

## **Twenty-seventh annual report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum : December, 1864.**

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DECEMBER 1864.

1865.



## Visiting Magistrates.

F. G. DOUGHTY, Esq. *Chairman.*

ANDERSON, REV. T.  
BEDINGFIELD, REV. J.  
BENCE, H. A. S. ESQ.  
BURROUGHES, T. D'EYE, ESQ.  
CHEVALLIER, DR.  
CORRANCE, F. S. ESQ.  
DOUGHTY, F. G. ESQ.  
GORTON, REV. R.  
HEIGHAM, J. H. ESQ.  
HILL, REV. C.  
HUDDLESTON, P. ESQ.  
KERRICH, J. ESQ.  
KERRISON, SIR E. C. BART.  
LLOYD, REV. C. W.

LONG, W. B. ESQ.  
LOVE, REV. E. M.  
OWEN, REV. H.  
PACKE, J. ESQ.  
PRATT, REV. J.  
RODWELL, B. B. H. ESQ.  
ROWLEY, SIR C. R. BART.  
SCHREIBER, F. W. ESQ.  
SHEPPARD, J. G. ESQ.  
STEEL, REV. J. F.  
STEWART, C. ESQ.  
WALFORD, C. ESQ.  
WILSON, H. ESQ.

## REPORT.

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OUR annual Report takes its usual course of review from the numerical statistics of the year, on to those mental and moral results which no statistics or arithmetic can gauge. From the report of to-day, which before the close of the year will in all probability have some trifling variation, it appears that the number of admissions have been the same as last year, the discharges more, and the deaths less.

The report of to-day is as follows:—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House, 31st December, 1863. ....	145	197	342
Admitted in 1864 .....	44	66	110
	189	263	452
Discharged Cured.....	M. 24	F. 36	Total. 60
Deaths.....	12	26	38
	36	62	98
Total remaining in the House.	153	201	354

As usual, many very old and very infirm patients have been admitted, and several in a state of great exhaustion. Four patients were more than 70, and three more than 80 years of age on admission. Amongst the recent deaths is that of an inmate of only two days residence. Whether these and others now in the House might not have been retained in the Union House, or might not be removed to it without any injury to themselves, is a question still awaiting a satisfactory answer.

There are probably as many as between 30 and 40 now in the Asylum from the several Unions whose presence only serves to swell an incurable list. If the requirements of the Commissioners in Lunacy, whose demands are imperative, could be met by the Poor Law Guardians, a transfer could be effected which might be to some extent a pecuniary advantage to the parishes, and a relief to the Asylum of its less legitimate objects.

These provisions for the care and comfort of the patients recommended to be removed entail considerable expense, and consequently they have not been acted on hitherto. It may be well to note a few of these requirements.

1st. Separate wards properly constructed, arranged, and furnished for the patients of each sex. The dormitories to be distinct from the day rooms, and the former to afford cubical space per patient of 500 feet, and the latter 400. Single bed rooms to contain at least 600 feet.

2nd. A liberal diet analagous to that adopted in asylums.

3rd. Ample means of out-door exercise and recreation.

4th. Due medical visitation.

5th. Properly qualified paid attendants.

6th. Medical and other registers to be kept similar to those in use in licensed houses.

Some correspondence has taken place on this subject from the desire expressed on the part of the Guardians of the Mutford and Lothingland Incorporation, to remove probably 8 or 10 patients: but for so small a number it was perhaps not considered prudent to incur the unavoidable expense: and the question whether the Poor Law Board would sanction the junction of two or more Unions for effecting the object, provided any agreement could be satisfactorily entered into between the different Boards, is still in abeyance.

There are two almost infants in the Asylum now, for whom the Idiot Asylum would be a more fitting abode. The one is the subject of hereditary epilepsy, the other a child of only 8 years of age, and dumb.

A county criminal, but very harmless, who had been tried and convicted for manslaughter, was after a residence in the Asylum of 30 years, removed by order of the Secretary of State, to the Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor. A much more objectionable inmate, coming *nominally* under this unenviable category, remains to the great discomfort and frequent disturbance of the household. As this destructive man was admitted previous to the expiration of his sentence, imprisonment for a breach of the peace, by order of the Secretary of State, he can only be removed by such order on the recommendation of two medical men. And as it would be very hazardous to venture a gratuitous opinion as to the use, or the *abuse* that he might make of unrestricted liberty, he still remains a dissatisfied, and when opposed in the slightest degree, a dangerous man. He said a short time after admission that he feigned insanity so that by removal to the Asylum he might obtain a better diet than the gaol allowance. The charitable construction however, (if not the professional opinion,) is that his statement in this matter is incorrect. He has committed destructive acts without the slightest provocation, he endeavours to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the other patients, and encourages every effort for their escape. He once escaped over the wall himself, but was very promptly brought back again.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have some valuable suggestions in their last report on the unsatisfactory state of the law as to the practice of sending lunatics to gaol: and they submit "that Visiting Justices to gaols may have authority to send such patients to the county asylum without the intervention of the Secretary of State:" shewing among other results, that "the number of lunatics so improperly classed as criminals in the existing state of the law might be materially diminished."—*Report, June 18, 1864.*

A female patient has been admitted of this nature a criminal from Peckham House: she is the subject of recur-

rent mania, and though well conducted *now*, it would not be easy to obtain her discharge from the Secretary of State under the probability of a relapse.

The patients have had as usual their daily occupations and amusements. Several of them have visited their relatives and friends: their comforts generally have been promoted as much as possible: and their conditional elasticity of liberty and indulgence in many ways extended.

