

## **Tenth annual report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum : December, 1847.**

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TENTH ANNUAL

REPORT

OF THE

**SUFFOLK**

**LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

DECEMBER 1847.



WOODBIDGE:

J. MUNRO, PRINTER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

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# R E P O R T.

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A RETROSPECTIVE observance of the facts throughout the past year, affords but little novelty for detail in this Annual Report; and we can only hope to present it, with what perhaps may not be considered its least recommendation, that we have nothing of extraordinary occurrence to record. The House has been throughout the whole year very healthy, and with such occasional temporary ebullitions, as are by no means confined to insane life, the patients have been tranquil and quiet. Any noise there may have been, has proceeded from the Cricketers, who express their joy somewhat vociferously.

The Report of to-day is as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in the House Dec. 31st. 1846	114	131	245
Admitted in 1847 .....	42	42	84
	156	173	329
Patients Discharged,—cured .....	16	15	31
Relieved .....	1	0	1
Died .....	24	24	48
Escaped .....	1	0	1
	42	39	81
In the House this day, Dec. 17th, 1847.	114	134	248

On comparing this table with the ages on admission, it appears that eight have been received, and eleven have died, being nearly eighty years old. Some few between this and ninety. By such admissions alone, the mortality must be increased, not so much by numbers, as condition. Indeed, it is frequently an acknowledged difficulty, how to act for the best advantage with these old persons; and will be so till the proposed abodes for chronic patients are built: still, as after the age of seventy, much of that irregularity which appears, must depend on what will hardly bear the term *preternatural imbecility*, they can scarcely be considered fit inmates of a Hospital for the Insane.

There have been as usual several residents of only a few days; and two especially, brought in, suffering from depletion; and three in a sinking state.

The number of suicidal admissions has also been unusually large.

The escaped patient was a county vagrant, a convalescent Yorkshireman, on the point of being brought up for discharge. We have heard of his safe arrival at home, and of his restoration to mental sanity: so that he may be considered as cured.

We have had amongst our discharges, a very interesting case of a female, whose life had been for nearly seventeen years, more or less, spent within these walls; she became a patient in 1830, when from sudden reverses, and family trials, she was brought in, suffering from acute mania. After being under treatment a few

months, she recovered and went home the same year. She was re-admitted after an absence of two years, in March 1832 ; and she remained a permanent inmate till July 1847. Throughout the whole of this period, she was the subject of sudden remittent mania, and her life was a painful alternation between very abject dejection, and violent excitement. She improved very much at the beginning of the year ; and after giving her a longer trial than usual, on account of her periodically sudden attacks, she was discharged perfectly well. There was great reluctance felt on the part of some of her friends, that she should be exposed to the hazard of a renewed trial at home, but she has remained comfortable ever since she left ; and on calling upon her a few weeks back, she was full of expressions of gratitude, and happily and industriously living with her mother.

There are perhaps very few places, where the position that moral is always superior to physical force, either for good or for evil, can be more thoroughly tested, and its affirmative more decidedly proved, than in a Lunatic Asylum. The most violent patients, never yield to extra violence ; while a collected and quiet demeanour seldom loses its effect, even on the frenzied paroxysm ; and by its continuance, it not unfrequently changes the mental tempest, to the mental calm.

We are now putting this to daily proof, in the distressing case of one, who has been domesticated with us for years, and who has, by his undeviating in-

tegrity, and constant and cheerful usefulness, so endeared himself to us all, that there is scarcely an inmate who knew him, who would not willingly forego some share of his own comforts to promote his. Our late Porter at the gate, was always an insane man, but always a useful one; and if any thing was to be done of more than ordinary nicety, he was the person to do it: He felt a security here, for which he was always thankful; and the only cause of increased excitement, was the occasional thought, that something might lead to his removal. He was one of those men, who, even in their best days, are quite unfit to tug and strive with the world; always morbidly conscientious, and disposed to measure his own actions by atoms. His devoted attachment was proverbially known; and his ceaseless expressions of gratitude reprove, even by the word of praise. His history has been eventful; and our personal knowledge of him is of nearly seventeen years standing. He was admitted in a state of suicidal mania on the 19th. November, 1831, only four days after his first attack, which came on without any apparent cause, beyond a constitutionally morbid susceptibility, which led him to fancy he had not done his duty to an indulgent master. After being under treatment some weeks, he got well, and was discharged on the 23rd. December 1831. Upon returning home, he found his former master had left England; this disturbed him very much, and he was brought back after only a week's absence, with very aggravated propensities and pas-

