

Fifth annual report of the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum at Brookwood, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Session, held at Reigate, on the 9th day of April, 1872.

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FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

SURREY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT

BROOKWOOD,



TO BE PRESENTED TO THE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSION,

HELD AT REIGATE,

ON THE 9TH DAY OF APRIL, 1872.

COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

REPORT

ON THE

STATE OF THE

REVENUE

IN THE

YEAR 1871

AND

THE

REVENUE

IN THE

YEAR 1872

AND

THE

REVENUE

IN THE

YEAR 1873

AND

THE

REVENUE

IN THE

YEAR 1874

SURREY.

To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey, in the Easter General Quarter Session, 1872, assembled.

THE Committee of Visitors of Brookwood Asylum, beg to present their Report for the year 1871, as follows:—

At the commencement of the year there were in the Asylum, 317 male and 320 female patients, making a total of 637. During the year 86 males and 94 females, total 180 (including 11 re-admissions), were admitted; 43 males and 34 females, total 77, died; 19 males and 22 females, total 41, were discharged as recovered; 6 males and 1 female, total 7, were discharged as relieved; and 40 males and 24 females, total 64, were discharged as not improved; of these 55 were discharged, in order that they might be sent to the Metropolitan Asylum for Imbeciles at Caterham. At the end of the year the Asylum contained 295 male and 333 female, total 628 patients.

During the year many applications for admission of females have, we regret to say, been refused, because there was no room, but no male has been refused admittance.

In the Appendix will be found a copy of the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, on their annual visit to the Asylum in June last, in which they expressed their opinion as to the necessity of erecting a suitable Recreation Hall. This was a subject which had engaged the attention of the Committee and the Medical Superintendent on many occasions, and agreeing with the remarks of the Commissioners as to the necessity of erecting a Recreation Hall, the

Committee directed the County Surveyor to consult with the Medical Superintendent, and to prepare plans and estimates for a Hall 80 ft. by 45 ft., with a basement available for workshops and a variety of other purposes. A site was selected on the Lawn opposite the north centre of the Asylum, and the matter is now under the consideration of the Committee.

The management and treatment of the patients has continued of the same character as set forth in previous Reports, and every attention has been bestowed on the employment of the patients in useful and healthy pursuits. The new Workshops and Shoe Room mentioned in our last Report have been completed, and will enable the Superintendent to employ more of the males at indoor occupations.

The Religious Services have been continued as in previous years.

We have audited the Accounts for the year, and present a full statement. The weekly charge to Unions, &c., has continued at 10s. 6d. per patient.

The Committee have every reason to be gratified with the arrangements made within doors for the comfort and satisfaction of the patients as to recreation, diet, clothing and bedding; and without, the estate and grounds annually acquire a more cheerful appearance from the growth of the trees and shrubs, and the distribution of the grounds which afford occupation to a large proportion of the patients.

The Committee again notice an increase, the largest in any

one year, of the Pauper Lunatics of the County, viz., from 2558 to 2753, or 195 during the past year.

The question of additional accommodation for Lunacy has often been presented to the County; and although it has been evident that the pressure would annually become more heavy, there has been an unwillingness to incur the responsibility and expense which such accommodation would entail. The alarming increase, however, of the past, exceeding that of any former year, shows that this matter cannot longer be delayed, and the Visitors would recommend the re-appointment of a Joint Committee to consider how this question can best be met and disposed of.

Tables and Reports containing every detail in connection with the working of the Asylum, viz., the Medical Superintendent's Annual Report, accompanied by the usual Statistical Tables; also the Chaplain's Report, Tables by the Clerk and Steward, and the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy are appended hereto.

Also appended hereto is a detailed statement of the amounts expended on the construction, furnishing, and completing the Asylum; and the Committee have reason to be satisfied that the outlay has in no instance been needlessly incurred.

The health of the Patients has, on the whole, been highly satisfactory during the year; but in the month of April we were visited with Small-pox, to which we referred in the following terms in our Quarterly Report to the Midsummer Quarter Session :—

“In April an outbreak of Small-pox occurred. Prompt and energetic efforts were at once made by Dr. Brushfield and his staff to prevent the spread of the disease ; a temporary hospital entirely isolated from the buildings of the Asylum, was constructed in a very short space of time, and the persons affected at once removed thither. 23 patients and 5 officers were attacked, 4 patients and 1 attendant died, the others have completely or nearly recovered. Marquees were also obtained for the use of those attacked by the complaint. There has been no new case since the 25th ult., and the Asylum may now be considered free. Great praise is due to Dr. Brushfield, Mr. Swain, and the rest of the Staff of Officers and Attendants, for the ability and industry with which they encountered this outbreak ; and to them, under God’s blessing, must be attributed the fact that this awful malady was confined to such narrow limits.”

We gladly reproduce the remarks then made as to the manner in which Dr. Brushfield and those who worked under him met the difficulties which they had to contend with in that emergency ; and we are highly satisfied with the zeal and efficiency shewn by all the Officers and Attendants throughout the past year.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1872.

FRANCIS SCOTT, *Chairman.*

E. H. LEYCESTER PENRHYN.

T. W. POCOCK.

S. H. DYER.

ALLEN CHANDLER.

WM. FREDK. HARRISON.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st December, 1871.

EXPENDITURE.


Reexamined and found correct this 16th day of February, 1872.

WALTER CAPPE,
Clerk and Steward.

[illegible]

Date		Description		Amount	
1890	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1891	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	

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BROOKWOOD

BALANCE STATEMENT

1871.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	To Amount due for the Maintenance of Patients from			
	Unions in Surrey	3,672	19	0
	To ditto ditto Out-County Unions ..	37	2	0
	To ditto from County Treasurer	682	4	0
	To ditto ditto for Building and Repairs	730	7	6
	To Balance of Cash this day in Bankers' hands	2,906	9	4
	To ditto in Clerk and Steward's hands	190	5	2
		<hr/>		
		£8,219	7	0
		<hr/>		

WALTER CAPPE,
Clerk and Steward.

ASYLUM.

to 31st *December*, 1871.

1871.										£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Out-standing Cheque	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
	By Amounts due to Tradesmen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,819	15	7
	By Surplus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,374	11	5

£8,219 7 0

Examined and found correct, Feb. 16th, 1872.

FRANCIS SCOTT, *Chairman*,
 J. A. LAMBERT,
 S. H. DYER,
 ALLEN CHANDLER,
 T. W. POCOCK.

FARM AND GARDEN

1871.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Live and Dead Stock, valued at	964	1	3		
Dec. 31.	„ Cash paid for Labour, Horse-hire, &c.	602	12	7		
	„ Cash paid for Provender, Seeds, Manure, Im- plements, and Sundry Expenses	1,039	1	3		
				<hr/>		
				2,605	15	1
	Balance in favor.. .. .	347	9	0		
				<hr/>		
				£2,953	4	1
				<hr/>		

GROWING CROPS.

11 Acres of Rye.

2 „ Tares.

2 „ Clover.

WALTER CAPPE,
Clerk and Steward.

ACCOUNT, for the Year 1871.

Cr.

1871.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Amount of Produce supplied to the Asylum, viz.:—Milk, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, and Green Vegetables, at Market Prices	1,455	13	6
	„ Cash received for Sundries sold	20	13	0
	„ Miscellaneous Cartage for Asylum	31	0	0
	„ Live and Dead Stock, valued at	1,445	17	7
		<hr/> <hr/> £2,953 4 1 <hr/> <hr/>		

PRODUCE CONSUMED BY FARM STOCK.

Potatoes.. .. .	31 tons			
Oats	54½ quarters			
Rye Meal	27 „			
Root Crops	43½ tons			
Cabbage	307 cwt.			
Rye Grass	131 loads			
Straw	34 loads 24 trusses			
	Estimated Value	£350	0	0

Examined and found correct this 16th February, 1872.

FRANCIS SCOTT, *Chairman.*
 ALLEN CHANDLER,
 S. H. DYER,
 J. A. LAMBERT,
 T. W. POCOCK

SPECIAL GRANTS.
BUILDING ACCOUNT.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
FROM COUNTY.			
1871.	£ s. d.	1871.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1. Balance	247 8 7	Jan. 21. Messrs. Fraser Brothers, Engineer's Work	200 0 0
		April 25. Ditto for ditto	47 8 7
	<u>£247 8 7</u>		<u>£247 8 7</u>

TEMPORARY SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

1871.	£ s. d.	1871.	£ s. d.
From County Treasurer	230 0 0	June 30. Messrs. Gill and Carling, Iron Work	45 0 0
		" " Mr. John Moon, Timber	155 7 5
		" " Carpenters' Wages	25 0 0
		" " Petty Expenses	4 12 7
	<u>£230 0 0</u>		<u>£230 0 0</u>

Examined and found correct, this 16th day of February, 1872.