The improved condition of the more disorderly female patients has been repeatedly noticed, and is attributed by official authority to the more cheerful aspect of their apartments from the additional decorations, pictures, and glasses which have more recently been placed in them. It certainly is a very noticeable feature of this class of inmates, and one which tends to establish the fact of increased latitude as to personal liberty diminishing the danger of undesirable consequences, that the disposition to destroy furniture and to commit destructive acts, is very much subdued and lessened, by the greater number of objects of interest they possess. On seeing some glasses being put up, one of these patients after expressing dissatisfaction at the position she held, said, "well if you will give me a looking glass I promise not to cast any reflections." Another typical representative of this class was found in a woman who came to select for herself a pair of spectacles, not finding any to suit her, she threw them aside in anger, saying she could see farther with the eye of faith than she could with any of them.

The state of the female patients, more particularly, *is unquestionably very much* improved; and it is fully believed that the most successful treatment in the cure of faulty habits, is not merely to invent expedients to meet accidents, but to increase attractive forms of prevention, such as furnishing the bed rooms with chairs, looking glasses, and tables.

A great many very elegant glass bead baskets have been made by the patients, and several of them placed in the apartments chiefly devoted to the more unpromising residents: they take great care of them, and have not broken any of them. These additional decorations not only give these patients pleasure and enjoyment, but they demonstrably tend to make them more quiet, and delicate in their habits.

The last report of the Commissioners in Lunacy entered somewhat fully into several of the internal improvements which have been made in the early part of the year. They urged the continuance of these improvements, and proposed some additional alterations, which as far as practicable, are being gradually carried out.

Great improvement has been made in the upper stories on both sides of the House, by taking away the false ceiling, and opening the space to the top. Zinc ventilators have been placed in the open dormitories, and in each of the single rooms, by which a current of fresh air is secured and the comfortable state of that portion of the building much increased. Such of the bath-rooms as were much out of order have been re-arranged and altered. Several more of the narrow division-doors between the day rooms and corridors have been taken away, and large arches substituted for them: a few more of the *stone*-floored bed-rooms have been made more comfortable: and many minor improvements have been effected which though somewhat difficult to specify minutely, have added very much to the general good of the patients. One very important want which had long been felt, has been supplied by building a new detached dead-house. The old out-house used as such was inconveniently and indeed *repulsively* situated, and almost exposed to every bystander's view. The new house is placed at a convenient distance from the main building, and within easy access from



the new chapel and consecrated burial ground. It has been built at a very trifling expense by home labour, and will be paved with the stones taken from the bed room floors. The chapel itself still forms a conspicuous object of interest: and when it is added that it is always filled with an attentive congregation, the hope may well be encouraged that the operation of Sacred Truth is acting not only satisfactorily, but savingly upon the insane mind. A remarkable feature in this operation, (which is sometimes very conspicuous) is that it invests the mind with a sort of duality, distinguishing as it were, between the mind, and the disease of the mind: and with this, a new ability to tolerate so new an impression. The happiness and cheerfulness of insanity, in the midst of its pitiful delusions consists in the absence of this. The mind has no power to put up a mirror before itself, and to reason upon its own abnormal condition. Whatever the delusion may be, the subject of it lays claim to reality for it; and the objective perception of its own errors by the mind, is one of the most favourable symptoms of returning reason; and this the administration of *the Truth* imparts. The patient is taught to see, and by seeing to bear patiently, the actual state of his own mind; and to feel that his insanity is a physical bodily disease which God has permitted him to suffer; he is thereby encouraged to view it as any other sufferer might look upon a fever for instance; and to trust to God's grace to be enabled patiently to bear it, under the hope that in His own good time He will finally remove it.

Every one who visits the Asylum must acknowledge the extreme hazard to which it has for so many years been exposed from the want of a ready supply of water. The newly erected county asylums are rendered fire proof, but there has been no means in the event of a fire taking place here, of obtaining assistance but by pumping from the well,

and sending to Woodbridge for an engine. The well would hardly yield sufficient water for such an emergency, and there is no reservoir large enough to retain for ready use what it *does* yield. The alarming position in which the inmates would be placed in the event of a fire breaking out, was noticed by the Commissioners in their last report, and it engaged the special attention of the Visiting Justices at one of their quarterly meetings. Under the hope of obviating in some measure this hazardous state of things, a large old water tank, holding from eleven to twelve hundred gallons, has been experimentally removed from its former useless position on the female side of the House, and brought into close proximity with the steam engine and the well: this can be kept always full. There is another tank on the male side, holding the like quantity of water, which might be as advantageously removed. These tanks could be increased in dimensions by doubling the depth, or still more, by enlarging as well as deepening, without much labour, and the quantity of water thus *retained*, would be the only means which at present seems to be available for placing the Establishment in a safer position than it has hitherto occupied. It is a question for consideration whether a fire engine should not be kept upon the premises.

The Commissioners in Lunacy urgently press the subject of additional accommodation. There are still, however, vacant beds sufficient for future probabilities on the female side of the House, not likely to be filled up for some time to come: and by making the like arrangements on the male side in the upper stories, removing some old partitions, and enlarging the open dormitories, additional rooms may be secured to an extent which will prevent any inconvenience for want of accommodation *there* for the next year.

It is not always easy to convey in periodical reports that minuteness of detail which it is always desirable to give;

and still less is it to form any comparative view of insanity as manifested by patients in pauper life as distinct, and requiring distinct species of treatment from that prevalent among the wealthier classes. Perhaps our pauper patients are more easily treated both physically and mentally; because having less mind, it would assert less troublesome independence, and be more positively and secondarily obedient to bodily changes. Be this however as it may, it will perhaps be allowable to express satisfaction at the results of the past year in regard to the patients here. The number discharged cured, has been greater, and the mortality less than in the year 1863: the per centage on admissions being 47, and the deaths on the daily average 11.