sions. He continued under treatment this time, six months ; and after remaining well, and in employ some weeks before his discharge, was again sent out cured on the 3rd. July 1832. Again he only remained out a week, and was brought back on the 10th. July 1832, in a state of extreme violence. Upon this subsiding, he was usefully employed in the house, and after a residence of fifteen months, was discharged well once more on 16th. October, 1833. This time he remained out eighteen months, suffering some deprivations, and encountering the adverse winds, and common storms of life ; these produced renewed mental violence, and he was brought back to us on the 15th. April 1834, with all his symptoms aggravated. He has been with us ever since, and though for the longest part of this period (now thirteen years,) only occasional symptoms, and these rather of a passive, than an active character have appeared, so that he has not been incapacitated from leading a life of great usefulness ; yet, it has not been thought right, to hazard such inroads on his constitution, as these recurring disturbances must produce, by sending him away again. His life of late has been a happy one, and he has gone on with increased self-confidence, by being gradually more and more confided in. About three weeks back, after complaining of deafness, and going through the fatigues of an anxious day, with many visitors and callers, he expressed great concern about the house, grew nervously agitated, and after giving up his several charges



into other hands, went of his own accord into the patients' galleries, for quietude and repose, where he remains. He is now occasionally violent and disturbed; talks incoherently and loudly; and breaks up his discourses, which are not without sense, into fragments of folly. We hope however he may yet get well again.

In order to carry out the steady pursuit of any course to a successful issue, there are lessons which can only be learned in the Insane school; and even there, it is sometimes difficult to tutor one's own mind to the conviction, that the doings of turbulent destructiveness are beyond individual control; and that that class of patients who come under the distinction of "Morally Insane" are quite irresponsible for their deeds. The moment however responsibility is admitted, penal treatment is the necessary sequence; which never should arise in the moral management of the Insane, or enter into the discipline of a Lunatic Asylum. There are cases however, which are occasionally met with, that call for more than ordinary forbearance, and, in the zeal for representative quietude, it is hardly honest not to notice them. We have an anxious case in the house at present, of a female whose discourse is always on the "outrage," (to use her own words) to which her "fine feelings are subjected by association with Lunatics," while her daily and nightly displays are themselves coarse and outrageous. The number of windows this woman has broken, and the absnkets she has torn, would make up a very serious

amount of expenditure. Her protest against her present associations, is perhaps not altogether without some colour. She was brought up in respectable life, but from having shown of late years symptoms of Insanity, was removed from her own cottage and placed in a private Asylum; from there, without having returned home, or being herself at all convinced of her altered pecuniary circumstances, she was brought to this house as a pauper; where she still is a tax upon our ingenuity, to devise means in prevention of the exercise of her destructive tendency. There is little doubt that her mania has been aggravated by deceptions practised; and she must be added to the list of those alluded to in the last report, suffering from injudicious, though perhaps not ill-intentioned conduct. She has a great dislike to visitors, keeps in her room as much as possible, and is always excited by strangers. She is now the subject for decision on that nice point between that inspection and publicity which should *always be*; and those visits for mere gratification and curiosity which should *never be*.

This case, will perhaps warrant the repetition of that caution against deception previous to the admission of Patients, which was more pointedly alluded to, in last year's report. This may be very often the result of fear; those about them are afraid of explicit conduct; but, it should be remembered, that while fear is perhaps the passion most easily excited, it is also the easiest to propagate; and thus, many are brought to the Asylum under dread and alarm, and needing the

utmost encouragement and tenderness, to overcome a re-acting fearful aversion. It may also be well to ask further attention to the necessary queries on the admission Papers ; these are often very irregularly filled up, and the consequences are sometimes hazardous. A man was brought in about a fortnight back, declared on his admission order "not dangerous;" on the supposition that the account was correct, he was placed with some quiet patients : on examination, there were marks about him which were somewhat suspicious, and a very short time taught us the necessity of being extremely guarded ; he ran out of his room, and knocked two of the attendants down, and might have seriously injured them. Upon subsequent enquiry, it was found, that only the day before, he had been extremely violent in his conduct both towards his brother, and his wife : intimation of this, should have been given in his paper.