WALTER CAPPE,
Clerk and Steward.

FRANCIS SCOTT, *Chairman.*
J. A. LAMBERT,
S. H. DYER,

ALLEN CHANDLER,
T. W. POCOCK.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS EXPENDED

ON THE

CONSTRUCTION, FURNISHING AND COMPLETING THE ASYLUM.

(From 1861 to February, 1872.)

	£	s.	d.
1. Land, including Conveyances, Surveys, Redemption of Land Tax, Sewage, Irrigation, Planting and Laying-out Grounds, and Roads	14618	17	11
2. Buildings, Airing-courts, and Flues for warming and ventilating	68198	11	6
3. Architects' Commission	2505	15	3
4. Clerk of Works	695	6	9
5. Furniture, Bedding, and Clothing	14692	10	6
6. Gasworks and Fittings	1590	14	0
7. Wells and Water Supply, and Tank	1360	8	0
8. Hot water, Engine and Boiler, and Engineer's work for warming and ventilating, Drying-closets, Cooking and Steam-washing Apparatus, Engine and Pumps, and Heating and Steam Apparatus	4716	17	10
9. Committee, preliminary and miscellaneous Expenses ..	3211	0	8
10. Fittings, Fixtures, Linen-presses, Counters, Ovens, Building Materials, Iron Railings forming a third Airing-court on each side, and enclosures to the Staircases	2459	11	11
11. Working Expenses from opening till Funds came in from Unions	2669	11	7
12. Insurance of Buildings before opening	50	4	3
	<hr/>		
	£116769	10	2
	<hr/>		

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
FOR THE YEAR 1871.

BROOKWOOD ASYLUM,
NEAR WOKING STATION,
SURREY.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the following (being the Fifth) Annual Report of the Asylum, accompanied with the usual Statistical Tables.*

Table 1 shows that during the year 180 patients were admitted, and 189 were discharged or died; so that the numbers, which stood at 637 on the 1st of January, had diminished to 628 on the last day of the year—the average daily number being 633.

Of the 180 admissions, Table 7 points out that 87 were reported to have been insane for the first time, and within twelve months of their reception into the Asylum, whilst the remaining 93 had either been the subject of second

* I have to acknowledge that these Tables have, as in former years, been framed by Mr. WALTER CAPPE, the Clerk of the Asylum.

attacks, or their malady had existed for longer than a year : that is to say, less than one half of the cases admitted were of the class containing those in whom recovery was probable.

Amongst the cases admitted were several aged people, probably owing to their occasioning some trouble to their relatives or to the workhouse authorities, from the petulance and harmless restlessness in a great measure incident to old age ; and for want of a little active kindness and attention, they appear to have been sent to the Asylum for the mere purpose of getting them out of the way ; and so occupied room which ought to have been devoted to cases of a more hopeful and more necessitous character.

The number of cases complicated with Epilepsy or General Paralysis amounted to 51, of which number 42 were males and 9 females. The transfers from other asylums were 41 in number. During the year 11 patients were admitted who had been inmates of the Asylum on previous occasions ; their proportion of the admissions was 6·11 per cent. This must be deemed very favourable, as the total re-admissions into the asylums of England and Wales, during the year 1870, as stated in the 25th Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, amounted to 11·9 per cent. There is no doubt that the cause of many of the cases relapsing, is due to the injudicious treatment of the relatives during the first few weeks after the patient leaves the Asylum ; this was certainly the direct cause of the return to the Asylum of three of the female patients, all of whom became convalescent within a week of their re-admission.

The condition of the patients when admitted has been on the whole fairly satisfactory. In a few of the cases prolonged mechanical restraint had been had recourse to previous to admission. The proportion of recoveries—22 per cent. of the admissions—was much less than during the two previous years, arising from the unfavourable class of cases received. It is manifest that the number of recoveries must bear a strict relation to the number of those whose disease is not of an incurable type. A separate record is kept of all newly admitted cases, and their prognosis as to curability, or the reverse, is noted within the first week. Amongst the 180 admissions, in 48 only (rather more than one-fourth of the whole number) was there any reasonable prospect of recovery taking place—of these, 16 were males and 32 females.

Of the other discharges, 62 were removed by their friends, or were transferred to other institutions, of which number 55 quiet and harmless cases, belonging to unions in the Metropolitan district, were removed to the Caterham Asylum.

A German who had been chargeable to the County fund for many years, was removed back to his own country through the instrumentality and persevering efforts of one of the Committee of Visitors (T. W. Pocock, Esq.)

A male patient, an ex-criminal, made his escape in September, and not being retaken within the fourteen days permitted by the statute, his name was taken off the books. Some weeks afterwards he was heard of in Berkshire.

The discharge into the custody of their friends and rela-

tives of those patients who by reason of the long duration of their malady, or of their age (although continuing to be the subjects of mental alienation), are fairly quiet and harmless, and likely to give no trouble beyond the ordinary care and attention required by any infirm member of a family, would naturally be thought simple, feasible, free from objection, and successful in its operation, and so far commendable that it would increase the facilities for the more rapid transmission to the Asylum of cases requiring immediate treatment. In practice, however, as far as this Asylum is concerned, it has not met with success, or anything like encouragement. It is true that the Committee have to entertain many personal applications from the relatives, but, unfortunately in a large number of instances, it is to procure the discharge of some patient who may be useful to the family ; or from some more mercenary motive,* and irrespective of any consideration as to the mental condition of the inmate, when owing to the dangerous tendencies, bad habits, &c. of the latter, it would be manifestly imprudent to comply with the request. The applications for the removal of chronic, quiet cases have, ever since the opening of the Asylum, been but few in number ; and in all, where there was evidence that the patient would be properly taken care of, they were granted. But the majority of these were sent back to the Asylum, and usually in a worse condition than when they left it. It is therefore, to be feared that there is but little probability of many of the quiet cases being removed by their friends.

* One example of this will suffice. The mother of a patient made several urgent applications for his release, "if only for a month." It was ascertained, on investigation, that a sum of money had been invested in their joint names, and the sole object of the former was to obtain the money and then to get her son sent back to the Asylum.

The number of lunatics, &c. under the statutory heading of being resident "with relatives and others," is likely to be small in Surrey, and much below the general average of the English counties. One reason consists in the fact, that many of the quiet and harmless class, who in other counties would reside with their relatives, have been sent to the Caterham Asylum—the most populous portion of the county being in the Metropolitan Asylum District. Another reason is, the circumstance that the residents of towns and populous places appear to be averse to what may be termed the home treatment of their insane relations who are quiet and inoffensive; whilst the inhabitants of rural districts appear to favour it. As examples of the former may be mentioned Middlesex where the proportion per cent. of the total number of lunatics, on Jan. 1st, 1871, who resided with their friends was 4·63; Surrey, where it was 5·10; and Lancaster, 5·53.* Whilst in illustration of the latter may be enumerated the counties of Hereford, Wilts, Herts, Bedford, Norfolk and Suffolk, where the per centage was in each instance beyond 20, and in one was 33·33; whilst in the Welsh counties it was still higher.

The mortality was somewhat below that of the previous year, but so long as there are received so many patients suffering from the dementia of old age, and of those whose malady is complicated with General Paralysis, it must continue high. Of the 77 patients who died, 42 were aged fifty and upwards. The average age at the time of death was fifty-

* It is somewhat singular that the minimum per centage was in the agricultural County of Rutland, but the total number of patients belonging to this county is so small as to leave unaffected the statements made in the text.

three years and a half. In 22 males and 2 females, General Paralysis was the cause of death. An Inquest was held in one of these cases, where death resulted from suffocation whilst in the act of taking food. The number of patients whose liability to choke when at their meals is so great that upwards of 120 require their food to be finely minced in a machine every day. Old age appeared to be the sole cause of death in 18 instances. Four deaths were due to Small-pox. Twelve patients died within three months of their admission—one of them, a female, aged sixty-one, weighed 56lbs. only when brought to the Asylum.

Of the 633 patients remaining at the end of the year, there were only 22 curable cases. The number of ex-criminal cases was 35, of whom all but 9 were chargeable to the County funds.

The daily average of either sex was 303 males and 330 females. Throughout the year there was plenty of room for male patients, but the female division was almost always in excess of its proper number (329). Although there were vacant beds two males were refused admission, from being inmates of a workhouse where small-pox had prevailed. Refusals to admit females amounted to nearly 50.*

An interruption to the general health of the Establishment took place early in the year, in the form of a severe epidemic of Small Pox. Maria L. was admitted into the

* There were 43 single refusals, and on two occasions the application to admit "several females" had to be similarly answered.