A feeling of thankfulness must naturally arise from the remembrance that there exists throughout the household, combination in action, in fellowship, and in spirit to secure the welfare of each individual, and at the same time to keep pace with the demands of this somewhat "bewildering circle of knowledge," which surrounds us in this encroaching age of rapidly developing novelties, which too often perhaps casts its gleam of approbation on changes and empirical appliances, rather than render adequate credit to the *continuance* of successful systems long established. In acknowledging this uniform conduct of the subordinate officers and attendants, the Superintendent can only express his professional conviction that it is mainly to this uninterrupted echo of his best skill and affection that he can look back on a residence of thirty-three years of daily intercourse with the insane and find that his own mind has not long since given way. There is very close proximity between "a mind deranged and feelings hurt:" and for the remembrance of this, and the delicacy with which it has for so lengthened a period been shewn to him, he wishes to return his best thanks to the Committee. If it should be thought however

that the danger is lessened by long intercourse with the insane; and that the mind may in some measure become habituated or indifferent to it, the opinion must be unhesitatingly declared, (as it is by all competent authority allowed,) that it is only by a providential arrangement, that the nervous system can become so accustomed to such tension when it is so long protracted, as not to be shaken, or that a sensitive mind can securely prevent in some measure occasionally suffering from it.

JOHN KIRKMAN, M.D.

## Commissioners' Report.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM,  
19th April, 1864.

WE have inspected this Asylum, and examined all the patients, who are now 337 in number, *viz.*—143 men and 194 women, being 3 men more and 6 women less than at the date of our last visit five months ago. The pressure for accommodation in the female division has therefore to some extent been removed, and room for 14 additional women patients has been provided by fitting up the cottage near the laundry. The relief thus afforded can however be only considered as temporary, and the question of providing additional accommodation is one still requiring immediate attention. Additional land is also much needed. We had every reason to be well satisfied with the state in which we found the patients, observing throughout numerous indications of the care and attention given to their comfort and well being by Dr. KIRKMAN. We heard no complaints of ill-treatment on the part of the attendants and nurses, who seemed to us to be very kind and judicious in the performance of their duties.

No patient on either side of the House was in seclusion, and only two were in bed. The amount of seclusion since the last visit has been very small, and there has been no mechanical restraint.

We are glad to find that the same large proportion of the inmates are taken out for walks beyond the premises, and that it is intended this year again to take an increased number of them to the sea side.

The employments and trades carried on by the patients are the same as reported in former Reports, and the amusements seem to be well attended to. We would suggest however that the stock of amusing and interesting books should be increased, and the supply be regularly and fully kept up. By the labour of the male patients all the vegetables required for the use of the Asylum are grown upon the land, but neither the clothes nor the shoes are entirely made by the inmates, and we beg to direct attention to this subject, in the hope that it may be found practicable by increased efforts and encouragement to the patients, to produce all necessary stores on the premises. The wards were throughout very clean and the bedding excellent, we noticed with pleasure that there were no special contrivances to palliate the faulty habits of the patients, the bedding being alike in all the wards. Acting on the same principle Dr. KIRKMAN has fitted up and papered the wards used by the most impulsive patients in exactly the same manner as the best wards, and the result has been, a marked improvement in the patients' habits, with little or no destruction of the furniture or decorations. The principal hall on the women's side struck us as being very comfortable, and furnished in a homelike manner, and we should be glad to see a similar style of furnishing introduced into the male wards, as we are well assured that the result would be an improvement in the general habits of the inmates. We have noticed that the means for extinguishing accidental fire are entirely wanting. It seems too that the dead house is quite inadequate for its purpose, and that the visiting rooms are insufficient. We have again made enquiries as to the dietary and we repeat the recommendation made in former entries

relative to this subject, *viz.*—that solid meat dinners should be substituted for the soup dinners now given. The wards in the main building have been greatly improved by breaking out wide archways in the galleries. We were much pleased also with the cheerful and comfortable appearance of the new out-building for women, which with its garden was in the best order. No inconvenience is stated to be experienced from the isolated position of this ward.

Divine service is performed by the chaplain in the new chapel once every Sunday. No services are given on week days, nor does the chaplain read prayers in the wards.

We are glad again to report *very* favourably of the condition and management of this asylum.

W. G. CAMPBELL } *Commissioners*  
J. GASKELL } *in Lunacy.*

## Appendix.

## No. 1.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DIED,  
From 1st. of January 1864, to 31st. December.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House 31st. December, 1863	145	197	342
Admitted in 1864 .....	45	70	115
	190	267	457
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged—cured ..	20	34	54
——— relieved....	4	3	7
Died .....	13	28	41
	37	65	102
Remaining in the House 31st. Dec. 1864	153	202	355



## No. 2.

ASCERTAINED AND SUPPOSED CAUSES OF IN-  
SANITY IN THE 115 PATIENTS ADMITTED  
DURING THE YEAR 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Debility .....	8	10	18
Midwifery .....		3	3
Sunstroke .....	1		1
Jealousy.....	1	2	3
Epilepsy.....	4	7	11
Hereditary.....	6	9	15
Intemperance .....	4	3	7
Grief .....	5	9	14
Softening of Brain .....	1		1
Paralysis .....		1	1
Previous Illness.....	6	4	10
Unknown .....	14	17	31
Total.....	50	65	115

## No. 3.

OF THE 115 PATIENTS ADMITTED IN THE  
YEAR 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, cured	7	16	23
"    relieved	1	3	4
Died	10	12	22
Remaining	27	39	66
Total	45	70	115

## No. 4.

DOMESTIC CONDITION OF THE 115 PATIENTS  
ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1864.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	23	31	54
Single	19	27	46
Widowed	3	12	15
Total	45	70	115

