

**A code of statutes and rules for the government of the Infirmary for the counties of Newcastle upon Tyne, Durham, and Northumberland ; to which is prefixed, an account of the origin and present state of the Infirmary, and particularly of the plan lately adopted for its internal improvement and extension.**

### **Contributors**

Infirmary for the Sick and Lame Poor of the Counties of Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Northumberland.  
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

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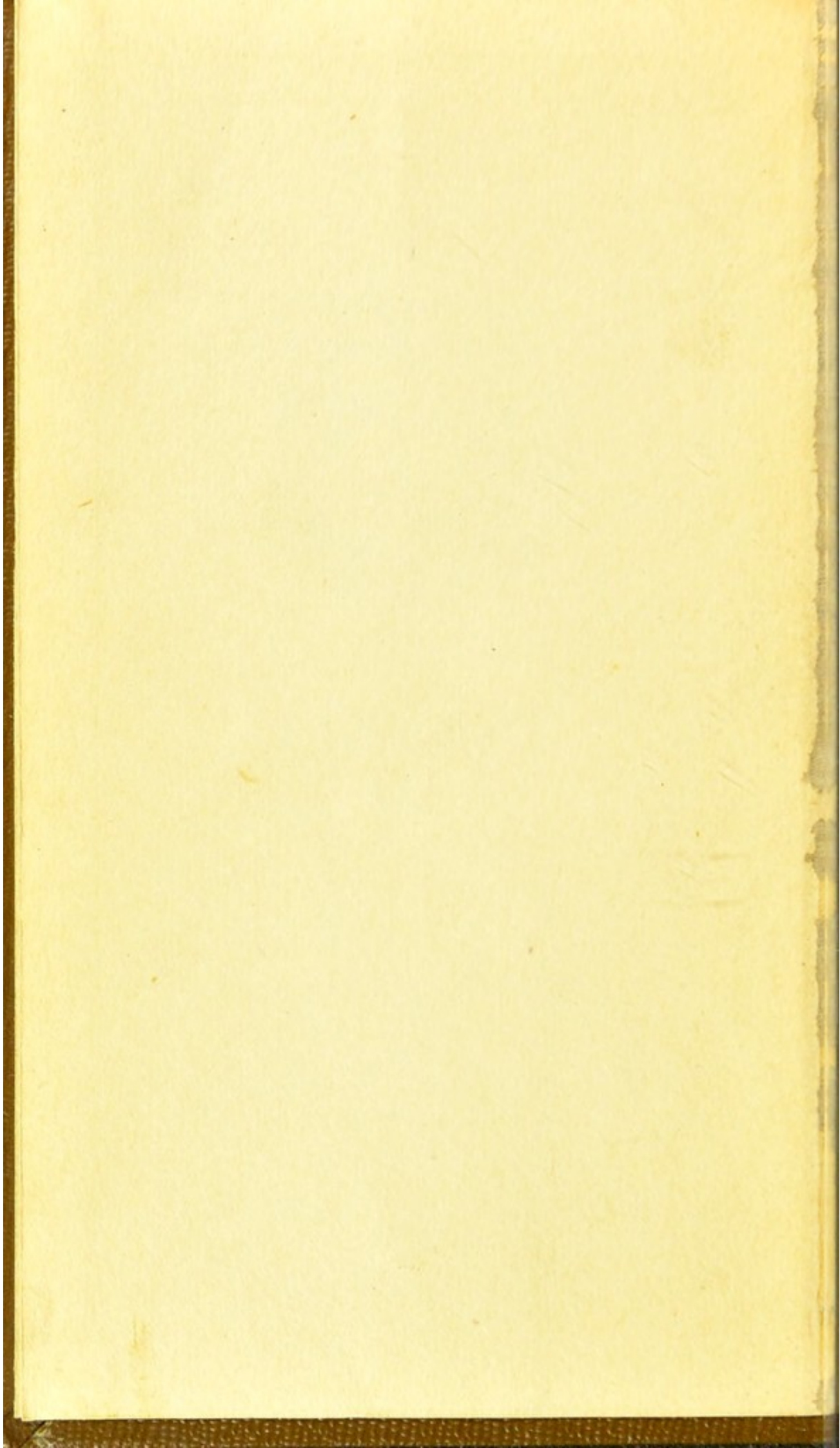


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A CODE

OF



STATUTES and RULES

For the GOVERNMENT of the

INFIRMARY

For the Counties of

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM,

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND;

*To which is prefixed,*

An Account of the Origin and present State of the Infirmary,  
and particularly of the Plan lately adopted for its  
internal Improvement and Extension.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,

PRINTED BY EDW. WALKER, PILGRIM-STREET,

1801

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

AND

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

“ . . . . . Lo ! a goodly Hospital ascends,  
“ In which they bade each lenient aid be nigh,  
“ That could the sick-bed smooth . . . . .  
“ It was a worthy edifying sight,  
“ And gives to human kind peculiar grace,  
“ To see kind hands attending day and night,  
“ With tender ministry from place to place :  
“ Some prop the head ; some from the pallid face  
“ Wipe off the faint cold dews weak nature sheds ;  
“ Some reach the healing draught ; the while to chase  
“ The fear supreme, around their soften'd beds,  
“ Some holy man, by prayer, all opening heaven dispreeds.”