Asylum on April 8th, and first showed symptoms of the disease six days after her admission. She had been an inmate of Colney Hatch Asylum for 13 years, from whence she had been removed to the Lambeth Workhouse, on March 29th, where she remained ten days. Sixteen days had therefore elapsed from the time of her removal from Colney Hatch, to the first appearance of the disease, the natural inference being, that she must have caught the disease while in the Workhouse. She was promptly isolated from the other inmates, placed in a part of the Asylum shut off from the general building, and put under the care of one attendant and a patient, both of whom had been re-vaccinated, and who were not permitted to enter any other part of the Asylum.

A few days afterwards a female attendant, who had been in the same ward with M. L. up to the time of her seizure, exhibited symptoms of the same disease, and she was at once removed to the same ward with the patient. In both the attack was confluent and severe, but the progress of the disease was satisfactory, and all appeared to be going on well. On May 6 another female attendant showed symptoms of the disease, and was speedily followed by a number of patients; from that date, until May 15, new cases appeared daily. Four additional cases occurred during the next ten days, the last one taking place on the 25th.

The measures that were adopted on the occurrence of the first appearance of the disease were so prompt, and the isolation was, to all appearance, so complete, that the second

sudden outburst of the disease, on May 6th, was most startling and mysterious to the Medical Officers. A most rigid investigation was subsequently made, and ample proofs were obtained that there had been two distinct epidemics. In the first, brought from London, the patient M. L. and the first Female Attendant were the only sufferers. In the second, the disease was imported from the neighbourhood. Small pox prevailed in the district (it had done so in the previous year*), and every ordinary precaution was taken to prevent its importation—a difficult matter in the case of a large institution. It was ascertained that a Female Attendant, Eliza S., in despite of all instructions to the contrary, was in the habit of visiting some of her relations in whose house several cases of the disease had occurred. On May 6th, she was the first to exhibit symptoms of the second outbreak of the disease, and she was the first whose death was occasioned by it. The disease was almost entirely confined to the female division. Of the males who were attacked, the artisan and one patient had been employed in one of the female wards, and had there caught the disease; but how the other two patients became affected, I have been entirely unable to ascertain. The total number of cases was 29; of whom 20 were female patients, 3 male patients, 5 female Attendants, and 1 extra Carpenter Attendant. Death took place in 5 instances—1 male and 3 female patients, and 1 Female Attendant. The type of the disease was at first most virulent; not being only of the worst confluent form but also, in several cases, of the hæmorrhagic kind; in nearly all of which latter class a fatal termination ensued.

* Vide the Fourth Annual Report, page 20.

As soon after May 6th as it was apparent that there was a possibility of the occurrence of other cases, the house occupied by the Farm Bailiff and family and 12 patients, was at once emptied of its occupants, and converted into a temporary Hospital; but as fresh cases were daily springing up, I consulted the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, and, with his sanction and approval, obtained two large Hospital Tents from the War Department; and on May 12th commenced the erection of a large wooden building, measuring 72ft. long by 24ft. wide, which was completed with stoves and gas arrangements, and into which the patients were moved on May 18th; this structure answered its purpose remarkably well.

In connection with this epidemic, it only remains to state what measures were taken to protect the patients from the disease by means of vaccination. At the time when the epidemic first appeared, the patients were being re-vaccinated. All who had no primary marks were first operated upon, and with so much success, that no case who had been vaccinated for the first time, became the subject of small-pox; the only unvaccinated person who had this disease being M. L. the first patient affected with it. Extreme difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of primary vaccine lymph, the demand for it everywhere being so great. In accordance with the instructions issued by the Privy Council, *primary lymph, i. e., lymph taken from the vesicles of persons who had been vaccinated for the first time, was alone used, as the lymph obtained from re-vaccinated persons was not deemed sufficiently protective.* Supplies were obtained from

various parts of England and Scotland, through Dr. SEATON, one of the Medical Officers of the Privy Council, Dr. HOPE, of Knap Hill, Dr. DEAS, of Macclesfield, &c., but principally from various parts of London, through the instrumentality of Dr. MILLAR, of Bethnal House, London. At last, by the middle of May, all the patients, every member of the staff, all persons resident on the estate, all extra workmen, and tradesmen who were required to visit the Asylum regularly on business, had been vaccinated—some requiring the operation to be repeated a second, third, and even a fourth time. Over 800 persons were re-vaccinated, and the labour of this was entirely undertaken by Mr. E. SWAIN, the Assistant Medical Officer, whose energies during the whole trying time of the epidemic were of the most unflagging kind.

I may here note that although re-vaccination had, in many instances, a marked effect in modifying the character of the small-pox, when the two poisons were affecting the system simultaneously, yet, that in others, although the vaccine vesicles were of the most promising character, the subsequent small pox was of the most virulent kind. In two instances, where death occurred, this disease displayed itself, in one on the ninth, and in the other on the tenth day after vaccination, at a time when it was naturally expected that the latter had been successful in preventing the graver disease.

It is fitting that I should make an allusion to the untiring activity and praiseworthy efforts of the Staff generally to control and arrest the spread of the disease; there was not a single attempt made to shirk irksome duties, or the additional

labours which all had to bear. For two months, the daily anxiety was to stamp out the disease as soon as possible, and to prevent it spreading to un-affected districts outside the Asylum estate. Visiting was, as far as possible, stopped ; and the tradesmen supplying goods were not permitted to enter the Asylum building. The chapel services were so far altered as to prevent any mixture of the sexes. By these means, aided by the liberal use of disinfectants, and the adoption of every precaution possible, it is believed that the male division was kept almost entirely free from the disease. After this, I need scarcely do more than allude to the urgent necessity for a Detached Hospital for epidemic diseases.

There has been no instance of seclusion during the year ; and no form of mechanical restraint has been employed since the opening of the Institution.

Notwithstanding the number of suicidal patients in the wards, another year has passed over without a fatal case. Most determined attempts were made by three patients ; one, a male, by cutting his throat ; the other two, females, by strangulation. There are, at the present time, two male patients in the wards who were suffering from self-inflicted wounds of the throat at the time of their admission, and in each case there is no probability of the wound closing, owing to the great loss of the soft parts in its vicinity.

There has been an absence of serious casualties throughout the year : the worst was that of a female who, whilst in the airing court, was bitten in the arm by an adder, which she

had picked up, and declared had spoken to her; in this instance, there was extreme prostration for several days, but ultimately a speedy recovery ensued. A second case of adder bite happened to a male patient whilst reaping oats; but in his case the symptoms were slight.

There has been no diminution in the employment of the patients, two-thirds of whom have pursued some kind of work. A large number of the male out-door workers have been occupied in bringing additional land into working order for farm purposes; the task of clearing and preparing which has been very heavy. The garden is now in an excellent state of cultivation, and has yielded large crops of fruit and vegetables, which have been supplied to the Asylum for the use of the inmates and staff. A belt of trees, a mile in extent, has been planted along the north and west boundaries, and an endeavour will be made in the ensuing season to complete the eastern and western boundaries in a similar manner. Internally much progress has been made in painting and papering the wards and domestic offices. Amongst the structural additions in progress during the year, may be enumerated a detached mortuary, a shoe room for two of the wards occupied by male workers, a skittle shed and additional workshops, all of which will be completed early in the present year.

The various floors in the Water Tower have been made available for storing goods, and a large lift has been erected therein for this purpose. The darker portions of the reception wards have been made considerably lighter by the insertion of large windows in the walls of division between the dining

rooms and the corridor. In the Laundry new washing machines have been made and fixed so as to expedite the operations there. All these several works have been carried out by our own labour.

No change of importance has taken place in the general recreation of both sexes. The following is a list of the indoor entertainments that were held during the year:—Christmas Tree Distribution; Moving Panorama, with Lecture, aided by a Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the boys of the Bisley Refuge; Conjuring Entertainment; Negro Concert, by the “Coloured Rhododendrons of Brookwood;” four Miscellaneous Concerts; two Exhibitions of Dissolving Views; two Readings; one Marionette Exhibition; one Miscellaneous Pictorial, Vocal and Dramatic Entertainment; five Card Parties; four Theatricals and eight Balls. Of these only four were given by paid entertainers. In addition to these, there was a bonfire and exhibition of fireworks on Nov. 8, and two out-door fêtes on the Anniversary Day of the opening of the Asylum and at the completion of the harvest. During the summer season the brass band, composed entirely of the staff of the Establishment, played on two evenings weekly on the southern terrace.

