

**Twelfth 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 St. Mary, Newington, on the 8th day of April, 1879.**

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TWELFTH

# 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 ST. MARY, NEWINGTON,

ON THE 8<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF APRIL, 1879.

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## COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

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- \*The Hon. FRANCIS SCOTT ..... Sendhurst Grange, Woking Station.  
**Chairman.**
- \*ALLEN CHANDLER, Esq. .... Haslemere.
- \*Sir SWINNERTON HALLIDAY DYER, Bart. .... Westcroft Lodge, Bagshot.
- WILLIAM HARDMAN, Esq. .... Norbiton Hall, Kingston-upon-Thames, and 81, St. George's Road, South Belgravia. S.W.
- WILLIAM FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq. .... Bartropps, Weybridge.
- \*Lieut.-Gen. JOHN ARTHUR LAMBERT ..... Weston House, Thames Ditton, Kingston-upon-Thames.
- JOHN MEWS, Esq. .... 107, Westbourne Terrace. W.
- The EARL OF ONSLOW ..... Clandon Park, Guildford.
- EDW. HUGH LEYCESTER PENRHYN, Esq. .... East Sheen. S.W.
- THOMAS WILLMER POCOCK, Esq. .... Glenridge, Virginia Water, Staines.
- Capt. JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS RAMSDEN .... Busbridge Hall, Godalming.
- \*PERCY RICARDO, Esq. .... Bramley Park, Guildford.
- JAMES CORRY SHERRARD, Esq. .... 7, Oxford Square, Hyde Park. W.
- JAMES SIMMONS, Esq. .... Cherrimans, Haslemere.
- \*Major-General JOHN HALL SMYTH, C.B. .... Frimhurst, Farnborough Station.
- GEORGE SOMES, Esq. .... Spencer Lodge, Roehampton. S.W.
- \*WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, Esq. .... Hoe Place, Woking.

\* Those with an asterisk form the **House Committee.**

### Officers.

*Medical Superintendent*—Dr. THOMAS NADAULD BRUSHFIELD.

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer*—Dr. JAMES EDWARD BARTON.

*Junior Assistant Medical Officer*—Mr. J. M. MOODY.

*Chaplain*—Rev. J. M. GILLINGTON.

*Treasurers*—Messrs. HAYDON & Co., Guildford Bank.

*Clerk to Visitors*—Mr. JOSIAH CARTLEDGE, Richmond.

*Clerk and Steward*—Mr. WALTER CAPPE.

*Housekeeper*—Miss FLINT.

*Head Male Attendant*—Mr. J. C. TURNER.

*Head Female Attendant*—Miss FLINT.

## SURREY.

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*To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey, in the Easter General Quarter Session, 1879, assembled.*

### COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, BROOKWOOD.

THE Committee of Visitors in submitting this, their Twelfth Annual Report, have again the pleasing duty of recording the satisfactory condition of the Asylum, and of stating with thankfulness that during the past year there has been no disease of an infectious character.

The number of patients on the 31st December, 1877, was 405 males and 621 females. On the 31st December, 1878, there were 399 males and 613 females.

The numbers admitted in 1878 were 288, whereof 19 were re-admissions, or about 1 in 15, viz.—150 males with 10 re-admissions, and 138 females with 9 re-admissions.

The number of discharges in 1878 was 197. Those discharged recovered were 131 (viz.—60 males and 71 females), being at the rate of 10 per cent. on the number treated, and 45·5 on the admissions during the year. Seventeen patients were discharged to the care of their friends.

The deaths in 1878 were 105, being at the rate of 10·12 per cent. on the number resident. Of the large number of patients, 1012, now in the Asylum, only 45, or 4·44 per cent. are deemed by the Medical Officer to be curable.

The Superintendent, in the opinion of the Committee, most properly adopts not the numbers admitted, which have no connexion with the result, but the number of patients resident, as the basis for calculating the per centage of curability.

The high amount of death rate is in a great measure due to the condition on admission of many of the patients, and to the advanced age of a large portion.

It is highly to the credit of the Medical Superintendent, and exhibits strongly his able and watchful supervision, that during nearly twelve years, with a population commencing with a few and rising to 1050, there has been no mechanical restraint, and cases of seclusion very rare.

The rate of maintenance charged to the Unions in the County has been continued at 10*s.* 6*d.* a week, being fractionally above the actual cost.

## EX-CRIMINALS.

The Committee have on several occasions remarked on the impropriety of associating ex-criminals, a class whom the Commissioners describe as unfit by their vicious habits and propensities for association with ordinary patients. There are now 36 ex-criminals at Brookwood.

## IMBECILES.

It is a duty of the Visitors to call the attention of the Court to the fact that there are in the Asylum several imbecile children, for which the Institution was not originally intended, and for which neither by construction nor administrative arrangement is it adapted. The Commissioners in their 10th Report state, "It has long been our opinion that the association of idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them." The want of a proper establishment for imbecile and idiotic children causes a certain number to be sent to Asylums not fitted for them in their childhood, and a much larger number to be detained at home till past the age of learning any useful employment, which in after life might occupy, and at least partially support them, instead of allowing them to become a life-long burden on the ratepayers. This is a defect for which the County should provide a remedy.

## REPAYMENT BY RELATIVES.

The Metropolitan Unions contribute fully two-thirds of the inmates to the County Asylums, and the repayment by relatives from these Unions is so rare, that they may be said to repay nothing.

In some of the rural Unions, repayment in whole or in part is made by relatives of many of the patients sent. If the like proportion were applied to the Metropolitan patients in the County of Surrey, the ratepayers would be saved a not inconsiderable part of £18221 16s. the yearly cost at 10s. 6d. per week of the 677 patients from the Metropolitan Unions.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee had under consideration the desirability of altering the corridor on the main building on the first floor, as was done to that on the ground floor. We have no doubt that the original was a very faulty and undesirable construction, and that the change would be beneficial; but we dismissed the proposal as too costly, and the fact that it would afford space for more patients we considered rather an objection than an advantage, as the existing number of patients is already, in our opinion, too great.

The flowers, and more especially the aviaries, enliven the corridors and interest or amuse the inmates, while the pictures to some extent relieve the naked appearance of the walls. The Committee believe that a cheerful aspect of the wards within, and the shrubs in the airing courts without may, to a minor degree, have that effect in tranquillizing and interesting some of the more restless and excited patients, which to a much greater extent is produced by regular bodily exercise and by useful practical outdoor employment.

#### INSTRUCTION AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Certain classes are held, but it is a question of no small moment whether a considerable amount of good might not

be effected both among chronic, and more especially among curable patients, by more frequent and more regular meetings for instruction where reading, writing, and other educational work and singing classes might be practised.

The Chapel services according to the Church of England continue as in former years under the care of Mr. GILLINGTON, the zealous and excellent Chaplain. So likewise are services according to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. GILLINGTON advises the distribution of judicious tracts among the patients, and especially among convalescents who may look for their discharge, and we believe they might have a beneficial effect.

#### ACCOMMODATION.

The Asylum after its enlargement for the reception of 1050 patients, (421 males and 629 females) was speedily filled, and it became evident from the increase of the insane that the requirements exceeded the provision in Asylums for their accommodation. In anticipation of this event it had some time since, 1875, been suggested by certain of the Visitors of this Asylum, that the Asylum should never be considered closed against the admission of recent cases. The Visitors of Wandsworth Asylum first felt the necessity of acting on this principle. This Asylum, requiring to adopt the same practice, made arrangements in 1878 with the Managers of Bethnal House for the reception of 70 patients at the weekly charge of 17s. 6d., being 7s. in excess of 10s. 6d., the weekly charge at this Asylum. The Visitors also determined (and the Committee at Wandsworth acted in conformity) that Unions should be charged the same amount for

their patients sent under this contract, as for those in the Asylum, and that the sum of 2s. 7½*d.* per week per patient, being the excess of the amount beyond the 4s. 4½*d.* paid by the County, should be placed to the common Asylum charge. This fair and equitable arrangement will continue in force until the opening of the Third Asylum at Coulsdon, when it may be hoped that there will be sufficient Asylum accommodation for some time to come, or that in future some more suitable and less expensive style of building be provided for that large class of harmless patients who alone require it.

In the meantime it should be borne in mind that this amount of 17s. 6*d.* per week at Bethnal House, does not, in fact, (as it appears to do) represent 7s. per week extra, but really only 2s. 10*d.* per head beyond the weekly Asylum charge of 10s. 6*d.* per week. That 10s. 6*d.* gives only the amount for maintenance, food, clothing, attendance, &c.; it does not cover any outlay for interest on cost of construction, for land, for repairs, for enlargement, or any other expenditure on the Asylum. These items at the rate of 5 per cent., which in matters of building is not excessive, would add in this (as in County Asylums in England generally) 5s. per week per patient to the Asylum Maintenance charge. The Licensed House charge, deducting a fair sum for rent, is not therefore so much above the Asylum charge for Maintenance. The Visitors however may endeavour to seek accommodation in other County Asylums, where strangers are admitted at 14s. and 15s. a week.

#### INCREASE OF LUNACY.

If figures and Government returns are to be trusted, insanity is certainly on the increase; but whatever may be

the increase of insanity over that of the population throughout the country generally, the Statistics of Pauperism and of insanity show beyond doubt that among the wage-earning classes in Surrey, the progress of insanity is much more rapid than in any other classes, or than the increase of the population.

The proportion of insanity to population in 1859 was one insane to 535·6, and by 1st June, 1877, rose to one in 368·4. A comparison of the Paupers and Lunatics shows that the increase among Pauper Lunatics has been much greater, and that in Surrey last year there were thirty-four thousand persons chargeable on the rates, whereof thirty-four hundred were Lunatics—in other words one Pauper out of ten is a Lunatic. That ratio however does not represent anything like the truth or the real mischief. The children who are included among the Paupers are almost excluded from the Lunatics. Among adults the per centage throughout England in 1859 of Lunatics to Paupers was 6·3 per cent.; in 1878 it was 12·88, *i.e.*, in 20 years it rose from about one Lunatic to 16 Paupers, to over one Lunatic to eight Paupers—or it has more than doubled.

When we bear in mind that the adults are little over two-thirds, and in some Unions in Surrey little exceed half the whole Paupers, the proportion of Lunatic Paupers to the poor presents a most alarming picture of insanity among the lower orders.

