

Eighteenth annual report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum : December, 1855.

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DECEMBER 1855.

Woodbridge:

PRINTED BY J. LODER.

1856.

Visiting Magistrates.

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.

CASBORNE, W. J. S. CLK.

COOKE, J. T. CLK.

DOUGHTY, F. G. ESQ.

DE GREY, HON. AND REV. F.

GOOCH, SIR E. S. M.P.

GORTON, R. C. CLK.

HEIGHAM, J. H. ESQ.

HILL, C. CLK.

IRELAND, T. J. ESQ.

KERRICH, JOHN, ESQ.

LOVE, E. M. CLK.

OWEN, H. CLK.

PRATT, JERMYN, CLK.

ROWLEY, R. C. ESQ.

SHEPPARD, J. G. ESQ.

SCHREIBER, F. W. ESQ.

WALFORD, CHARLES, ESQ.

WESTERN, T. B. ESQ.

WILSON, H. ESQ.

Report.

THERE has been nothing unusual throughout the past year either in the admissions, discharges, or deaths, amongst the patients, or in their general management, their engagements, or pursuits.

At the end of 1854, there were—

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House, December 31st. 1854 ~~~~~	111	150	261
Admitted in 1855 (up to Dec. 21st.) ~~~~~	42	39	81
	153	189	342
Discharged—cured ~~~~~	M. 10	F. 28	Total. 38
relieved ~~~~~	2	3	5
Died ~~~~~	17	15	32
	29	46	75
Remaining in the House, December 21st. 1855 ~~~~~	124	143	267

Senile admissions have as usual been unfavorably prominent. The joint ages of four consecutively admitted, amounted to 276 years, averaging 69; being thus independently of their exhausted condition, not very favorable subjects for prognosis. Such patients are generally reported to be violent, though their

appearance indicates the reverse, and that common condition of advancing life, which on indisputable authority is declared to be "labour and sorrow," seems to be the great cause of the representation as "dangerous to others." If the true cause in other classes could be as clearly ascertained as it is apparent enough in these old people, it would be much more satisfactory than it is at present. The *assigned* cause of each patient's attack is regularly noted and published; but it should be remembered that extreme accuracy is not vouched for: it is always the most correct we can obtain from the most competent authorities, but it is too frequently as much matter of conjecture as the descriptive symptoms of the patients themselves. It is not very often that one is able to obtain so clear a discovery of the cause of excitement, as was given the other day by a female under a maniacal paroxysm. She braided and dressed her hair with all the attractiveness of juvenile vanity, and on its being observed, she said "that she did it for two reasons: the first and more important was, that she was the Virgin Mary, and had no right to be matronly in appearance; the second, that her head felt hot and she wanted the hair off." There was, according to her own account, mania resulting from "the heat oppressed brain," and it would be difficult to obtain a clearer indication of the necessary treatment to be pursued, than was afforded by this sane solution of an insane idea.

The two following cases are introduced, not as presenting any thing new in their condition or their treatment, but simply to identify them as types of a class who are constantly being admitted in a state in which any treatment must be very problematical.

H. D.—Admitted September 11th. 1855.—Suffering from acute mania, accompanied by, and from the history, apparently depending upon, great physical exhaustion. His previous

character was exemplary. The cause of his insanity appears to have been anxiety on account of not being able to perform, through ill health, some contract for which he had received part payment; this irritating his mind, while his body was enfeebled by physical disease, brought on an attack of mania, for which he was treated about a month at home, without success.

On admission, he was very much exhausted, requiring to be supported into the house: he was exceedingly emaciated, his gums covered with sordes, his skin exhibiting throughout large patches of discolouration, and on each hand appeared a large unhealthy ulcer, from abrasions during his previous violence.

He was placed in the infirmary and ordered soup and wine ad libitum, and a mixture of cinchona and ammonia every four hours, with tincture hyoscyamus $\bar{z}$ ss. at bed time.

September 12th.—Very restless and exhausted, has great difficulty in swallowing his food and medicine, ordered tincture hyoscyamus $\bar{z}$ ss. every two hours till sleep is obtained.

