

Twenty-first annual report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum : December, 1858.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Suffolk

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DECEMBER 1858.

1859.

Visiting Magistrates.

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

APLIN, R. ESQ.

ANDERSON, THOMAS, CLK.

ALDERSON, S. H. CLK.

BENCE, H. B. ESQ.

BEDINGFIELD, J. CLK.

BERNERS, J. ESQ.

BINGHAM, P. CLK.

CHEVALLIER, B. ESQ. M.D.

CORRANCE, F. ESQ.

COLVILLE, WILLIAM, CLK.

COOKE, J. T. CLK.

GORTON, R. C. CLK.

HEIGHAM, J. H. ESQ.

HILL, C. CLK.

IRELAND, T. J. ESQ.

KERRISON, SIR E. BART. M.P.

KERRICH, JOHN, ESQ.

LOVE, E. M. CLK.

OWEN, H. CLK.

PRATT, JERMYN, CLK.

ROWLEY, SIR R. C. BART.

SHEPPARD, J. G. ESQ.

SCHREIBER, F. W. ESQ.

WALFORD, CHARLES, ESQ.

WESTERN, T. B. ESQ.

WILSON, H. ESQ.

REPORT.

At the close of last year (1857) there were 278 patients in the House, in the very unequal distribution of sexes—122 males, 156 females. It was then considered that the maximum of accommodation for the women had been exceeded by *six*: we have however now an additional increase of nine, the report of to day being, 129 males, and 165 females.—Total 294.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House, 31st December, 1857 . .	122	156	278
Admitted in 1858	44	69	113
	166	225	391
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharged	20	40	60
Died	17	20	37
	37	60	97
	129	165	294

There have been 17 admissions more than during last year, 3 fewer discharges, and 1 more death.

The report is favourable on the additional numbers, in regard to both discharges and deaths. *As many as 10 women have been admitted in one week.* There are five females to be discharged to-day; and one or two males perhaps before the end of the year: one of these convalescents is waiting at his own request, and with the laudable desire as he expresses it himself, "of being thoroughly furnished unto all good works," before he goes.

When the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the House at the end of last month, they noticed the inconvenience of this feminine preponderance, which has only been met by turning two more of the single rooms into associated dormitories, a mode of adaptation which has now reached its limit. The class and character of the patients more recently admitted, have not been generally speaking of a *curable* class: many of them OLD patients, and long-standing cases. From their circumstances and habits they are compulsorily placed at the extremity of the Building, in what would (if we did not object to the word) bear the name of *refractory* ward, which becomes consequently objectionably crowded. To obviate this, which we fear can hardly be expressed as *temporary* inconvenience, the Commissioners suggested the propriety of refusing to receive any more female patients during the continuance of this over crowding, and even further, the advantage of keeping a number of reserve beds, yet considering the House as full. Till our attention was directed by the Commissioners, to the 53rd. clause of the 16th. and 17th. of Vict. we were not aware of this Legislative sanction: it has never yet been embraced by us, and no pauper patient has ever been refused admission. While the number of chronic, and in all human probability incurable patients, will at all times have a greater tendency to increase by fresh accessions, than diminish through deaths, it urges on us the propriety of considering the *condition* of any patients for whom future accommodation may be sought. This is an important point, which as far as we are aware, has not entered into consideration, in the recent discussions which have taken place, here, and in Parliamentary phrase, "elsewhere." If more patients be admitted irrespective of their probably curable *condition*, the House may even after enlargement, become soon crowded with imbeciles and idiots. The removal which has been repeatedly suggested of the most harmless of such chronic cases, is not always practicable, and when they are occasionally sent home, their re-admission is sought and obtained on the

ground of their being *very dirty*, which however inadequate a substitution for the single plea of insanity, at any rate has the effect of enhancing that one of the most prominent features of this House, its proverbial *cleanliness*, noticed by visitors, official and non-official. Patients so re-admitted are prone to catch idleness from any near them likely to impart the infection, consequently they become quarrelsome, and to borrow an expressive epithet from one insane reprover of another, they shew *spontaneity* of violence; "you should not be so spontaneously violent," said one patient to another as he warded off an expected blow. The paramount object to secure is the admission of recent cases, that we may retain if possible, the character of this House as a hospital of *cure*.

Acting always upon the principle that the welfare of the community is the grand argument for individual exertion, it is satisfactory to find many feeble minded patients so willing and desirous even as they are, to enter into the field of competition with those of more energetic character and higher type of brain than themselves, and to know that they are preserved by doing so, from a state of melancholic stagnation.

It is of course desirable always to take certain peculiarities of the patients into account with regard to the selection of their employment, and to remember that many are typical characters, representatives of a class in which the best workers are often the most loquacious, incoherent, and eccentric; whose external peculiarities no more interfere with the admirable devotedness of their labours, than the humming does, with the labouriousness of the bee. We had a patient who was ceaselessly engaged, working industriously throughout the six days of the week, but resolutely determined to *lie in bed* on the seventh. He insisted on an elastic interpretation of his own devising, to which we were obliged to yield, to do the same on every alternate Friday; the commandment told him, he said, (and he was determined to obey it) to rest every Sunday and every committee

day. There are again strong under-currents of feeling which sometimes manifest themselves with an intensity which would seem proportionate to the extent of other impressions apparently lost: we had to remove a picture which had been put up in the room of a female, who was the very personification of the grotesque sympathetic. The picture was of a boy taking physic; and whenever she saw it she burst into a flood of tears at the grimaces he made.