Excepting the increase of insanity, the Statistics of Pauperism show an improvement of condition, and a diminution

of poor among the wage-earning classes. The Statistics of Lunacy prove that the higher wages have contributed more to luxury and dissipation than to comfort or elevation. This result is apparent especially among our urban population.

Our experience of late years confirms the evidence of other Metropolitan Asylums that intemperance and dissolute life directly or indirectly furnish about 40 per cent. of the Asylum inmates, 25 per cent. from alcohol, 10 to 15 per cent. from its consequences immediate or remote. The confessions on their discharge of very many, in some cases four-fifths or upwards of the males, prove that while their earnings were high, their savings were nothing, and that drink was the cause of their insanity. There is another circumstance connected with this fertile source of insanity which, while at first sight it appears to tell in favour of an Asylum, in reality has an opposite effect, viz., the calculation of discharges on admissions in the year, not on *patients but on cases*. Thus the same inebriate patient may afford 2 or 3 or more cases of recovery in a single year—(a patient in one Asylum in U. States is recorded as affording seven recoveries in a year); and in Surrey the Asylum which stands lowest in recoveries on admissions, stands highest in recoveries of patients under treatment.

In any case, however, the per centage of recoveries on those resident is so very low as to cause the Committee to look further and see whether the system which prevails here does not require and admit of improvement.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The great majority of our inmates who number 1020, are chronic, and we have 166 acres of land attached to the

Asylum, and although the Lunacy Commissioners (page 40 of their last Report) are of opinion that "the proportionate quantity of land need not be large for chronic cases," we repeat the statement of our last year's Report (page 7) that "we attach great importance to the outdoor employment of the patients as tending materially to the improvement of their health, both bodily and mental," reporting an increase on the numbers so employed, we added that "we think there is room for still further development of this most important branch of the administrative economy of the institution," and "we desired the intervals between the hours of work to be shortened whenever practicable." In pursuance of this subject, the Committee submitted to the Court at last Midsummer Session, a Report upon the employment, &c., of patients by the Superintendent, which showed that the ordinary hours of daily employment were (from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5) six, the patients before going out being engaged at cleaning the wards. The Report likewise showed that while the numbers employed at Banstead were one-fourth, and at Wandsworth little over one-half, at Brookwood they constituted nearly two-thirds of the inmates.

This comparison is to a certain extent satisfactory, but it would be advantageous to extend more widely the horizon of comparison both as to the hours of labour, the nature of the work, and the causes of inability.

In that way we might hope for even better results by lengthening the hours daily, by considering depression or excitement, reasons rather for more active useful outdoor employment than causes of disability, by raising the number

of employed from two-thirds to nearer three-fourths and thus tending to reach a corresponding higher rate of recovery found in some Asylums.

The Committee are strongly of opinion that useful and profitable outdoor employment is far preferable to the fancy work of neat parterres, trim walks, and well-kept so-called pleasure grounds, in which patients take small pleasure.

The Committee's Report last year urged "different branches of indoor industry, such as brush-making, mat-making, cocoa-nut fibre weaving, basket-making, or the like;" some of these are in operation, and may be extended, and possibly printing might be both a useful and economical source of employment.

#### MONEY PAYMENTS TO PATIENTS.

The question of a money payment to patients for work done by them, though not pressed after Dr. BRUSHFIELD'S Report on employment, may well deserve further consideration.

It is urged, and the remarks to Visitors by patients confirms the fact, that they know and feel that the work they yield deserves recompense, and some constantly speak and complain of it; no reason has been shown against its adoption. It has been alleged that it would be expensive. At Broadmoor where alone in England it has been tried, Dr. ORANGE, formerly Assistant Medical Officer of the Surrey County Asylum at Wandsworth, finds after four years' experience that he derives a large profit from the additional work by the patients. The

economy of money payments is found in the extra work which patients perform. This is attested on all hands, but Dr. ORANGE gives the most direct proof of an absolute gain of £180 to the institution at Broadmoor during the last half-year, by the additional labour of patients in consequence of remuneration. Dr. ORANGE's remarks, though most valuable and instructive, are too long to extract. Formerly he used to issue beer for extra work; its discontinuance caused a saving upon that item alone in the first year of £165. During thirty years the system of money payment for work by Asylum patients has been acted upon with great profit to the Institution and advantage to the patients in every Asylum in France.

The Committee during the last year expended the sum of £398 17s. 3d, on the erection of machinery for washing by steam instead of by hand labour, and there can be no doubt that the amount of linen for the Establishment will be prepared with more rapidity and with less labour. The system adopted is entitled to and will receive full trial.

At the same time the Committee ought not to conceal the fact that reliable accounts have been received from Asylums where the opposite system of washing by hand has been tried long and extensively, that the supply afforded has been more than sufficient, that the kind of work is the only kind of labour equivalent to digging for men, which is suitable for the muscular exertion of robust and excitable female patients, while ironing is suitable for the depressed. Examples to this effect are found in France and Scotland.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

In October the Commissioners in Lunacy paid the Asylum their annual visit. Their Report expresses their satisfaction at the appearance of the Asylum, and records their "conviction that the pictures and ornaments in the wards have a very good effect in the worst cases, and must conduce to the cure of others." They think that the airing courts are assuming the appearance of well kept gardens, and that within a few years the trees and shrubs will be very remarkable for beauty."

They may justly speak highly of the condition of the patients, and observe that there is no seclusion or restraint. The padded room formerly recommended by them, the absence of which during the whole period from the opening of the Asylum has been a remarkably favourable feature, has not yet been found necessary. Relaxation of restraint in the matter of open doors which has succeeded in many northern Asylums, is mentioned in order to express their condemnation by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who disapprove of the custom as being attended "with much risk without any corresponding advantages."

Since whatever affects the comfort and well-being of the insane under their charge, is a concern to the Visitors, the Committee would remark that the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland state (last Report page 32)—"The practice, now  
"general, of furnishing the doors of an Asylum with locks  
"having ordinary handles, and of having many of the doors  
"open, is a change of the same character as the disuse of  
"walled airing courts; and the disuse has been followed by  
"a marked relaxation of restraints on personal freedom.

“within the buildings.” “All these changes have been slowly introduced, bit by bit, and in no instance has there been any going back.” From America, last Report on State Charities in Massachusetts, (31st Dec., 1878) the Secretary reports (page 140—“The success at Danvers Asylum of the experiment.” “One ward for each sex without locked or closed doors except at night.” “The comfort and happiness thereby gained to those who have enjoyed its benefits, satisfies the Superintendent that it may properly and safely be extended.”

These relaxations of prison like Asylum rules, and the nearer approaches to domestic life, such as the habitual meetings at daily meals of some classes of patients of both sexes, are found to be attended with such beneficial effects on patients, and diminished anxiety to those having charge, as to deserve consideration.

With these references and remarks the Visitors feel that the matter “should be left to the Medical Superintendent, with whom,” as the Commissioners say, “principally rests the responsibility of the charge of the patients entrusted to his care.”

The Cricket Ground to which they allude is still being “laid out.” The Committee believe that all games of real competitive exercise should not only be introduced, but frequently actively used, *e.g.* --cricket, fyves, rackets, quoits, skittles, football, foot races, and the like, not merely for exercise but as an agency for more useful employment. The patient who can be induced to join in a game becomes diverted from his sad thoughts and is induced to enter on useful work really “conducting to his cure.”

The Commissioners hope that "the great defect of the Asylum, the general water supply is about to be rectified," the Well for which the County granted £10,000 "to go to the chalk" being commenced. We have to report that it has been sunk 80 feet.

The Committee in the meantime have an agreement for seven years, terminable in July, 1881, with the Canal Company for an ample supply of water, and it is satisfactory to repeat what was stated last year, that since the supply has been discontinued from the Estate Brook, and the water taken from the Canal alone, the health of the inmates has been particularly good, and that no sickness has at any time been attributable to the quality of the water.

The construction of cottages for married attendants with accommodation for a patient or two approaching convalescence and preparatory to discharge is a point well worthy of attention. The Committee have lately directed that the Cottage Hospital detached from the Asylum and rarely required as a Hospital shall be utilized for similar purposes.

The Farm and Garden, which engage between a fifth and sixth of the male patients, are well conducted.

The daily supply of milk to the Asylum averages about 60 gallons, which is yielded by about 30 cows, whereof about 25 are in milk.

The minimum cost per gallon including the value of the crops and produce of the Asylum Farm for the food of cows,

but exclusive of the value of patients' labour is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per gallon. It has been ascertained that by purchase at the market price, the quantity of milk might be raised to 120 gallons daily, or doubled, for the same price as is now paid annually for beer and wine and spirits consumed.

Deducting the cream and butter for the superior officers, there would remain an ample supply of new fresh milk daily (8 pints to 10 persons) for all the attendants and patients, the milk unskimmed retaining a most important property for invalids, the fatty element, the only form in which fat can be digested by many very feeble persons.

The Medical Superintendent has been urged to consider whether the larger use of milk, fresh rather than skimmed, might not tend to the disuse of malt liquor and afford a diet not only more healthy and nutritious, and with inebriates break the habit of drinking intoxicants. It has been tried and succeeded elsewhere, a healthier appetite tends to reconcile to a simpler diet, to diminish the use of drugs and narcotics, and to supersede and bring about the entire or nearly entire discontinuance of beer and other stimulants. This is proved by the statistics appended to the Commissioners' Report for 1878 (page 302-4) which shews that wherever the column in the "average weekly cost of maintenance," "for wine, spirits, and porter" is low, there that for "surgery and dispensary" is low also.