THOMSON.

## AN ACCOUNT, &c.

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“ TO counterbalance the various evils and miseries  
“ of life,” says an elegant and humane writer, “provi-  
“ dence has planted in our natures a benevolent princi-  
“ ple, which inclines us, by an involuntary emotion, to  
“ relieve the distresses of our fellow-creatures, and gives  
“ us the purest and most sensible pleasure for our reward.”  
From the universal diffusion of this amiable principle, few  
projects calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the lower  
orders of society, have, in this age and nation, failed of  
meeting with effectual support: and, perhaps, no part of  
the country has been more conspicuous than the town  
and neighbourhood of Newcastle, in patronizing establish-  
ments for the relief of the poor, under the aggravated  
afflictions of want and disease.

It is needless to enter into a particular history of the  
various charitable institutions which exist at present in this  
town; but a slight sketch of the origin and state of  
the Infirmary will be a necessary introduction to the  
following account of the plan lately adopted for its exten-  
sion and internal improvement.

### *SECT. 1. The Origin and present State of the Infirmary.*

IN the beginning of the year 1751, the members  
of a respectable society in Newcastle, resolved, on ac-  
count of the deaths of some, and the advancing age  
of others of their body, to discontinue their stated meet-  
ings: but, previous to their doing so, to leave some  
permanent memorial of the society having existed, by  
the proposal of some project of public utility. On  
the day appointed for this benevolent purpose, the  
late eminent surgeon, Mr Richard Lambert, then  
a young man, suggested the establishment of an In-



firmary ; and this, appearing more beneficial than any other project which had been presented, met with the unanimous concurrence of the meeting. \* In consequence, a letter signed B. K. was inserted in the Newcastle papers, strongly recommending a subscription for effecting so desirable an object. A subscription was accordingly opened on the 9th of February, 1751, and soon attracted the notice of the following distinguished characters ; the EARL of NORTHUMBERLAND, the LORD BISHOP of DURHAM, LORD RAVENSWORTH, Sir WALTER BLACKETT, Bart. GEORGE BOWES, Esq. the MAYOR of NEWCASTLE, (RALPH SOWERBY, Esq.) Sir THOMAS CLAVERING, Bart. Sir HENRY GREY, Bart. and MATTHEW RIDLEY, Esq. To introduce the names of all the benefactors to this useful establishment would far exceed the limits prescribed to this sketch : but, in grateful testimony of the benevolence of the original contributors to the building, a list of their names and donations is subjoined.

On the 21st of March, 1751, it was resolved to carry the charity into immediate effect ; and, in the mean time, a temporary house, capable of holding 23 beds, was hired ; and application was made to the corporation for a piece of ground on the Forth Banks, on which the Infirmary now stands.

On the 5th of September the first stone of the building was laid by the Right Rev. Dr Joseph Butler, Lord Bishop of Durham ; and on the 8th of October, 1752, the edifice being completely fitted up, was opened for the reception of patients.

The Infirmary stands in an open, dry, elevated situation, at a short distance from the town, and from the river Tyne. The out-grounds are convenient, and command a pleasing prospect of the adjoining country. The building is of stone, and presents a plain, but elegant, front to

\* Mr Joseph Airey, Mr George and Mr Ralph Headlam, and Mr Richard Burdus, were also members of this society, and the earliest benefactors to the Infirmary.

the South ; from the eastern extremity there runs northward a spacious wing fronting the East. The principal, or south front, contains four stories, the basement, the ground floor, the chamber, and the attic. The wing is two stories high, with an attic ward at its northern extremity. The ground floor is 13 feet, the chamber 12, and the attic story 9 feet high. The offices are placed behind the front and the wing, with which they nearly form a quadrangle, inclosing a square paved yard ; but the offices being low, the Infirmary, from without, is capable of a complete ventilation.