13th.—Slept comfortably for about eight hours, after taking $\bar{z}$ ss. of tincture hyoscyamus; to day is quieter, and takes food more easily: to repeat the anodyne.

15th.—Has slept well the last two nights, after taking $\bar{z}$ j. tincture hyoscyamus; is decidedly better, mentally and bodily.

17th.—Improving rapidly, has slept comfortably since last report, with gradually decreased doses of sedatives: he continues the ammonia and cinchona.

20th.—Improving; the skin is resuming its natural healthy appearance, and the ulcerations on the hands are looking healthy and disposed to cicatrize. He takes now the house diet with extra meat and porter.

October 1st.—Getting strong and well, his mind has regularly kept pace with his bodily improvement, and seems to have resumed its natural balance: to continue extra diet and discontinue medicine.

15th.—Very well and comfortable: the ulcers have healed, and his general appearance contrasts strikingly with his looks on admission.

November 9th.—Discharged in excellent health and very grateful.

E. M.—Admitted March 2nd. 1855.—Suffering from mania. The patient is a well informed man, who has been in this house on a previous occasion, and was discharged cured in 1842. His wife states that he remained perfectly well for fourteen years after leaving the Asylum: she also states that he has lately had some disease in the throat which renders deglutition painful. About a fortnight before his admission, he prepared to start for Australia; he was very ill, but was passed by the emigration board, and proceeded to Southampton, where he became excited, and was forthwith removed in the care of two porters to Woodbridge, where he arrived at midnight, on March 1st. and at six o'clock next morning was visited by a surgeon, who found him in a straight jacket, guarded by the porters and very violent and incoherent. He at once directed his speedy removal to the Asylum. He was brought in hand-cuffed and tied to the seat of a cab, in a state of complete exhaustion and in a most disreputable condition. He was immediately placed in a warm bath, and wine and anodynes administered.

March 3rd.—He is somewhat revived this morning, but evidently beyond cure, he has copious purulent expectoration, and is able to swallow only a few drops of liquid at a time.

8th.—He this morning coughed up a very large quantity of pus mixed with blood, evidently from the bursting of an abscess in the lung: he is dying.

9th.—Died 11 A.M. On examining the chest, the remains of a large abscess were found in the apex of the left lung. The whole of the left lobe of the lungs was found infiltrated with pus. The lungs throughout containing tubercles.

The state and condition of the Asylum throughout the past year has been satisfactory, and the patients uniformly healthy. A negative statement will furnish the most positive proof of this. There has been no untoward occurrence throughout the year: no disturbance by, or injury to, any patient, beyond the most trifling accident; no death from any but the most ordinary cause; and no escape beyond an occasional wandering from the uninclosed fields and the farm. Upon the last of these facts, it may be proper to allude to a recent suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and acted on in many Asylums, that the patients should frequently be allowed to extend their walks beyond the boundary walls; and that this indulgent latitude might be advantageously granted to the more *refractory* patients as they are termed. The desire to carry this proposal out, is in some measure thwarted by the combined fears of their escaping under additional facilities, and of their trespassing on forbidden ground. Wandering minds will lead to wandering feet. Everybody is not so attached to insane society as those who are more immediately introduced to it; and it is not always easy to convince surrounding residents that their greatest safety may result from their erratic neighbours. As far as the patients themselves are concerned there is no doubt of the advantages resulting from such extended liberty; and whenever the suggestion is either wholly or partially carried out, the endeavour is always to prevent any intrusion by their vagrant habits, however one's own partiality may lead to the conviction, that with careful guardianship they may be very safely trusted even in town as well as country. There is still much unnecessary dread arising from the use of strong words; and the term *refractory*, as applied to many of the insane, keeps it up. There is an implied power of self command in this word which these patients do not always possess. It assumes that in all those to whom it is applied, the disease which has its seat in the *reason*, has extended itself to the

will. On the contrary, indeed we could quote many cases wherein the *refractory* feature of madness is strenuously resisted by a corrected will and a tender conscience; and many more to prove how distinct those manifestations are, which result from disordered *reason*, and those which result from a depraved *will*. We have no doubt of *some* instances in which bad and irritable temper has shewn itself so uncontrollable as to be mistaken for insanity. These ARE technically refractory. The class is a definite though a very small one. But the persons commonly understood by it are generally the subjects of impulsive mania, and the stigma of being *refractory* belongs no more to them than idleness belongs to the inaction of a bed of sickness, or wilful sin to the failings of a conscientious man.