There being every reason to hope that the Recreation Hall will be erected in the course of the ensuing summer, there does not need any further allusion to it here.

In two respects the dietary has been modified—first, by the introduction of an occasional fish dinner, which has afforded a very agreeable change to the patients; and second, by the

substitution of Australian preserved beef and mutton, mixed with potatoes and batter, in lieu of one of the ordinary meat-pie dinners. This is looked upon by the inmates generally as one of the most satisfactory dinners they now have.

As the mode of using this meat has been often asked for, it may not be amiss to mention it here. On the morning of the dinner the potatoes are fairly cooked in the steamer, and, after being peeled, are placed at the bottom of the baking tins; on this layer is placed the seasoning, with chopped onions, &c.; then the meat as taken out of the tins, in the proportion of 1lb. to three males or to four females, care being taken to cut any of the larger portions smaller, across the grain. The amount of flour, &c., as employed for the meat pies, is made into thick batter, and poured over the whole, and the tins at once placed in the bakehouse oven. This dinner is much more bulky than that of the ordinary meat pie, is considerably cheaper, and is much liked, especially by the elderly patients.

There has been a good supply of water throughout the year. With the exception of a portion of the daily quantity required being drawn from the canal during the last week in August and first week in September, and amounting in all to 222,000 gallons, the whole has been derived from sources on the Asylum estate.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Institution on June 23rd and 24th, the Report of whom appears on another page.

On January 16 a fire took place in one of the laundry drying closets, which burnt out the contents of the closet, destroyed the wooden horses, and damaged the roof. The Insurance Company (the "Liverpool, London and Globe") not only at once paid the cost incurred of repairing the damage, &c., but also gave the attendants a gratuity for their exertions in rapidly extinguishing the fire, and so preventing its spreading to the adjoining structure. As far as possible to prevent, and also to limit the action of any subsequent fire that might occur in the same department, iron horses have been substituted for the previous wooden ones, and a fine mesh iron grating has been laid on the floor to prevent articles from falling through to the flues. The openings into the laundry and washhouse have been closed, and the walls carried through the roof; and the doors of access to the space into which the horses draw out have been lined with sheet iron. A fire-escape has been provided, and the fire corps of the Establishment are practised in the use of it and of the large hand engine, on the first Wednesday in every month.

There has been no change in the principal officers during the year. The attendants and servants, generally speaking, have performed their duties satisfactorily. There were four instances of dismissal, two for harshness to patients, and two for absenting themselves from duty without leave having been granted. The newly-printed Rules and Regulations were issued to all the Staff in the early part of the year.

The summary of the Returns of lunatic paupers chargeable to the various Unions in Surrey, on January 1, 1872, shows

that there was an increase of 195 during the year; the number on January 1, 1871, being 2,558, and on the corresponding day of 1872, 2753. This is the largest addition that has been made in any one year to the list of County patients, since the year 1849, when the then recently constructed additional wards of the Wandsworth Asylum were opened. The actual average annual increase during the last five years was 130. In 1862, the number of pauper lunatics was 1810; and in 1849, 843; the latter being less than one-third, and the former less than two-thirds of the number now registered. The rapidly increasing numbers of recognised cases of mental impairment have not of late years been generally accepted as a proof of any enlargement in the proportion of the insane to the sane, but to be owing to a variety of circumstances, the following being the principal:—1. To increase of population—2. To better registration of the insane of late years—3. To many being now included who would not have been formerly—4. To their lives being more prolonged from the better care and treatment they now experience. All these have undoubtedly operated as so many causes in swelling the numbers now registered, but they appear altogether insufficient to explain the large steady and progressive annual increase still going on. Some of our leading Psychologists have endeavoured to show by statistics, that the increase has been rather apparent than real; but they appear to have erred by commenting upon the numbers admitted into and confined in Asylums alone, thereby ignoring the large section who are inmates of Workhouses or are resident with their friends, the great majority of whom never become inmates of an asylum.

In the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy there is at page 5, a Table, showing that from the year 1859 to 1871, the rates per 1,000 of the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind to the general population of England and Wales rose annually and gradually from 1·86 to 2·49, the highest increase in any one year, being in 1869. The average increase in the ratio of the insane to the sane during the last twelve years was ·0525 per 1,000, in 1869 it was ·08. A comparison of the census returns of this County for the years 1861 and 1871, shows that the population of Surrey had for that decennium, about 26,000 annually added to its numbers. It has already been pointed out that during the last five years, there has been an increase in the County of 130 pauper lunatics each year, so that during this latter period, the *additional* cases of insanity to the *additional* population have borne the proportion of 1 to 217 ; or if the increase (195) during the past year alone be taken the proportion stands at 1 to 123. Although these facts demonstrate that insanity is progressively increasing in this County, they are not intended to convey the idea that mental unsoundness is more prevalent in Surrey than in other Counties. On the contrary, the valuable series of Statistical Tables published in the last Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, show that whether a comparison be made between the insane and the general population of the country, or with the number of ordinary paupers, in either case, the proportion is about the general average of England and Wales. In this County, whilst the average ratio per 1,000 of pauper lunatics, &c., to the general population of England and Wales was on January 1, 1871—2·21;

for Surrey alone it was 2·37.* The lowest 1·20, was in Durham, and the highest 4·64 in Flintshire. Again, the per-centage of pauper lunatics, &c., to paupers, was for the general population 4·63; but for Surrey by itself, 4·60. The minimum 1·97 being in Radnor, and the maximum 7·81 in Worcestershire. The actual number of insane *of all classes* belonging to Surrey is not obtainable, but the number of pauper cases, 2753 on January 1, 1872, may be accepted as affording an approximation to the number of the private and pauper classes taken together, at the time of the census return being made (April 1871); this would be in the proportion of one person of unsound mind in every 396 of the population of Surrey.

There has been a considerable alteration in the distribution of the County cases during the last two years, owing to the opening of the Metropolitan Asylum at Caterham, which, although a workhouse within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, has not only received the cases which formerly occupied the workhouse wards, but has also had transferred to it a large number of cases from the ordinary asylums. This alteration is apparent in the following table, where the amount of diminution in the number of asylum inmates in 1872, nearly represents the number who were confined in Licensed Houses, and out-County Asylums in 1870.

* In Table 11 of the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy from which this information has been taken, the ratio for Surrey is incorrect, the population of the County being, according to the revised returns of the Census Office, 15,556 less than the number as given by the Commissioners.

	In County & other Asylums.	In Caterham Asylum.	In Workhouses.	With Friends.	Total.
Jan. 1, 1870.....	1919	..	413	131	2463
„ 1871.....	1979	137	309	133	2558
„ 1872.....	1655	789	164	145	2753

In transferring the quiet and harmless class from Asylums to an Institution like the one at Caterham, the former are no doubt, relieved for a time of a number of incurable cases; but it must be borne in mind that the measure is a very doubtful one, both of economy and of prudence. Of economy, because the quiet cases are the best workers in an ordinary Asylum, and their removal elsewhere, not only throws a greater share of work upon the paid officials, but from the proportion of excited, of melancholic, and of cases requiring special attention being increased, a relatively greater staff is needed. Moreover, the presence of the quiet class tends to ameliorate the condition of their more turbulent fellow-inmates. Of prudence, inasmuch as they are wholly removed from the supervision of the County Magistrates; are less under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners in Lunacy; except in case of sudden or accidental death are in no way under the control of the Coroner; and generally speaking have not the same amount of protection afforded them, as is afforded to patients under the Lunacy Acts.

The following Table points out in the first column the total cases in Surrey who are under the direct control and supervision of the County Magistrates and the Commissioners in Lunacy, under the Lunacy Acts; the second, those under

the care of the Parochial Guardians, or their Representatives, under the Poor Law Acts; and the third, the relative proportion.

	In Asylums under the Lunacy Acts.	In Caterham Asylum, in Workhouses, and with friends, under the Poor Law Acts.	Proportion.	
			Under the Lunacy Acts.	under the Poor Law Acts.
1870	1919	544	1	to .283
1871	1979	579	1	to .292
1872	1655	1098	1	to .663

A point of almost equal importance as the knowledge of the total, and of the relative numbers of insane in the County, is that of the proportionate number of each sex; a subject of the greatest practical moment, when the question of providing accommodation for the lunatics of a County or Borough has to be entertained, and one which has not always received the consideration due to it. According to the returns of the last census (1871) of England and Wales, for every 1,000 males, there were 1,056 females. Taking Surrey by itself, the proportion of the latter sex was 1,115, being 65, beyond the average, and exceeded only in four other English counties, Middlesex being at the head.