A great deal of domestic work has been done this year, and much out-door improvement effected. The farm-yard has been vastly improved and enlarged; additional sheds built for winter stores, &c. and a very nice iron balustraded *verandah* made on the female side, by an alteration of a dark and disagreeable old covered way. A great many more rooms have been papered and painted, an improvement which had added not only to the comfort of the patients, but to their more cleanly habits: they are more pleased with their rooms and take pride in keeping their neatness and cleanliness unsoiled. We hope, as the spring advances, to encourage the patients in the culture of flowers and plants; and to follow out a practice, very common in Germany, of making natural window curtains, by festoons of Italian ivy. When we are able to obtain additional work-shops, we hope to instruct some of the patients in useful and more ornamental pursuits, and in summing up our chief requirements *now*, we feel quite disposed to be satisfied in tracing our descent from a very low origin, and to leave it instanced *only* in the *double* demand of the descendants of the horse leech, "give give," and say, *give* us the means for improving our present accommodation, and *give* us *land*.

The spirit of emulation amongst the patients generally, has been excited in their late horticultural pursuits: the products including to their great delight an Australian gourd, we believe of unequalled dimensions; being twelve stone minus $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. in weight, and seven feet in circumference. It was an outward and visible foretaste of an inward natural feast. The fellow

to it, not quite so large, was made into a pie for the patients at the desire of the chief husbandman, who delayed his departure in order to partake of it, and after a residence of three years and a half, went home *cured* last week. This man had been TWICE re-admitted, and each time after an absence of exactly ten years. On being questioned as to the cause of his last admission, his reply was, that he flew into a *passion* when he was told that he must be sent again from *principle*. "When passion and principle are opposed to each other," said he, "there must be a battle, and I *fought* them: besides they called me names, and none of my family like to be called names, and are determined to be known only by numbers." His selected number was 601, and for a long time this was his recognized cognomen. Such biographical sketches, with these maniacal musings during recurrent attacks, occasionally recal both upon the part of the patients themselves and on our own, reciprocal remembrances of kindness. A woman was re-admitted a short time ago, after an absence of fourteen years, whose accuracy in the descriptive account of the hereditary transmission of her malady, was *singularly* gratifying. She came full of anger towards her relatives for keeping her at home a long time after her relapse. "They knew," were her words to us, "that my mother was insane, and my grandmother was insane, as they had been both in the Asylum, and they must have been good people or they never would have been sent there."

If memory is the most failing faculty in some, it is still most strangely retentive in others: this woman can talk of, or refer to occurrences and events long forgotten by her more sane associates: and we have an old inmate of the House, a resident of more than thirty years standing, who recollects the names of passing individuals with singular accuracy.

We had a painter in the House, whose occupation as a good workman, led to his continued engagements from house to house: he could neither read nor write, and never kept

any account, but he knew all the work that he had done throughout the year for each of his employers, and dictated his annual bills with such exactitude that he never made a mistake of half a day either way.

The number of applicants for admission for patients whose condition is just above pauperism has been continued as usual; we have had as many as *five* in one week. It is certainly most desirable that the notice of the Legislature should be directed to this helpless and unrecognized class of patients. Their anomalous position has just and urgent claims which may well be pressed in the approaching Session, when very extensive and important alterations are expected to be made in the Lunacy laws. Independently of that questionable exercise of humanity which can sketch an order to the extent of declaring actual chargeability when it does not really exist, we believe the practice to be hazardous and dangerous, leading to treatment under disadvantage *in* the Asylum, and perhaps to the exhibition of vindictive feelings when removed from it. Whatever the motive may be, nothing justifies deception, and we can speak positively but painfully upon this point because we have felt (and *it may be suffered* from) its injustice. A patient is now in the House who declares that he was very much upset when he found that he had been deceived in this objectionable manner; and another, who lately left us, coupled his expressions of gratitude with the addition, "I was never in any proper position with you, I never was, or am ever likely to be chargeable to a parish."

It may be, as stated in justification, that such patients are *better off*, and that the little property they possess would soon be spent in the endeavour to obtain the desired relief, still while we are most feelingly alive to the truth that much valuable time, or indeed the most valuable time, may be *occasionally* lost, and parochial relief sought after unsuccessful efforts; our conviction is, that as all pauper patients are likely to be removed from private Asylums, so

all private patients should be from those that are known only, and recognized only as pauper institutions. There is a sensitiveness which is almost morbid, on personal detention under almost *any* but the most violent proofs of insanity, and the subsequent and sometimes injudicious urgency for removal from those who make an *indirect* demand as themselves contributing towards the support of the patients, may not *warp* the judgment, but it tends to render its exercise perplexing. If a patient's relatives pay for his support they think they can remove him whenever they please, and call somewhat peremptorily for the sanction of medical authority to do so.