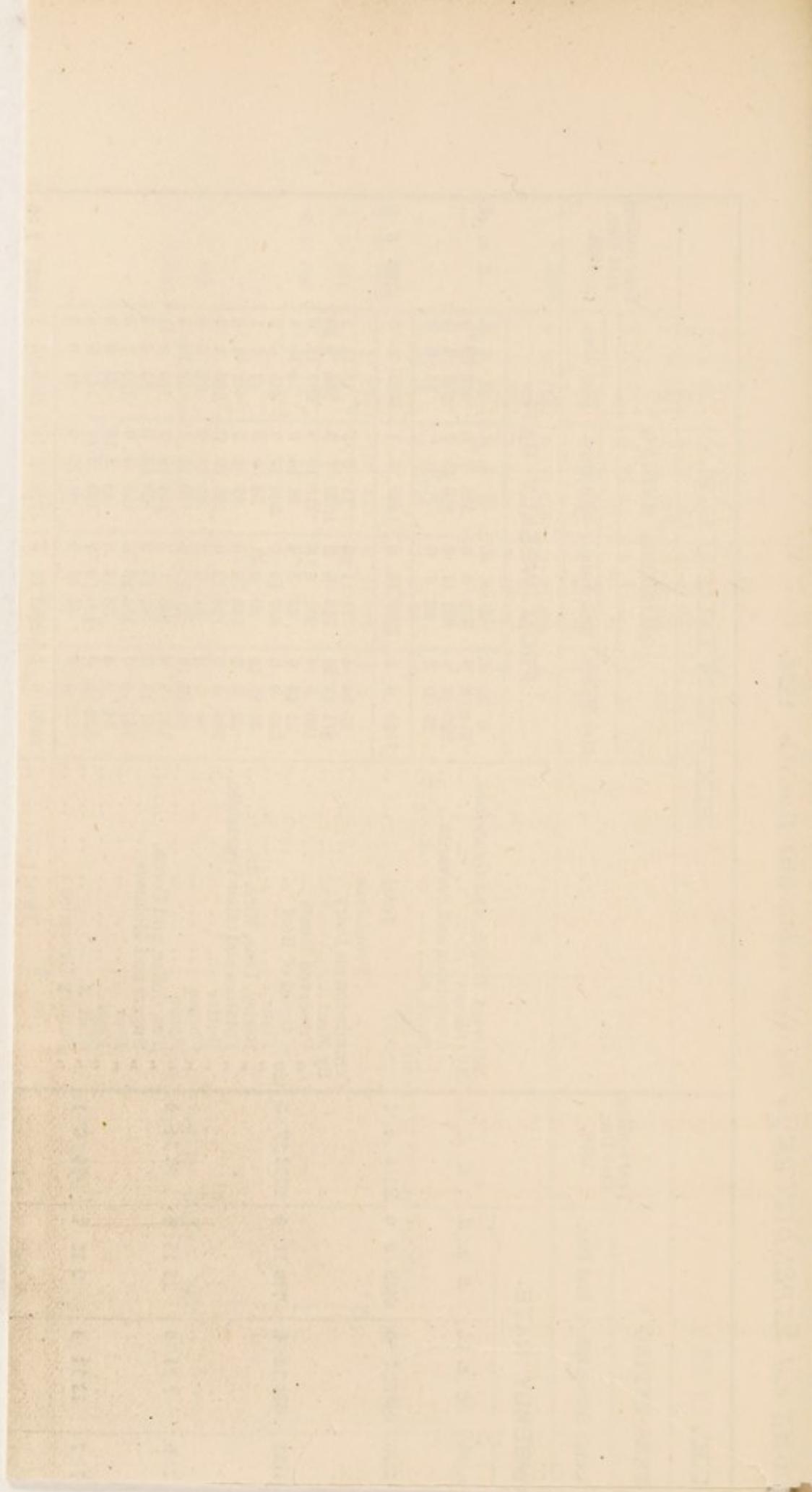
We append the usual Accounts, Tables, and Reports by the Medical Superintendent and Chaplain.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our high sense of the obligation which we, and indeed the County at large, are under to Dr. BRUSHFIELD for the eminently satisfactory manner in which he continues to discharge the multifarious and onerous duties of his responsible office; duties which few men however able themselves, and however efficiently seconded by their officers are found adequately and satisfactorily to perform; and on this account we feel it both a duty and a pleasure thus publicly to recognize the value of his services, our appreciation of which extends in due proportion to those of the Assistant Medical Officer, the Chaplain, the Steward, and the other officers, attendants, and servants of the Asylum.

Dated the 22nd day of March, 1879.

FRANCIS SCOTT, *Chairman*,  
 E. H. LEYCESTER PENRHYN,  
 WM. FREDK. HARRISON,  
 S. H. DYER,  
 ALLEN CHANDLER,  
 J. H. SMYTH,  
 W. WAINWRIGHT,  
 PERCY RICARDO.





## SPECIAL GRANT FOR WELL.

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DR.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1878.							
Sept. 19.	To Treasurer for County.. .. .				10,000	0	0
Dec. 31.	„ Interest on Bank Account ..				99	9	6
					10,099 9 6		
CR.							
Oct. 19.	By F. J. Bramwell .. .. .	28	6	6			
	Ditto Professional Services	106	16	6			
Nov. 16.	„ Docwra and Co., Experimental Boring .. .. .	35	0	0			
Dec. 28.	„ Purchase of £7,000 Exchequer Bills, Discount, Interest, and Commission.. .. .	12	15	0			
					182 18 0		
					9,916 11 6		
Dec. 31.	Remaining invested in Exchequer Bills				7,000	0	0
					£2,916 11 6		

Examined and found correct, this 21st day of February, 1879,

J. H. SMYTH,  
ALLEN CHANDLER,  
S. H. DYER,  
JOHN C. RAMSDEN,  
PERCY RICARDO.



*ACCOUNT, for the Year 1878.*

		<i>Cr.</i>					
1878.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Amount of Produce supplied to Asylum, viz.:—Beef, Pork, Butter, Potatoes, and Green Vegetables, at Market Prices .. .. .	2,986	14	1			
	„ Cash received for Sundries sold ..	74	6	1			
	„ Miscellaneous Cartage for Asylum	8	15	0			
					3,069	15	2
	„ Live and Dead Stock, valued at .. .. .	2,311	1	11			
					£5,380	17	1

PRODUCE CONSUMED BY FARM STOCK.

		£	s.	d.
Potatoes .. .. .	23 tons, 2 cwt. ..	57	15	0
Oats .. .. .	73½ quarters ..	94	18	6
Rye and Barley Meal..	75 sacks .. ..	67	10	0
Root Crops .. .. .	179 tons .. ..	179	0	0
Grasses.. .. .	228 loads .. ..	85	10	0
Cabbages .. .. .	116 cwt. .. ..	7	5	0
Straw .. .. .	31 loads, 12 trusses	57	13	0
Meadow Hay .. .. .	17 loads .. ..	76	10	0
Clover Hay .. .. .	2 loads .. ..	10	0	0
		£636	1	6

Examined and found correct, this 7th day of March, 1879,

PERCY RICARDO, WM. WAINWRIGHT, FRANCIS SCOTT.	}	<i>Members of the Committee of Visitors.</i>
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REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1878.

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BROOKWOOD ASYLUM,  
*March 21st, 1879.*

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Twelfth Annual Report of the Asylum, appended to which are the usual Statistical Tables.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

On January 1, 1878, the Asylum inmates numbered 405 males, and 621 females; total 1,026. During the year there were 288 admissions, 197 discharges, and 105 deaths. The numbers on the books on December 31st, were 399 males and 613 females; total 1,012. The daily average number was 1,037, and the total number under treatment 1,314.

## ADMISSIONS.

During the year 288 fresh patients were received, of whom 150 were males, and 133 females. The following return gives some particulars of these admissions:—

- 20 were Transfers from other Asylums, 14 of the number from Bethlem Hospital, and 1 from the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.
- 12 had been found wandering at large.
- 3 were Congenital idiots.
- 88 were reported to have suicidal propensities.
- 39 were subjects of General Paralysis.
- 29 were subjects of Epilepsy.

These two latter together formed 23·54 per cent. of the total admissions. The Asylum history of these 288 new cases may be thus briefly stated:—

- 67 were discharged as recovered.
- 12 „ „ relieved or not improved.
- 45 died.
- 124 remained in the Institution at the close of the year.

On several occasions complaint has been made of the unsatisfactory bodily condition in which patients have been received, and more especially as to the presence of acute pulmonary and cardiac disease. In two of these instances death took place, in one of which an inquest was held.

The attention of Relieving Officers has been frequently called to such cases, with the recommendation that, whenever there was the slightest doubt as to the ability of a patient to bear a fatiguing railway journey (usually supplemented by

a ride in a cab, to and from the railway station at either end) ; or when the patient was not removed on the same day as that on which the Medical examination as to insanity was made, and more especially, if in either case, the day was cold or wet, always to obtain a supplementary Medical examination as to the patient's fitness for removal.

#### RE-ADMISSIONS.

The re-admissions amounted to 19 only, equal to 6·59 per cent. of the admissions, and about one-half the general average in English County Asylums. The total number of relapsed cases (161) re-admitted into the Asylum since its opening, as compared with the admissions (3,195) during the same period, has been 5·04 per cent.

#### RECOVERIES.

The number discharged recovered was 131 ; this was in the proportion of 45·5 per cent. of the admissions during the year, and of 10 per cent. of the total number under treatment, and must be considered as fairly satisfactory. One half of the recovered cases left the Asylum within six months of their admission (vide Table 6). In considering these percentages, especially when employed for the purpose of comparison with those of other Asylums, it must be constantly borne in mind, that the proper basis for judging whether the results are satisfactory or not, must be the proportion of recoveries that takes place amongst the *curable* cases admitted. Now, this class varies much in the Asylums of different counties, and even in the same Institution in different years ; however gratifying, therefore, it may be to report a large percentage of recoveries, it is perfectly clear this must bear a

direct relation to the number of favourable cases received for treatment. The records of this Asylum amply illustrate this:—omitting the results of the first half year after the Asylum had opened, as the great bulk of the admissions during that period consisted of chronic cases transferred from other Asylums, the annual per centage of recoveries upon admissions from the years 1868 to 1878, both inclusive, varied from 22·7 to 48·14 per cent. These wide variations have depended almost entirely upon the varying proportions of curable cases admitted during those 10 years, no essential alteration in the treatment having taken place throughout that period. If from the 288 admissions during the past year there were eliminated all who were the subjects of chronic insanity, dementia, idiocy, imbecility, General Paralysis, and Epilepsy, the proportion of recoveries amongst the curable cases received in 1878 would be found very high. Excluding, for instance, those who were the subjects of the two last-mentioned complications alone, numbering together 68, from the total admissions ( $288 - 68 = 220$ ) the recoveries would appear as 60 per cent. The real proportion would probably be about 80 per cent. I beg to draw special attention to this, as showing the urgent need for sending all cases of insanity in the early and curable stage of the disease.

