

Fifteenth annual report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum : December, 1852.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DECEMBER 1852.

Woodbridge:

PRINTED BY J. LODER.

1853.

Visiting Magistrates.

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Report.

THIS Asylum has now been opened for a quarter of a century; and the necessary alterations and changes of its earlier years, have gradually merged into the uniform progression of its later improvements. There is now very little beyond the ordinary occurrences of so large an Establishment, requiring any special or exclusive notice; daily cares and demands upon attention there must always be, but they are met with the desire of daily preparation for particular emergencies as they arise, and the general determination to act under them in that spirit of thankfulness for the past, which is the most assured encouragement of hope for the future.

There has been much indeed in the last year to call forth this feeling; the House has been healthy, quiet, and comfortable, free from all those untoward circumstances which it is the happy privilege of increasing age to obviate. We have not passed generally a more undisturbed year since the opening of the Asylum: there has been hardly a trifling injury to record, not even a temporary escape; and with scarcely a solitary exception it would be difficult to find a discontented inmate. Several patients who have left us this year, and from whom communications had been received, have signified their wish that through this official Report their thanks should be conveyed to the Committee.

The Report for the year 1852, is as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Patients in the House, 31st. December, 1851.....	101	143	244
Admitted in 1852.....	51	47	98
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	152	190	342
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharged, cured	22	28	50
Relieved	2	8	10
Died	17	10	27
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	41	46	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in the House, 31st. December, 1852,...	111	144	255

The admissions present their usual features; bodily infirmity inducing mental disturbance, mental exhaustion wearing out bodily strength, and the wonderful combination “where nature being oppressed, commands the mind to suffer *with* the body.” While there is a mutual action, a reciprocity of energy between mind and body, the inherent influence which each possesses over the other, may not be equal in amount; and though this inequality is not sufficient to justify the Hibernianism of “reciprocity all one side” still, while the influence is undoubtedly reciprocal, the preponderance of power is certainly that of mind over matter, and not matter over mind. This makes it most desirable to obtain as much information as possible, on present or previously existing bodily ailments, and to ascertain if the body had long been affected, before the mind became its associate in suffering. Our admission papers are still defective in this respect; the mental aberrations shew *themselves*, but the cause leading to this greater overthrow is not recognized, or enquired after as it ought to be. There should be a distinct column for the insertion of the cause of the malady, as far as it can be correctly or properly ascertained. This omission, not now for the first time referred to, is utterly inconsistent, both with the requirements of a presiding Legislature, and with the present state of psychological science. The mysterious atmosphere of an Asylum, by breathing which, the captivity of the mind is led captive, should have its chief component in that

fundamental principle of all true therapeutics, that *causes*, rather than *effects*, are the subjects of treatment.

Insanity, in most, except hereditary cases, is an adventitious *effect*; and as such only can it be treated; because the corresponding cause lies perhaps unrevealed, or can only be imperfectly arrived at. If the one could be as fully a subject of information, as the other is of observation; the chance and rapidity of cure, and the scientific method of treatment, would be proportionately advanced. From any list of supposed causes, it would not be difficult to trace the connection referred to, between mind and body; and to see, though we may not be able to explain, that unfathomable law of sympathy, which forbids either to suffer alone. Under bodily pain there is a tendency to deprive the mind of energy, and under mental depression, the body inclines to enervation. The most acute sufferings *may* indeed be borne with composure and calmness, so long as the controlling power of the mind retains a definite amount of superiority; but, when this is overcome, the capacity of endurance is in a great measure lost, and the patient who at first exhibits all the frenzied violence of a man of muscular and mental power, at last shews his resistance dwindling down to the feebleness of a child. Thus while the mind and the body invariably and unavoidably act upon each other, the mind claims its superiority, and exerts such an amount of influence as proves the body to be constitutionally subordinate. This may in some measure account for that state in which patients are very frequently admitted, sinking under maniacal exhaustion, the body having been functionally deranged long before that derangement may have become centered in the brain. But Reports, which relate simply to matters of fact, exclude the writer from the more enchanting ground of psychological research, and tie him down to matters of detail; and the details of fact are sufficient to make all of us materialists enough, to allow that the brain is the organ through which the mind acts; and that in the treatment of

insanity, whatever the cause may be, the most comprehensive pharmacopœia can produce no remedy equal to the single article "*rest.*"