Without attempting any thing like a running commentary on the last report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, it may be remarked, that some of the objections raised by them against some parts of the Asylum, are not confined to the older portions of the Building, but extend to its later additions: the stone floors, the narrow windows, and the confined passages. We have removed a vast number of similar defects in the original Building, but if these improvements are to be continued and extended to the *new* parts, we have full employment in prospect. Experience of course would be of little worth if it were not suggestive of improvement. This House no doubt (like any palatial residence even) might be altered for *the better*, but it is very questionable, if every brick were taken down to-morrow, that a more comfortable abode for its inmates, or one upon the whole more conducive to their cure, could be built up in its stead. To correct its faulty structure, and to secure its permanent prosperity has been the object of what has been truly in connection with Asylum management, a very long life, and we may be permitted to say, that with the single exception of the suggested extension of the associated-dormitories in the upper story of the Buildings, we have hitherto been fortunate enough to anticipate every recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

We have still plenty of work on hand, and while real or supposed improvements are demanded, we are not likely to be idle. As it is very well known that the balance of reason can be overthrown by the want of regular occupation in conjunction with the neglect of the pursuit of moral habits, so the continued *encouragement* of these must tend to perpetuate that balance, and the *establishment* of them to restore it. To accomplish this is our object—that our discharged patients may go home not only as possessors of *sense*, but of such habits as will enable them to retain it.

Mind is nervously sensitive to the action of mind, under the influence of an overpowering law: and our daily intercourse with insane life has taught us, that if as possessors of clearer light, we yield a willing obedience to this law, we find it very seldom broken by those whose minds are under an eclipse. We have scarcely ever known what it was to have an individual or domestic trial without the bulk of the inmates sympathising with us; and we increasingly feel upon our parts, that we never could dissociate ourselves from attachments to them, in all their wanderings, whether they shew themselves in the clamour and the clash of impulsive mania, or in that distressing melancholy from imaginary evils, which exhausts the sufferer by corroding care. The law of reciprocity is imperative, and on the correctness of the principles on which it is supported, we build the efficiency of our practice, a practice always having reference not merely to the health of the animal organization, but to the *soul* which gives it life.

JOHN KIRKMAN, M.D.

Commissioners' Report.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM, 29th. November, 1858.

SINCE our last visit in July, 1857, 148 patients have been admitted, 93 have been discharged, and 45 have died. There are now in the Asylum 294 patients, of whom 130 are males and 164 females.

We have this day examined all the inmates, and gone over every part of the Asylum.

We found very little excitement among the patients, and the women were much less noisy and excited than on the occasion of our last inspection.

We find but few patients are registered as being under medical treatment for bodily illness. The names of six men and eight women appear in last week's report, but their bodily disorder is not stated, as required by the acts.

We beg to call attention to the fact that the medical journal is not in the form of the schedule.

One woman was in seclusion as we went into the wards, but she was let out while we were there.*

There was no mechanical restraint, which indeed is never resorted to in this Asylum.

The clothing we found good, and the bedding abundant and of good quality

There is nothing now to report in reference to the occupation and amusements of the patients.

The women appeared to employ themselves in various ways, but there seems to be a scarcity of employment for the men; and we think that if proper shops and tools were provided, a larger number of them might be advantageously and usefully occupied in tailoring, shoe-making, mat-making, the manufacture of cocoa-nut fibre matting, &c.

We notice, with pleasure, that various improvements have been effected since we were here; and that some of our recommendations have been carried out.

All the circular windows on the female side, and several on the male side, have been removed.

A portion of the single rooms has been boarded, and some of the boundary walls lowered.

* It may hardly be worth notice, but as an erroneous impression is conveyed by this clause, we trust the writer will be glad to see it corrected as the hasty dash of his pen: the patient was placed in her room, for *disturbing him as he was writing*, and let out again as he stood by. The *seclusion* was for three or four minutes at the longest, and *ADOPTED*, not removed, in consequence of this visit.

Birch bedsteads have, in many instances, been substituted for the old tub bedsteads; bed-side carpets are now used, and wash-stands are being gradually introduced.

We notice, besides, that a number of rooms have been papered and painted; six associated dormitories, for three patients in each, have been formed, by throwing two single rooms into one.

An improvement has also been made in the covered way on the female side.

We have now again to draw attention to those subjects which have not yet been attended to, and to express a hope that as little delay as possible will occur in carrying out the improvements which have been commenced.

Especially, we think, that the stone floors should be replaced by wood, for we noticed to-day that nearly all the flags were very damp, and that the rooms where they exist were not free from offensive odour.

The small windows also should be enlarged, and be so constructed as to admit more air.

A number of proper seats, with backs, should be supplied where now only forms are provided; and the day rooms with stone floors be partly covered with matting.

We find on inquiry that as many as ten or twelve patients are bathed in the same water; we think that the water should be changed more frequently, and that the supply of towels, brushes, combs, and looking-glasses should be increased considerably.

The wards on the women's side are now much crowded; and although as yet no patient has been refused admission, we think that it has become necessary to make further provision for the pauper lunatics of the county without delay.