With respect to interior arrangements, it has hitherto had all the faults of the older hospitals. Some of the wards are too large, and all of them too much crowded :— The galleries, in the wing, which ought to have acted as ventilators to the house, being closed up at one end, the ventilation is completely obstructed ; while an ill-contrived necessity placed in each, contaminates the air. One room only is set apart for the reception of a single patient, when affected with a dangerous disease ; and it is allotted for those who have undergone the operation of lithotomy. All the bedsteads in the house, are made of wood, and have flock-matresses.

*Seçt. 2. Plan for the internal Improvement and Extension of the Infirmary.*

FROM this account of the interior arrangements of the Infirmary, it will appear, that it has hitherto been by no means so well calculated as might have been wished, for giving relief in those diseases in which quiet, rest, and pure air, are essential to recovery. In large wards, where mutual misery and disturbance continually prevail, the diseases of patients are often in danger of being rather aggravated, than remedied or relieved.

A question then naturally occurs, “ Are these evils necessarily and inseparably attached to Infirmarys? Or do they spring from faults which are

“capable of being rectified?” With a view to attract the attention and known humanity of the supporters of this institution to the consideration of a question so important, a printed paper, in the form of a letter, was transmitted by Dr Clark to every governor, on the 11th of June, 1801, containing the “result of an enquiry into  
 “the state of various Infirmaries; a comparative view  
 “of the success of the practice in the improved, and in  
 “the older hospitals; and a proposal for the INTERNAL  
 “IMPROVEMENT and EXTENSION of the Infirmary at  
 “Newcastle.”

In consequence of the remarks contained in this paper, the following governors, together with the physicians and surgeons of the charity, were, at a special court, held on Thursday, June 25, (Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. in the chair) appointed a committee, “for the  
 “purpose of considering the expediency of the proposed  
 “internal improvement of the Infirmary, procuring  
 “plans of the proposed extension of the building, and  
 “estimates of the expences attending the same, and  
 “causing a report of their proceedings, and opinion  
 “thereon, to be printed and circulated among the  
 “governors, previous to the anniversary meeting in  
 “August,” viz.

Thos. Bigge, Esq.	James Losh, Esq.
Nath. Clayton, Esq.	Cha. Ogle, Esq.
Thos. Gibson, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Proffer.
Thos. E. Headlam, Esq.	R. H. Williamson, Esq.
Anth. Hopper, Esq.	Nich. Walton, Esq.
William Lloyd, Esq.	Rev. Jona. Walton.

On the 21st of July, the above committee, having previously with great attention examined the internal state of the Infirmary, circulated among the governors a most IMPORTANT REPORT on the defects of the Infirmary, and the most effectual means of remedying them.

“The principal cause of the contamination of the  
 “air in the whole house,” the committee observe,

“ arises from the long ward on the ground floor of the  
 “ wing (containing twenty beds) and that immediately  
 “ adjoining (containing seven beds), which from their  
 “ situation will not admit of being converted into well-  
 “ aired lodging rooms.” They propose “ to convert  
 “ these into physicians’ and surgeons’ consulting rooms,  
 “ a waiting-hall for the patients, and a dispensary, (all  
 “ of which necessary accommodations are at present very  
 “ imperfect) and to remove an extremely offensive  
 “ necessary in the passage.” The committee consider  
 the long ward on “ the second floor of the wing (con-  
 “ taining twenty-three beds) capable of complete ven-  
 “ tilation, by substituting a water-closet for the neces-  
 “ sary, opening the gallery at each end, and dividing  
 “ the ward into three apartments, containing six beds  
 “ each. The adjoining ward on the same floor of the  
 “ wing, they would convert into a dining-room for the  
 “ female-patients; and that immediately above it, into  
 “ a comfortable apartment for three patients.”

The wards in the front appeared also “ too much  
 “ crowded, and in summer to suffer much from the heat  
 “ of the sun.” The committee propose, “ that instead  
 “ of eleven, these wards shall contain only seven beds  
 “ each, and that every window have strong Venetian  
 “ blinds on the outside. Also that two small rooms,  
 “ now differently occupied, be converted into wards,  
 “ each to contain two beds.”

“ To obtain a succession of pure, fresh air,” they re-  
 commend, “ that every window have a portion of each  
 “ pane in the top of the upper sash cut away, and a  
 “ frame of glass placed on a cross bar, and moveable on  
 “ it by hinges, so as to make a greater or less angle  
 “ with the window, and consequently to admit more or  
 “ less air at pleasure, rising towards the ceiling.\* Also

\* Still more effectually to diffuse the air equally, it is proposed  
 to convey it from without, by a wooden tube, placed under the  
 floor, and opening into the middle of each room, with a valve to  
 shut at pleasure; and to carry off the vitiated air, by means of an  
 aperture and valve in the ceiling, immediately above the opening

“ that apertures be made through the walls into the  
 “ gallery, opposite to the windows in each ward ; hav-  
 “ ing doors turning on swivels, which may, if necessary,  
 “ be locked, to prevent the patients from shutting  
 “ them.”