## TABLE OF ADMISSIONS

In the whole Thirty-six Years

Years.	MALES.						FEMALES.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Discharged.	
		Cured.	Relieved.	Total.				Cured.	Relieved.
1829	72	11		11	11		70	9	
1830	48	12	9	21	11		34	12	
1831	42	8	4	12	16		45	19	
1832	42	21	4	25	17		25	20	
1833	34	18	4	22	14		31	14	
1834	32	16	7	23	9	2	32	18	
1835	39	18	9	27	8	1	40	15	
1836	30	11	13	24	7		26	11	1
1837	30	13	5	18	11		46	17	
1838	35	16	2	18	13		31	21	
1839	29	15	5	20	10		53	27	
1840	31	14	1	15	7	1	38	23	
1841	35	16	2	18	13	1	29	16	
1842	27	10	2	12	10		34	14	
1843	33	9	6	15	13		34	17	
1844	36	19	2	21	9		30	13	
1845	42	19	3	25	13		40	16	
1846	37	22		19	16		44	24	
1847	44	16	1	17	24	1	42	13	
1848	31	13		13	11		51	26	
1849	27	10	11	21	9	1	55	34	
1850	36	21	4	25	17	1	47	29	
1851	36	25	3	28	20		55	26	
1852	51	22	2	24	17		47	28	
1853	49	22	2	24	19		44	20	
1854	34	22	3	25	15		47	24	
1855	43	20	2	12	17		40	28	
1856	42	21	2	23	16		47	18	
1857	40	27	2	29	17		56	27	
1858	46	19	1	20	18		72	39	
1859	47	22	2	24	22		65	34	
1860	42	10	1	11	20		65	37	
1861	46	25	4	29	30		55	30	
1862	53	22	4	26	18		61	27	
1863	54	21	1	22	25		61	35	
<b>1864</b>	45	20	4	24	13		70	34	
Total.	1440	616	127	743	536	8	1662	815	1

## CHARGES, AND DEATHS,

the Asylum opened.

Died.	TOTAL.					In the House at the end of each year.			
	Admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Escaped.	Males.	Females.	Total.
		Cured.	Relieved.	Total.					
4	142	20	2	22	15		50	55	105
7	82	24	12	36	18		66	67	133
10	87	27	7	34	26		80	80	160
8	67	41	6	47	25		78	75	153
8	65	32	9	41	22		75	79	154
8	64	34	12	46	17	2	75	80	155
6	79	33	17	50	14	1	79	91	170
9	56	22	29	51	16		78	81	159
16	76	30	6	36	27		79	93	176
7	66	37	4	41	26		82	94	172
6	82	42	14	56	10		80	105	185
3	69	37	4	41	20	1	89	104	193
9	64	32	3	35	22	1	93	107	200
1	61	24	4	28	21		98	114	212
6	67	26	11	37	29		103	110	213
2	66	32	2	34	21		109	115	224
2	82	38	3	41	25		112	127	239
5	81	43	1	44	31		114	131	245
4	86	29	3	32	48	1	116	134	250
8	82	39	2	41	29		123	139	262
1	82	44	16	60	30	1	119	134	253
4	83	50	5	55	31	1	113	137	250
5	91	51	9	62	35		101	143	244
3	98	50	10	60	27		111	144	255
7	93	42	9	51	36		117	144	261
5	81	46	5	51	30		111	150	261
5	83	38	5	43	32		125	144	269
5	89	39	7	46	31		128	153	281
9	96	54	9	63	36		122	156	278
10	118	58	6	64	38		130	164	294
13	112	56	3	59	35		131	181	312
03	107	47	3	50	38		142	189	331
03	101	55	9	64	53		129	186	315
15	114	49	8	57	33		138	201	339
15	115	56	6	62	50		145	197	342
13	115	54	7	61	41		153	202	355
02	3102	1431	270	1701	1038	8			

## No. 6.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF THE 115 PATIENTS  
ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1864.

Religious Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	31	39	70
Baptists	5	4	9
Wesleyans	5	3	8
Independents	4	2	6
Unknown	9	13	22
Total	45	70	115

## No. 7.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THE 115 PATIENTS  
ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1864.

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Able to Read and Write	23	31	54
Able to Read	16	19	35
Unable to Read	9	7	16
Total	45	70	115

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 115 PATIENTS ADMITTED  
IN THE YEAR 1864.

Occupations.	Males.	Females	Total.
Agricultural Labourers .....	19		19
"          "          Wives..		27	27
Apprentice.....	1		1
Bricklayers .....	3		3
"          Wife .....		1	1
Builder .....	1		1
Butler's Wife .....		1	1
Barman's Wife.....		1	1
Carpenters.....	4		4
Dress Makers .....		2	2
Draper's Assistant .....		1	1
Domestic Servants .....		12	12
Farmers.....	2		2
Fishermen.....	2		2
Fisherman's Wife .....		1	1
Gardener .....	1		1
Groom's Son .....	1		1
Housekeepers .....		2	2
Innkeeper .....	1		1
Ladies' Maid.....		1	1
Laundress .....		1	1
Lodging House Keeper .....		1	1
Nurses .....		2	2
Pilot .....	1		1
Pensioner .....	1		1
Railway Porter.....	1		1
Sailor.....	1		1
Showman .....	1		1
School Mistress.....		1	1
Shepherd .....	1		1
Soldiers .....	3		3
Shoe Binder .....		1	1
Shopkeepers .....		2	2
Shoe Maker .....	1		1
Shoe Maker's Widow .....		1	1
Weavers' Wives .....		2	2
Winders .....		2	2
No Occupation .....	4	4	8
Total.....	45	70	115

No. 9.

AGES OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION IN 1864.

Under Ten.		From Ten to Twenty.		Twenty to Thirty.		Thirty to Forty.		Forty to Fifty.		Fifty to Sixty.		Sixty to Seventy.		Seventy and upwards.		TOTALS.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1	0	6	5	4	17	11	15	9	18	7	7	5	5	2	3	45	70	115

AGES OF PATIENTS DIED IN 1864.