Both Employments and Amusements throughout the past year have been increased as much as possible. We have of late commenced the establishment of a Library ; and have now nearly one hundred volumes in circulation, of general and interesting literature : we find it a very valuable source of amusement, and of mental improvement. There is not so much literary zeal amongst the men, as is apparent on the female side of the house : here, there is established a large training school, the benefits of which have been felt by many who have left, and are still being felt by many that remain.

The work that has been done this year has been equal to that of any former period, and many of their previous occasional engagements have now become permanent employ.

It is a well known principle that every faculty is improved by exercise, in pursuance of which every encouragement is given, and every energy made use of, to promote those voluntary efforts to useful labour, which are productive of this double advantage; of leading them on, to the necessary feeling of returning usefulness, and, not unfrequently, at the same time, to the more difficult, but also, the more important act of self-government and control. Acting under these impressions, the exercise of ingenuity is constantly to be seen in the works of some of the inventive genii of the house.

The affairs of the farm and agricultural tillage are invaluable sources of occupation; one man continues to owe the comfort of his life to the cows, another to the donkey, a third and a fourth to the poultry and the pigs; and the occasional transfer of affection to the objects of each other's choice, (which will now and then take place,) only seems to cause a renewal of it when they return to their original selection. A great deal of painting has been done, and many of the airing grounds improved; where the ground was damp, it has been removed, and relaid with Asphalted pavement, prepared and laid down by themselves. We have yet further work in store for another year, if we are spared to accomplish it; several of the old

airing courts might be much improved by raising terraces in the middle, and planting garden plots; further excavations from the old inside and division walls, might be made, and the yards rendered more cheerful and dry, and if a portion from the height of the top were to be taken off, equivalent to the removal from the bottom, a pleasant and extended view might be obtained by the patients from several of their walks, and a greater degree of light and cheerfulness produced.

Our attention has lately been turned to the subject of sewerage and drainage; and though these are generally good, as the healthy state of the house has invariably shewn, yet, in the old building, there is still much defective. Clear drainage is the best disinfectant, and perhaps one might say now (in precautionary parenthesis) the best anti-choleroid. The formation of some of the old drains is bad, having a wide flat bottom; and though five hundred gallons of water pass through them daily, a quantity of sunken sediment accumulates and remains behind. The current of water is sufficient to carry every thing away, and if oval bottoms were substituted for the flat, the whole would be entirely carried off. Some of them are also too superficial, and, in order to cover them, the airing grounds are higher than they need be round the walls of the house, which necessarily make the basement stories damp. The amendment of these defects is anticipative work for the patients.

In the last Report, the hay-fields were more particularly alluded to, and on looking over the fields, the last season again, the most pleasing appearance, and the most profitable engagement on account of numbers, was witnessed. More than forty patients this year were engaged; and on mixing with them, and seeing their regularity of work, their orderly carting and stacking, one could scarcely help wishing for hay-days all the year round.

There is now scarcely any work done about, or on the premises that they have not some hand in; scarcely a tradesman employed who is not assisted by them in some way or other. This should not be forgotten in the account of expenditure; because, the noticeable fact is, not only how much is spent, but how much also is saved by this employ. We had proof of this in fitting up a padded room; it cost between five and six pounds, which independently of home labour would have cost nearly four times the sum.

The voluntary exertions which are made by the patients of this cheerfully labouring household, are in themselves an abiding proof of that union which is strength, and what *in* that strength it can effect: these insane labourers do what no body of sane labourers can be expected to do, and perhaps what they themselves, under other circumstances would not attempt. Their efforts never partake of the spirit of bargain, unless indeed, the incentive to removal home may occasionally be called so. Calculators on points of husbandry they may be, and are, but the mercan-

tile spirit never enters into their calculations. It is moreover quite a different thing to do what they like, and when they like, without the feeling of responsibility, to the mental and bodily fatigue of engaging in toilsome servitude with all its compulsions and its weights.