We hope that when taken the subject into consideration, the Visitors will see the importance of providing accommodation also for the insane poor belonging to the boroughs of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's, either by uniting, or contracting, with the authorities of these boroughs.

In conclusion, we have again to report that the condition of the patients and their contented appearance show the continued care and good treatment they receive from Dr. and Mrs. Kirkman.

M. G. CAMPBELL, }
JAMES WILKES, } Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix.

No. 1.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DIED,

From 1st. of January 1858, to 31st. December.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House 31st. December, 1857	122	156	278
Admitted in 1858	46	72	118
	168	228	396
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged—cured ..	19	39	58
——— relieved....	1	5	6
Died	18	20	38
	38	64	102
Remaining in the House 31st. Dec. 1858	130	164	294

No. 2.

ASCERTAINED AND SUPPOSED CAUSES OF IN-
SANITY IN THE 118 PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1858.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blows on Head.....	1	1	2
Crimean War; Fall of Sebastopol	1		1
Debility (Senile)	1	4	5
Disappointed Affections		3	3
Domestic Affliction	2	7	9
Epilepsy.....	7	2	9
Fever.....	1	1	2
Fright		2	2
Grief at Death of Niece		1	1
„ Death of Husband		2	2
„ Death of Mother and Fa- ther's Transportation ..		1	1
„ Death of Children		2	2
*Hereditary Predisposition (sole cause)	8	11	19
Husbands' Ill-treatment		4	4
Idiocy	4	1	5
Intemperance	3		3
Lupus		1	1
Masturbation.....	1		1
Natural Malformation	1	1	2
Paralysis	1	2	3
Phrenitis	2		2
Puerperal State.....		5	5
Reduced Circumstances and Desti- tution.....	4	9	13
Religion.....	5	2	7
Storm at Sea.....	1		1
Wife's Ill-treatment.....	1		1
Unknown	2	10	12
Total.....	46	72	118

* Hereditary Predisposition traced in 24 cases.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATH.

In the whole Thirty Years since the Asylum opened.

Years.	MALES.					FEMALES.					TOTAL.					In the House at the end of each year.						
	Discharged.			Died.	Kept.	Discharged.			Died.	Kept.	Discharged.			Died.	Kept.				Total.			
	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.			Total.	Admitted.	Cured.			Relieved.	Total.	Admitted.							Cured.	Relieved.	Total.
1829	72	11	11	11	11	70	9	11	11	11	142	20	2	22	15	50	55	105				
1830	48	12	9	21	11	34	12	3	15	7	82	24	12	36	18	66	67	133				
1831	42	8	4	12	15	45	19	3	22	10	87	27	7	34	26	80	80	160				
1832	42	21	4	25	17	25	20	2	22	8	67	41	6	47	25	78	75	153				
1833	34	18	7	22	14	31	14	5	19	8	65	32	9	41	22	75	79	154				
1834	32	16	7	23	9	32	18	5	23	8	64	34	12	46	17	75	80	155				
1835	39	18	9	27	8	40	15	8	23	6	79	33	17	50	14	79	91	170				
1836	30	11	13	24	7	26	11	16	27	9	56	22	29	51	16	78	81	159				
1837	30	13	5	18	11	46	17	1	18	16	76	30	6	36	27	79	93	172				
1838	35	16	2	18	13	31	21	2	23	7	66	37	4	41	20	82	94	176				
1839	29	15	5	20	10	53	27	9	36	6	82	42	14	56	16	80	105	185				
1840	31	14	1	15	7	38	23	3	26	13	69	37	4	41	20	89	104	193				
1841	35	16	2	18	13	29	16	1	17	9	64	32	3	35	22	93	107	200				
1842	27	10	2	12	10	34	14	2	16	11	61	24	4	28	21	98	114	212				
1843	33	9	6	15	13	34	17	5	22	16	67	26	11	37	29	103	110	213				
1844	36	19	2	21	9	30	13	13	12	66	32	2	34	21	109	115	224					
1845	42	22	3	25	13	40	16	16	12	82	38	3	41	25	112	127	239					
1846	37	19	1	19	16	44	24	2	15	25	81	43	3	44	31	114	131	245				
1847	44	25	1	24	24	42	13	2	15	24	86	29	3	32	48	116	134	250				
1848	46	26	2	28	26	46	20	8	34	15	91	51	9	62	35	101	143	244				
1849	51	22	2	29	27	55	26	8	38	15	98	50	10	60	27	111	144	255				
1850	49	22	2	24	17	47	28	8	36	13	98	50	10	60	27	111	144	255				
1851	49	22	2	24	17	47	28	7	27	17	93	42	9	51	36	117	144	261				
1852	34	22	5	25	15	47	24	2	26	15	81	46	5	51	30	111	150	261				
1853	45	10	2	12	17	40	28	3	31	15	83	38	5	43	32	121	144	265				
1854	42	21	2	23	16	47	18	5	23	15	89	39	7	46	31	128	153	281				
1857	40	27	2	29	17	56	27	7	34	19	96	54	9	63	36	122	156	278				
1858	46	19	1	20	18	72	39	5	44	20	118	58	6	64	38	130	164	294				
Total.	1153	496	111	607	408	8	1285	618	116	741	380	2438	1114	232	1348	788	8					

Average number of Patients for the Thirty Years—243. Daily Average for the Year 1858—286.