Turning our attention to the insane, we find that the relative number of the females is considerably augmented, and that in this County there is a still wider disproportion in the numbers of the sexes.

Of the insane of all classes in England and Wales, on January 1, 1871, the number of the males was to that of the females, as 1,000 to 1,182; but in the pauper class alone

the number of the latter sex was 1,242. In this County on January 1, of the present year, there were 1,422 females to every 1,000 males, that is to say a proportion of nearly 3 of the former, to 2 of the latter. In but few counties is this proportion exceeded. On January 1, 1871, the highest proportion, 1 male to 1·52 females, was in Anglesey. In Cumberland, Durham, Rutland, and Westmoreland, the males outnumbered the females.

The disparity in the numbers of the Sexes in this County is well shown in the following Table:—

SURREY PAUPER LUNATICS, JAN. 1, 1872.

Where Maintained.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Sexes.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Wandsworth Asylum ..	399	542	941	1	to 1·35	1	to 1·31
Brookwood Asylum....	295	333	628	1	to 1·12		
Government and Out-County Asylums & Licensed Houses..	20	66	86	1	to 3·30		
Caterham Asylum	307	482	789	1	to 1·57	1	to 1·61
Workhouses	57	107	164	1	to 1·87		
With friends.....	59	86	145			1	to 1·45
	1137	1616	2753			1	to 1·42

It is here shewn that with respect to the Wandsworth Asylum the proportionate accommodation of the sexes approximates very closely to the requirements of the County. In this Institution the case is very different, the relative number of the sexes resident on January 1st was 1 male to 1·12 females; but the accommodation is not in the same proportion. The building was designed for 321 males and 329 females, a proportion of 1 male to 1·02 females. To place this Asylum, therefore, on the footing required by the table—viz., 1 male to 1·42 females—an addition of 120 beds to the female divi-

sion would be necessary. The effect of this want of proportion has been much felt during the past year as well as in 1870. Whilst, on the one hand, there is, and always has been, ample room for all males, the wards of that division having been fully occupied on one occasion only, the female wards have been constantly full; the daily average of even the past year having been beyond the normal number, and yet many cases were refused admission: for this reason, the number of female pauper lunatics is again rapidly augmenting in the licensed houses, owing to the want of room in the existing County Asylums.

Although the registered number of female pauper lunatics always exceeds that of the males, it is not to be concluded that, therefore, they are more liable to attacks of insanity than the latter. There are no means of ascertaining the number of *new* cases retained in workhouses, or remaining with friends; but with respect to asylum admissions the number of males exceeds that of the females: this, and the fact that in the general population the latter sex far outnumber the former, demonstrate that the actual liability of the males to mental impairment is far greater than that of the females. The following summary of the general table, published in the last Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, points out the one great cause of the accumulation of female patients in Asylums; for, notwithstanding the larger number of admissions amongst the males, and the greater number of discharges amongst the females, the mortality amongst the males was so much greater, that, at the end of the year 1870, there remained 130 females in excess of the males.

	Males.	Females,	Males.	Females.	Fem.		
Asylum Admissions..			5765	5697	68	less than	Males.
Do. Discharges..	3244	3470	5351	5153	198	do.	do.
Do. Deaths	2107	1683					
Remaining in Asylums			414	544	130	more than	Males.

It may here be mentioned, that the greater the relative proportion of male inmates in the Asylum, the greater is the relative cost of maintenance, inasmuch as the males have a better diet than the females, the male attendants in their wages and allowances cost much more than the female attendants, and owing in a great measure to the more general prevalence of General Paralysis amongst the males, the destruction, and wear and tear of the furniture, bedding and clothing is far in excess of that of the females.

By a recent calculation it has been found, that in the items of food and attendance alone, the cost per head of the males exceeds that of the females by nearly 1s. per week.

I feel it my duty to acknowledge and to record the cordial co-operation of the Staff generally, in carrying out the great objects of the Institution. Sincerely thanking the Committee for much kindness and consideration exhibited towards me, during a year of more than usual anxiety,

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

To the Committee of Visitors.

TABLES.

TABLE 1.

*Shewing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths,
during the Year 1871.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1871 ..	..	..	..	317	320	637
Admissions during the year	82	87	169			
Re-admissions ,,	4	7	11			
Total Admitted .. .. .	..	..	..	86	94	180
Total under care during the year				403	414	817
Discharged, or removed—						
Recovered	19	22	41			
Relieved	6	1	7			
Not improved.. .. .	40	24	64			
Died	43	34	77			
Total discharged and died during the year .. .. . }	..	..	..	108	81	189
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31st, 1871 .. .. . }	..	..	..	295	333	628
Average numbers resident during the year .. .. . }	..	..	..	303	330	633

Per Centage of Recoveries on Total Number under Treatment ..	50
Ditto ditto Admissions during the Year ..	22·7
Ditto Deaths on the average number daily Resident ..	12·0
Ditto ditto Total number under Treatment..	9·42
Greatest number resident at one time	649
Least number ditto ditto	592

TABLE 2.

Shewing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, and Discharges and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to the 31st December, 1871.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients admitted during the period } of 4½ Years .. .. . }	..	..	..	595	628	1223
Re-Admissions .. .. .	..	..	..	20	19	39
Total Cases Admitted .. .. .	..	..	..	615	647	1262
Discharged or Removed—						
Recovered	87	145	232			
Relieved	14	9	23			
Not improved.. .. .	62	41	103			
Died	157	119	276			
Total Discharged and Died since the } opening of the Asylum .. . }	..	..	..	320	314	634
Remaining 31st December, 1871 ..	.	..	..	295	333	628
Average numbers resident during the } 4½ Years .. .. . }	..	..	..	245	273	518

TABLE 3.

Shewing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with mean Annual Mortality, and Proportion of Recoveries per Cent. of the Admissions, for each year since the opening of the Asylum.

YEAR.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.									DIED.			Remaining 31 December, in each Year.			Average Numbers resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Numbers resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																	
	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1867.....	160	168	328	2	8	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	4	9	152	155	307	80.6	92.6	173	1.25	4.76	3.04	6.19	4.31	5.19
1868.....	146	196	342	24	38	62	5	4	9	7	2	9	28	23	51	234	284	518	203	239	442	16.5	19.4	18.1	13.8	9.6	11.5
1869.....	125	101	226	18	38	56	3	2	5	3	4	7	32	24	56	363	317	620	251	295	546	14.4	37.6	24.7	12.6	8.1	10.25
1870.....	98	88	186	24	39	63	-	2	2	11	10	21	49	4	83	317	320	637	312	328	649	24.4	44.3	33.8	15.7	10.3	12.9
1871.....	86	94	180	19	22	41	6	1	7	40	24	64	43	34	77	295	333	628	303	330	633	22.6	23.4	22.7	14.1	10.3	12.1
Totals.....	615	647	1262	87	145	232	14	9	23	62	41	103	157	119	276	-	-	-	245	273	518	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5.

Shewing the Causes of Death during the Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	T.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES—			
Epilepsy	2	3	5
General Paresis	21	2	23
Maniacal or Melancholic Exhaustion or Decay .. .. .	..	4	4
Disease of Brain	3	2	5
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Pulmonary Consumption	6	4	10
Disease of the Heart .. .. .	..	1	1
Bright's Disease	1	2	3
Struma .. .. .	..	1	1
Gangræna Senilis.. .. .	1	..	1
Old Age.. .. .	7	11	18
Variola	1	3	4
Uterine Hæmorrhage .. .. .	..	1	1
Accident—Suffocation from piece of meat in throat (General Paresis). Inquest—Verdict, Accidental Death }	1	..	1
TOTAL ..	43	34	77

TABLE 6.

Shewing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	4
From 1 to 3 months	4	7	11	3	5	8
From 3 to 6 months	7	6	13	6	3	9
From 6 to 9 months	4	3	7	1	..	1
From 9 to 12 months	1	3	4	7	1	8
From 1 to 2 years	2	1	3	7	6	13
From 2 to 3 years .. .. .	..	1	1	5	6	11
From 3 to 4 years	1	..	1	9	8	17
From 4 to 4½ years .. .. .	..	1	1	3	3	6
TOTAL ..	19	22	41	43	34	77

TABLE 7.
Shewing the duration of the Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the year.

DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FOUR CLASSES.													
CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.			
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
First Class— First attack, and within 3 months on admission	28	39	67	12	15	27	6	4	10	23	9	32	
Second Class— First attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission ..	10	10	20	2	3	5	9	3	12	4	3	7	
Third Class— Not first attack and within 12 months on admission	19	13	32	3	3	6	5	2	7	3	2	5	
Fourth Class— First attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	29	32	61	2	1	3	26	16	42	13	20	33	
Total	86	94	180	19	22	41	46	25	71	43	34	77	

TABLE 8.
Shewing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.				THE DEATHS.		
	M. F. T.			Recovered.		Relieved, Removed, or otherwise.		M. F. T.		
From 5 to 10 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10 to 15 "	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
" 15 to 20 "	3	3	6	2	-	2	3	-	1	1
" 20 to 30 "	22	22	44	6	10	14	3	2	2	4
" 30 to 40 "	22	20	42	6	7	12	7	12	3	15
" 40 to 50 "	24	22	46	3	3	10	2	9	6	15
" 50 to 60 "	8	10	18	1	-	3	3	9	6	15
" 60 to 70 "	4	10	14	1	2	3	4	5	6	11
" 70 to 80 "	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	5	8	13
" 80 to 90 "	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
" 90 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	86	94	180	19	22	46	25	43	34	77

TABLE 9.

*Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges,
and Deaths, during the Year.*

Condition in reference to Marriage.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed Relieved or Otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.. ..	37	40	77	10	9	19	31	16	47	10	13	23
Married . .	47	37	84	7	12	19	13	5	18	29	14	43
Widowed	1	15	16	2	1	3	..	4	4	3	6	9
Not ascertained..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	2
Total .. .	86	94	180	19	22	41	46	25	71	43	34	77

TABLE 10.

Shewing the probable Causes, apparent or assigned, of the Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year.

CAUSES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved or Otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:—												
Domestic Trouble ..	1	4	5	..	.	..	..	1	1	..	2	2
Fright .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Grief	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental Anxiety ..	2	4	6	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	2	4
Disappointment in } Love }	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loss of Employment	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
Religion	2	3	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
Money Matters ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Failure in Business	1	..	1	..	..	.	1	..	1	1	1	2
Over Study	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Teazed by Com- } panions }	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PHYSICAL:—												
Privation.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1
Congenital .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	..
Sunstroke	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Recurrence of Mania	3	2	5	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	2
Bodily Injury ..	6	2	8	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	4
Intemperance ..	6	4	10	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	2
Puerperal .. ..	..	7	7	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
Fever .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hereditary	5	1	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Fits	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1
Debility .. ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Brain ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hydrocephalus ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illness .. ..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Nervousness .. ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Paralytic Seizure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Not known	48	59	107	10	5	15	24	16	40	29	22	51
Total	86	94	180	19	22	41	46	25	71	43	34	77

TABLE II.
Abstract of Patients admitted, discharged, and adjudicated, during the year ending 31st Dec. 1871.

UNIONS AND PARISHES.	ADMISSIONS.		Total.	DISCHARGES.		Remaining 31st Dec. 1871.	Remarks.	Appropriated Number of Patients Receivable from each Union.
	During the Year.	Adjudications.		Discharges and Deaths.	Adjudications.			
Camberwell ..	16	..	57	10	5	42	One Female on Probation.	25
Chertsey ..	7	..	40	5	1	34		All
Dorking..	8	..	31	8	..	23		All
Farnham ..	10	..	37	9	..	28		All
Guildford ..	12	1	55	10	1	44		All
Hambleton ..	8	1	29	5	2	22		All
Lambeth ..	54	..	179	43	6	130		100
Saint Saviour's ..	44	4	159	40	1	118		90
Saint Olave's..	17	1	106	31	5	70		65
Windsor ..	1	..	12	2	..	10		All (Surrey part).
Godstone ..	..	..	1	..	..	1		..
Croydon ..	..	..	2	..	..	2		..
Wandsworth & Clapham	..	..	6	3	..	3		..
County of Surrey ..	3	..	110	14	..	96		All
Out County Unions ..	..	14	14	9	..	5		..
Total ..	180	21	838	189	21	628		

TABLE 12.

Head Male Attendant's Summary of Daily Reports.

1871. EMPLOYED.	Wednesday, Nov. 1.		Thursday, Nov. 2.		Friday, Nov. 3.	
	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
Under the Gardener	58	58	60	60	61	61
„ Farm Bailiff	52	52	47	47	47	45
Assisting Joiner	3	3	3	3	3	3
„ Engineer	3	3	3	3	3	3
„ in Laundry	5	5	5	5	5	5
„ Plumber	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Painter	6	6	6	6	4	4
„ Tailor	6	6	4	4	6	6
„ Shoemaker	3	3	3	3	3	3
„ Upholsterer	9	9	9	9	9	9
„ Baker.. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2
„ Bricklayer.. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ in Domestic Offices	16	16	16	16	16	16
Coal Carriers	9	9	9	9	8	8
Helpers in Wards	27	27	27	27	27	27
„ Kitchen	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	203	203	198	198	198	196
UNEMPLOYED.						
Unable from Excitement	29	29	29	29	29	29
„ Depression	20	20	20	20	20	20
„ Sickness, Infirmary, or } „ Old Age }	28	28	35	35	35	35
Able, but unwilling	14	14	12	12	12	12
Secluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	91	91	96	96	96	96
At Morning Prayers	63	-	68	-	63	-
Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharges	-	-	-	-	-	2
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	294	294	294	294	294	292
At Entertainment	-	112	-	-	-	-

TABLE 12.

Head Female Attendant's Summary of Daily Reports.

1871. EMPLOYED.	Wednesday, Nov. 1.		Thursday, Nov. 2.		Friday, Nov. 3.	
	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
Assisting in Kitchen	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ditto Laundry	36	36	39	39	38	38
Making Men's Clothing	10	10	10	10	10	10
Binding Boots and Shoes	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mending Stockings	13	19	14	10	16	9
Knitting and Netting	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sewing and Quilting	67	93	59	91	60	93
Helpers in Wards	75	48	80	52	77	50
Mending Men's Clothing	10	12	12	13	12	13
Cutting out Room	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	223	230	226	227	225	225
UNEMPLOYED.						
Unable from Excitement	41	41	42	41	40	40
„ Depression	17	17	16	16	18	18
„ Sickness	8	8	8	8	5	5
„ Infirmary or Old Age	22	22	22	22	22	22
Able, but unwilling	20	12	15	15	20	20
Secluded	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	108	100	103	102	105	105
At Morning Prayers	70	—	68	—	70	—
Admissions	—	—	—	1	—	—
Discharges	1	—	—	—	—	1
Deaths	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	330	330	329	330	330	329
At Entertainment	—	119	—	—	—	—

A Summary of the Returns made (under Stat. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 97 s. 64), by the Clerks of the Boards of Guardians within the County of Surrey, of all Lunatics chargeable, on the 1st of January, 1872 to the Unions, &c., in the said County, with which such Officers are respectively connected.

UNIONS.	No. in Surrey County Asylums.		No. in Government and other County Asylums.		No. in Licensed Houses.		No. in Caterham Asylum.		No. in Workhouses.		No. with Relatives and Friends, or in Lodgings.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Camberwell	46	56	—	—	2	8	39	70	—	—	—	—	221
Chertsey	12	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	4	49
Croydon	33	65	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	8	1	5	120
Dorking	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	33
Epsom	19	30	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	10	1	3	71
Farnham	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	6	45
Godstone	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	3	35
Guildford	17	27	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	8	13	77
Hambleton	8	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	9	2	5	45
Kingston	23	43	—	—	1	1	—	—	4	20	4	3	99
Lambeth	147	157	—	—	3	8	93	154	5	10	5	8	590
Reigate	14	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	10	3	2	51
Richmond	14	28	—	1	1	2	—	—	5	4	—	—	55
St. Olave, Southwark.	64	86	2	1	1	13	47	65	—	—	10	8	297
St. Saviour, Southwark.	163	154	1	1	—	11	85	153	7	9	12	14	610
Wandsworth and Clapham.	54	55	—	2	2	11	43	40	1	3	2	8	221
Windsor .. (Egham & Thorpe)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14
East Grinstead .. (Lingfield)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Greenwich .. (Hatcham)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No Return.													
TOTALS	645	807	4	7	15	59	317	182	57	107	59	86	2635
Add Chargeable to County.	49	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118

694 | 875

=
1 to 1.26

GRAND TOTAL 2753

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Surrey County Asylums	694	875	
Government and other County Asylums	5	7	
Licensed Houses	15	59	
Caterham Asylum	307	482	
Workhouses	57	107	
With Relatives, &c.	59	86	
	1137	1616	2753

=
1 male to 1.42 female.