They commenced their yearly efforts in what was truly a labour of love, and the circumstances of its exercise were such, as from their peculiar features demand this closing notice. A meeting was held in the neighbourhood for the relief of the famishing Irish, and upon its being noticed to them, several expressed a wish to contribute their pence—they did so, and with some little assistance from the servants of the household, the sum of £2. 18s. 6d. “from Insane patients in the Suffolk Asylum” was added to the debt of gratitude due from Ireland to England. They printed their own names with their several donations attached to them, and as they were given, it is honestly declared, very much in the spirit of the “cup of cold water,” it is as honestly believed “they will in no wise lose their reward.”

It is of course very gratifying to be able to refer to the recent satisfactory report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy appended below, whose official inspection now, brings each patient under almost the distinctive guardianship of a Ward in Chancery. While one object of the Legislature, the prevention of evil, can never be dissevered from the acknowledged production of good; it will still be our

endeavour to shew, that no crowding of rules, (which must act more or less on mechanical principles,) shall ever displace those voluntary efforts which it is our privilege, and duty to make, for the welfare of the patients; neither can they in the slightest degree supersede the watchful oversight of that efficient Committee, through whose considerate care our hands have been strengthened in the exercise of very anxious duties, and the house has acquired its present satisfactory condition, and will we trust long retain its good name.

J. KIRKMAN, M. D.

M. S. S. L. A.

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COUNTY OF SUFFOLK ASYLUM,

*Melton, Nov. 27th. 1847.*

WE have to-day officially visited and inspected this Asylum, have gone through all its galleries, day-rooms, single sleeping rooms and dormitories, and have seen every patient now



confined in it under certificate. We have also made the different enquiries, respecting the management of the institution, and the condition and treatment of its inmates which are directed by the Act of Parliament.

The present number of patients is 246, of whom 114 are males and 132 are females—nine of these are private patients, (or as they are here termed, boarders) and all the others are paupers. With few exceptions they were quiet and comfortable when we examined them. No instrumental restraint of any kind has been used in the asylum for a very long time past.—The names of eleven are entered on the weekly journal as being under medical treatment, and three are keeping their beds from debility or illness : but the house generally is in a healthy state.

The galleries and rooms are very clean and in excellent order : they are also of a comfortable temperature : and (with some slight exceptions where the patients are very dirty, and the means of ventilation imperfect) free from any offensive smell.

Great pains appear to be taken to provide suitable occupations, and amusement for the inmates. As many as fifty of the men are regularly set to work, in out-door labour, whenever the weather permits—and a still greater number of the women are employed in needlework and knitting, and in the laundry, kitchen and scullery.

The patients are clean in their persons and are neatly and comfortably clothed—and the supply of bedding is good and abundant. We saw a party of the patients at dinner, and tasted the soup and bread, which were of excellent quality.

Divine service is regularly performed by the chaplain, and is attended by from sixty to seventy of the patients, and many of

them also join in the family prayers which are read by the resident Superintendent.

The Asylum appears to us to be, in all respects in a very satisfactory state; and to do great credit to the zeal, assiduity, and judicious care of DR. and MRS. KIRKMAN who are more immediately entrusted with its management.

Signed { J. W. MYLNE, } Commissioners in  
          { J. C. PRITCHARD, } Lunacy.

# APPENDIX.

## PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DEAD,

From 1st. of January to 31st. December, 1847.

	Males.	Females.	Total.																		
Patients in the House 31st. December, 1846 .....	114	131	245																		
Admitted in 1847. ....	44	42	86																		
<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Males.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Females.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> <td style="text-align: right;">31</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">24</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24</td> <td style="text-align: right;">48</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>				Males.	Females.	Total.	16	15	31	1	0	1	24	24	48	1	0	1			
Males.	Females.	Total.																			
16	15	31																			
1	0	1																			
24	24	48																			
1	0	1																			
Discharged—cured .....																					
—Relieved .....																					
Died .....																					
Escaped .....																					
<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">42</td> <td style="text-align: right;">39</td> <td style="text-align: right;">81</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> <td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td> </tr> </table>	42	39	81																		
42	39	81																			
Remaining in the Asylum, December 31st. 1847 .....	116	134	250																		

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL STATISTICS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS,

In the whole Nineteen Years since the Asylum opened.