I may here allude to a point which has been mentioned by one of the most eminent living psychologists, viz., that the proportion of recoveries is no greater now than it was 30 or 40 years ago. Now, although this statement may be a probably correct fact, the data for comparing the results of the two periods are altogether different. Formerly the most acute, and therefore the most curable cases, those of active madness,

formed the bulk of those removed into Asylums; Whereas, at the present date, a large number of the demented and weakminded, idiots, and cases of chronic insanity, often quiet and harmless, have, under the operation of various Acts of modern legislation, especially under the very last of these Acts authorising the Capitation Grant, been crowded into Asylums, and who in former years would certainly not have been sent for admission. Under these circumstances, it is rather a matter of surprise, that the proportion of recoveries is as satisfactory as it is.

#### DISCHARGES RELIEVED AND NOT IMPROVED.

The number discharged as relieved was 14, and as not improved 52, total 66. Their subsequent destination was as follows :—

- 9 transferred to other County Asylums.
- 8 chargeable to Unions in other Counties, removed by the Parochial Officers.
- 32 transferred to Bethnal House Asylum.
- 15 discharged into the care of relatives.
- 2 discharged as relieved.

Two patients were discharged as having exhibited no symptoms of insanity during their Asylum residence.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths numbered 105, being at the rate of 10·12 per cent. of the average number resident, and 7·98 of the total number under treatment. This was a fraction below the general average death-rate in the County Asylums of England and Wales.

The average age at death was much higher than that of the previous year, being 49·61 as compared with 46·86. The age of the youngest was 22, and of the oldest 92. General Paralysis was the assigned cause of death in 28 instances, being at the rate of 26·66 per cent. of the total mortality. This proportion although large was much below that of the previous year, the number of females who succumbed to the disease being small.

The Coroner held inquests in two of the cases.

The first in that of a male who committed suicide on the railroad. This patient had been an Asylum inmate for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months, and was daily in the habit of working with others in the garden, under the care of two out-door attendants. On the day of his death he went to his work as usual in the morning, returned to the ward, and after dinner wrote a letter for another patient, and went out as usual in the afternoon. In his way to the garden he effected his escape from the attendant, who on missing him at once gave the alarm. It appears that he swam the canal bounding the Asylum estate on the south side, and then made direct for the railway bank, on the edge of which he sat so secured from observation amongst the underwood, that some platelayers working a short distance off did not observe him. Just previous to the passage of a train, he lay down on his back with his neck over one of the rails, and he was decapitated by the wheels of the engine tender. The jury returned as their verdict, that "the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of insanity," and exonerated the Asylum Officials from blame. Some further remarks

on this case will be found in a subsequent part of this Report.

The second inquest was held in the case of a male who was suffering from acute congestion of the lungs at the time of his admission, from the effects of which he died five days afterwards. Not only were the Asylum Medical Officers examined, but also the Relieving Officer who brought the patient, and the Medical man who certified to his insanity. The verdict of the jury was that "the deceased died of "Syncope, owing to congestion of the lungs, &c., which congestion was accelerated by the patient's removal to the "Asylum." They added that in their opinion patients ought to be examined by a Medical man before being sent to the Asylum as to their fitness to bear the journey. In this verdict, with the rider, the Committee after investigation fully concurred, and directed that a circular letter embodying the facts of the case should be sent to the Clerks of various Boards of Guardians. It may be in your recollection that the Coroner held an inquiry on a similar case during the previous year (recorded in the Annual Report), when the jury made a recommendation similar to the one just detailed. In February a female died two hours and a half after admission, the cause of death being Exhaustion from Phthisis, accelerated by want of food.

#### CASES REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM.

On December 31st there remained in the Asylum 399 males and 613 females, total 1,012, of which number, in 45 (=4.44 per cent.) only was there a reasonable prospect of recovery.

The number of cases chargeable to the General County Rate was 103, and of the ex-Criminal Class 36, of which 27 were County cases. Both of these classes contain a large proportion of turbulent and troublesome patients. An analytical statement of the previous history of the ex-Criminals appears in Table 14. In 47 males and 37 females, total 78, the insanity was complicated with General Paralysis, and in 72 males and 68 females, total 140, with Epilepsy. Taken together (78+140) they formed 21·54 per cent. of the total population.

There appears to be a steady increase in the number of females who are the subjects of General Paralysis, and the number of both sexes in the last stage of the disease is so unusually great, as to render probable a much larger rate of mortality in the course of the ensuing year.

#### VARIATION IN NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

As the number of patients has varied much in the course of the year, I append a Table showing the various monthly changes under the headings of admissions, discharges, and deaths:—

TABLE.

	Admissions.			....	Discharges.			....	Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.
January .....	15	20	35	....	5	8	13	....	4	4	8
February .....	15	11	26	....	4	2	6	....	4	7	11
March .....	15	13	28	....	1	7	8	....	4	3	7
April .....	24	15	39	....	22	21	43*	....	5	2	7
May .....	17	13	30	....	8	7	15	....	4	—	4
June .....	—	1	1	....	20	2	22*	....	9	1	10
July .....	7	6	13	....	6	10	16	....	2	4	6
August .....	11	19	30	....	1	14	15	....	3	3	6
September .....	11	10	21	....	10	6	16	....	5	5	10
October .....	15	13	28	....	8	7	15	....	2	4	6
November .....	11	7	18	....	7	5	12	....	11	4	15
December .....	9	10	19	....	4	12	16	....	7	8	15
	150	138	288		96	101	197		60	45	105

\* 32 of these were removed to Bethnal House.

The next Table points out the extremes of variation in the numbers of each sex, and of the general total as compared with the accommodation :—

TABLE.

	Number of Inmates.			Accommodation.
	Highest.	Lowest.		
Males .....	434	.... 393	....	421
Females .....	637	.... 613	....	629
Total ....	1,066	1,012		1,050

During May, the daily average number of patients on the books was 1060, being 10 in excess of our proper accommodation. During the last week of May, throughout June, and in the first part of July, several patients were refused admission; but since the adoption of the plan sanctioned by the Court of Quarter Sessions, viz., to receive all cases from the West Surrey Unions, and for every alternate six months from one-half of the Metropolitan Unions and parishes (divided for this purpose into two sections), all patients have been received, and notification sent to all the Unions that no previous application by letter or telegraph would be necessary.

To ensure a number of vacant beds, all cases adjudicated to Unions in other Counties have been from time to time discharged. Moreover, 32 chronic cases have been transferred to Bethnal House, the Medical Superintendent of which is under contract to receive 70 such cases.

## SUICIDAL CASES.

The occurrence of a case of self-destruction during the past year, leads me to make a few remarks upon this class of

cases. Of the 1012 inmates remaining on December 31st, the number of those having suicidal propensities, including several doubtful cases, was 137 males, and 349 females, total 486, a proportion of 48.02 per cent. of the entire number. Again, of the 288 newly admitted patients, 88 were certified to be suicidal, 35 of whom had made actual attempts: two of them had self-inflicted wounds of the throat at the time they were brought to the Asylum. No less than 24 suicidal attempts were made by inmates in the course of the year, several of them being of the most determined character. One patient stole a knife, and whilst in bed cut his throat very badly, he afterwards tried to enlarge the wound with his fingers; on another occasion he tried to strangle himself. No less than six attempts at self-strangulation were made by females. Where a patient is known to be the subject of this propensity, precautionary measures are always taken, such as repeatedly directing the Ward Attendant to his case, requiring him to sleep in an associated dormitory at night, and if necessary, placing him under special observation night and day; in fact, everything is done to prevent the patient carrying out his object, requiring patience and perseverance on the part of all who are engaged in looking after him.

If anything, the patients of this class cause less anxiety than those who are either certified to be non-suicidal, or, who have at some long time before admission mildly threatened or hinted at self-destruction. A marked case of this former description occurred during the past year, in a man reported non-suicidal, who, whilst going out to work, suddenly threw himself under the wheels of a

brewer's dray that was bringing some barrels of beer to the Asylum, and the assistance of his fellow patients, and the presence of mind of the drayman, prevented a fatal termination. The same patient subsequently endeavoured to conceal one of the dinner knives with suicidal intent. The case of successful suicide on the railroad previously referred to was a good example of the latter class. On one occasion only prior to his admission had he used a threat—and that a very vague one—to commit self-injury. Throughout his Asylum residence he was never known to threaten anything of the kind, his demeanour and habits were antagonistic to his having the propensity, and to the Medical Officers he strenuously denied it. So bent, however, was he on committing suicide, and that too in a particular way, that he actually avoided drowning himself, having to swim the canal before he could reach the railroad. These cases will testify to the necessity for never ceasing watchfulness on the part of the attendants; and moreover, will serve to show the extremely anxious nature of the task that devolves upon all members of the Staff in employing every precaution to guard against the attempts of those who are bent upon self-destruction. It is a matter of much congratulation that only one other case of successful suicide has occurred in this Asylum during the period of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  years, and singularly enough the patient who committed it was reported not to have suicidal propensities.

#### CASUALTIES.

The list of casualties was small, and excepting the case of suicide, contained none of serious importance. Two elderly women suffered from fracture of the radius,

and one man from fractured fibula, a fall being the cause in each instance.

#### INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

The following Table shows the number of patients and proportion of those whose insanity was clearly traced to intemperance as the cause :—

	M.	F.	T.	Per Cent.
Admissions.....	37	18	55	= 19·09 of the Admissions.
Discharged as Recovered	26	12	38	= 29·00 of the Recoveries.
Discharged as Relieved or not Improved . . . .	6	3	9	= 13·63 of those Discharged Relieved, or not Improved.
Died . . . . .	5	5	10	= 9·52 of the Deaths.

These numbers are by no means complete, and must be considered as an approximation only. The history, especially as to habits, of a large section of the newly admitted patients is meagre and unsatisfactory. Additional particulars are frequently obtained from patients about to be discharged as recovered, and which will partly account for the larger percentage in this class as pointed out in the above Table. One of the two patients discharged as having exhibited no symptoms of insanity, and whose habits were notoriously intemperate, was subsequently sent to prison for violence to his wife whilst under the influence of drink. During his prison residence he sent a very rational letter to one of the Asylum Officials.

#### GENERAL HEALTH.

Two cases of mild fever occurred in January, but convalescence was soon established in both. Beyond these the general health was satisfactory.

## RECREATION.

The recreative meetings have been held regularly during the season, and have for the most part been conducted by members of the Asylum Staff. Perhaps the most interesting, as it certainly was the most novel one, was a Costume Ball which took place on the last night of the year, when nearly 600 persons, all of whom wore fancy dresses were present in the Recreation Hall; of this number about 400 were patients, the rest being members of the Staff and visitors. A large number of the costumes worn by the females were made out of materials kindly given by ladies residing in the vicinity.