REPORT
OF
THE CHAPLAIN.

BROOKWOOD ASYLUM,

31st December, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now the honour to present to you my Fifth Annual Report of my ministrations in your Asylum. Throughout the year past I have been in daily attendance, and have maintained the religious services, as nearly as possible, the same as during the former years, but this time not without interruption to the regularity of their routine. The outbreak of small-pox in May broke in upon their regular order, as the disease being chiefly on the female side of the house, and more particularly prevalent in certain wards, rendered it inexpedient for the men and women, or even the women from all the female wards at once to assemble together. For a month we lay under a sort of interdict. The Chapel was closed, and the general gathering for Morning Prayer in the workshop used for that purpose was

discontinued. During that dreary period however, every effort was made to meet the occasion. I held a service for the men by themselves in the workshop every morning, and on Sundays two full services in the same place; and these were well and heartily sustained by the congregation. The females I assembled for prayers in two separate portions, one in Ward 8, another in Ward 4, every morning on week-days; on Sundays giving in the one a morning, and in the other an afternoon service; in these it is to be observed the congregational part was coldly and feebly rendered, making them the more laborious to myself. Also in the hospital extemporaneously prepared for small-pox patients, I had prayers in the different apartments on Sundays, besides visiting them during the week to attend upon particular cases.

When, after a month's interval, the Chapel was re-opened for common worship, many of the patients expressed their great satisfaction at the restoration of the accustomed order. "It is not like Sunday when we do not go to church," some of them observed, "although we did meet for prayers somewhere, that was nothing like the House of Worship." Thus the interruption brought out strongly how much the ordinances of religion are valued by the patients.

The third service held in the Chapel on Sunday evening, in which some of the neighbouring clergymen assist, and which is frequented by many strangers as well as by persons connected with the Asylum, was discontinued on account of the small-pox for three months, not being resumed until August.

During the rest of the year all went on as usual. The attendance at the Chapel does not vary much, being at every service as large as the building can well contain. The devotion, reverence, and attention of the congregation continue to be as marked as they have hitherto been.

At the Daily Morning Prayers there has been of late an increased attendance of the women, so that the total number present generally now exceeds 160.

Besides our Anniversary, June 17th, being observed as a holiday as in preceding years, a Harvest Thanksgiving Festival was this year celebrated for the first time on September 7th. These occasions were inaugurated by a special service in the Chapel, when an appropriate sermon was preached.

Special Services were also held in the House as before on Thursday evenings during Lent.

The Holy Communion was celebrated 12 times; the number of patients partaking was from 11 to 17; average 14, namely, 10 men, 4 women. This shows a considerable increase as compared with former years, but I have again to advert with surprise and sorrow to the disproportionately small number of female communicants, and to the fact which, perhaps, is the explanation of that deficiency, that not one attendant or servant from the female side of the Asylum has presented herself at the Lord's Table this year.

The Evening Classes for elementary instruction, the distribution of periodicals weekly, and of books from the library,

and various other means of interesting or improving the minds of the patients, and varying the monotony of their thoughts, have been continued as heretofore, and as usual with beneficial results.

I could mention several interesting cases of improvement in the mental condition and the behaviour of some who are by no means entirely recovered; of the complete restoration of others, some after a long period of derangement, some with marvellous rapidity; and of the peaceful and happy end of others, whose minds, however otherwise unhinged, were morally and spiritually sound.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN M. GILLINGTON,

Chaplain.

REPORT
OF
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

BROOKWOOD ASYLUM,
23rd and 24th June, 1871.

We have inspected this Asylum in all its departments, and personally examined all the patients, of whom there are 289 of the male, and 335 of the female sex. Since our colleagues' visit a year ago, 93 men and 92 women have been admitted, 59 men and 58 women have been discharged, and 50 men and 33 women have died. Four of the deaths—1 male and 3 females—were caused by small-pox, which was brought to the Asylum by a woman sent from the Lambeth Workhouse early in the month of April, and who first exhibited symptoms of the disease on the 14th of that month. Since then, 3 men and 20 women have been attacked, besides 5 of the female attendants, one of whom died. No fresh case has occurred since the 25th of May, and all those still in the hospital are convalescent. At first, isolation in one of the wards was attempted, but when the disease began to spread

a temporary building 70ft. by 24ft. was erected, which was completed and occupied within a week. Here everything has been done to secure the comfort of the invalids, but the sudden outbreak of this disease shows very strongly how necessary it is in Institutions of this description to provide proper detached hospitals for the isolation of patients suffering from fever or other epidemic disease, and we beg to press this subject upon the early consideration of the Visitors. A building might be erected, which, in ordinary times, might serve as a ward for convalescent patients. The number of patients here labouring under General Paralysis continues to be very large, and as many as 25 of the men have died from that cause; in other respects the deaths were from diseases ordinary in Asylums. There were three inquests on the bodies of patients who died suddenly, the particulars of which were duly sent to our office. Of the whole number of patients discharged, 58 were recovered, a very fair proportion considering the large number of unfavourable, indeed, hopeless cases admitted.

There are now vacancies for 22 men, but the female wards contain four more than their proper number, and patients of that sex are now refused admission; the total number so refused last year being 45, notwithstanding the removal to Caterham of 39 imbecile cases. The number of Surrey patients in out-County Asylums and Licensed Houses is still very large, and it is evident that the question of providing proper statutory accommodation for them is one of pressing importance.

We have a very good report to make of the personal con-

dition of the patients, and with one or two exceptions on the female side they were quiet and orderly. No complaints were made to us of harshness or ill-usage and the attendants and nurses seemed efficient, although the staff is at present incomplete.

The returns we have received as to the numbers usefully employed vary little from those furnished last year; 188 men and 231 women are occupied, as many as 100 of the former working on the land, a very large breadth of which has been brought under cultivation since the last visit, and the growing crops are very promising. All clothes and shoes are made in the Asylum, and every patient is provided with a Sunday suit.

The following returns, which are made daily, and in some cases twice a day, from the various departments, show the general working of the establishment:—

22nd June.

PATIENTS NOT EMPLOYED.

					Male.	Female.	Total.
From Excitement	..	..	..	..	25	39	
Depression..	..	..	..	..	21	14	
Sickness, Old Age, &c.	..	..			49	38	
Able, but unwilling	..	..	..		15	12	
					—	—	213
OF THE ABOVE—							
Wet or dirty by day	..	..			2	4	
In bed during the day	..	..			1	3	
Locked dresses or boots	..	..			4	2	
Strong dresses	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Refusing food	..	..	..	..	2	3	
Taking medicine	..	..	..		10	20	
Wet by night	..	..	..	..	3	2	
Dirty	..	..	..	..	—	—

AT CHAPEL LAST SUNDAY.

MORNING	{ Males.. ..	116
	{ Females ..	138
EVENING	{ Males.. ..	120
	{ Females ..	134

AT DAILY SERVICES.

Males.. ..	70
Females ..	70

AT THE LAST ENTERTAINMENT.

Males.. ..	130
Females ..	121

There are returns as to the number of patients going beyond the premises, but these walks have been discontinued since the epidemic. As well as the services in the Chapel there are services for the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 71 now resident. It should be observed that the numbers attending the Chapel services would be larger if the building was of adequate size, and that very much more might be done in the way of associated recreation were a proper room provided for the purpose. We had the pleasure of meeting several members of the Committee of Visitors at the Asylum yesterday, and as they fully concurred with us in the view we have so often expressed as to the necessity of erecting a suitable dining and recreation hall, we have good hope that this will not much longer be deferred. The great difficulty will be the selection of a suitable site, not too remote from the kitchen, and easily accessible from both divisions.

We saw the patients at dinner yesterday, and thought the food of excellent quality. There has been no change in the

dietary, which is liberal. The weekly cost has been 10s. 6d. during the year.

The staff of attendants and nurses remains as before reported, but at the present time there are several vacancies, two of the nurses being in the temporary hospital, one of them sick, and the places of others cannot easily be filled during the prevalence of the epidemic.

The wards were throughout clean and in good order, and abundantly supplied with means for recreation and occupation. There are two good billiard tables, and on the male side a bagatelle board in every ward. A large amount of painting and papering has been accomplished, and various structural improvements have been made—new workshops, a mortuary and post-mortem room, and a skittle shed are being built, and a store room, a shoe room, and new coal vaults have been provided. Something has been done to give increased light in No. 1 Ward on the women's side, and it seems to us that in attempting a similar improvement in the corresponding ward in the male division, it should be ascertained whether the gallery wall might not be entirely removed, and iron pillars substituted.