“ As bedsteads constructed of wood are prolific  
 “ sources for the propagation of vermin, and as com-  
 “ plete cleanliness cannot be effected in Infirmeries  
 “ where such furniture is used,” the committee also pro-  
 pose to have “ all the bedsteads made of hammered iron,  
 “ with joints, to turn up in the day time, and to stand  
 “ with their heads against the wall. Some of the iron  
 “ bedsteads, in every ward, to have a screw to raise  
 “ or lower the back, for altering the position of patients  
 “ when in a weak state.”

Having pointed out these improvements, the commit-  
 tee declare it to be their “ decided opinion, that the  
 “ air can never be kept pure, if more than fifty pa-  
 “ tients are admitted into the old building. Accom-  
 “ modations will therefore be wanting for thirty-four  
 “ in-patients, according to the present establishment, as  
 “ well as separate rooms for patients under dangerous  
 “ diseases, and after operations of magnitude, when per-  
 “ fect *quiet* and pure *air* are so essential to recovery.”  
 To embrace these important objects, and to place this  
 charity on a footing with the most approved Infirmeries,  
 the committee propose “ an extension of the building.”

In planning this extension it was the leading object to  
 effect complete ventilation both in the new and in the  
 old house. For this reason the quadrangular form has  
 been avoided, and the new building, instead of being  
 added as a wing correspondent to the other, is to com-

in the floor below, communicating with a similar tube, which  
 terminates in a brick funnel, running parallel with the chimney,  
 to the top of the building. In calm weather, or when the at-  
 mosphere in any of the wards becomes tainted by particular dis-  
 eases of the patients, it is proposed to fix a stove grate in every  
 funnel in the garret, to accelerate the motion of the air, and carry  
 off contagious vapours.

mence immediately where the front galleries of the present building terminate towards the West. Each story is to consist of a single row of wards, and a gallery,\* which will have a southern aspect, and will communicate with those of the old house; by which means a thorough ventilation of both buildings will be secured; while the new wards will not only enjoy the benefit of every contrivance for ventilation which has already been mentioned, but, having a northern aspect, will be protected from the inconvenience of the heat in summer, experienced in the old house. Still more effectually to secure a supply of fresh, pure air, ventilating cross galleries, with a fire place in each, are proposed to be constructed in the second and third stories, between the new and the old building. These are also to serve the purpose of dining rooms for the male-patients, and such patients as are able to sit up are to remain in them some hours daily, during which time their bedding is to be carried into the open air, and the wards exposed to ventilation.

The committee having paid so much attention to the obtaining supplies of pure, fresh air, and also to its equal distribution, have further recommended that a useful invention of Mr Moser's should be introduced in the construction of the new building, by which atmospheric air, passing through a square opening made in the wall on a level with the floor in the basement story, is heated by a sand-bath, and is conveyed, by earthen tubes placed perpendicularly, into the galleries, and thence into the wards.

Each ward, containing six bedsteads, will have two windows in front, and also two sashed windows in the back wall, in a direct line with those in the front and in the gallery. The wards with two beds will have each a window in front, and also in the back wall, in the same direction. By this means the most complete thorough

\* The new building will be 125 feet long, and the gallery 6 feet 6 inches broad; in which the patients will be allowed to walk when the weather is wet.

ventilation may be obtained at all times. The basement story, 11 feet high, will contain hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths, a laundry, and other necessary offices. The second and third stories, 14 feet high, will contain four wards, each 25 by 24, capable of holding six beds each; and the fourth story, five rooms, each 25 by 12, in which are to be lodged only one patient, and a convalescent or a nurse. These rooms are to be allotted to patients in dangerous complaints, or after operations of magnitude, and are therefore properly placed on the same floor with the operation-room.

To the west end of the new building it is proposed to annex two wards with six bedsteads each, and two wards with two bedsteads each, together with a kitchen, wash-house, and water-closet, for infectious fevers of accidental occurrence. There will be a door at the end of the gallery, communicating with the staircase belonging to these wards, for the convenience of removing patients from the Infirmary, but which, afterwards, will be kept shut, to prevent the contagion from spreading.

Every floor in the new house will have a nurse's room, scullery, and water-closet, conveniently situated, and abundantly supplied with water from a large leaden cistern, placed on the top of the new building, where it joins the old Infirmary. From this cistern the wards in the new building, and water-closets and wards in the old house are also to be supplied: by which means cleanliness will be more readily and expeditiously effected.