Under Ten.		From Ten to Twenty.		Twenty to Thirty.		Thirty to Forty.		Forty to Fifty.		Fifty to Sixty.		Sixty to Seventy.		Seventy and upwards.		TOTALS.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
0	0	0	1	3	4	0	6	2	3	3	5	3	4	2	5	13	28	41

## No. 10.

TABLE exhibiting the Causes of Death, Form of Insanity, Duration of Mental Malady, and Periods of Residence in the Asylum, in the Cases which terminated fatally during the year 1864.

No.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Total duration of Insanity.			Form of Insanity.
				Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.	Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.	
1	37	F	Maniacal Exhaustion . . . . .			12			17	Mania
2	73	F	Senile Debility . . . . .		7	6		8	6	Dementia
3	26	F	Epilepsy . . . . .	6	8	8	6	9	8	Epileptic Mania
4	56	F	Scrofulous Abscesses . . . . .	2	10	1	2	11	0	Subacute Mania
5	50	M	Maniacal Exhaustion . . . . .		11	2	1	1	0	Mania
6	85	F	Senile Debility . . . . .	2	0	10	2	1	10	Dementia
7	43	F	Diseased Lungs . . . . .		6	7		7	9	Melancholia
8	51	M	Phthisis . . . . .		2	22		3	20	Subacute Mania
9	54	F	General Visceral Disease . . . . .	3	11	7	4	0	6	Mania
10	73	F	Senile Debility . . . . .	3	8	10	3	9	10	Dementia
11	29	M	Tuberculous Disease . . . . .		8	16		10	12	Mania
12	79	M	Paralysis . . . . .	7	0	7	7	2	7	Paralytic Mania
13	54	F	Cardiac Disease . . . . .	4	1	0	4	2	0	Melancholia
14	29	F	Epilepsy . . . . .		7	17		9	17	Epileptic Mania
15	62	F	Gradual Exhaustion . . . . .			6		1	0	Subacute Mania
16	47	M	Maniacal Exhaustion . . . . .			14		2	14	Mania
17	56	M	Apoplexy . . . . .			7		1	7	"
18	39	F	Phthisis . . . . .	8	3	1	8	4	0	Melancholia
19	38	F	Diseased Lungs . . . . .		1	21		2	12	Subacute Mania
20	24	F	Epilepsy . . . . .	5	5	20	5	7	0	Epileptic Mania
21	82	M	Paralysis . . . . .			4		1	7	Paralytic Mania
22	50	F	Phthisis . . . . .		1	0		3	0	Melancholia
23	22	M	Epilepsy . . . . .		1	9		2	14	Epileptic Mania
24	63	F	Cancer of Breast . . . . .	6	7	4	6	7	18	Melancholia
25	74	F	Epilepsy . . . . .	1	4	2	1	5	10	Epileptic Mania
26	33	F	Gradual Exhaustion . . . . .			13		1	9	Mania
27	41	F	Diseased Lungs . . . . .		3	15		5	14	Subacute Mania
28	40	F	Phthisis . . . . .	2	3	2	2	4	0	Mania
29	72	M	Paralysis . . . . .		1	26		3	4	Paralytic Mania
30	62	M	Paralysis . . . . .			19		1	6	"
31	44	M	Apoplexy . . . . .			14		2	14	Acute Mania
32	52	F	Gradual Exhaustion . . . . .	10	11	2	10	11	9	Recurrent Mania
33	24	M	Epilepsy . . . . .		10	6	1	1	0	Epileptic Mania
34	86	F	Senile Weakness . . . . .			23		2	4	Dementia
35	19	F	Epilepsy . . . . .	1	3	19	1	4	0	Epileptic Mania
36	65	F	Dysentery . . . . .	19	10	4	19	10	4	Melancholia
37	38	F	Epilepsy . . . . .	3	0	20	3	1	7	Epileptic Mania
38	61	F	Gradual Exhaustion . . . . .	4	0	27	4	1	16	Subacute Mania
39	32	F	Maniacal Exhaustion . . . . .		8	6		9	6	Melancholia
40	25	F	Cerebral Congestion . . . . .			2		1	2	"
41	62	M	Gradual Exhaustion . . . . .		6	23		8	20	Recurrent Mania



No. 11.  
DIET TABLE OF THE SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.  
December 31, 1864.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.								SUPPER.																	
	Males.		Fe- males.		Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.															
	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.														
Sunday	7	1 1/2	6	1	16	4	1 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	12	4	1	1	8	3	7	3	7	1 1/2	1								
Monday	7	1 1/2	6	1	16	4	1 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	12	4	1	1	8	3	7	3	7	1 1/2	1								
Tuesday	7	1 1/2	6	1	3	7	1 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	5	2	4	1	8	3	7	3	7	1 1/2	1								
Wednesday	7	1 1/2	6	1	3	4	1 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	5	2	4	1	8	3	7	3	7	1 1/2	1								
Thursday	7	1 1/2	6	1	3	4	1 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	5	2	4	1	8	3	7	3	7	1 1/2	1								
Friday	7	1 1/2	6	1	3	4	1 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	5	2	4	1	8	3	7	3	7	1 1/2	1								
Saturday	7	1 1/2	6	1	3	4	1 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	5	2	4	1	8	3	7	3	7	1 1/2	1								
Total	49	10 1/2	42	7	18	16	22	3 1/2	1	1	3	3 3/4	14	12	20	3	3	4	22	2 1/2	56	2 1/2	6	2 1/4	3	49	2 1/4	6	1 1/2	2

The Gruel is made in the following proportions, viz:—10lbs. of Groats to 6 gallons of Milk for 100 Patients.  
 Soup is thickened with Peas, Pearl Barley, Rice, and Vegetables.  
 Tea 1lb. Sugar 4lb. Milk 3 gallons for 100 Patients.  
 The Patients employed, both Males and Females, have full generous diet.  
 Dietetic regulations are subject to Medical opinion.

No 12.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT,

In the year 1864.