## EMPLOYMENT.

In May last at your request, I submitted a lengthy Report upon the subject of Employment, so that there is no necessity for me here to make any further allusion to it beyond the circumstance, that in addition to the kinds of employment formerly enumerated, the trades of mat and basket making have been added. I may also mention that in addition to our own farm work, 30 acres of growing grass were purchased, all of which was cut and harvested by the patients and attendants. The lawn and terraces in the south-front have been completed. The suggested alterations in the dormitories occupied by the female epileptics, where the removal of some of the intermediate walls would have facilitated the supervision of this class, not having been approved by the architect appointed by the Commissioners in Lunacy, doorways of communication have been made, and have been found of great service to the Night Attendant.

Kitchenmaid who had been detected in acts of larceny were prosecuted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. They had held office in the Asylum for upwards of eight years.

Mr. C. P. PHILLIPS and Dr. RHYS WILLIAMS, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, visited the Asylum on October 17, 18, and 19.

In bringing the Report of another year to a close, I cannot help acknowledging the willing assistance I have always derived from my Medical colleagues. Thanking you for the continued support and uniform kindness I have ever received throughout the period I have been connected with the Asylum, now nearly 13 years,

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

*To the Committee of Visitors.*

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**TABLES.**

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TABLE 5.

*Shewing the Causes of Death during the Year.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	T.
<b>CEREBRAL AND SPINAL DISEASES—</b>			
Apoplexy, acute and ingravescent .. .. .	4	3	7
Cerebral Abscess .. .. .	1	1	2
Epilepsy and Epileptic exhaustion .. .. .	2	4	6
„ with pulmonary disease .. .. .	1	1	2
General paralysis.. .. .	22	3	25
„ with disease of lungs .. .. .	2	..	2
„ with pyœmia .. .. .	1	..	1
Organic disease of the brain .. .. .	4	6	10
„ „ with disease of lungs .. .. .	3	1	4
<b>THORACIC DISEASES—</b>			
Congestion of lungs and bronchitis .. .. .	4	..	4
Diseases of heart .. .. .	1	4	5
Phthisis.. .. .	4	1	5
„ accelerated by want of food prior to admission..	1	..	1
Pneumonia and pulmonary abscess .. .. .	3	5	8
Syncope, with disease of lungs and pleura (Inquest) ..	1	..	1
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASES—</b>			
<i>rh/</i> Cirrhosis and ascites .. .. .	1	..	1
Enteritis .. .. .	..	2	2
Exhaustion from cancerous disease .. .. .	..	2	2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>			
Exhaustion after acute mania and melancholia.. .. .	2	5	7
Senile decay .. .. .	..	3	3
„ with erysipelas .. .. .	..	1	1
„ with exhaustive suppuration of leg .. .. .	1	..	1
„ with pulmonary disease.. .. .	1	3	4
Suicide on the railroad (Inquest) .. .. .	1	..	1
<b>TOTAL..</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>105</b>

TABLE 6.

*Shewing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1878.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month .. .. .	2	..	2	10	6	16
From 1 to 3 months .. .. .	20	12	32	9	3	12
From 3 to 6 months .. .. .	14	18	32	9	3	12
From 6 to 9 months .. .. .	8	12	20	5	3	8
From 9 to 12 months .. .. .	6	9	15	2	3	5
From 1 to 2 years .. .. .	7	18	25	15	5	20
From 2 to 3 years .. .. .	3	2	5	3	9	12
From 3 to 4 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	4
From 4 to 5 years .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
From 5 to 6 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 6 to 7 years .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
From 7 to 8 years .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
From 8 to 9 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
From 9 to 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	3
From 10 to 11 years .. .. .	..	..	..	3	5	8
From 11 to 12 years.. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL ..	60	71	131	60	45	105

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

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FOUR CLASSES.											
	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			M.	F.	T.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
First Class— First attack, and within 3 months on admission . . . . .	70	63	133	32	35	67	15	12	27	16	17	33
Second Class— First attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission . .	19	21	40	2	5	7	4	3	7	22	2	24
Third Class— Not first attack and within 12 months on admission . . . .	30	31	61	23	26	49	7	6	13	4	3	7
Fourth Class— First attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	15	17	32	1	1	2	5	7	12	10	18	28
Unknown . . . . .	16	6	22	2	4	6	5	2	7	8	5	13
Total . . . . .	150	138	288	60	71	131	36	30	66	60	45	105

*Shewing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1878.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.				
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Relieved, Removed, or otherwise.			M.	F.	T.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.					
From 5 to 10 Years .. .. .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
” 10 to 15 ” .. .. .	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
” 15 to 20 ” .. .. .	7	10	17	2	6	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
” 20 to 30 ” .. .. .	25	31	56	15	19	34	4	9	13	5	6	11	11	11
” 30 to 40 ” .. .. .	51	36	87	18	18	36	10	8	18	15	8	23	23	23
” 40 to 50 ” .. .. .	28	29	57	13	16	29	12	8	20	14	9	23	23	23
” 50 to 60 ” .. .. .	15	14	29	8	8	16	7	4	11	11	9	20	20	20
” 60 to 70 ” .. .. .	21	10	31	4	3	7	1	-	1	12	8	20	20	20
” 70 to 80 ” .. .. .	2	5	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	7	7	7
” 80 to 90 ” .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
” 90 to 100 ” .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Total .. .. .	150	138	288	60	71	131	36	30	66	60	45	105	105	105

TABLE 9.

*Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges,  
and Deaths, during the Year 1878.*

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.. ..	55	53	108	19	28	47	16	16	32	16	13	29
Married . . .	79	61	140	36	31	67	16	12	28	34	19	53
Widowed .. ..	16	24	40	5	12	17	4	2	6	9	11	20
Not ascertained..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total .. ..	150	138	288	60	71	131	36	30	66	60	45	105

TABLE 10.

*Shewing the probable Causes, apparent or assigned, of the Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Year, 1878.*

CAUSES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved or Otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>MORAL:—</b>												
Domestic trouble, (including loss of relatives and friends)..	4	9	13	..	7	7	1	2	3	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ..	6	1	7	4	1	5	..	1	1	4	..	4
Mental anxiety, worry, and overwork ..	19	25	44	2	20	22	4	4	8	1	1	2
Religious excitement	2	3	5	..	3	3	1	1	2	..	2	2
Love affairs (including seduction) .. ..	2	3	5	1	5	6	..	2	2	..	..	..
Fright and nervous shock .. .. .	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	1	2
<b>PHYSICAL:—</b>												
Intemperance in drink	37	18	55	26	12	38	6	3	9	5	5	10
"    Sexual ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Self-abuse .. ..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over-exertion .. ..	1	5	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sunstroke .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Accident or injury ..	7	3	10	3	3	6	2	1	3	4	..	4
Parturition and the puerperal state ..	..	14	14	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	3	3
Uterine and ovarian disorders .. ..	..	8	8	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Change of life .. ..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fevers .. .. .	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Privation and starvation .. .. .	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old age .. .. .	2	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders .. ..	6	3	9	2	3	5	..	1	1	3	..	3
Previous attacks ..	2	..	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereditary influence ascertained .. ..	7	1	8	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	2
Congenital defect ascertained .. ..	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	1
Other ascertained causes .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	5	..	5
Unknown .. .. .	42	22	64	13	3	16	15	9	24	33	21	54
Total .. .. .	150	138	288	60	71	131	36	30	66	60	45	105

TABLE 11.  
*Abstract of Patients admitted, discharged, and adjudicated, during the year, and remaining on the 31st Dec. 1878.*

UNIONS AND PARISHES.	REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM 1st Jan., 1878.		ADMISSIONS.		Total.	DISCHARGES.		REMAINING 31st Dec., 1878.	REMARKS.
	During the Year.	Adjudications.	Discharges and Deaths.	Adjudications.					
Camberwell ..	69	1	11	..	80	69	..	69	
Chertsey ..	54	..	13	2	68	53	2	53	
Dorking..	31	..	10	..	42	32	..	32	
Farnham ..	34	..	8	..	44	36	..	36	
Guildford ..	55	..	17	..	72	55	..	55	
Hambledon ..	31	..	4	..	35	31	..	31	
Lambeth ..	201	2	49	9	254	196	9	196	
Saint Saviour's ..	209	3	84	3	318	231	3	231	
Saint Olave's..	124	1	35	..	152	117	..	117	
Wandsworth & Clapham ..	84	1	39	9	112	64	9	64	
Windsor ..	17	..	1	..	21	20	..	20	
Croydon ..	3	..	5	..	7	2	..	2	
Epsom ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
Reigate ..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	
Kingston ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Richmond....	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	
County of Surrey..	103	2	4	1	108	103	1	103	
Out County Unions ..	7	14	20	..	21	1	..	1	

TABLE 12.

*Head Male Attendant's Summary of Daily Reports.*

1878. EMPLOYED.	Monday, Nov. 4.		Tuesday, Nov. 5.		Wednesday, Nov. 6.	
	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
Under the Gardener .. .. .	67	67	66	66	66	66
„ Farm Bailiff .. .. .	57	57	58	58	57	57
Assisting Joiner .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Engineers .. .. .	5	5	5	5	5	5
„ in Laundry .. .. .	8	8	8	8	8	8
„ Plumber .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ Painter .. .. .	10	10	10	10	9	9
„ Tailor .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2
„ Shoemaker .. .. .	8	8	8	8	8	8
„ Mat-maker .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2
„ Bookbinder .. .. .	5	5	5	5	5	5
„ Basket-maker .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2
„ Upholsterer and Polishers	7	7	7	7	7	7
„ Baker.. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	3
„ Bricklayer.. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1
„ in Domestic Offices .. ..	14	14	14	14	14	14
Coal Carriers and Wood Choppers ..	26	26	27	27	27	27
Helpers in Wards .. .. .	30	30	30	30	31	31
„ Kitchen and Vegetable Room	41	41	41	41	39	39
Total .. .. .	290	290	291	291	288	288
UNEMPLOYED.						
Unable from Excitement .. .. .	46	46	46	46	46	46
„ Depression .. .. .	37	37	37	37	37	37
„ Sickness, Infirmary, or						
„ Old Age .. .. .	30	29	30	30	30	30
Able, but unwilling .. .. .	7	7	6	6	9	9
Secluded .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total .. .. .	120	119	119	119	122	122
At Morning Prayers .. .. .	74	-	76	-	82	-
Admissions.. .. .	-	1	-	-	-	-
Discharges .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths.. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	2
Total .. .. .	409	410	410	410	410	408
At Entertainment .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	217

TABLE 12.  
*Head Female Attendant's Summary of Daily Reports.*

1878. EMPLOYED.	Monday, Nov. 4.		Tuesday, Nov. 5.		Wednesday, Nov. 6.	
	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
Assisting in Kitchens and Dining Hall	32	32	32	31	24	26
Assisting Housemaid .. .. .	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ditto in Laundry .. .. .	50	50	50	50	50	50
Making Men's Clothing .. .. .	44	44	44	44	44	44
Binding Boots and Shoes .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mending Stockings .. .. .	42	50	44	52	41	50
Knitting and Netting .. .. .	15	15	15	15	20	20
Sewing and Quilting .. .. .	84	101	86	105	90	102
Helpers in Wards .. .. .	137	112	139	113	139	113
Assisting Night Attendants .. .. .	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cutting-out Room .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2
Assisting Upholsterer .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>420</b>
UNEMPLOYED.						
Unable from Excitement .. .. .	64	64	64	64	63	63
„ Depression .. .. .	20	20	20	20	19	19
„ Sickness, Infirmary, or Old Age .. .. .	105	105	105	105	105	105
Able, but unwilling .. .. .	13	13	7	7	11	14
Secluded .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>201</b>
At Morning Prayers .. .. .	134	—	126	—	124	—
Admissions .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharges .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>621</b>
At Entertainment .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	214

TABLE No. 13.