As there has been a considerable diminution in our mortality this year, it may be as well to bring the fact prominently forward, on account of the unpromising character of many of our more recent admissions. Though many old people have died this year, such as, two, over eighty; four, over seventy, &c.; still the increased number of such aged inmates admitted, must necessarily increase the mortality of the ensuing year. Ten have been admitted nearly seventy years of age, nine over seventy, three over eighty; sixteen in a state of bodily exhaustion; nine either idiots from birth, or imbeciles for a very long period; one child with well-known disease of the heart, and a woman, a cripple, scrofulous, blind, and deaf. The reception of such patients may be at present amongst those "all things which are lawful," but if the suggestion of the Legislature is to be carried out by the removal of chronic cases, in order to the admission of recent ones, they also come under the class of those "all things which are not expedient." What, for instance, can be done more than good nursing, to support a peevish mind within a debilitated body? especially in a patient of eighty-four, admitted only a few days ago. To give other instances, one man was received some time back on a very qualified certificate, and upon whose case a qualified certificate only could be given; and another, (somewhat experimentally) with the notice that his mania, if such it were, existed only in the want of a slight resistance to a wayward will: and another, a girl of sixteen, subsequently found not to be insane, but suffering from aggravated cataleptic hysteria, supposed to have been caused by fright, having spinal disease and deformed throughout the body. Concomitant diseases, however, are perplexities which rather affect persons abroad, when away from the Asylum, than when in it. Here such patients generally go on well; they have little to disturb them, and nothing to molest them.

The work done this year by the patients has been quite as much as usual; among the more important operations are the completion of one of the airing courts on the male side, by the removal of an old division wall, and the enclosure with its materials, of an additional piece of hitherto unoccupied ground of an area of about one hundred square feet; also the erection of a convenient drying room, the want of which has been long felt, and noticed by the Commissioners in Lunacy in both their official visits this year. There have been besides, several improvements of importance at the back of the House, such as a large quantity of painting and glazing, the usual and constant agricultural and gardening work, with the ordinary employ in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shops. Convenient lavatories have been substituted for the old stone sinks, and a few more dormitories on the basement stories have been partially floored. In all these improvements the patients have done the majority of the work; no labour of any kind goes on in which they are not chiefly engaged; and it is better that *they* should be a longer time in accomplishing what in other hands might be more speedily done. It is continuous employment, and not rapid completion which we want; constant occupation is universally held to be one of the greatest remedial agents; and one of our most insane patients recognized this in the midst even of the utterance of the most incoherent extravagancies; she stopped short as she heard of a window to be glazed, and cried, "ah! but you must wait for my diamond to cut it." One of our most constant labourers, a bricklayer, was noticed in last year's Report, who from being a very dangerous man in the wards, had become a quiet contented workman outside. He has been this year joined by another similar character, who employs himself always in painting; and all the outer gates, &c. give proof of his diligence: he is naturally morose, and with somewhat dangerous propensities; but as he never speaks to any one, and replies only in monosyllables when he is addressed, he carries on his constant work with a toughness

and tenacity which others might imitate with advantage. Glazing and painting afford constant work in such a house as this, and many of our patients do it well; they engage in it cheerfully, and come and report their own progress, and almost always to our mutual satisfaction. Generally speaking we have found that where the greater latitude is given, the less is the risk incurred. From the late improvements effected by the removal of bricks from closed up windows in the parts devoted to the more refractory patients, we have certainly had no increase in the breakage of glass.