In the mode now generally so advantageously adopted, of extended association, there is the removal in a great measure, of such objectionable distinctions: and by allowing those who would otherwise remain within the limits of a disagreeable category to join their more subdued companions, their own condition is improved at a very trifling sacrifice of comfort to others. In all such instances as this referred to, the individual must yield to the general benefit, and the plan of placing numbers even under different circumstances and in different states together, is so vastly superior to the modes of original or amended classification, that those who have tried it, have been generally satisfied with the result.

Beyond the inconvenience arising from occasionally changing the patients' abodes, we have found no particular discomfort from throwing the single rooms on the upper story into open dormitories; and in our latest alteration on the female side, where eighteen are now sleeping together, there is nothing demanding more than ordinary supervision and care by the arrangement. Though we have always advocated the comfort and advantage of single rooms over associated dormitories, it is well known that the rooms in the roof of this three-storied

building were always considered objectionable. They were uncomfortably hot in summer, and unduly cold in winter, and the change from several small rooms to one large one, which was made somewhat experimentally, has certainly been advantageous.

This plan of concentrating numbers is *most* satisfactorily brought about, however, by the entire removal of all the subdivision walls in the airing courts; the patients are, notwithstanding the numbers together, found to be more quiet among themselves and more readily inspected by the attendants. The removal of the last of these walls has formed some part of the patients' work; and what with pulling down and building up, there has not been one unemployed day throughout the year. It is not easy to specify minutely the work that has been done, either in the cultivation of the land, or in mechanical pursuits. The laundry and washhouse have been in most of their alterations satisfactorily completed, and at a saving of £150. to the county by the patients' labour: and all that imperfect machinery, with which we have been compelled to work so long, has been repaired, improved, and placed by their hands in a more convenient locality, by which the order of the house has been promoted, its cleanliness increased, and an additional number of female patients constantly kept at work. Painting, decorating, and improving the galleries has gone on, and still continues: and greater comfort is being promoted by the substitution gradually of open fire-places and fenders, for cheerless looking stoves and heavy iron guards. When it is remembered, that our industrious inmates have little inducement beyond their own free will to work; and work hard as many of them do, without any stimulus beyond an extra diet, not having that constant "spur to prick the sides of their intent"—personal profit, their labour cannot be regarded without commendable interest, independently of its favourable influence on themselves. A constant labourer was

found the other day, crying because some unavoidable circumstance stopped his work for a day: a practical proof of the misery of idleness in any state or condition of life. There are many indirect ways, however, in which a favourable result may be noticed from constant occupation, independently of its healthy action on the body, and its salutary engagements of the mind. The power of association is called into exercise, and in some cases compulsorily so. There are two patients, who for years never passed in the galleries without a vindictive scowl at each other, whose only struggle in their self-set daily tasks *now* is, whether one shall prepare the wood for turning, or the other finish his work on the lathe, the sooner.

When work is constantly going on, and under such circumstances as exist with us, very much depends upon the vigilance and care of the attendants. The last report of the Commissioners* states truly, that "the skill and judgment of a superintendent are of little avail, unless he be zealously supported, and his orders effectually carried out by an adequate staff of well qualified attendants. "While every encouragement is held out," as the commissioners go on to say, "to good and faithful attendants, to whom visitors are empowered by the recent Act, to grant superannuations;" it is still very difficult to secure a body of effective and trustworthy persons. There is some fear indeed, that the notices by the superintendent of all dismissals for misconduct, and the causes thereof required by the commissioners, will not lessen this difficulty. The desire to avoid permanent injury to character, by a transmitted record of misconduct, may lead to a winking at little faults; and the door may be thus opened for the entrance of greater: and a drunkard may be retained when he ought at once to be discharged and punished. An allusion is made in the same report to the value of female oversight, and there is evidently a high tone of character

* See 9th. Report of the C. in Lunacy, p. 1441.

seen throughout those public Asylums, where ladies of education and birth, have been induced to devote their attainments and energies to the female department.