The committee presented the report, of which the above is an abridged account, to a special court held on the 4th of August, 1801, (Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. in the chair;) when, after mature deliberation, and examination of the plans and elevation of the proposed new building, the following motions, among several others, were made by Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. and unanimously agreed to:—

“ 1. That this court, being of opinion that the Infir-

“ mary in its present state, is but ill calculated to answer  
 “ the benevolent purposes of such an institution, do ap-  
 “ prove of the report of the committee, dated 21st July.

“ 2. That a subscription be entered into for the pur-  
 “ pose of carrying into execution the plan proposed by  
 “ the said committee, for the improvement and extension  
 “ of the Infirmary.”

The following gentlemen, in addition to the former committee, viz. Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. C. J. Brandling, Esq. M. P. The Hon. C. Grey, M. P. T. R. Beaumont, Esq. M. P. Sir R. Milbanke, Bart. M. P. Rowland Burdon, Esq. M. P. The Mayor of Newcastle, Samuel Lawton, Esq. and the Rev. Fred. Ekins, were appointed a committee for improvement, with full powers to carry into effect the objects contained in the report.

The subscription was opened by a draft for 500l. inclosed in a letter to Mr Ingham, from the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, in which his Grace expresses, in the most polite terms, “ his high opinion of the utility of the In-  
 “ firmary, and his wish that the proposed improvements  
 “ might be carried into effect.” The sums subscribed at this court exceeded 1600l.

On the 23d of September the foundation stone of the new building was laid by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. P. as representative, upon this occasion, of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The subscription at this time amounted to L.2817. 3s. od. and it is a pleasing circumstance to remark, that the representatives of the most distinguished families, connected with the interests of the three counties of Newcastle, Durham, and Northumberland, have, with the utmost liberality, humanely contributed to carry into perfection this benevolent institution, established by their ancestors.



*SECT. 3. New Code of Statutes and Rules for  
the Government of the Infirmary.*

IT was natural, in tracing the history of the Infirmary, to have our attention first directed to the improvements in the buildings, and accommodations for the patients; but an essential service has also been this year rendered to it by the judicious labour which has been bestowed on the revision of the statutes and rules for the government of this useful institution.

The last edition of the statutes\* having been many years out of print, a committee, consisting of the following governors:

The Rev. Dr Proffer,	Wm. Lloyd, Esq.
Nich. Walton, Esq.	John Davidson, Esq.
Rev. Jona. Walton,	R. H. Williamson, Esq.
Rev. John Fawcett,	N. Clayton, Esq.
Thos. Gibson, Esq.	and the

Physicians and Surgeons of the Infirmary, was appointed on the 6th of November, 1800, to frame such a Code for the future government of the Infirmary, as should appear to them necessary or expedient from change of circumstances in the charity, or from hospital arrangements being better understood.

In framing this code, the committee have availed themselves of the rules of several improved charities of a similar nature, and also of the works of Doctors Percival, Aikin, and Rollo, and of the committee of the royal society of medicine at Paris. † It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that their labours will tend very materially to promote the interests of the charity.

On an attentive perusal of the new code it is presumed,

\* The statutes were first published in 1751, and reprinted in 1752.

† Nouveau plan de constitution pour la medicine en France.

that it will be found to contain every necessary rule for effecting cleanliness and ventilation through the whole of the house; for securing decency, order, and personal cleanliness among the patients; for rendering their situation more comfortable, and insuring their more speedy recovery, by the separation of diseases; and, finally, for promoting the improvement of medical and surgical knowledge, in which the objects of this charity, and the public at large are so materially interested.

But in order that the Infirmary may produce all the benefits which may be expected to result from these essential improvements in its buildings and accommodations, it is absolutely necessary that all the statutes and rules of the new code be carried into effectual execution. There must be a regular system of management. And this must depend upon the personal attention of the governors to the general interests of the charity. This will be found necessary, not only to check every irregularity in the patients, and to animate the exertions of every department; but also to prevent the funds from being improvidently wasted. Individuals, nay all the stated officers of the house, may perform their respective duties, yet as a whole the charity will not produce its full effects, without a respectable attendance at the quarterly courts, a proper attention of the weekly visitors, and the constant exertions of a vigilant and active committee.

*SECT. 4. The Necessity and Importance of the principal Improvements of the Infirmary illustrated.\**

ALTHOUGH the governors, who have examined into the state of the Infirmary, as hitherto *construed* and *regulated*, are completely convinced of the necessity of the improvements which are to be adopted, and the advantages which will result from them, yet it is judged proper, by way of illustration, to offer a few remarks under the following distinct heads, in order that the contributors at large may estimate the importance and utility of the arrangements which are to be observed in the future conduct of the charity.