No. 4.

ADMITTED—IN THE YEAR 1858.

Cases not exceeding three months' duration and first attack.	Cases not exceeding twelve months' duration and first attack.	Cases not exceeding two years' duration and first attack.	Cases of more than two years' duration, and first attack.	Cases of those who have had previous attacks.
42	10	4	3	59

DISCHARGED—IN THE YEAR 1857.

Cases cured, not having been in more than three months before admission, and discharged within six months.	Cases cured, not having been in more than twelve months before admission, and discharged within two years.	Cases cured, having been in more than two years and previous attacks.	Cases not cured, discharged by desire of friends, and by order of the Magistrates, as improper objects.
23	8	3	6

No. 5.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 118 PATIENTS ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1858.

Occupations	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Labourers	16		16
" " Wives		26	26
" " Daughters		11	11
" " Widows		6	6
Blacksmith's Wife		1	1
Bricklayers	2		2
Carpenters	2		2
Carpenter's Wife		1	1
Charwoman		1	1
Domestic Servants	1	8	9
Dress-makers		4	4
Fishermen	2		2
Gardeners	2		2
Grocers' Wives		2	2
Harness-maker	1		1
Hawker's Wife		1	1
House Keepers		2	2
Laundress		1	1
Nursemaid	3	3	6
No occupation	1	1	2
Preventive Service Man	1		1
Railway Porter's Wife		1	1
Sadler	1		1
Sailor's Wife		1	1
Sawyer	1		1
Soldiers	3		3
Shoe-makers	3		3
Tailors	2		2
" Wives		2	2
Traveller (Commercial)	1		1
Wheelwrights	2		2
Weavers	2		2
Wine Importer	1		1
Total	46	72	118

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF MONTHLY ADMISSIONS

Through the Thirty Years since the Asylum opened, with a Total of each Twelve Months, ending December, 1858.

Years.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	TOTAL.
Mon.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jan.	26	39	65	27	42	69	28	41	69	31	43	74	32	45	77	33	46	79	34	47	81	35	48	83	36	49	85	37	50	87
Feb.	5	8	13	6	9	15	7	10	17	8	11	19	9	12	21	10	13	23	11	14	25	12	15	27	13	16	29	14	17	31
Mar.	4	5	9	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27
April	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
May	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
June	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
July	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
Aug.	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
Sep.	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
Oct.	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
Nov.	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
Dec.	5	6	11	6	7	13	7	8	15	8	9	17	9	10	19	10	11	21	11	12	23	12	13	25	13	14	27	14	15	29
	72	102	174	78	108	186	84	114	198	90	120	210	96	126	222	102	132	234	108	144	252	114	154	268	120	160	280	126	166	292

No. 7.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF THE 118 PATIENTS
ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1858.

Religious Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	32	58	90
Protestant Dissenters		2	2
Baptists	4	3	7
Wesleyan Methodists	1	1	2
Independents	6	2	8
Unknown		2	2
Roman Catholic		1	1
Primitive Methodists	2	2	4
Plymouth Brethren	1		2
Total.....	46	72	118

No. 8.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THE 118 PATIENTS
ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1858.

Degree of Education.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Able to Read and Write	24	42	66
Can Read only	18	19	37
Unable to Read	4	11	15
Total.....	46	72	118

No. 9.

FROM THE 118 PATIENTS ADMITTED IN THE
YEAR 1858.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, cured.....	13	21	34
" relieved.....	1	1	2
Died	4	9	13
Total.....	18	31	49

No. 10.

DOMESTIC CONDITION OF THE 118 PATIENTS
ADMITTED IN THE YEAR 1858.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	22	40	62
Single	20	22	42
Widowed	4	10	14
Total.....	46	72	118

No. 11.

AGES OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION IN 1858.

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.	TOTAL.
3	4	9	13	12	16	11	14	5	13	4	7	2	5	46	72	118

AGES OF PATIENTS DIED IN 1858.

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.	TOTAL.
0	1	2	2	3	0	3	2	4	4	5	6	1	5	18	20	38

No. 12.

TABLE EXHIBITING THE CAUSES OF DEATH, FORM OF INSANITY, DURATION OF THE MENTAL MALADY, AND PERIODS OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM, IN THE CASES WHICH TERMINATED FATALLY DURING THE YEAR 1858.