It becomes once again a pleasurable duty to be able to report well of all our attendants, several in long continued service, and to express for them their anxiety after the patients' welfare, and their regret whenever any thing occurs to interfere with their comfort. It is felt also to be an additional duty to express our obligations to the Assistant Medical Officer, Mr. NEWMAN, who is always considerate and keenly alive to every patient's interest, and whose gentlemanly bearing has secured to him the best wishes of the whole House. The great inducement indeed for exertion in all connected with Asylums, is the hope of being enabled to communicate benefits; and to raise the moral no less than the physical condition of their inmates: and it is this alone which can change, what would otherwise be a monotonous and laborious routine, into a gratifying duty, where interest and satisfaction result from witnessing the welfare of the insane poor.

JOHN KIRKMAN, M.D.

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JOHN KIRKMAN, M.D.

Appendix.

No. 1.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DIED,

From 1st. of January 1855, to 31st. December.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Patients in the House 31st. December, 1854	111	150	261
Admitted in 1855	43	40	83
	154	190	344
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged—cured ..	10	28	38
————— relieved	2	3	5
Died	17	15	32
	29	46	75
Remaining in the House 31st. December,			
1855	125	144	269

No. 2.

ASCERTAINED AND SUPPOSED CAUSES OF IN-
SANITY IN THE 83 PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1855.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral Disease	2	1	3
Destitution	2	3	5
Disappointed Affections.....		1	1
Epilepsy	3	1	4
Expected Emigration.....	1		1
Fever (Crimean).....	1		1
Fright	1	1	2
Hereditary	8	8	16
Husband's Desertion		4	4
Idiotcy (Congenital)	4	1	5
Infirmity (Senile)	5	2	7
Injury to Head	2		2
Mental Anxiety	1	3	4
Parturition		2	2
Perverted Disposition	2		2
Previous Illness	1	1	2
Religious Excitement	2	3	5
Reverses of Fortune	4	3	7
Unknown	4	6	10
Total.....	43	40	83

Years.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.				In the House at the end of each year.					
	Discharged.		Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.		Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.		Escaped.	Died.						
	Cured.	Relieved.			Cured.	Relieved.			Cured.	Relieved.					Total.			
1829	72	11		11	11	70	9	2	11	4	142	20	2	22	15	50	55	105
1830	48	12		9	21	34	12	3	15	7	82	24	12	36	18	66	67	133
1831	42	8		4	12	16	45	19	3	22	8	27	7	34	26	80	80	160
1832	42	21		4	25	17	25	20	2	22	8	67	41	6	47	75	78	153
1833	34	16		7	22	14	2	31	14	5	19	8	65	32	9	41	75	116
1834	32	18		4	23		32	18	5	23	8	64	34	12	46	17	72	134
1835	39	18		9	27	8	40	15	8	23	6	79	33	17	50	75	80	155
1836	30	11		13	24	7	26	11	16	27	9	56	22	29	51	79	91	170
1837	30	13		5	18	11	46	17	1	18	16	76	30	6	36	77	93	172
1838	35	16		2	13	21	31	21	2	23	7	66	37	4	41	82	94	176
1839	29	15		5	20	10	53	27	9	36	6	82	42	14	56	106	105	211
1840	31	14		1	15	7	38	23	3	26	13	69	37	4	41	89	104	193
1841	35	16		2	18	13	29	16	1	17	9	64	32	3	35	93	107	200
1842	27	10		2	12	10	34	14	2	16	11	61	24	4	28	98	114	212
1843	33	9		6	15	13	34	17	5	22	16	67	26	11	37	103	110	213
1844	36	19		2	21	9	30	13		13	12	66	32	2	34	109	115	224
1845	42	22		3	25	13	40	14		16	12	82	38	3	41	112	127	239
1846	37	19		16	1	19	16	1		44	24	1	81	43	1	114	131	245
1847	44	16		1	17	24	42	13		52	15	24	80	29	3	116	134	250
1848	31	13		11	13	11	51	26		28	18	82	39	2	41	123	139	262
1849	27	10		11	21	9	55	34		3	59	82	44	16	60	119	134	253
1850	36	21		4	25	17	47	29		1	30	14	83	50	5	113	137	250
1851	35	25		3	28	20	55	26		8	34	15	91	51	9	101	143	244
1852	51	22		4	24	17	47	28		8	36	15	98	50	10	121	144	265
1853	49	22		2	24	19	44	20		7	27	17	93	42	9	117	144	261
1854	34	22		3	25	15	47	24		2	26	15	81	46	5	111	150	261
1855	43	10		2	12	17	40	28		3	31	15	83	38	5	125	144	269
Total.	1025	429		106	535	857	8	1110	534		106	640	326	2135	963	210	1175	683
																		8