## SHOWING WHERE THE PATIENTS CAME FROM.

	M.	F.	T.
<b>ASYLUMS :</b>			
Wandsworth .. .. .	—	1	1
Colney Hatch .. .	—	3	3
Broadmoor.. .. .	—	1	1
<b>LICENSED HOUSES, &amp;c. :—</b>			
Bethlem Royal Hospital .. .. .	8	6	14
Camberwell House .. .. .	1	—	1
St. Thomas's Hospital .. .. .	1	—	1
Servants' Home.. .. .	—	3	3
St. James' Home .. .. .	—	2	2
From Workhouses .. .. .	68	52	120
From their own Homes .. .. .	64	66	130
Wandering at large .. .. .	8	4	12
	<hr/>		
Totals .. .. .	150	138	288

TABLE 14.  
*Ex-Criminal Patients in Brookwood Asylum December 31st, 1878.*

	Date of Admission.	Chargeability.		First Place of Detention.	Inmates of		Crime.	Sentence.
		County.	Union.		Broad-moor.	Fisher-ton House.		
T. M. ...	Nov. 8, 1867.	1	—	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	—	Aggravated assault... ..	6 Months.
T. M. ...	" "	1	—	Ditto	—	—	Default of paying fine ... ..	30 Days.
C. S. ...	" "	1	—	—	1	—	Burglary ... ..	6 Years Penal Servitude.
I. H. ...	Jan. 6, 1868.	1	—	—	1	—	Felony... ..	7 Years Transportation.
H. B. ...	Jan. 21, 1868.	1	—	—	1	—	Housebreaking ... ..	10 Years Transportation.
W. B. ...	Mar. 30, 1868.	1	—	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	1	Larceny ... ..	12 Months Imprisonment.
P. G. ...	" "	1	—	Horsemonger Lane Gaol.	—	1	Unlawfully threatening to stab... ..	3 Months Imprisonment in default of Sureties to keep the Peace.
J. S. (1) ...	" "	1	—	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	1	Larceny ... ..	6 Months Imprisonment.
G. W. ...	" "	1	—	Ditto	—	1	Unlawfully detaining a horse ... ..	6 Weeks Imprisonment.
P. S. ...	" "	1	—	Horsemonger Lane Gaol.	—	1	Stealing a pair of shoes ... ..	4 Calendar Months Hard Labour.
M. M. ...	" "	1	—	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	1	Assault with actual bodily harm ... ..	8 Calendar Months Hard Labour.
T. W. ...	" "	1	—	Ditto	—	1	Leaving his child chargeable to a Parish.	21 Days Hard Labour.
C. McC. ...	" "	1	—	Ditto	—	1	Assault ... ..	2 Calendar Months Hard Labour.
W. S. ...	" "	—	Guildford.	Ditto	—	1	Default of Sureties to keep the Peace.	3 Months Imprisonment.
B. B. ...	" "	—	St. Saviour's	Ditto	—	1	Attempting to stab ... ..	12 Months Imprisonment.
J. R. ...	" "	—	Dorking.	Ditto	—	1	Want of Sureties to keep the Peace...	12 Months Imprisonment.
F. W. ...	" "	—	Lambeth.	Ditto	—	1	Attempting to carnally know a girl under 12 years of age.	18 Calendar Months Hard Labour.

TABLE 14—continued.

	Date of Admission.	Chargeability.		First Place of Detention.	Inmates of		Crime.	Sentence.
		County.	Union.		Broad-moor.	Fisher-ton House.		
J. L. ...	Mar. 30, 1868.	—	St. Olave's	Horsemonger Lane Gaol.	—	1	Assaulting a Constable of the Metropolitan Police Force in the execution of his duty.	
J. S. (2) ...	" "	—	St. Olave's	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	1	Larceny ... ..	3 Months Imprisonment.
D. C. ...	April 27, 1868.	1	—	—	1	—	Wounding... ..	6 Years Penal Servitude.
M. F. ...	" "	1	—	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	—	Larceny ... ..	6 Months Imprisonment.
C. F. ...	" "	1	—	—	1	—	Larceny ... ..	12 Months Imprisonment.
J. G. ...	June 22, 1869.	—	Chertsey ...	Horsemonger Lane Gaol.	—	1	Default of Sureties to keep the Peace.	6 Months Imprisonment.
C. K. ...	Nov. 18, 1869.	1	—	—	1	—	Larceny ... ..	4 Years Penal Servitude.
S. P. ...	" "	1	—	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	—	Vagrancy ... ..	1 Month.
T. F. ...	June 13, 1871.	—	St. Saviour's	Ditto	—	1	Stealing 85 yards of linsey ... ..	6 Calendar Months Hard Labour.
E. H. ...	" "	—	St. Saviour's	Ditto	—	1	Stealing a picture, &c. ... ..	9 Calendar Months Hard Labour.
R. McD. ...	Aug. 22, 1871.	1	—	—	1	—	Feloniously wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	7 Years Penal Servitude.
G. E. or W. P.	Aug. 22, 1872.	—	St. Saviour's	—	1	—	Feloniously uttering counterfeit coin.	7 Years Penal Servitude.
A. T. ...	June 30, 1874.	—	Lambeth...	—	1	—	Obtaining money by false pretences...	5 Years Penal Servitude.
R. D. ...	Nov. 29, 1875.	—	Lambeth...	Wandsworth House of Correction.	—	1	Assault on Police Constable ... ..	14 Days.
P. H. ...	" "	—	Lambeth...	Ditto	—	1	Embezzlement... ..	6 Months Imprisonment.
A. M. or C.	Dec. 6, 1875.	1	—	Ditto	—	—	Larceny ... ..	12 Months Imprisonment.
W. G. ...	Nov. 18, 1876.	1	—	—	1	—	Stealing a gold watch and chain from the person.	7 Years Penal Servitude.
H. M. S. ...	Nov. 9, 1877.	1	—	—	1	—	Larceny ... ..	7 Years Penal Servitude.
A. W. ...	Sept. 3, 1878.	1	—	—	1	—	Larceny and previous conviction of felony.	7 Years Penal Servitude and 7 Years Police Supervision.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT  
FOR 1878.

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GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Twelfth Annual Report of my work in connection with your Asylum. It is satisfactory to be able to state that all has gone on well; and while in some respects improvement might be desired, yet upon the whole success appears to attend my labours. Daily Morning Service is held in the Recreation Hall; one of the patients has for some time given the accompaniment of the hymn upon the piano. The attendance at this Service has somewhat fallen off, being now frequently below 200, while last year it always exceeded that number. I am told that this is caused by the greater number of infirm cases with which the Asylum is now filled; certainly, the number of such patients who are present at the Services for Invalids on Sunday afternoons is large. But still I could wish that more might be induced to come to the Daily Morning Worship.

The attendance on Sundays at the Chapel is steady, averaging about 410. The Holy Communion was administered 14 times during the year. The average number of communicants, being patients, was about 16. Of the Attendants very few, unfortunately, ever partake at the

Lord's Table. In other respects, the manner in which the Public Worship is sustained on the part of the whole congregation, and the attention given to the reading and preaching of the Word, leave little to be desired; but a good organ is wanted to strengthen the musical part of the Service, the harmonium in use being rather weak for so large a church since the building was enlarged. Also, something in the way of permanent decoration for the interior is desirable, as I had the honour of suggesting two years since; and the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments have not yet been placed upon the walls.

We lost in September the services of JANE H. MINDENHALL, the Attendant who had played the harmonium and conducted the Choir for nearly 7 years in a most satisfactory manner; but her office, in this respect, was immediately filled by a competent performer.

The number of Public Services has been increased. Besides the Thanksgiving Services which we hold on the anniversary of the Asylum, and at Harvest, and the Lent Meetings on Week Day Evenings in the Recreation Hall, similar Meetings have this year been held in Advent, attended by large congregations of 300 or more. Also, at the request of some of the patients, I had Services in the Chapel on Wednesday Evenings during the summer months, which were much appreciated, and largely attended.

The circulation of books and periodicals continues to be carried on regularly, and although the majority of our inmates are too restless or depressed for reading, yet on the

other hand, to very many, these publications afford pleasure, relief, and improvement, contributing in no small degree to their recovery. A larger supply of useful Tracts would be useful, especially Tracts on Intemperance; these if given to the patients both during their stay here and upon their discharge, might be productive of much good in their after life, and be effectual in preventing a return of their malady, so often owing to drinking habits.

The Evening Schools held during the winter months do not answer so well as might be desired; few of the men care to attend them, and of these fewer still make progress, or are indeed capable of improvement. A larger number of the women come to these classes apparently for variety and change more than anything else, for very few even attempt to learn, or listen intelligently to what is said to them; still it must be borne in mind that a few of both sexes do reap some benefit, and this is followed up both in their case and in that of others who will not attend school, by private instruction given partly by the attendants, some of whom take much pains in this matter, and partly by fellow patients; to these school books and writing materials are supplied as required.