Years.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.				In the House at the end of each Year.			
	Admitted.	Discharge		Escaped.	Admitted.	Discharged.		Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.		Died.	Escaped.	Males.	Females.	Total
		Cured.	Relieved.			Total.	Cured.			Relieved.	Total.					
1829	72	11			70	9	4	142	20	2	5		50	55	105	
1830	48	12			34	12	7	82	24	12	8		66	67	133	
1831	42	8			45	19	10	87	27	7	6		80	80	160	
1832	42	21		2	5	20	8	67	41	6	5	2	2	78	75	153
1833	34	18		1	31	14	8	65	32	9	2	1	75	79	154	
1834	32	16			32	18	8	64	34	12	7		75	80	155	
1835	39	18			40	15	6	79	33	17	4		79	91	170	
1836	30	11			26	11	9	56	22	29	6		78	81	159	
1837	30	13			46	17	16	76	30	6	7		79	93	172	
1838	35	16			31	21	7	66	37	4	0	1	82	94	176	
1839	29	15		1	53	27	6	82	42	14	6	1	80	105	185	
1840	31	14		1	38	23	13	69	37	4	0		89	104	193	
1841	35	16			29	16	9	64	32	3	2		93	107	200	
1842	27	10			34	14	11	61	24	4	1		98	114	212	
1843	33	9			34	17	16	67	26	11	9		103	110	213	
1844	36	19			30	13	12	66	32	2	1		109	115	224	
1845	42	22		1	40	16	12	82	38	3	5	1	112	127	239	
1846	37	19			44	24	15	81	43	1	31		114	131	245	
<b>1847</b>	44	16		1	42	13	24	86	29	3	48	1	116	134	250	
<b>Total.</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>7</b>				

Average number of Patients for the 19 years 184

ADMITTED—IN THE YEAR 1847.

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.	Cases of those who have had previous attacks.
37	8	3	12	26
DISCHARGED—IN THE YEAR 1847.				
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.
12	5	3	9	3

AGES OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION IN 1847.

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	2	12	4	10	13	8	11	4	6	2	3	6	3	44	42	86

AGES OF PATIENTS DIED IN 1847.

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	0	7	1	2	4	5	6	3	5	2	2	5	6	24	24	48

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF MONTHLY ADMISSIONS,

Through the Nineteen Years since the Asylum opened, with a Total of each Twelve Months, ending 31st. December, 1847.

Years.	1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.		1838.		1839.		1840.		1841.		1842.		1843.		1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		TOTAL.																			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.																		
Jan.	26	39	2	4	10	3	13	3	6	5	1	6	2	5	7	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	3	7	2	3	5	1	7	8	4	5	9	4	4	8	80	167																			
Feb.	5	2	2	4	3	4	7	3	3	3	6	4	3	7	3	3	5	1	6	7	1	3	4	6	2	3	5	4	2	3	5	4	2	6	4	9	48	97																				
March	4	3	5	3	8	1	3	4	3	7	1	8	2	10	2	4	3	7	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	3	1	4	2	6	3	4	7	1	3	4	57	106																				
April	8	6	5	3	8	3	5	7	14	7	4	11	4	3	7	2	4	6	2	8	1	3	4	2	8	10	6	6	7	14	4	3	7	8	1	152																						
May	3	3	6	4	2	6	1	3	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	6	2	1	3	4	7	4	3	7	3	2	5	1	2	3	6	7	6	2	8	7	42	112																				
June	8	3	11	5	5	10	1	3	4	3	6	2	1	3	2	5	4	2	6	5	10	5	2	7	1	5	2	7	5	4	9	2	3	5	4	9	68	131																				
July	3	1	4	9	1	10	4	6	10	3	4	7	6	4	10	3	5	5	10	2	3	6	9	3	6	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	7	10	75	152																						
August	3	3	5	1	6	7	7	4	6	4	1	5	6	2	7	9	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	8	3	4	7	3	104																				
Sept.	4	2	6	4	3	7	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	6	8	2	8	10	1	2	3	3	5	8	3	1	4	3	2	5	2	5	7	48	104																				
Octob.	5	7	12	1	5	6	5	2	4	2	4	6	3	4	7	2	3	5	1	2	1	4	5	2	7	4	3	4	2	2	7	9	1	4	5	2	4	39	98																			
Nov.	1	1	2	3	3	6	5	3	2	4	4	8	2	3	5	6	5	11	3	2	5	2	8	3	5	8	1	6	7	5	2	7	1	5	6	2	4	57	111																			
Dec.	2	3	5	3	4	7	5	10	7	1	1	2	2	4	7	11	1	1	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	5	6	3	2	5	2	7	2	4	6	3	9	47	60	107																		
	72	70	142	48	34	82	42	45	87	42	25	67	34	31	65	32	64	39	40	79	30	26	56	30	46	76	35	31	66	29	53	82	31	88	69	35	64	97	84	61	83	34	67	36	30	66	42	40	82	37	44	81	44	42	86	718	724	1442