It is most readily acknowledged, that very much of our usual quietude and comfort, is to be traced to that mutual good feeling which exists between the patients and their attendants. We know nothing whatever of the old illustrations, and morbid accounts, about the stern and intimidating glance of the latter, or the furious glare and vindictiveness of the former. A friendly association of feeling is encouraged and kept up; and this makes it so desirable, if possible, to avoid any change of attendants. Every one, sane or insane, can appreciate the comfort of having well-known persons round the sick man's bed, and the joy which in very great measure may be communicated even in bodily pain; and there is a degree of cheerfulness produced in mental depression and sorrow, by the recognition of a friendly face, and the pressure of a friendly hand. Our patients are perhaps as little insensible to these delicate feelings as others, and their encouragement goes a vast way in their onward progress towards recovery. Patients who from repeated attacks come to be re-admitted, almost invariably request to be permitted to occupy their former place, and to have the assistance of their former attendants. Upon the female side, where the numbers are very much beyond our actual capabilities of comfortable accommodation, this has been very much felt and appreciated; it has led us to meet, with comparative satisfaction, difficulties which otherwise would have been very perplexing to overcome. There are now eighteen females more than there is comfortable provision for.

Some of our most satisfactory results have arisen from the treatment of patients suffering from melancholia; of these we have several still in the House. A woman is with us now, who always resists her food under the distressing conviction that each mouthful she takes is her last; and upon each repetition she bids those about her a most affectionate farewell, and urges them to prepare her coffin immediately. Amongst the late discharges is the interesting case of a man who was admitted on the 19th. of August, in a state of distressing and depressing melancholy, from religious delusions, with the usual concomitant symptoms, and the conviction as acutely real in imagination, as it is groundless in fact, of spiritual abandonment. He led a life of self-imposed terror for some weeks, when he became gradually communicative, and the effort to relieve those troubles, which can never be safely borne alone, in conjunction with the increasing feeling that in expressing them he was sure to find sympathy; led to their partial and afterwards total cessation, and he went home on the 24th. of November, a cheerful happy man. These cases have very generally a common origin; they arise from partial and perverted views of those truths which are in themselves catholic and clear; they require extreme care, from the frequently occurring disposition to suicide, and the most cautious treatment in studied and nice adaptation to existing peculiarities. In some patients of this class, the first impression of religion seems to dazzle as with an overpowering blaze of light; while in others, that light itself seems so mystified and indistinct, that it proves the reasoning powers suffer from temporary cessation, in a manner distinct from ordinary insanity less acute, but equally painful. Thus while they show that the absence of the spiritual consolation of true religion, must always act with a corroding and devastating power upon the health, and destroy the equilibrium of the mind, they also demonstrate, that the only method of successful treatment must be physico-theological, because that is the only one based on all right principles combined.

There is nothing in the frigid rigidity of scholastic discipline, or the mere regularity of moral mechanism, calculated to remove unstable views of the present, or a darkened dread of the future: but incalculably vast may be the amount of benefit produced by the promotion of that cheerfulness and contentment which a scriptural faith never fails to secure. Success will frequently crown these gradual endeavours to call step by step into restorative exercise the medicinal powers of the mind itself, and fix it with a sterling, manly, and unwavering piety, on that which is real in its discoveries, and infinite in its ends.

J. KIRKMAN, M.D.

[Copy.]

Commissioners' Report.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM,
February 2, 1852.

THERE are now two hundred and forty-eight patients in this Asylum, of whom two males, and two females are private ; and one hundred and three males, and one hundred and forty-one females are pauper patients : we have seen and examined the whole of them, and found them, with a few exceptions on the female side, in a tranquil and comfortable state. No one was under instrumental restraint, or in seclusion at the time of our visit ; and such restraint appears to be never used.

Since the visit of the Commissioners in 1850, one hundred and eight new patients have been admitted ; and their certificates were produced for our inspection. They are stated in general to be in tolerable condition as to bodily health on admission. Within the same period sixty-seven have been discharged, of whom fifty-six were recovered, nine were relieved, and two were not improved. The deaths during the period amounted to forty-one.

The present condition of the House is healthy, and although several of the females were in bed, none of them appeared to be suffering under dangerous or severe bodily illness.

We inspected the bedding of the patients, and particularly noted the state of their clothing : both the bedding and the clothing were clean, good, and comfortable, and the patients themselves were clean in their persons, and were warmly and neatly dressed.

Considerable improvements have been effected in the airing courts since the last visit of the Commissioners, by lowering the walls, by better gravelling the paths, and by the erection of mounds in the centre, and further improvements of a similar kind, are still contemplated by Dr. KIRKMAN.