Trusting that you will find these observations interesting and suggestive, and that they may lead to improvements during the coming year.

I remain,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN M. GILLINGTON.

**REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.**

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SURREY ASYLUM AT BROOKWOOD,  
*19th October, 1878.*

To report favourably upon this Asylum and its management is not a difficult task, and it is but justice to the Committee of Visitors and their Medical Superintendent. That Officer tells us, and our own observation confirms the belief, that those whom he directs also ably assist in the care and treatment of the patients. We have now been three successive days in the Asylum, and our inspection has embraced every part of the establishment, including every building occupied by the insane, or set apart for their use. Dr. BRUSHFIELD has now under his charge 1024 men and women afflicted by insanity, the proportion of the sexes being 403 of the former, 621 of the latter. These numbers leave 18 vacant beds in the male, 8 in the female division, according to the estimate of accommodation. The gravity of this charge appears from the statement made to us by him that 378 individuals have a suicidal disposition, and 1 in every 4 patients is an epileptic or

general paralytic. The cases admitted since the Commissioners' visit in November, 1877 (and they include 15 re-admissions) have been 139 on the male, 126 in the female wards. The discharges have been during the same period 148; the majority 81 of women; 114 of the 148 cases were on recovery. Three patients are away on probation; 29 of the discharged are temporarily at Bethnal House, transferred thither to make room for others who may require admission here for curative treatment, and the refusal of whom would be most disastrous. The total of those whom death has removed from the list of patients here is 80; the males being 14 in excess of the females. Looking at the Medical records, we do not notice any causes of death, save that of 2 men which require special mention; the one was a suicide, the other syncope, owing to congestion of the lungs, which congestion was according to the verdict given by the jury at a Coroner's inquest, accelerated by the patient's removal from St. Saviour's Union. The particulars of the suicide were communicated in due course to our Board. On admission in March last he was reported to have a suicidal tendency, but inquiry at the time by the Medical Superintendent satisfied him that this report was founded on a vague threat only, and during the whole of the patient's residence in the Asylum neither in word or conduct did he ever show the tendency, and to the Medical Officers he denied that he had any such disposition. He was, in fact, up to the suicide on June 27th, considered to be one of the more reliable patients. Employed with others at work in the Asylum garden, he escaped from the attendants, swam the canal, and watching his opportunity, appears to have deliberately

laid down on his back with his neck on the metals of the London and South Western Railway ; a passing train severed his head from his body. The verdict of the Coroner's jury found that he had destroyed himself, being insane, and expressly exculpated the Asylum officials. In the other case, that of death accelerated by removal, the jury appended to their verdict a declaration that in their opinion patients ought to be examined by a Medical man before being sent to the Asylum, as to their fitness to bear the journey. This declaration has been the subject of a circular by the Committee of Visitors to the Guardians of the Surrey Unions. Pertinent to this circular we should mention that another male patient died within three hours of his admission ; the cause of death is stated to have been exhaustion from phthisis, accelerated by want of food. But in that case the Coroner did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. No other inquests, and no casualties of a serious character are recorded. The post mortem examinations have been 38. During our visit we saw only 2 men in bed, 1 in the last stage of general paralysis, the other dropsical, and 1 woman the subject of cancer ; this is very remarkable, when the numbers here detained, and the nature of the diseases of so many are borne in mind : 38 males and 35 females are registered as taking medicine. No one was in restraint or seclusion, and neither mode of treatment has been resorted to—the same statement appears in the Commissioners' entry of 1877.

The general health is, for an Asylum, good ; there has been no epidemic. We gave full opportunity to the patients to make any complaint to us, but the only alleged grievance was illegal detention ; and none who spoke to us seemed

to have grounds for complaint on that point. We thought both sexes suitably clothed; and their personal cleanliness and neatness of attire showed that these important matters were not overlooked. We saw dinners on table yesterday and the day before yesterday: on the first occasion it was beef and pork with potatoes and greens; on the second, excellent soup, made from meat and vegetables, with currant pudding to follow it; beer on both occasions. The shops employ 54 men, 126 work under the gardener and farm bailiff; altogether 286 males are more or less usefully occupied. Two new trades, basket making and rope-mat making, have been lately introduced. Of the women, 419 assist in work, 40 of whom are in the laundry; 319 inmates only are unemployed, a few from disinclination, the rest from disability. The Recreation Hall is constantly used for various entertainments; a theatrical performance is now in preparation; books and newspapers continue to be freely supplied. A cricket ground is being laid out; and a large number of patients walk beyond the Asylum estate, as well as within its limits; about 50 men are on parole for exercise. The question of having unlocked doors throughout the Asylum appears to have been under discussion; here where so many lunatics (a large percentage being either suicidal or dangerous to others) are congregated, we cannot approve of a project which appears to us to be attended with much risk without any corresponding advantage. We are pleased to learn that in certain cases great freedom is allowed, many patients, as just stated, going out on parole; the selection, however, should always be left to the Medical Superintendent, with whom principally rests the responsibility of the charge of the patients entrusted to his care.

At Chapel last Sunday the attendance was 158 men, 261 women; about 200 assemble for morning prayers daily. The Roman Catholic service attracts 36 patients on Sundays; the number of Roman Catholics is returned to us as 93. As to the wards, they vary in degrees of comfort; but all were cheerful and in very good order. Inexpensive decoration is a great feature of the day-rooms and galleries, and the work proceeds. Nowhere did we observe any indication of injury done to the pictures or other ornaments, and we are convinced they have a very good effect on the worst cases, and must conduce to the cure of others. The bedding was examined by us here and there, and none was found in an improper condition. In one ward only, No. 2, in the Male Division, was there any overcrowding, and that was probably seen by us under unfavourable circumstances, the men having been brought together there from their ordinary employment elsewhere for our inspection; still some diminution of numbers would, we think, be right, if practicable, by drafting some to other wards, as several are of the epileptic class, and 40 are too many to be here, even occasionally. Padded rooms are in course of construction on both sides, in deference to recommendations of the Commissioners; some crib-bedsteads remain. The Asylum Architect has, we understand, declined the responsibility of removing certain walls between the dormitories appropriated to the female epileptics; their supervision at night cannot, therefore, be reported to be that which we desire. The male epileptics are much better cared for in this respect. The strength of the staff of attendants, day and night, is what it was at last visit; when any addition seems temporarily necessary, Dr. BRUSHFIELD has persons in reserve whom he can and does employ. The increase some

time ago in wages does not appear to have done much towards inducing longer service. The question of obtaining and retaining the services of an efficient staff is a serious one, and will, we are confident, occupy the attention of the Committee. In an Asylum placed at some distance from a town, special advantages should be offered. The division into first and second class appears open to objection, and if all the attendants were on the same footing on entry into the service of the Asylum, their future rise and amount of responsibility being regulated by Dr. BRUSHFIELD, we think that the difficulty might be in some degree lessened. It would also be most desirable to provide cottages for the married male attendants, such a system being found in many places to work admirably. The great defect of this Asylum, the general water supply, is now we hope, about to be rectified. Mr. BRAMWELL, C.E., has reported, "the best, and, I may almost say, the only practicable method, of procuring a satisfactory supply for the Asylum, is to go to the chalk;" and Mr. BATEMAN, C.E., has after some hesitation, declared that he also is on the whole disposed to recommend the Committee of the Asylum to endeavour to get water in that way. The Court of Quarter Sessions has acceded to the application of the Committee for permission to sink a deep well, and granted £10,000 to carry out the work. Excavation has commenced and boring will follow. The well is sinking near the laundry. Mr. BRAMWELL has reported to the Committee on the subject also of making better provision for the extinguishment of fire in connection with the supply of water for other purposes, but that matter is in abeyance for the present.

'The other works done or in progress in and about the

Asylum are improvements of the Laundry, where new steam machinery is fixed and additional drying closets are being built, a separate entrance from the laundry ward to its newly enclosed airing court has also been made, and on the south front of the main building and elsewhere, a great deal has been done in laying out and planting the grounds, forming terraces, and adding to the extent of the walks for patients; all the airing courts are assuming, many have assumed, the appearance of well kept gardens, and within a few years the trees and shrubs will be very remarkable for beauty.

CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS, } *Commissioners*  
W. R. WILLIAMS, } *in Lunacy.*

## Summary of Lunatics.

*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, 1879, 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 Metropolitan District Asylums.		No. in Work-houses.		No. with Relatives and Friends, or in Lodgings		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Camberwell.....	52	88	7	—	5	24	60	72	1	1	—	—	310
Chertsey .....	15	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	6	67
Croydon .....	44	97	—	—	10	11	—	—	9	10	7	21	209
Dorking .....	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	34
Epsom.....	17	34	—	—	3	1	—	—	9	6	—	1	71
Farnham .....	13	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	5	5	62
Godstone.....	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	4	39
Guildford .....	21	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	7	6	85
Hambledon.....	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	3	2	46
Kingston .....	23	54	—	—	4	1	—	—	11	27	6	2	128
Lambeth.....	164	210	11	—	40	61	117	141	13	17	1	3	778
Reigate .....	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	1	3	57
Richmond .....	16	38	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	4	—	1	67
St. Olave, Southwark.	73	117	3	1	11	5	71	104	8	12	2	3	410
St. Saviour, Southwark	160	241	9	5	17	33	121	142	7	14	23	25	797
Wandsworth and Clapham	77	101	5	—	4	8	66	56	5	7	4	2	335
Windsor (Egham and Thorpe)	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
East Grinstead (Lingfield)	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Greenwich (Hatcham)	No	Ret	urn.										
<b>TOTAL ....</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1168</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3519</b>
Add Chargeable to County.	40	64	2	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	133
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>												<b>3652*</b>	

NOTE.—25 of those in other County Asylums are maintained at Chartham, Kent, under contract with the Visitors of Wandsworth Asylum.

27 of those in Licensed Houses are maintained in Bethnall House Asylum, under contract with the Visitors of Brookwood Asylum.

\* Of this number 29 are Criminals.

R. H. WYATT,

*Clerk of the Peace.*

## STAFF AND EMOLUMENTS,

On 31st December, 1878.