Dr.		Cr.	
	£	s.	d.
1864.			
Jan. 1.	To Live and Dead Stock, valued at	169	11 0
	Paid for Labour	37	15 0
	Rates and Taxes	10	0 6
	Tithe	11	3 10
	Paid for Corn, Meal and sundry expenses	137	8 0
	Estimated Rent of Land	68	3 4
	Balance	50	1 4
		<u>£484</u>	<u>3 0</u>
1864.			
Dec. 31.	By amount of produce supplied to the Asylum, viz. Milk, Butter, Veal, Pork, Potatoes, and other Vegetables, at wholesale prices	233	3 0
	Cash received for 3 Calves	10	0 0
	Ditto for 16 Coombs Wheat	17	4 0
	Hay Stack, about 7 Tons, at £5	35	0 0
	50 Sacks Potatoes, at 5s.	12	10 0
	80 Bushels Swedes, at 6d.	2	0 0
	3 Coombs Beans, at £1	3	0 0
	4 Bushels Onions	16	0 0
	60 ditto Parsnips	1	10 0
	2 Acres of Vegetables on the Land	4	0 0
	Live and Dead Farming Stock, valued at	165	0 0
		<u>£484</u>	<u>3 0</u>

## No. 13.

## CONTRACT PRICES,

For the year ending 31st December, 1864.

	1st Quarter		2nd. Quarter.		3rd. Quarter.		4th. Quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, good Steer, by side ..... cwt.	52	0	52	0	52	0	60	0
Wether Mutton, by side or carcase .....lb.		7		7		7		7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread, per loaf, 4lb. 4oz. 18 hours baked .....		4 $\frac{1}{4}$		4 $\frac{1}{4}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$		4
Flour, seconds ....sack	30	0	26	0	28	0	27	0
Malt .....coomb.	30	0	28	0	28	0	27	6
Hops, genuine English growth .....cwt.	126	0	130	0	130	0	130	0
Sugar, loaf .....lb.		5		6		5 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ soft, good ..cwt	32	0	36	0	40	0	32	0
Molasses or Treacle, cwt.	14	0	16	0	16	0	14	0
Vinegar .....gallon	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Soap, good .....cwt.	28	0	28	0	28	0	20	0
„ soft, firkin 64lbs. net	14	0	14	0	14	0	13	6
Cheese, Edam, good, cwt.	43	0	46	0	40	0	54	0
„ Derby ....cwt.	60	0	60	0	60	0	72	0
Groats.....cwt.	14	0	13	0	12	0	14	0
Peas, boilers ....bushel	5	0	5	0	5	0	4	6
Butter, Firkin of 56 lbs. net .....firkin	42	0	48	0	40	0	56	0
Tobacco, shag .....lb.	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Snuff .....lb.	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	2
Candles .....dozen	5	2	5	0	5	0	4	10
Pearl Ash .....cwt.	28	0	28	0	30	0	„	„
Soda, good .....cwt.	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	3
Best Stone Blue ....lb.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Best Starch .....lb.		4		4		4		4
Pepper .....lb.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Mustard .....lb.		6		6		6		6
Carolina Rice .....cwt.	13	0	13	0	13	0	12	0
Wheat Straw in Trusses ..... cwt.	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1
Brush Wood Fagots, 60 fagots to the load ....	19	6	19	6	19	6	19	6
Coals, best Wallsend, screened .....ton	21	6	22	0	22	0	21	6
Ditto, best Inland, ditto ..... ton	16	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Ditto Blyth .....ton	16	0	17	0	16	6	16	6
Welsh Stone.....ton	27	0	28	0	26	6	28	0
Cinders .....chal.	16	0	17	0	16	6	17	0

TABLE SHEWING THE WEEKLY AND ANNUAL CHARGE FOR EACH PATIENT, SINCE THE ASYLUM OPENED.

Years.	1st. Quarter. Per Week.		2nd. Quarter. Per Week.		3rd. Quarter. Per Week.		4th. Quarter. Per Week.		Annual Charges.		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1829	12	2	8	2	7	0	8	2	22	19	10
1830	7	7	6	5	5	3	7	0	17	1	3
1831	7	0	7	7	5	10	7	0	17	16	5
1832	6	5	5	10	5	10	5	10	15	10	11
1833	5	10	5	10	5	3	5	10	14	15	9
1834	5	10	5	3	5	10	5	10	14	15	9
1835	7	0	5	3	4	8	5	10	14	15	9
1836	5	10	5	3	5	10	5	10	14	15	9
1837	7	0	5	10	5	10	5	10	15	18	6
1838	6	5	5	10	5	10	6	5	15	18	6
1839	7	0	6	5	5	10	6	5	16	13	8
1840	7	0	6	5	6	5	7	0	17	8	10
1841	7	0	6	5	6	5	7	0	17	8	10
1842	7	0	6	5	5	10	6	5	16	13	8
1843	6	5	5	10	5	10	6	5	15	18	6
1844	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	16	13	8
1845	7	0	6	5	5	10	6	5	16	13	8
1846	7	0	7	0	6	5	7	7	18	4	0
1847	7	7	8	2	8	9	7	7	20	17	1
1848	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	9	21	12	3
1849	7	7	5	3	5	10	6	5	16	6	1
1850	7	0	5	10	5	10	6	5	16	6	1
1851	5	10	5	3	5	3	6	5	14	15	9
1852	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	16	13	8
1853	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854	8	6	8	0	8	0	8	9	21	12	3
1855	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	22	15	6
1856	8	9	8	9	8	0	7	6	21	9	0
1857	8	3	8	0	8	3	8	6	21	9	0
1858	8	3	8	0	7	6	7	6	20	6	3
1859	7	6	7	6	7	6	8	6	20	3	0
1860	9	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	22	15	0
1861	9	0	9	6	9	6	8	6	23	14	6
1862	9	0	8	6	8	6	8	6	22	8	6
1863	9	0	8	6	8	6	8	6	22	8	6
<b>1864</b>	8	6	8	6	8	0	8	9	21	18	9

No.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND

Under 16 and 17 Vic. c. 97. sec. 38.