Average number of Patients for the Twenty-seven Years.—205.

ADMITTED--IN THE YEAR 1855.

Cases not exceeding three months' duration and first attack.	Cases not exceeding two years' 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.
24	11	8	9	31
DISCHARGED—IN THE YEAR 1855.				
Cases cured, not having been more than three months before admission, and discharged within six months.	Cases cured, not having been more than two years before admission, and discharged within two years.	Cases cured, having been less than 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	6	3	17	5

No. 5.

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF MONTHLY ADMISSIONS

Through the Twenty-seven Years since the Asylum opened, with a Total of each Twelve Months, ending 31st. December, 1855.

[illegible]

No. 6.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE 83 PATIENTS ADMITTED
IN THE YEAR 1855.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural Labourers.....	16		16
„ Labourers' Wives....		15	15
„ Labourers' Daughters		4	4
„ Labourers' Widows..		3	3
Artilleryman	1		1
Bellman	1		1
Blacksmith.....	1		1
Bricklayers.....	2		2
„ Wives		2	2
Brickmaker's Wife		1	1
Butchers.....	2		2
Carpenter	1		1
Domestic Servants.....	1	9	10
Drayman's Wife		1	1
Dressmaker		1	1
Dyer	1		1
Farmer	1		1
Fellmonger's Wife		1	1
Fisherman's Wife		1	1
Harness-maker	1		1
Miller	1		1
None	2	1	3
Policeman	1		1
Postman	1		1
Publican's Wife.....		1	1
Shepherds	2		2
Shoemakers	2		2
Silk Weaver	1		1
Tailors	2		2
Tanners	2		2
Thatcher	1		1
Total.....	43	40	83

No. 7.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF THE 83 PATIENTS
ADMITTED 1855.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	25	28	53
Protestant Dissenters	7	6	13
Independents	2	1	3
Baptists	1	1	2
Wesleyan Methodists	1	1	2
Unknown	7	2	9
Mormonite		1	1
Total.....	43	40	83

No. 8.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THE 83 PATIENTS
ADMITTED 1855.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Able to Read and Write	25	19	44
„ Read only	13	12	25
Unable to Read	5	9	14
Total.....	43	40	83

No. 9.

FROM THE 83 PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1855.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Discharged, cured.....	3	15	18
" relieved.....			
Died	5	3	8
Total.....	8	18	26

No. 10.

DOMESTIC CONDITION OF THE 83 PATIENTS
ADMITTED 1855.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	19	24	43
Single	12	13	25
Widowed	12	3	15
Total.....	43	40	83

No. 11.

AGES OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION IN 1855.

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.	TOTAL.
0	2	10	4	13	13	9	9	2	9	1	3	3	43	40	83

AGES OF PATIENTS DIED IN 1855.

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.	TOTAL.
2	0	0	3	4	3	2	3	2	4	5	1	2	17	15	32

No. 12.

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 1855.