*I. Accommodation for In-patients.*

The disposition of lodging rooms into long wards is the principal cause of bad air in hospitals, and of the want of success in treating the sick. I am persuaded, says a benevolent author, already quoted, † “ that every  
 “ precaution and contrivance to sweeten the air will be  
 “ only palliative, whilst the great sources of contagion,  
 “ large crowded wards remain in use.” “ It is true the  
 “ first appearance of a large ward strikes us with the  
 “ idea of somewhat very spacious and airy; but if we  
 “ conceive for a moment, in imagination, that it was  
 “ partitioned into as many separate divisions as there are  
 “ patients, we shall be sensible how narrow a space is  
 “ allotted to each. Various other circumstances, such  
 “ as the mutual disturbance and terror arising among the  
 “ sick from the shocking view of each others sufferings,  
 “ their agonies, raving and dying groans, all plead

\* This section comprehends all the modern Infirmary arrangements; and as the governors who attend the QUARTERLY COURTS, and compose the HOUSE-COMMITTEE, are the efficient *managers* of the charity, it is of the greatest importance that they should be well acquainted with these.

† Dr. Aikin, in his thoughts on hospitals.

“ strongly with humanity against these dismal lodging  
“ places.”

By dividing the long wards in the old house, in the manner which has been proposed, and constructing all those in the new building of a moderate size, the following important advantages will be obtained. The physicians and surgeons will have accommodations for admitting the in-patients, and for prescribing for their out-patients.\* The wards will be more easily cleaned, ventilated, and supplied with air of regulated temperature; and, what is of the greatest importance, they will admit of the separation of patients, and of their arrangement according to disease.

## 2. *Reduction of the Number of Patients in the Wards.*

The late Sir John Pringle, who passed a great part of his life in military hospitals, lays it down as a rule, “ to admit so few patients into each ward, that a person unacquainted with the danger of bad air might imagine there was room to take in a double or treble number.” This rule has been as nearly as possible adopted, and will be carried into execution when the wards in the old house are altered, and those in the new building constructed.

Crowding too many sick persons into one ward is always attended with the most dangerous consequences. This might easily be demonstrated from the works of various medical writers of great authority; but the following fact adduced on the authority of Mr Stokoe, an ingenious surgeon, at Hexham, who served in the navy during the American, and part of the present war, places this important subject in the most striking point of view. “ When our forces were withdrawn from Toulon, the sick there were removed from the hospital to Porto-

\* See page 7.

“ Ferrajo, in the island of Elba ; and I was appointed by  
 “ the commander in chief to superintend all that were  
 “ landed.

“ For want of room the sick were all lodged together ;  
 “ and not being able to procure bedsteads nor cradles,  
 “ they were put into separate hammocks, fixed in one  
 “ single row, in the middle of a large ward. An empty  
 “ space, of one yard at least, was left all round the  
 “ ward ; and the hammocks were placed so far asunder,  
 “ as to allow the attendants to pass readily betwixt each.  
 “ The sick, when received into this hospital, had no  
 “ symptoms of sea-scurvy. They were, however, allowed  
 “ animal broths, with plenty of fresh vegetables, and,  
 “ each man, two lemons daily. In less than a fortnight  
 “ the fores of the patients assumed a worse appearance,  
 “ and the stumps of those who had undergone amputa-  
 “ tion and digested well, now became flaccid and gan-  
 “ grenous, and discharged copiously a dark coloured of-  
 “ fensive matter : excessive diarrhoea, and cold sweats suc-  
 “ ceeded, which, in a few days, terminated the existence  
 “ of the patients, if they were not speedily removed from  
 “ the contaminated air of this hospital. I also observed  
 “ if a patient with the slightest sore lay next a patient  
 “ in a worse disease, and more especially if he lay be-  
 “ twixt two such patients, his sore very rapidly degener-  
 “ rated. Even the slightest scratches in the nurses be-  
 “ came formidable sores.

“ In this dilemma I caused one half of the sick to be  
 “ carried on board a ship ; and in the course of five or  
 “ six days their sores, as well as the sores of those who  
 “ remained in the hospital, assumed a more favourable  
 “ aspect, and their health most obviously improved. In  
 “ the course of fourteen days more the sick on board  
 “ ship were, from some cause or other, sent back to the  
 “ hospital.\* All the patients, in consequence of

\* This temporary hospital was situated at a short distance from the town. It had formerly been a warehouse, and consisted of two tolerably lofty stories. The lower story which rose some steps from the ground, lodged Mr Stokoe's patients. The upper story was occupied by other patients not under his care.

“ being crowded together, became worse in a few days,  
 “ and their diseases could only be removed by sending  
 “ one half of the patients back to the ship.”