## RECEIPTS.

1864.		£	s.	d.			
January.	To Balance forward	-	-	-	94	11	7
	Gross	-	-	-	126	19	4
	Borton	-	-	-	73	0	8

---

 £ 294 11 7

15.

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS, &amp;c.

From January to December, 1864.

DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
1864				
Jan. 27.	By Chaplain's Salary - - -	25	0	0
	Woodbridge, Bricklayer's Work -	12	9	0
	Chaplain's Clerk, &c. - - -	1	5	0
	Page & Girling, Ironfoundry Work	35	17	8
	Jeffries, Plumbing, Glazing, &c. -	26	7	7
	Loder, Printing and Stationery -	16	1	0
	Gall, Ironmongery Goods - - -	4	12	0
	J. H. Borton, Esq., Quarter's Salary	12	10	0
	Grimwood, Timber, Deals, &c. -	27	3	1
	Culham, Brazier's Work - - -	4	9	0
	Clarke, Carpenter's Work - - -	21	9	0
	J. H. Borton, Esq., Insurance -	26	0	0
	Luff, Bricks, Pipes, &c. - - -	7	4	4
	Cook, Ditto - - - - -	3	15	0
	Dale, Stonemason's Work - - -	17	6	10
	Thompson & Bennington, Lime -	3	13	6
	Woodbridge, Bricklayer's Work -	13	17	6
	Stone Cement - - - - -	6	8	0
	Chaplain's Clerk, &c. - - - -	1	5	0
	Jeffries, Plumbing, Glazing, &c.	18	2	11
	Gall, Ironmongery Goods - - -	2	9	2
	Cook, Bricks, Pipes, &c. - - -	6	0	10
		£ 293	6	5

No. 15.

## RECEIPTS.

1864.		£	s.	d.
March.	To Amount forward	-	-	- 294 11 7
	Bury	-	-	- 91 5 10
	Ipswich	-	-	- 158 14 2

£ 544 11 7

*continued.*

		DISBURSEMENTS.		
1864.		£	s.	d.
March.	By Amount forward - - -	293	6	5
	Brooke, Gravel - - -	2	19	3
	Clarke, Carpenter's Work - -	13	7	0
	Loder, Printing and Stationery	21	12	0
	Chaplain's Salary - - -	25	0	0
	Page & Girling, Ironfoundry Work	26	0	3
	Flatt, Gravel - - -	2	2	6
	Dale, Stonemason's Work -	28	16	7
	Pizey, Receipt and Postage Stamps, Cheque Books, &c. - - -	5	8	6
	J. H. Borton, Esq., Quar- ter's Salary - 12 10 0			
	Ditto, Extra Meeting - 10 10 0			
	Ditto, Stamps - - 2 2 0			
		<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
	Culham, Brazier's Work - - -	6	5	6
	Moulton, Advertisements - -	3	17	6
	Grimwood, Timber, Deals, &c. -	24	7	7
	Gall, Linseed Oil, Paint, &c. -	20	3	10
	Woods, Seeds, Plants, &c. - -	2	11	3
		<u>£ 501</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>



No. 15.

## RECEIPTS.

1864.		£	s.	d.
July.	To Amount brought forward	-	-	514 11 7
	Borton	-	-	54 15 6
	Gross	-	-	95 4 6
		<hr/>		
		£	694	11 7

*continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
1864.				
July.	By Amount brought forward - -	501	0	2
	Chaplain's Salary - - -	25	0	0
	Grimwood, Timber, Deals, &c. - -	16	9	5
	Page & Girling, Ironfoundry Work	19	13	10
	Betts, Oils and Colours - - -	10	9	5
	Jeffries, Plumbing, Glazing, &c. -	15	1	4
	Woodbridge, Bricklayer's Work -	10	19	0
	Blowers, Whitening - - -	1	13	0
	Gall, Ironmongery Goods - - -	6	2	10
	Loder, Printing and Stationery -	8	16	3
	J. H. Borton, Esq., Quarter's Salary	12	10	0
	Chaplain's Clerk, &c. - - -	1	5	0
	Clarke, Carpenter's Work - - -	18	19	6
	Thompson & Bennington, Lime -	1	11	6
		£ 649	11	3

No. 15.

## RECEIPTS.

1864.		£	s.	d.
Oct.	To Amount brought forward	-	-	694 11 7
	Borton	-	-	73 0 8
	Gross	-	-	126 19 4

£ 894 11 7

*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
1864.				
Nov.	By Amount brought forward - -	649	11	3
	Chaplain's Salary - - -	25	0	0
	Woodbridge, Bricklayer's Work -	11	6	6
	Chaplain's Clerk, &c. - - -	1	5	0
	Pizey, Postage and Receipt Stamps, &c.	3	15	6
	Culham, Brazier's Work - - -	4	6	5
	Clarke, Carpenter's Work - - -	12	16	11
	Betts, Oil and Paint - - -	9	18	9
	Jeffries, Plumbing, Glazing, &c. -	17	14	11
	Grimwood, Timber, Deals, &c. -	15	2	10
	Gall, Ironmongery Goods - - -	6	13	3
	J. H. Borton, Esq., Quarter's Salary	12	10	0
	Cook, Bricks, Tiles, &c. - - -	12	1	10
	Loder, Printing and Stationery -	8	16	0
	Page & Girling, Ironfoundry Work -	22	19	9
	Dale, Stonemason's Work - - -	18	17	9
	Balance - - -	61	14	11
		£ 894	11	7

No. 16.  
**GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE  
 OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

For the year ending December 31st. 1864.