## OFFICERS.

	£	s.	d.
* Medical Superintendent .. .. .	800	0	0
§ Chaplain .. .. .	250	0	0
Senior Assistant Medical Officer .. .. .	170	0	0
Junior ditto ditto .. .. .	120	0	0
† Clerk to Visitors .. .. .	100	0	0
‡ Clerk and Steward .. .. .	250	0	0
Ditto for board.. .. .	52	0	0
Housekeeper and Head Female Attendant .. .. .	80	0	0
† Organist .. .. .	8	0	0
Head Male Attendant .. .. .	70	0	0
Dispenser .. .. .	65	0	0
Senior Charge Female Attendant .. .. .	25	0	0
Workroom Attendant.. .. .	30	0	0
¶ Storekeeper .. .. .	78	0	0
Assistant Clerk .. .. .	60	0	0
Junior ditto .. .. .	40	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,198	0	0

## SERVANTS—MALE.

2 1st Class Attendant and Wife in charge of Workshop Ward	66	0	0
2 1st Class Attendant and Wife in charge of Detached Block..	52	0	0
2 1st Class Attendant and Wife in charge of Kitchen (F. 10)..	65	0	0
2 1st Class Attendant and Wife in charge of Male Sick Ward	54	0	0
1 1st Class Attendant .. .. .	40	0	0
1 Ditto ditto .. .. .	35	0	0
1 Ditto ditto .. .. .	33	0	0
1 Ditto Night Attendant .. .. .	34	0	0
1 Ditto ditto .. .. .	33	0	0
1 2nd ditto .. .. .	32	0	0
1 Ditto Shoemaker .. .. .	39	0	0
†1 Ditto Tailor, at 27s. per week .. .. .	70	4	0
†1 Ditto Mattress Maker, at 32s. per week .. .. .	83	4	0
1 Ditto Bookbinder .. .. .	36	0	0
2 2nd Class Attendant and Bandmaster .. .. .	37	0	0
2 Ditto ditto at £32 each .. .. .	64	0	0
1 Ditto ditto .. .. .	30	0	0
7 Ditto ditto at £29 each .. .. .	203	0	0
11 Ditto ditto at £28 each .. .. .	308	0	0
1 Ditto ditto Basket Maker .. .. .	28	0	0
1 Ditto ditto Mat Maker .. .. .	28	0	0
	<hr/>		
Carried forward .. .. .	£1380	8	0

\* House, Light and Fuel, Washing, Farm and Garden produce, keep of Horse.

§ House, Garden, and Gas. † Have neither Board nor Lodging.

‡ Furnished Apartments, Light, Fuel, Washing, Farm and Garden produce.

¶ Dinner.

NOTE.—Those without asterisks have Board, Lodging, and Washing.

## SERVANTS—MALE.—(continued.)

										£	s.	d.	
										1380	8	0	
1	Hall Porter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	0	0	
1	Baker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0	
1	Laundryman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	0	0	
1	Sculleryman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0	0	
*1	Engineer	..	..	..	..	at	£2	0	0	per	104	0	0
†1	2nd Engineer	..	..	..	..	1	10	0	-	..	78	0	0
†1	Smith	..	..	..	..	1	8	0	-	..	72	16	0
*1	Gasman	..	..	..	..	1	8	0	-	..	72	16	0
†1	Ditto	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	-	..	52	0	0
*1	Joiner	..	..	..	..	1	14	0	-	..	88	8	0
†1	Assistant Joiner	..	..	..	..	1	11	0	-	..	80	12	0
*1	Bricklayer	..	..	..	..	1	12	0	-	..	83	4	0
†1	Plumber	..	..	..	..	1	11	0	-	..	80	12	0
†1	Painter	..	..	..	..	1	11	0	-	..	80	12	0
†1	Shoemaker	..	..	..	..	1	12	0	-	..	83	4	0
†2	Stokers	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	-	..	104	0	0
1	Farm Bailiff and Wife	..	..	..	..	1	10	0	-	..	78	0	0
1	Gardener and Wife	..	..	..	..	1	12	6	-	..	84	10	0
†1	Carter	..	..	..	..	0	19	0	-	..	49	8	0
†1	Under Carter	..	..	..	..	0	17	0	-	..	44	4	0
†1	Farm Labourer	..	..	..	..	0	19	0	-	..	49	8	0
†1	Cowman	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	-	..	52	0	0
†1	Farm Boy	..	..	..	..	0	12	0	-	..	31	4	0
*1	Cottage Hospital Keeper	..	..	..	..	0	17	0	-	..	44	4	0
†1	Sewage Field Labourer	..	..	..	..	0	16	0	-	..	41	12	0
										£2955	2	0	

## SERVANTS—FEMALE.

3	1st Class Attendants	..	..	..	..	at	£26	each	..	..	78	0	0
2	Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	at	£22	each	..	..	44	0	0
7	Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	at	£21	„	..	..	147	0	0
1	Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
15	2nd Class Attendants	..	..	..	..	at	£17	„	..	..	255	0	0
16	Ditto ditto	..	..	..	..	at	£16	„	..	..	256	0	0
1	Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	0	0
1	Laundress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
1	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
1	Laundry Attendant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	0	0
2	Laundry Maids	..	..	..	..	at	£16	each	..	..	32	0	0
3	Housemaids	..	..	..	..	at	£14	each	..	..	42	0	0
1	Hall Maid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0	0
1	Dairy Maid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0	0
										£1,008	0	0	

\* Lodged. † Have neither Board nor Lodging. ‡ Partial Board.  
 NOTE.—Those without asterisks have Board, Lodging, and Washing.  
 All Attendants have two suits of uniform.

## CONTRACT AND OTHER PRICES

OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION. 1878.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	First six months.			Second six months.		
Beef and Mutton, average price per stone of 8lbs.	0	5	3½	0	5	0
Preserved Meat—Beef or Mutton at per lb.	0	0	5¼	0	0	5¼
Dried Bacon .. .. . at per cwt.	2	16	10½	3	2	8½
Salt Butter .. .. . „ „	4	14	11	4	4	1
Cheese .. .. . „ „	2	18	8	2	2	11½
Ditto .. .. . „ „	4	1	6	3	14	8½
Moist Sugar .. .. . „ „	1	4	6	1	3	9
Ditto.. .. . „ „	1	0	9	1	0	6
Soda .. .. . „ „	0	5	9	0	5	9
Starch .. .. . „ „	1	7	0	1	5	0
Blacklead .. .. . „ lb.	0	0	2½	0	0	2½
Pepper .. .. . „ „	0	0	5	0	0	5
Tea .. .. . „ „	0	1	4½	0	1	5
Flaked Cocoa.. .. . „ cwt.	2	9	6	2	9	6
Table Beer .. .. . „ barrel	0	16	0	0	16	0
Porter .. .. . „ „	1	11	4	1	11	4
Port Wine .. .. . „ gallon	0	12	0	0	12	0
Brandy .. .. . „ „	1	1	0	1	1	0
Gin.. .. . „ „	0	13	0	0	13	0
Flour .. .. . at per sack of 280 lbs.	2	1	0	1	13	2
Molasses .. .. . at per cwt.	0	15	6	0	15	3
Soap, mottled.. .. . „ „	1	9	0	1	9	0
Do. yellow .. .. . „ „	1	9	0	1	8	0
Household Coals .. .. . „ ton	1	4	6	1	4	6
Steam do. .. .. . „ „	1	0	3	1	0	3
Gas do. .. .. . „ „	1	2	0	1	2	0

WALTER CAPPE,

*Clerk and Steward.*

## DIET SCALES.

DAYS.	Bread		Meat		Potatoes				Flour		Peas		Rice		P. Barley		Carrots		Onions		Turnips		Suet or Drippng			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Peeled.		Unpeeled.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
					Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.																	Oz.	Oz.
Sunday	16	12	7	6	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¼	1¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Monday	16	12	7	6	..	..	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tuesday	16	13	2	2	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..	..
Wednesday	15	12	5	4	6	4	..	..	4½	3½	..	..	1½	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1	..	
Thursday	16	12	7	6	..	..	16	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Friday	12	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	6	1¼	1¼	¾	¾	¼	¼	1¼	1¼	¾	¾	¾	¾	1½	1	..	
Saturday	15	12	6	5	6	4	..	..	4½	3½	..	..	1½	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	1	..	
Weekly Total ..	106	83	36	31	40	30	32	24	17	13	1¾	1¾	3¾	3¾	¼	¼	3	3	3¾	3¾	1¼	1¼	4½	3	..	

## EXTRA FOR WORKERS.

Males.—4 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, ½ pint Beer,  
Daily.

Females.—3 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, ⅓ pint Beer,  
Daily.

DIET SCALES.—Continued.

DAYS.	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.										SUPPER.									
	Males.			Females.			Males.					Females.					Males.			Females.										
	Bread	Butter	Cocoa	Bread	Butter	Cocoa	Uncooked Meat	Irish Stew	Soup	Meat Pie	Vegetables	Bread or Dumpling	Beer	Uncooked Meat	Irish Stew	Soup	Meat Pie	Vegetables	Bread or Dumpling	Beer	Bread	Seed Cake	Butter	Tea	Bread	Seed Cake	Butter	Tea		
oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.		
Sunday	6		1	5		1	7			12	4	½	6					10			6			1		5			1	
Monday	6		1	5		1	7			16	4	½	6					12			6			1		5			1	
Tuesday	6		1	5		1	2	1½		16	4	½	2	1				12			6			1		5			1	
Wednesday	6		1	5		1	5			16	4	½	6					12			6			1		5			1	
Thursday	6		1	5		1	7			16	4	½	6					12			6			1		5			1	
Friday	6		1	5		1	2			6	16	½	2			1			12			6			1		5			1
Saturday	6		1	5		1	6			6	3	½	5					4			6			1		5			1	
Weekly Total	42	2½	7	35	2½	7	36	1½	1½	72	38	3½	31	1	1	1	24	54	25	2½	42	12	1½	7	25	10	35	7	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.  
 3¼ lbs. Cocoa  
 6½ " Treacle  
 3 gals. Milk

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

Coffee for 100 Patients.  
 1½ lbs. Coffee and ¼ 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, 1½ 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, ¾ lb. Peeled Potatoes, 1½ oz. Rice, and 3 oz. Bread, each. *Cake* made from the Dough for Bread, with the addition of 6½ lbs. Dripping, 2½ lbs. Sugar, and ¼ lb. Carraway Seeds, per 100 Patients.

Fish—1½ lb. to Males; 1 lb. to Females.

Account of the ...

Date	Particulars	Amount		Balance
		To	By	
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1812	...	...	...	...
1813	...	...	...	...
1814	...	...	...	...
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1900	...	...	...	...