In an Infirmary in a neighbouring kingdom the same cause is attended with equally baneful effects. “ Our surgical patients,” says Mr J. Bell, “ are exposed  
 “ to infections from the medical wards, and especially  
 “ to a disease, the hospital fore, which seizes all those  
 “ who have even the smallest incisions practised upon  
 “ them: it infects all the ulcers, changes the slightest  
 “ sores into gangrenes, and this disease, which is fre-  
 “ quent in exact proportion to the size of an hospital,  
 “ is so peculiar, that it is named the HOSPITAL GAN-  
 “ GRENE. It is like a plague; it rages twice a year in  
 “ such a degree, that even the nurses are infected: the  
 “ slightest scratch in their fingers turns out a most for-  
 “ midable fore; and, at certain seasons, no operations  
 “ can be safely performed.”

In all Hospitals and Infirmaries which do not enjoy accommodations for the separation of patients, the same causes, tho' acting in a less degree, are attended with alarming consequences. “ I am intimately acquainted with  
 “ a country Infirmary,” Dr Aikin observes, “ remarkable  
 “ for its neatness and excellence of construction, and I  
 “ have even there very frequently seen a slow, depressing  
 “ fever, the offspring of putridity, creep over the pa-  
 “ tients' other complaints, become the principal disorder,  
 “ and resist every remedy that could be thought of, till  
 “ dismissal from the house produced a spontaneous cure.” Such a consideration alone points out the necessity and humanity of appropriating a DISTINCT BUILDING for the reception of infectious fevers, as has been agreed to by the governors of this charity.

### 3. *Regulated Ventilation.*

Supplies of fresh air are essentially necessary in every ward, yet it should be admitted in such a manner, that the patients' fears may not be alarmed, nor any symptom of

their disease aggravated by its falling upon them in currents. Its temperature must also be regarded in the cure of diseases. In the summer no artificial means will, in general, be necessary to render the air warm in an hospital, and in this season it may be admitted freely. But during the winter, when the thermometer is under 45, the ventilation should be guarded. Dr Rollo, who has paid great attention to this important subject, observes, " That the temperature of a ward should never be under  
 " 45, nor exceed 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermome-  
 " ter; and that there are no diseases in a military hospi-  
 " tal, except some states of fever, in which a lower tem-  
 " perature than 45 will not be prejudicial or uncom-  
 " fortable. Patients under pectoral complaints, and  
 " also under a mercurial process, require a temperature  
 " rather above than below 50. The great object in  
 " these cases, therefore, is to regulate the ventilation so  
 " that the temperature shall not be diminished, when  
 " the external air is below 45 degrees."

By the adoption of the mode of ventilation already mentioned, and of Mr Moser's method of supplying the galleries with heated atmospheric air, a free circulation of air, and a preservation of it at a temperature suitable to the state of the diseases of the patients, will be readily obtained, which cannot fail in certain cases to expedite recovery.

#### 4. *Cleanliness.*

In the new code of rules the utmost attention has been paid to effect cleanliness, in the persons of the patients, in their bed clothes, and in their wards: but, as an extension of the building was not then agreed to, one essential point was omitted. It is now proposed to construct an oven and fumigating room; and that the clothes of such patients as are discovered to have vermin, or the itch, shall be baked in the oven, and afterwards fumigated.\* It will be necessary to provide for such pa-

\* Baking and fumigating the clothes of persons labouring under

tients an hospital dress. From the want of such precautions, the patients in the old house have often suffered feverely.

5. *The Separation of Patients, and their Division and Arrangement according to Disease.*

This is the most important of all the modern improvements; but owing to want of accommodations, it has not been adopted in its full extent, unless in the royal hospital at Woolwich; which is certainly one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the kingdom.

In the Newcastle Infirmary the only division of patients is into male and female, who are of course lodged in separate wards. But when the new building is finished, and the old house altered and improved, the *medical* also are to be separated from the *surgical* patients; and in these two divisions, they are likewise to be arranged according to *similarity* of disease and wants. For example, there are wards to be appropriated for *inflammation and abscess*; for *sores and ulcers*; for *casualties*; for *inflammatory fevers*; for *pectoral complaints*; for *patients under a mercurial process*, (necessary in various obstinate distempers); and for *miscellaneous complaints* requiring similarity of treatment.

The Infirmary, when extended and improved, will still be possessed of further advantages; for in all the above divisions of diseases, when a patient's case requires perfect quiet, when he is apt to disturb others, or is afflicted with noisome symptoms, he will be placed in a separate room, with a convalescent, or a nurse.