Dr.		Cr.	
1864.		1864.	
Jan. 1st.	£. s. d.	Jan. 1st.	£. s. d.
To Balance at the Bank of Messrs. Alexanders	1292 12 10	Superintendent	550 0 0
Receipts from Unions, &c.:		House Surgeon	84 0 0
Mildenhall Union	162 6 6	Steward	60 0 0
Ipswich ditto	30 17 6	Assistant Engineer	29 0 0
Sudbury ditto	865 5 6	Attendants, Nurses and Servants	613 0 6
Thingoe ditto	568 8 0		1336 0 6
County Patients	23 1 0	Meat	1489 15 3
Hartismere Union	341 6 0	Groceries	918 17 8
Plomesgate ditto	516 17 0	Beer and Brewing	447 5 5
Blything ditto	783 15 6	Bread and Flour	762 13 5
Newmarket ditto	117 19 0		3648 11 9
Wangford ditto	531 19 0	Clothing	1133 2 1
Samford ditto	267 5 0	Coals	419 0 0
Thetford ditto	43 11 0	Wood	17 11 0
Mutford ditto	606 1 6	Medicines, Wine, and Spirits	89 3 9
Cosford ditto	485 1 0	Sundries	210 10 3
Hoxne ditto	428 16 6	Tradesmen's Bills	824 18 4
Woodbridge ditto	713 2 0	Tithe and Rent of Land	20 18 6
Stowmarket ditto	330 9 0	Clarke, Coffins and Funerals	36 8 0
Bury ditto	30 17 6	Clerk to House Committee	60 0 0
Bosmere ditto	504 10 0		
Risbridge ditto	291 15 0	Balance at Alexander's Bank	966 16 2
Farm Account for Calves and Wheat Sold	27 4 0		
	£ 8763 0 4		£ 8763 0 4

No. 17.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Ending December 1864.

		£.	s.	d.
Meat, lbs. ....	61246	1489	15	3
Bread, loaves $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each ....	37032	658	3	5
Flour, sts. ....	1500	104	10	0
Butter, lbs. ....	3189	137	6	2
Oatmeal, lbs. ....	9380	60	15	7
Tea and Coffee ....	743	124	6	11
Cheese, lbs. ....	9554	208	6	3
Soap, lbs. ....	17626	137	12	2
Grocery ....		244	10	5
Candles, lbs. ....	1377	36	0	2
Coals, tons ....	490	419	0	0
Wood, loads ....	18	17	11	0
Medicines, Wine, and Spirits		89	3	9
Table Beer and Porter ....		447	5	5
Clothing and Linen ....		1133	2	1
Sundries ....		210	10	3
Salaries and Wages . ....		1396	0	6
Tradesmen's Bills ....		824	18	4
Total.....	£	7738	17	8

No. 18.

AN ACCOUNT OF DEBT ON COUNTY RATES,

From Michaelmas 1863 to Michaelmas 1864.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1863.		1863.	
Jan. 6.	Balance in hand . . . . .	Jan 6.	Interest on £1800 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent.
	By Rate . . . . .		Bonds discharged, Oakes . . . . .
	Ditto . . . . .		Treasurer and Rates . . . . .
July 6.	Balance to Treasurer . . . . .	July 6.	Interest on £1700 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent
			Bond discharged, Oakes . . . . .
			Treasurer and Rates . . . . .
	£328 15 0		£328 15 0
	October 9th, 1863. Laid before the Quarterly Meeting and allowed.		
			F. G. DOUGHTY, <i>Chairman.</i>
1864.		1864.	
January.	Rate . . . . .	January.	Balance to Treasurer . . . . .
July.	Rate . . . . .		Interest on £1600 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent.
			Treasurer . . . . .
		July 6.	Interest on £1600 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ cent.
			Treasurer . . . . .
			Balance in hand, Oct. 11, 1864
	£186 11 2		£186 11 2
	October 7th, 1863. Laid before the Quarterly Meeting and allowed.		
			F. G. DOUGHTY, <i>Chairman.</i>
	J. H. BORTON, <i>Clerk of the Peace.</i>		

## No. 19.

TABLE shewing the Average Weekly Cost of Patients in Asylums, taken from the Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, to the Lord Chancellor, 1864.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beds., Herts., and Hunts. ....	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bucks. ....	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cambridge and Isle of Ely. ....	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester ....	9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cornwall ....	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumberland and Westmoreland ....	9	3
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth ....	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Derby ....	9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Devon ....	8	11
Durham. ....	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essex. ....	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gloucester. ....	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hants. ....	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kent ....	9	5
Lancaster ....	8	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Leicester and Rutland. ....	7	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lincoln ....	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesex ....	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
” .....	9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor. .	8	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Norfolk ....	7	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Northumberland ....	9	9 $\frac{7}{8}$
Notts. ....	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oxford and Berks. ....	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salop and Montgomery ....	8	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Stafford ....	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surrey ....	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sussex ....	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Warwick ....	7	11
Wilts. ....	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Worcester ....	8	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
York, W. Riding. ....	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suffolk ....	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lancaster ....	7	6
York, N. and E. Riding. ....	7	4
Somerset ....	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancaster ....	6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dorset ....	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$



## No. 20.

TABLE shewing the Weekly Average Cost of the Provisions, Clothing, Salaries, and Wages, in the Four adjacent Counties under-mentioned, taken from the Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, to the Lord Chancellor, 1864.

Counties.	Provisions.		Clothing.		Salaries and Wages.		Average Weekly Cost	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cambridge	3	6½		7	2	5¾	8	10½
Essex . . . .	4	9¾		9¼	1	10½	9	5¾
Norfolk . . . .	4	7		9	1	6½	7	11¾
Suffolk . . . .	3	2½	1	0¼	1	6½	7	7¾

HENRY PIZEY, *Clerk.*

GEORGE DURRANT, *Steward.*