Nos.	Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Total Duration of Insanity.			Form of Insanity.
				Yr.	Mo.	Dys.	Yrs.	mos.	Dys.	
1	25	M.	Epilepsy			3 14	2	3	14	Epileptic Mania
2	48	M.	General Paralysis	1	3	24	1	4	0	General Paralysis
3	32	M.	Epilepsy			3 24		4	7	Epileptic Mania
4	59	F.	Exhaustion	5	2	10	5	3	10	Mania
5	36	M.	General Paralysis			3 6		9	6	Dementia
6	24	F.	Phthisis			10 11	1	11	11	Mania
7	60	F.	General Visceral Disease	19	0	1	19	6	1	Ditto
8	71	F.	Exhaustion	27	3	15	41	3	15	Ditto
9	60	F.	Ditto	19	9	11	60	0	0	Dementia
10	75	F.	Ditto	28	5	6	28	6	20	Mania
11	46	M.	Icterus	26	4	0	26	6	14	Ditto
12	22	F.	Epilepsy	3	1	10	3	1	24	Ditto
13	68	M.	Chronic Peritonitis	2	6	11	2	9	11	Ditto
14	72	M.	Exhaustion			2 4		3	18	Ditto
15	51	M.	Lumbar Abscess	6	4	9	8	4	9	Ditto
16	63	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion			6 27		8	27	Ditto
17	62	M.	Exhaustion	29	1	20	36	1	20	Ditto
18	42	F.	Ditto			25		1	1	Ditto
19	47	M.	Epilepsy			6 13	3	6	13	Epileptic Mania
20	18	F.	Visceral Disease			2 19		5	19	Mania
21	48	M.	Pneumonia			5 22		6	12	Melancholia
22	60	F.	Exhaustion			17		1	17	Mania
23	22	M.	Exhaustion after Fever			8		15		Sinking on admission. Mania
24	60	F.	Exhaustion			1 23	6	1	23	Mania
25	64	F.	Paralysis			2 0		8	0	Ditto
26	71	F.	Senile Debility			10 11		10	25	Ditto
27	52	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion	1	11	7	2	2	7	Ditto
28	73	F.	Senile Debility	7	5	1	7	5	8	Ditto
29	74	F.	Ditto			5 2		8	2	Ditto
30	66	M.	Paralysis	26	0	10	31	0	10	Ditto
31	62	M.	Senile Exhaustion			7 11		7	25	Ditto
32	72	F.	Ditto			1 1	2	7	1	Ditto
33	75	F.	Ditto			4 4		7	18	Melancholia
34	63	F.	Maniacal Exhaustion			2 0		5	7	Mania
35	67	F.	Facial Abscess	7	9	21	7	10	4	Ditto
36	63	F.	Exhaustion	1	6	0	1	9	0	Ditto
37	67	M.	Anthrax	3	5	15	28	5	15	Ditto
38	65	M.	Exhaustion	3	3	26	15	3	26	Ditto

DIET TABLE OF THE SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

December 31, 1858.

DAY.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
SUNDAY.	Each Patient, 6ozs. of Bread with Gruel made of 10lbs. Groats and 8galls. of Milk.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer. The Females the same, except 1oz. Bread.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Tea. Females, the same, except 1oz. Bread.
MONDAY.	Ditto.	Suet Dumplings and Rice Puddings. Males, 1lb. each. Females $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. ditto, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Beer. Females, the same, except 1oz. Bread.
TUESDAY.	Ditto.	Males, 6ozs. Meat, 4ozs. Bread. and Vegetables. Females, the same, with $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer each.	The same as Sunday.
WEDNESDAY.	Ditto.	Soup from Tuesday, with 2ozs. additional Meat. Males, 7ozs. and the Females, 6ozs. Bread.	The same as Monday.
THURSDAY.	Ditto.	The same as Monday.	The same.
FRIDAY.	Ditto.	The same as Tuesday.	The same as Tuesday.
SATURDAY.	Ditto.	The same as Wednesday.	The same as Wednesday.

The simplest calculation is 2lbs. of uncooked Meat with bone, for each Pauper Patient weekly, subject to discretionary addition, and sub-division.

No. 14.
FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT,
In the year 1858.

Dr. 1858.	To Live and Dead Stock, valued at.....	£.	s.	d.	1858. Dec. 31.	By Amount of Produce sup- plied to the Asylum, viz.— Milk, Butter, Veal, Pork, Potatoes, and other Veget- ables, valued at wholesale prices	£.	s.	d.
	Paid for Labour	140	0	0		Cash received for 3 Calves	218	6	3
	Ditto Rates and Taxes ..	35	0	0		Hay Stack—about 6 Tons	12	0	0
	Tithe	7	9	10		Live & Dead Stock, valued at	24	0	0
	Paid for Corn, Meal, and sundry expenses	9	14	6		80 Sacks of Potatoes....	143	0	0
	Estimate Rent of Land..	65	12	6		50 Bushels of Carrots and Parsnips	20	0	0
		58	10	0		60 ditto Beet Root.....	1	5	0
	Balance	117	14	5		12 ditto Onions	1	0	0
						2 Coombs Beans	2	8	0
						2 Acres of Vegetables on the Land	2	2	0
							10	0	0
							<u>£ 434</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

No. 15.

CONTRACT PRICES,

For the year ending December, 1858.