The wards on the female side are *very much* crowded; we trust that the Committee will soon be able to provide increased accommodation for the patients of that sex, so as to relieve the present pressures. It seems very desirable that whenever any additions to the existing buildings are made, they should include some better provision for a proper drying house, the want of which must now be much felt. Some improvement is also to be wished, and might easily be effected at a small cost in the lavatories.

We have made enquiries respecting the occupations and amusements of the patients, and learn that nearly two hundred of them are pretty constantly employed; the men chiefly in gardening and farm labour; the women at their needle and household work.

The various galleries, and dormitories, and single sleeping rooms are clean, well ventilated, and altogether in good order, and the general condition of the establishment, and its inmates, is satisfactory, and reflects credit on those to whom its supervision and management are more immediately committed.

(Signed) J. W. MYLNE, } *Commissioners*
J. R. HUME, } *in Lunacy.*

[Copy.]

SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM, MELTON,

August 17, 1852.

WE have to-day especially visited this Asylum, have gone through and inspected the various wards, dormitories, and airing courts, and have seen and examined the patients: these are at present two hundred and forty-four in number, of whom one hundred and five are males, and one hundred and thirty-nine are females: at the time of our visit they were all remarkably quiet and orderly: none of them were under mechanical coercion: one female, who was in rather an excited state, was placed in temporary seclusion, but instrumental restraint of any kind is never employed.

The patients appear to be generally in good bodily health, and there is no epidemic, or serious disease, at present in the Asylum.

Since the visit of the Commissioners on the 2nd. of February last, thirty-four patients have been discharged, and fifteen have died: of those discharged, twenty-four were recovered, and the others were more or less relieved: the assigned causes of the deaths do not suggest any particular observation.

The various galleries and departments we found in good order, well ventilated and very clean: the patients also were clean in their persons, and their dress was neat and comfortable. We particularly examined the bedding, which was clean and good.

Several of the improvements which were in contemplation at the time when the Commissioners made their last visit, have been since carried into effect; in particular, additional convenient lavatories have been fitted up in some of the bath rooms, and the partition walls between some of the airing courts have been removed, and the courts thrown together

and thus rendered much larger, and more cheerful. A new drying house has not yet been erected, and the want of such an addition continues to be much felt.

We examined the provisions, which were of excellent quality, and we saw the patients in some of the female wards seated decorously at the dinner table, partaking of a well cooked and ample meal.

The female side of the House continues to be inconveniently crowded: no additional accommodation having yet been provided for the patients of that sex.

With respect to the occupations and amusements of the patients, there is nothing to be added to the observations made in the last entry of the Commissioners. We have examined the different books, and made the enquiries directed by the Statute, and have only further to state that the condition of the patients and of the Asylum generally, is very creditable to the skill and assiduity of the Superintendent, and his subordinate officers.

(Signed)

J. W. MYLNE, } *Commissioners*
J. TURNER, } *in Lunacy.*

Appendix.

No. 1.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DIED,

From 1st. of January to 31st. December, 1852.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House 31st. December, 1851	101	143	244
Admitted in 1852	51	47	98
	152	190	342
	<small>Males.</small>	<small>Females.</small>	<small>Total.</small>
Discharged—cured ..	22	28	50
————— relieved	2	8	10
Died	17	10	27
	41	46	87
Remaining in the House 31st. December, 1852.....	111	144	255

No. 2.

ASCERTAINED AND SUPPOSED CAUSES OF IN-
SANITY IN THE 98 PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1852.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Destitution.....	6	7	13
Death of Relative	1	0	1
„ Husband	0	3	3
„ Mother..	1	0	1
„ Wives.....	3	0	3
„ Children.....	1	0	1
Deserted by their Friends.....	1	2	3
Disagreement with Husband	0	1	1
Disappointed Affections	5	5	10
Dread of Poverty	0	1	1
Epilepsy.....	1	0	1
Erysipelas of Face and Head	0	1	1
Failure of Business	3	0	3
Fever.....	0	3	3
Fright	0	1	1
Husband's Ill-treatment	0	3	3
Idiocy and Imbecility	1	0	1
Injury from Cart passing over him	1	0	1
Injury to Head	1	0	1
Intemperance.....	8	0	8
Jealousy.....	4	0	4
Loss of Property	3	1	4
Mental Fatigue, undue Anxiety ..	0	2	2
Pride	0	2	2
Religious Excitement	1	4	5
Scrofula	0	1	1
Want of Employment	5	0	5
Wife's Misconduct	1	0	1
Unknown	4	10	14
Total.....	51	47	98

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATH,

In the whole Twenty-four Years since the Asylum opened.