SEX.	Cause of Death.	Period of Residence in the Asylum			Total Duration of Insanity.			Form of Insanity.
		Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.	Yrs.	Mos.	Dys.	
	General Debility ~~~~~	17	6	25	25	6	25	Mania
	Chronic Enteritis ~~~~~	2	7	15	2	8	7	Melancholia
	Senile Infirmary ~~~~~	21	11	19	22	5	19	Mania
	General Visceral Disease ~~~~~		2	24		5	24	Mania
	Epilepsy ~~~~~	1	2	2	36	0	0	Congenital Idiocy
	General Debility ~~~~~	1	3	23	3	3	23	Mania
	Maniacal Exhaustion ~~~~~			7	10	0	0	Mania
	Diseased Lungs ~~~~~		8	14	1	8	14	Melancholia
	Epilepsy ~~~~~		8	20	14	0	0	Mania (Epileptic)
	General Debility ~~~~~			19		1	19	Dementia
	Gradual Exhaustion ~~~~~		1	5		2	5	Dementia
	General Debility ~~~~~		10	10	2	10	10	Melancholia
	Epilepsy ~~~~~	26	4	23	40	0	0	Congenital Idiocy (Epileptic)
	Epilepsy ~~~~~	1	2	14	7	2	14	Mania (Epileptic)
	Gradual Exhaustion ~~~~~	5	5	19	6	5	19	Mania (Epileptic)
	General Debility ~~~~~	4	4	26	6	4	26	Melancholia
	Epileptic Exhaustion ~~~~~	22	4	22	22	4	27	Mania (Epileptic)
	Epilepsy ~~~~~	4	0	27	4	6	27	Imbecility (Epileptic)
	Apoplexy ~~~~~			8	1	0	8	Dementia
	Senile Infirmary ~~~~~	1	1	5	3	1	5	Senile Imbecility
	Apoplexy ~~~~~		1	19				Mania
	Morbus Cordis ~~~~~			25	5	0	25	Melancholia
	General Visceral Disease ~~~~~		2	24				Mania
	Gradual Exhaustion ~~~~~	14	3	22	20	3	22	Mania
	Epilepsy ~~~~~	8	6	8	10	6	8	Imbecility (Epileptic)
	Maniacal Exhaustion ~~~~~	5	6	1				Mania
	Senile Debility ~~~~~			10		1	10	Senile Imbecility
	Maniacal Exhaustion ~~~~~		8	20	2	6	20	Mania
	Gradual Exhaustion ~~~~~	21	0	7	30	0	7	Mania
	Epilepsy ~~~~~	14	2	23	20	0	0	Mania (Epileptic)
	Senile Infirmary ~~~~~		1	26	5	1	26	Mania
	Maniacal Exhaustion ~~~~~			9	1	0		Mania

No. 13.

DIET TABLE OF THE SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

December 31, 1855.

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,

In the Year 1855.

Dr. 1855.	£.	s.	d.	1855. Dec. 31.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1. To Live and Dead Stock, valued at	134	14	0		By Amount of Produce sup- plied to the Asylum, viz.—			
Dec. 31.*Paid for Labour.....	35	0	0		Milk, Butter, Pork, Pota- toes, and other Vegetables,			
Rates and Taxes	10	16	6		valued at wholesale prices	160	2	3
Tithes.....	8	10	5		Cash received for Calves....	6	10	0
Paid for Corn, Meal, and sundry expenses.....	48	1	4		Hay Stack—about 9 Tons ..	40	10	0
Estimated Rent of 25 Acres of Land	58	10	0		Live & Dead Stock, valued at	115	6	0
Balance	73	4	0		100 Sacks of Potatoes.....	35	0	0
					60 Bushels of Carrots and			
					Parsnips	2	0	0
					7 ditto Onions	1	8	0
					2 Acres of Vegetables on the			
					Land	8	0	0
						£ 368	16	3

* This sum is included in Salaries and Wages.

No. 15.

CONTRACT PRICES,

For the year ending December, 1855.