	1st Quarter		2nd. Quarter.		3rd. Quarter.		4th. Quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, good Steer, by side cwt.	48	0	46	0	48	0	48	0
Wether Mutton, by side or carcaselb.		6½		6		6		6½
Bread, per loaf, 4lb. 4oz. 18 hours baked		5½		5		5		5
Flour, secondssack	36	0	32	0	32	0	32	0
Maltcoomb.	33	6	31	0	32	0	32	0
Hops, genuine English growthcwt.	65	0	64	0	64	0	64	0
Sugar, loaflb.		6		6		6		6
„ soft, good ..cwt	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0
Molasses or Treacle, cwt.	16	0	14	0	13	0	12	0
Vinegargallon	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Soap, goodcwt.	30	0	30	0	30	0	28	0
„ soft, firkin 64lbs. net	17	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
Cheese, Edam, good, cwt.	48	0	46	0	45	0	43	0
„ Derbycwt.	70	0	70	0	70	0	66	0
Groatscwt.	16	0	15	0	15	0	16	0
Peas, boilersbushel	6	0	5	6	5	6	5	6
Best Firkin Butter of 56 lbs. net firkin.....	56	0	50	0	50	0	52	0
Tobacco, shaglb.	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
Snuff, Scotch.....lb.	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Candlesdozen	6	0	5	9	5	9	5	9
Pearl Ashcwt.	40	0	38	0	38	0	38	0
Soda, goodcwt.	7	0	7	6	8	0	8	0
Best Stone Bluelb.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Best Starchlb.		5		5		5		4½
Pepperlb.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Mustardlb.		6		6		6		6
Carolina Ricecwt.	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Wheat Straw in Trusses cwt.	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	3
Brush Wood Fagots, 60 fagots to the load	18	6	18	6	18	6	18	6
Coals, best Newcastle, ton	17	9	17	9	17	9	17	9
Ditto Blythton	17	9	17	9	17	9	17	9
Welsh Stone.....ton	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0
Cinderschal.	16	0	16	0	18	0	18	0

No. 16.

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.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
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

No. 17.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,

Ending December 1858.

		£	s	d.
Meat, lbs.	44619	928	15	0
Bread, loaves $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each.	29880	640	7	6
Flour, sts.	1240	102	16	0
Butter, lbs.	2914	134	12	10
Oatmeal, lbs.	6654	52	1	9
Tea and Coffee, lbs.	610	90	18	0
Cheese, lbs.	7173	155	11	1
Soap, Pearlash, Soda, and Blue, lbs.	13236	140	9	6
Grocery		179	12	6
Candles, lbs.	1076	32	6	11
Coals, tons	370	329	2	6
Wood, loads	18	16	11	0
Medicines, Wine, and Spirits		105	16	9
Table Beer and Porter.		370	4	10
Clothing and Linen		702	12	11
Sundries		112	0	10
Salaries and Wages		1065	19	10
Tradesmen's Bills.		752	19	11
Total.	£	5912	19	8

No.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY

For the year ending

Dr. 1858.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Balance at the Bank of Messrs. Alexanders	1299	10	7
	Receipts from Unions:—			
	Wangford	447	12	9
	Sudbury	500	10	5
	Samford	161	6	3
	Blything	675	2	0
	Plomesgate.....	493	10	0
	Risbridge	172	12	6
	Thetford	57	7	9
	Hoxne.....	266	6	6
	Cosford	437	14	3
	Bosmere	528	15	3
	Hartismere	294	9	0
	Newmarket	145	2	0
	Thingoe	357	4	6
	Ipswich	30	1	3
	Mutford	204	12	3
	Woodbridge	588	10	9
	Stow	269	7	3
	Mildenhall	291	13	3
	Bury Incorporation	30	1	3
		5951	19	2
	2 Second Class Boarders	60	0	0
	Out County Pauper	26	15	6
	Sale of 3 Calves	12	0	0
		£ 7350	5	3

18.

EXPENDITURE BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE
LUNATIC ASYLUM, MELTON,

December 31st, 1858.

1858.	£.	Cr. s.	d.
Jan. 1. Superintendent and Ma-			
trou	450	0	0
House Surgeon	52	10	0
Steward	43	0	0
Assistant Engineer	25	0	0
Attendants, Nurses, and			
Servants	435	9	10
		1005	19 10
Meat.....	928	15	0
Groceries, &c.	785	12	7
Beer, Malt, and Brewing	370	4	10
Bread and Flour	743	3	6
		2827	15 11
Clothing		702	12 11
Coals		329	2 6
Wood		16	11 0
Medicines, Wine, and Spirits		105	16 9
Sundries		112	0 10
Tradesmen's Bills		748	2 11
Clerk to House Committee		60	0 0
Rev. Watson, Tithe.....		9	14 6
Ciarke, for Coffins and Funeral			
Expenses		34	9 0
Balance at Messrs. Alexander's			
Bank		1397	19 1
		£ 7350	5 3

No.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND

Under 16 and 47 Vic. c. 97. sec. 38. from

RECEIPTS.

1858.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 26.	To Beccles	32	6	8
	„ Ipswich	48	10	0
29.	„ Woodbridge	26	18	10
	„ Bury	53	17	8

£ 161 13 2

19.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS, &c.

January, 1858, to December, 1858.

DISBURSEMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
1858.				
Jan.	Allen, Plumbing, Glazing, &c.	19	1	3
	Page & Girling, Ironfounders	28	13	6
	Fisher, Gravel and Carting	7	18	6
	Grimwood, Deal, Timber, &c.	15	19	4
	Clarke, Carpenter's Work	6	16	6
	Smith, Bricklayer's Work	6	10	4
	Dale, Stonemason's Work	6	15	0
	G. Gall, Ironmongery	2	10	2
	B. D. Gall, Oil, Paint, &c.	12	0	6
	Nun, Coppers, &c.	6	17	4
	I and, Tax	2	4	0
	Loder, Stationery, &c.	9	15	9
	Cook, Draining Pipes, Tiles, &c.	3	17	1
	Chaplain and Clerk	15	10	0
	Rat-catcher		15	0
	Woods, Trees, &c.	1	16	9
	Gooding, Sweep	2	2	0
	Clerk, $\frac{1}{4}$ Salary	12	10	0
		£ 161	13	2

continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.			
1858.		£.	s. d.
	Amount brought forward .	161	13 2
March.	Allen, Plumbing, Glazing, &c. .	11	4 4
	Page & Girling, Ironfounders .	14	18 4
	Loder, Stationery, Printing, &c. .	20	2 2
	Grimwood, Deals, Timber, &c. .	12	8 5
	Clarke, Carpenter's Work .	6	6 0
	Thompson & Bennington, Lime .	3	4 2
	Smith, Bricklayer's Work .	2	8 2
	Silver, Ironmongery .	5	13 3
	Gall, Oil, Paint, &c. .	9	14 2
	Fisher, Sand and Carting .	2	7 0
	Pizey, Postage and Receipt Stamps, Envelopes, &c. .	2	14 7
	Blowers, Whitening .	1	13 0
	Chaplain .	15	0 0
	Chaplain's Clerk and Rat-catcher .	1	5 0
	Clerk, $\frac{1}{4}$ Salary .	12	10 0
		£ 283	1 9

continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
1858.				
July.	Amount brought forward .	283	1	9
	Allen, Plumbing, Glazing, &c. .	17	16	0
	Page & Girling, Ironfounders .	21	8	0
	Loder, Stationery, &c. . .	11	17	9
	Silver, Ironmongery . . .	5	2	3
	Culham, Brazier . . .	2	5	7
	Grimwood, Deals, Timber . .	15	15	1
	Clarke, Carpenter's Work . .	9	9	0
	Smith, Bricklayer's Work . .	9	8	0
	Gall, B. D. Oil, Paint . . .	12	11	0
	Fisher, Gravel, Carting . . .	2	19	6
	Dale, Stone Mason's Work . .	8	12	5
	Chaplain	15	0	0
	Chaplain's Clerk and Rat-catcher	1	5	0
	Carson, Paint	5	5	0
	Clerk $\frac{1}{4}$ Salary	12	10	0
		£ 434	6	4

continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1858.	£.	s.	d.
By Amount forward	434	6	4
„ Postage of Vouchers			4
Borton—			
Insurance	26	0	0
Extras, 2 years	19	11	8
Postage	2	2	0
$\frac{1}{4}$ Salary	12	10	0
	60	3	8
Allen, Plumbing, Glazing, &c.	20	15	11
Page & Girling, Ironfounders	26	5	0
Loder, Stationery and Printing	8	9	7
Grimwood, Deals, Lath, &c.	12	1	8
Clarke, Carpenter's Work	12	9	0
Smith, Bricklayer's Work	12	16	0
Culham, Repairing Steam Boilers	5	5	3
Silver, Ironmongery	9	0	11
Gall, B. D. Paint, Varnish, &c.	6	3	6
Hubbock & Co. Paint	5	17	0
McNeill & Co. Patent Felt	3	6	8
Land Tax	2	4	0
Pizey, Postage and Receipt Stamps, Cheque Books, &c.	3	16	5
Chaplain	15	0	0
Chaplain's Clerk and Rat-catcher	1	5	0
Borton, Extra Journey, January 1858	10	10	0
Balance		7	5
	£ 650	3	11

No. 20.

AN ACCOUNT OF DEBT ON COUNTY RATE,

From Michaelmas, 1857, to Michaelmas, 1858.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1857.			
Oct.		Interest on £3600 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	81 0 0
1858.		Bonds discharged, Nunn	200 0 0
Jan.		Treasurer	25 0 0
		Balance in hand	66 14 2
	<u>£ 372 14 2</u>		<u>£ 372 14 2</u>
Feb. 26. 1858. Laid before the Quarterly Meeting this day, audited and allowed.			
FRED. G. DOUGHTY, <i>Chairman</i> .			
1858.			
March.		Interest on £3400 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	76 10 0
July.		Bonds discharged, Nunn	200 0 0
		Treasurer	25 0 0
		Balance in hand	43 0 7
	<u>£ 344 10 7</u>		<u>£ 344 10 7</u>
October 1, 1858. Laid before the Quarterly Meeting this day, audited and allowed.			
FRED. G. DOUGHTY, <i>Chairman</i> .			

HENRY PIZEY, *Clerk*.GEORGE DURRANT, *Steward*.