Dr. BRUSHFIELD continues to superintend the Asylum with much zeal and intelligence, and as will be seen from the above report with great success.

W. G. CAMPBELL,	} <i>Commissioners</i>
ROBERT NAIRNE,	
	<i>in Lunacy.</i>

STAFF AND EMOLUMENTS.

On 31st December, 1871.

OFFICERS.

* Medical Superintendent	£600	0	0
Assistant Medical Officer	150	0	0
† Chaplain.. .. .	250	0	0
† Clerk to Visitors	52	10	0
* Clerk and Steward	150	0	0
Do. for board, £1 per week	52	0	0
Housekeeper	40	0	0
* Head Male Attendant	70	0	0
Head Female Attendant	40	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,404	10	0

SERVANTS—MALE.

1 Assistant Clerk	50	0	0
2 1st Class Attendant and Wife in charge of Male Sick Ward	55	0	0
2 1st Class Attendant and Wife in charge of Workshop Ward	55	0	0
2 1st Class Attendant and Wife in charge of Detached Block..	52	0	0
1 1st Class Attendant	34	0	0
3 Ditto ditto at £33	99	0	0
1 Ditto Tailor Attendant	30	0	0
1 Ditto Mattress Maker Attendant	32	0	0
1 Ditto Plumber Attendant	32	0	0
3 2nd Class Attendants at £27	81	0	0
2 Ditto ditto at £26	52	0	0
10 Ditto ditto at £25	250	0	0
1 Under-Gardener Attendant	25	0	0
1 Store Porter	30	0	0
1 Hall Porter	31	0	0
1 Baker	30	0	0
	<hr/>		
Forward	937	0	0

* Lodged. † Have neither Board nor Lodging.

SERVANTS—MALE.—(continued.)

										£	s.	d.
						Forward	..	..	..	937	0	0
1	Laundryman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	0	0
*1	Engineer	..	..	..	..	at per week	£1	15	..	91	0	0
†1	2nd Engineer	..	..	..	..	-	1	7	..	70	4	0
†1	Smith	..	..	..	..	-	1	0	..	52	0	0
†1	Gasman	..	..	..	..	-	1	7	..	70	4	0
*1	Joiner..	..	..	..	..	-	1	10	..	78	0	0
†1	Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	-	1	10	..	78	0	0
1	Farm Bailiff	..	..	..	..	-	1	10	..	78	0	0
1	Gardener	..	..	..	..	-	1	10	..	78	0	0
†1	Carter	..	..	..	..	-	0	18	..	46	16	0
†1	Farm Labourer	..	..	..	..	-	0	18	..	46	16	0
†1	Cowman	..	..	..	..	-	0	18	..	46	16	0
†1	Farm Boy	..	..	..	..	-	0	7	..	18	4	0
										£1,722	0	0

SERVANTS—FEMALE.

1	1st Class Attendant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0	0
3	Ditto	ditto..	..	..	..	at	£20	..	..	60	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto, Tailoress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	0
3	2nd Class Attendants	..	..	..	..	at	£15	..	..	45	0	0
14	Ditto	ditto..	..	..	..	at	£14	..	..	196	0	0
1	Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
1	Laundress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0	0
2	Laundry Attendants	..	..	..	..	at	£14	..	..	28	0	0
2	Housemaids	..	..	..	..	at	£17	..	..	34	0	0
1	Kitchenmaid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	0	0
										£507	0	0

* Lodged. † Have neither Board nor Lodging.

CONTRACT AND OTHER PRICES

OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.

												£	s.	d.
Beef and Mutton, average price per stone of 8lbs...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
Dried Bacon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	6
Salt Butter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
Cheese .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	19	4
Moist Sugar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
Ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	0
Soda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	0
Starch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
Blacklead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	4
Pepper .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	7
Tea.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	11
Flaked Cocoa.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	0
Table Beer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	0
Porter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	4
Flour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0
Molasses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	0
Soap, best yellow .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	6
„ McDougall's Carbolie (Scouring) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	0
Household Coals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	4
Steam do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	14	10
Gas do. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	19	9

WALTER CAPPE,

Clerk and Steward.

DIET SCALES.

Days		Bread		Meat		Potatoes				Flour		Peas		Rice		P. Barley		Carrots		Onions		Turnips		Suet or Dripping	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	Roast Meat	16	12	7	6	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1/4	1 1/4	..	..	..	..
Monday	Boiled Meat	16	12	7	6	..	..	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday	Irish Stew	16	13	2	2	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	..	..	..
Wednesday	Meat Pie	15	12	5	4	6	4	..	..	4 1/2	3 1/2	..	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1/2	1	..
Thursday	Boiled Meat	16	12	7	6	..	..	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friday	Soup	12	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	6	1 3/4	1 3/4	3/4	3/4	1/4	1/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	7/8	7/8	..	..	1 1/2	1
Saturday	Meat Pie	15	12	6	5	6	4	..	..	4 1/2	3 1/2	..	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1/2	1	..
Weekly Total ..		106	83	36	31	40	30	32	24	17	13	1 3/4	1 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	1/4	1/4	3	3	3 3/8	3 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	4 1/2	3

EXTRA FOR WORKERS.

Males.—4 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer,
Daily.

Females.—3 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, $\frac{1}{3}$ pint Beer,
Daily.

DIET SCALES.—Continued.

Days.	DINNER.										SUPPER.																
	BREAKFAST.					Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.						
	Males.		Females.			Uncooked Meat	Irish Stew	Soup	Meat Pie	Vegetables	Bread or Dumpling	Beer	Uncooked Meat	Irish Stew	Soup	Meat Pie	Vegetables	Bread or Dumpling	Beer	Seed Cake	Butter	Tea	Bread	Seed Cake	Butter	Tea	
Bread	Butter	Cocoa	Bread	Butter	oz.																						pts.
Sunday	6		1			7	12	4	1½	6	10	2	1½		6	..	1	..	5	..	1
Monday	6		1			7	..	..	..	16	4	1½	6	..	..	..	12	3	1½		..	1	3	..	..	1
Tuesday	6		1			2	1½	..	..	16	4	1½	2	1	..	..	12	3	1½		..	1	5	..	..	1
Wednesday	6		1			5	..	..	16	6	3	1½	4	..	..	12	4	2	1½		6	..	1	5	5	1
Thursday	6		1			7	..	..	..	16	4	1½	6	..	..	..	12	2	1½		..	1	5	..	..	1
Friday	6		1			2	..	1½	..	..	16	1½	2	..	1	..	..	2	1½		..	1	5	..	..	1
Saturday	6		1			6	..	..	16	6	3	1½	5	..	..	12	4	2	1½		..	1	5	..	..	1
Weekly Total	42	2½	7		35	36	1½	1½	32	72	38	3½	31	1	1	24	54	25	2½	30	12	7	25	10	35	1½	7

Tobacco and Snuff, given as indulgences to the Patients who are employed in Field Work, &c., and to other Patients, by order of the Medical Superintendent.

The *Extra Diets*, as per Summary of Sick Lists, consist of *Mince Meat, Bread, Beef Tea, Mutton Chops, Beef Steaks, Bacon, Eggs, Light Puddings, Green Vegetables, Arrowroot, Tea, Coffee, Milk, Porter, Wine, Brandy, Gin, &c. &c.*

Cocoa for 100 Patients. 3 1/4 lbs. Cocoa 3 gals. Milk 6 1/2 " Treacle

Tea for 100 Patients. 1 lb. Tea 4 " Sugar 2 gals. Milk

Coffee for 100 Patients. 1 1/2 lbs. Coffee and 1/4 lb. Chicory 4 " Sugar 2 gals. Milk

Meat Pies—1 lb. to each Male Patient, and 12 oz. to each Female Patient. *Suet Dumplings*—1 lb. to Males, and 12 oz. to Females on Soup Days (Fridays.) *Soup* consists of the Liquor of the Boiled Meat of the previous day, Bones, &c., with Meat, 12 lbs Peas, 5 lbs. Rice, 1 1/2 lbs. *Pearl Barley*, 12 lbs. *Carrots*, 6 lbs. *Onions, Spice, &c.*, for 100 Patients. *Fruit Pies* are substituted for Meat when fruit is in Season.

Mince Meat Diets consist of 6 oz. *Cooked Meat* for Males, 5 oz. for Females, 1/4 lb. *Peeled Potatoes*, 1 1/2 oz. *Rice*, and 3 oz. *Bread*, each. *Cake* made from the Dough for Bread, with the addition of 6 1/2 lbs. *Dripping*, 2 1/2 lbs. *Sugar*, and 1/4 lb. *Carraway Seeds*, per 100 Patients.