	1st Quarter		2nd. Quarter.		3rd. Quarter.		4th. Quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, good Steer, by side cwt.	58	6	51	0	59	0	50	0
Wether Mutton, by side or carcase lb.		7		7		7		7
Bread, per loaf, 4lb. 4oz. 18 hours baked		8 $\frac{1}{2}$		7		8		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour, seconds sack	55	0	46	0	54	0	55	0
Malt coomb.	35	10	34	0	34	0	37	0
Hops cwt.	315	0	280	0	261	0	96	0
Sugar, loaf lb.		4 $\frac{3}{4}$		4 $\frac{3}{4}$		5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ good soft .. cwt.	24	0	24	0	32	0	40	0
Molasses or Treacle, cwt.	12	0	14	0	14	0	20	0
Vinegar gallon	1	6	1	3	1	6	1	0
Soap, good cwt.	34	0	29	0	30	0	30	0
„ soft, firkin 64lbs. net	16	6	16	6	15	6	16	0
Cheese, Edam cwt.	55	0	59	0	50	0	52	0
„ Derby..... cwt.							74	0
Groats cwt.	18	0	16	0	18	0	18	0
Peas, boilers bushel	6	0	5	6	5	6	6	6
Butter .. firkin 56lbs. net	52	0	54	0	56	0	56	0
Tobacco, shag lb.	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Snuff, Scotch..... lb.	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2
Candles dozen	7	3	5	0	5	6	6	6
Best Stone Blue lb.							1	0
Pearl Ash cwt.	33	0	34	0	32	0	34	0
Soda cwt.							5	6
Pepper..... lb.		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	1	0
Starch lb.								6
Mustard lb.		6		6		6		6
Carolina Rice cwt.	20	0	20	0	22	0	24	0
Wheat Straw in Trusses cwt.	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	0
Coals, best Newcastle, ton	21	0	21	0	19	9	19	9
„ Blyth ton	20	0	20	0	19	9	19	9
Welsh Stone..... ton	24	0	24	0	32	0	32	0
Cinders chal.	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	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.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£. <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1829	12 2	8 2	7 0	8 2	22 19 10
1830	7 7	6 5	5 3	7 0	17 1 3
1831	7 0	7 7	5 10	7 0	17 16 5
1832	6 5	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 10 11
1833	5 10	5 10	5 3	5 10	14 15 9
1834	5 10	5 3	5 10	5 10	14 15 9
1835	7 0	5 3	4 8	5 10	14 15 9
1836	5 10	5 3	5 10	5 10	14 15 9
1837	7 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	15 18 6
1838	6 5	5 10	5 10	6 5	15 18 6
1839	7 0	6 5	5 10	6 5	16 13 8
1840	7 0	6 5	6 5	7 0	17 8 10
1841	7 0	6 5	6 5	7 0	17 8 10
1842	7 0	6 5	5 10	6 5	16 13 8
1843	6 5	5 10	5 10	6 5	15 18 6
1844	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	16 13 8
1845	7 0	6 5	5 10	6 5	16 13 8
1846	7 0	7 0	6 5	7 7	18 4 0
1847	7 7	8 2	8 9	7 7	20 17 1
1848	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 9	21 12 3
1849	7 7	5 3	5 10	6 5	16 6 1
1850	7 0	5 10	5 10	6 5	16 6 1
1851	5 10	5 3	5 3	6 5	14 15 9
1852	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	16 13 8
1853	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854	8 6	8 0	8 0	8 9	21 12 3
1855	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	22 15 6

No. 17.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.

Ending December 1855.

		£	s.	d.
Meat, lbs.....	30683	969	1	11
Bread, loaves $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. each....	30046	997	17	5
Flour, sts.	960	125	13	0
Butter, lbs.	3025	138	6	7
Oatmeal, lbs.	5292	43	17	3
Tea, lbs.	451	96	16	6
Cheese, lbs.	8218	214	16	9
Soap, Pearlash, Soda, and Blue, lbs.	10221	136	2	9
Grocery		184	3	6
Candles, lbs.	1370	49	7	9
Coals, tons	345	347	11	9
Wood, loads	23	23	0	0
Medicines, Wine, and Spirits		73	7	9
Table Beer and Porter.....		469	13	11
Clothing and Linen		513	16	5
Sundries		100	18	2
Salaries and Wages		1058	16	4
Total.....	£	5543	7	9

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