DEGREE OF EDUCATION TABLE OF THE 250 PATIENTS  
NOW IN THE HOUSE.

Ending December 31st, 1847.

	Males.	Females,	Total.
Well Educated .....	20	10	30
Can Read and Write .....	21	32	53
Can Read only .....	32	59	91
Can neither Read nor Write .....	36	25	61
Not ascertained .....	7	8	15
Total .....	116	134	250

TABLE OF MARRIED AND SINGLE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married .....	33	69	102
Single .....	83	65	148
Total .....	116	134	250



## DIET TABLE OF THE SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM,

December, 31s. 1847.

DAY.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
SUNDAY.	Milk Gruel and 6ozs. of Bread each. Oatmeal 12lbs. and 6gals. of Milk for about 200 Patients.	Males, 8ozs. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer. Females, same, except 1oz. less Bread.	Males, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Butter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint Tea. Females, same, except 1oz. less Bread.
MONDAY.	Ditto.	Males, 6ozs. Meat, 4ozs. Bread $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer, and Vegetables. Females, same, with 1oz. less meat.	Males, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese, and $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer. Females, same, with 1oz. less Bread.
TUESDAY.	Ditto.	Soup from Monday, with additional Meat, and 6ozs. Bread each.	Same as Sunday.
WEDNESDAY.	Ditto.	Males, Suet Dumpling of 1lb. and Females, one of $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. with $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint Beer each.	Same as Monday.
THURSDAY.	Ditto.	Same as Monday.	Same as Wednesday.
FRIDAY.	Ditto.	Same as Tuesday.	Same as Tuesday.
SATURDAY.	Ditto.	Same as Wednesday.	Same as Thursday.

In reference to this Dietary, it may be well to remark, generally that this Asylum is conducted very much on the principle of a large domestic family: and several Patients, especially when sick, are supplied from the Superintendent's table.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,

For the Year ending December 31st. 1847.

	£.	s.	d.
MEAT, lbs.	37988	8	2
Bread, loaves, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. each	28812	2	6
Flour, stones	889	3	0
Butter, lbs.	2772	19	1
Eggs	2	16	0
Oatmeal, &c., lbs.	4522	17	3
Tea, lbs.	462	9	2
Cheese, lbs	7472	6	10
Soap, lbs.	7501	15	2
Grocery,	198	16	10
Candles, lbs.	1086	17	0
Coals, Tons	342	17	0
Wood, Loads	20	0	0
Medicines	71	2	1
Beer	357	18	2
Clothing	617	17	9
Sundries	100	13	5
Salaries and Wages	936	15	6
Total	5420	14	11

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

YEARS.	1st. Quarter.		2nd. Quarter.		3rd. Quarter.		4th. Quarter.		Annual Charges.		
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	£.	s.	D.
1829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	19	10
1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	3
1831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	5
1832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	11
1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	9
1834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	9
1835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	9
1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	9
1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	6
1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	6
1839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	8
1840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	10
1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	10
1842	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	8
1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	6
1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	8
1845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	8
1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	0
<b>1847</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	1