Years.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.				In the House at the end of each year.			
	Discharged.		Admitted.	Escaped.	Discharged.		Admitted.	Escaped.	Discharged.		Admitted.	Escaped.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Cured.	Relieved.			Total.	Died.			Relieved.	Total.						Died.
1829	72	11	70	4	9	11	11	11	20	142	2	15	50	55	105	
1830	48	12	34	7	12	15	11	11	24	82	2	18	66	67	133	
1831	42	8	45	16	19	22	16	16	36	87	7	26	80	80	160	
1832	42	21	25	17	20	22	17	17	41	67	6	25	78	75	153	
1833	34	4	31	14	14	19	14	14	32	65	3	22	75	79	154	
1834	32	16	9	23	9	18	18	18	34	64	8	17	75	80	155	
1835	39	18	27	8	15	23	8	8	32	79	3	14	79	91	170	
1836	30	11	24	7	11	16	7	7	22	56	2	16	78	81	159	
1837	30	13	18	11	17	23	11	11	28	76	6	27	79	93	172	
1838	35	16	18	13	17	23	13	13	30	66	4	20	82	94	176	
1839	29	15	5	20	10	27	10	10	37	82	4	16	80	105	185	
1840	31	14	1	15	7	22	1	1	28	69	4	20	89	104	193	
1841	35	16	2	18	13	29	2	2	32	64	3	22	93	107	200	
1842	27	10	2	12	10	34	2	2	26	61	4	28	98	114	212	
1843	33	9	6	15	13	34	17	5	22	67	26	11	103	110	213	
1844	36	19	2	21	9	30	13	13	32	66	2	21	109	115	224	
1845	42	22	3	25	13	40	16	16	38	81	3	25	112	127	239	
1846	37	19	19	16	16	44	24	1	25	81	43	1	114	131	245	
1847	44	16	1	17	24	42	13	2	15	86	29	3	116	134	250	
1848	31	13	13	11	11	51	26	2	18	82	39	2	123	139	262	
1849	27	10	11	21	9	1	39	5	39	21	44	16	119	134	253	
1850	36	21	4	25	17	47	29	1	30	14	83	5	113	137	250	
1851	36	25	3	28	20	55	26	6	32	14	91	9	101	143	244	
1852	51	22	2	24	17	47	22	8	36	15	98	10	111	144	255	
Total.	899	375	99	474	301	8,979	462	92	554	278	1878	837	191	1028	585	8

Average number of Patients for the Twenty-four Years,—196.

ADMITTED—IN THE YEAR 1852.

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.
37	10	4	5	42
DISCHARGED—IN THE YEAR 1852.				
Cases cured, not having been insane more than three months before admission, and discharged within six months.	Cases cured, not having been insane more than twelve months before admission, and discharged within two years.	Cases cured, having been insane two years and upwards, before admission.	Cases cured, having had previous attacks.	Cases not cured, discharged by desire of friends, and by order of the Magistrates, as improper objects.
21	7	4	18	10

No. 6.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 98 PATIENTS ADMITTED
IN THE YEAR 1852.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Labourers	21	0	21
„ Labourers' Wives ..	0	16	16
„ Labourers' Son.....	1	0	1
„ Labourers' Daughters	0	5	5
„ Labourers' Widows ..	0	8	8
Auctioneer's Porter	1	0	1
Blacksmith.....	1	0	1
Blacksmith's Wife.....	0	1	1
Butcher	1	0	1
Draper	1	0	1
Farmers' Servants	2	6	8
Fisherman's Wife	0	1	1
Gardener	1	0	1
Groom	1	0	1
Gentlemen's Servants	2	0	2
Housemaid.....	0	1	1
Housekeepers	0	2	2
Mariners.....	3	0	3
Post Boy	1	0	1
Painter	1	0	1
Shoemakers	2	0	2
Schoolmaster	1	0	1
Schoolmistresses	0	2	2
Shoe-makers' Wives	0	2	2
Soldier	1	0	1
Soldiers' Wives	0	2	2
Shopkeepers	1	1	2
Silk Weavers	4	0	4
Rat-catcher	1	0	1
Surgeon's Assistant	1	0	1
Tanner	2	0	2
Wheelwright	1	0	1
Total.....	51	47	98

No. 7.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF THE 98 PATIENTS
ADMITTED 1852.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	37	34	71
Protestant Dissenters	7	7	14
Independents.....	0	2	2
Baptists	3	2	5
Wesleyan Methodists	3	1	4
Unitarians	1	0	1
Unknown	0	1	1
Total.....	51	47	98

No. 8.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THE 98 PATIENTS
ADMITTED 1852.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Able to Read and Write	27	26	53
„ Read only	21	19	40
Unable to Read	3	2	5
Total.....	51	47	98

No. 9.

FROM THE 98 PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1852.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, cured.....	15	16	31
" relieved.....	0	2	2
Died	5	4	9
Total.....	20	22	42

*No. 10.*DOMESTIC CONDITION OF THE 98 PATIENTS
ADMITTED 1852.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	21	23	44
Single	18	14	32
Widowed	12	10	22
Total.....	51	47	98

No. 11.
AGES OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION IN 1852.

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.
2	1	10	7	13	10	8	14	6	6	6	4	6	5	51	47	98

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.
2	0	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	17	10	27

AGES OF PATIENTS DIED IN 1852.

No. 12.

BLE 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 1852.

Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.	Period of Residence in the Asylum.	Total Duration of Insanity.	Form of Insanity.
52	M.	Gangrena Senilis	10 months	1 year	Mania.
26	M.	General Paralysis	2 months	4 months	Mania.
52	F.	Gradual Exhaustion	3 months	4 months	Mania.
34	F.	General Debility	1 year, 2 months	Uncertain	Mania.
57	M.	Gradual Exhaustion	20 years, 2 months	20 years, 3 months	Mania.
78	vi.	Senile Infirmity	4 years, 8 months	6 years, 8 months	Imbecility.
55	F.	Exhaustion	8 days	6 years	Mania.
31	M.	Epilepsy	1 year, 9 months	3 years, 9 months	Imbecility.
71	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion	15 days	3 weeks	Imbecility.
59	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion	7 years, 5 months	8 years	Mania.
46	F.	Cardiac and Pulmonic Disease	4 years, 7 months	Many years	Mania.
26	M.	Epilepsy	3 years, 9 months	4 years	Epilepsy.
37	F.	General Visceral Disease	6 months	9 months	Melancholia.
21	F.	Epilepsy	2 years, 6 months	8½ years	Epilepsy.
19	M.	Epilepsy	4 months	3 years, 4 months	Epilepsy.
44	M.	Cardiac and Pulmonic Disease	15 years, 4 months	17 years, 4 months	Mania.
34	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion	11 months	11 months, 1 week	Mania.
37	F.	Phthisis Pulmonalis	5 years, 5 months	5½ years	Mania.
80	F.	Old Age. Decay	14 days	14 days	Imbecility.
40	F.	Maniacal Exhaustion	3 months	4 months	Mania.
76	M.	Anthrax	4 months	2 years, 10 months	Imbecility.
73	F.	Senile Exhaustion	3 weeks, 4 days	1 month, 4 days	Mania.
40	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion	8 months, 12 days	18 months	Mania.
76	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion	2 months, 6 days	8 months	Imbecility.
49	M.	Maniacal Exhaustion	3 months	3 months, 2 weeks	Mania.
16	M.	Idiocy. Exhaustion	7 years, 6 months	From birth	Idiocy.
66	M.	Gradual Exhaustion	18 years	20 years	Mania.

No. 13.

DIET TABLE OF THE SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

December 31, 1852.

DAY.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
SUNDAY.	Each Patient, 6ozs. of Bread with Gruel made of 10lbs. Groats and 8galls. of Milk.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, 1½oz. Cheese, and ¾-pint Beer. The Females the same, except 1oz Bread.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, ¾oz. Butter, ¾ pint Tea. Females, the same, except 1oz. Bread.
MONDAY.	Ditto.	Suet Dumplings and Rice Puddings, Males, 1lb. each. Females ¾lb. ditto, and ¾-pint Beer.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, 1½oz. Cheese, ¾ pint Beer. Females, the same, except 1oz. Bread.
TUESDAY.	Ditto.	Males, 6ozs. Meat, 4ozs. Bread. and Vegetables. Females, the same, with ¾-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 sub-division.

No. 14.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT,

For the year 1852.

Dr.	1852.			Cr.
	£.	s.	d.	
Jan. 1. To Live and Dead Stock, valued at	98	12	0	
Dec. 31. *Paid for Labour	35	0	0	
Rates and Taxes	6	19	2	
Tithes	9	4	0	
Paid for Corn Seeds, Meal, and sundry expenses ..	53	15	11	
Estimated Rent of 25 Acres of Land.....	58	10	0	
To Balance	65	13	2	
	<u>£. 327</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	
				By Amount of Produce supplied to the Asylum, viz. —Milk, Butter, Pork, &c. valued at wholesale prices
				Cash received for Calves ..
				Hay Stack, about 8 Tons ..
				Live and Dead Stock, valued at
				150 Sacks Potatoes.....
				5 Loads Carrots
				Turnips and Vegetables on the Land
				<u>£. 327</u>
				<u>14</u>
				<u>3</u>

* This Sum is included in Salaries and Wages.

No. 15.

CONTRACT PRICES,

For the year ending 31st. December, 1852.

	1st. Quarter.		2nd. Quarter.		3rd. Quarter.		4th. Quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, good Steer, by side cwt.	32	0	32	8	42	0	43	0
Wether Mutton, by side or carcaselb.	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6
Bread, per loaf, 4lb. 4oz. 18 hours baked	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
Flour, secondssack	27	0	30	0	28	0	32	0
Coals, best Newcastle, ton	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0
„ Blythton	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0
Welsh Stone.....ton	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0
Cinderschal.	15	0	15	0	16	0	16	0
Maltcoomb.	25	6	30	0	27	0	27	0
Hopscwt.	121	4	121	4	150	0	136	0
Sugar, loaflb.	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
„ good soft ..cwt.	32	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
Molasses or Treacle, cwt.	9	6	9	0	9	6	10	0
Vinegargallon	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Soap, goodcwt.	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0
„ soft, firkin 64lbs. net	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
Cheese, Edamcwt.	36	0	30	0	36	0	36	0
Groatscwt.	10	6	12	6	13	0	13	0
Peas, boilersbushel	4	6	4	0	4	0	4	0
Butter ..firkin 56lbs. net	43	0	38	0	36	0	40	0
Tobacco, shaglb.	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2
Snuff, Scotch.....lb.	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Candlesdozen	4	3	4	0	4	0	4	0
Pearl Ashcwt.	30	0	30	0	28	0	28	0
Mustardlb.	0	6	0	6	0	6	6	0
Pepperlb.	0	10	0	10	0	10		10
Carolina Ricecwt.	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Wheat Straw in Trusses cwt.	2	0	2	3	2	3	1	9

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

No. 17.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Ending December 31, 1852.

		£.	s.	d.
Meat, lbs.....	35957	613	2	5
Bread, loaves $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each....	28804	554	0	3
Flour, sts.	940	68	11	0
Butter, lbs.	2576	90	6	0
Groats and Rice, lbs.	4380	27	4	5
Tea and Coffee, lbs.....	447	87	10	0
Cheese, lbs.	7511	132	0	3
Soap, Pearlash, Starch, and Blue, lbs.	8974	134	17	9
Grocery		164	13	2
Candles	1272	31	12	0
Coals, tons	$305\frac{1}{2}$	251	16	0
Wood, loads	19	19	0	0
Medicines, Wine, and Spirits		69	10	6
Table Beer and Porter.....		309	4	2
Clothing and Linen		492	0	8
Sundries		89	17	3
Salaries and Wages		961	0	6
Total.....		4096	6	4

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