Although it is deemed unnecessary to enter into a detail of all the reasons for the above divisions, yet it may not be improper to offer a few remarks, with the view of

infectious diseases, effectually destroys contagion. These necessary processes will therefore be employed when accidental contagion occurs. The materials for fumigation consist of two parts of pulverized sulphur, and one of nitre.



convincing every benevolent supporter of this institution, that the safety, and the lives of the patients, materially depend upon the accommodations which are now executing.

Violent contusions, malignant ulcers, compound fractures, and mortification or gangrene, not only corrupt the air, but are, with great difficulty, nay often cannot be cured in a vitiated atmosphere. In large crowded wards, where patients, labouring under such diseases, are intermingled with others, a contagious fever, called the hospital fever, has often been generated, which has spread through the whole house. It, however, much more frequently happens, that instead of this contagion being generated, the air becomes only contaminated to a certain degree, so as, generally, to destroy the patients, who labour under the above complaints, and to retard, or entirely prevent the recovery of those under other diseases, who are lodged with them. Even the wounds made by surgeons, in their necessary operations, very often terminate unfortunately, where the patients are crowded and promiscuously lodged. From this cause, in the hospitals in the metropolis, and all those constructed on a similar plan, the mortality in consequence of compound fractures, and after important operations, is great to an alarming degree; whilst, in infirmaries with proper accommodations, the mortality, after such accidents and operations, is inconsiderable.\*

\* In the royal artillery hospital at Woolwich, in simple and compound fractures only *one* in *twenty-five* dies; and in amputation *one* in *eleven*. In the Northampton new infirmary, the proportion of deaths, after compound fractures and amputation, is only *one* in *twenty*. In the Glasgow infirmary, the deaths from fractures, are *one* in *twenty*; and from amputation, *one* in *twelve*.—Such success will astonish every practitioner in the older hospitals: but the comparative success is not in these *accidents* and *operations* greater than in *diseases in general*: for in the new infirmary at Northampton, only *one* in *thirty-one* dies; whereas in the old hospital *one* in *nineteen*, *communibus annis*, died.

6. *Diseases which are proper for Reception into an Infirmary, and those which ought not to be received into it.*

THE express design of an Infirmary is to afford relief to the indigent sick, who cannot be treated with success at their own houses. It is, therefore, peculiarly calculated for the reception of patients under violent accidents, and diseases requiring the aid of surgery. The *medical* cases which are most proper to be received, are those which are intricate or dangerous in their nature, which require particular attention, which are capable of speedy relief, and which are not apt to be aggravated by confinement in the air of an hospital.\* Under these heads are comprehended a more numerous list of diseases than the Infirmary is capable of receiving. If, therefore, improper objects be received, the funds of the charity will be injudiciously wasted, and those patients excluded, for want of room, whose diseases can only be treated with advantage in the house. To obviate so great an evil, the physicians and surgeons, by the new code of rules, are to be the sole judges, when a proper object is admitted, whether he shall be made an *in* or *out*-patient: and that patients whose cases can only be treated with effect in the house may more readily find admission, no patient is to remain in the Infirmary, when he can be treated with equal advantage out of it. For the same reason *monthly consultations* are to be held on the cases of patients, after they have been two months in the house; and they are to be immediately dismissed, or made out patients, unless it be certified by the physicians and surgeons, that they are likely to receive material benefit from a longer stay.

Having made these general remarks, it may now be proper to specify the diseases which ought not to be admitted into the Infirmary, and are therefore excluded by the rules:—

\* See code of statutes, &c. page 27, rule 107.

“ No woman big with child; no children under seven years of age, (except when an important surgical operation is required); no person afflicted with insanity, labouring under the measles, small-pox, or infectious fevers; \* afflicted with cancer not admitting of extirpation, or labouring under scrophula of a high taint, (unless when some important operation is required); no person in the last stage of consumption, hectic fever, or of dropsy; no person afflicted with palsy proceeding from a worn out constitution, or from decay of old age; and no person judged to be incurable, and in a dying state, can be admitted as in-patients on any account.” †

The propriety and necessity of excluding patients labouring under the diseases just mentioned, are too obvious to require any comment. But no state of scrophula was refused admission by the old rules; and as the Infirmary has suffered much from this cause, it will be proper here to enter into some explanation, which shall be done in the words of the judicious and experienced Dr Aikin:—

“ No disease fills our hospitals, especially in some parts of the kingdom, with so many surgical cases as scrophula, and none is in general so improper for admission. When this virus has once infected the constitution, it is continually shewing itself in numberless different appearances, from the slightest glandular tumour to the most inveterate pulmonary consumption, and white swelling of the joints.

“ Nothing can be more deplorable than the condition of the poor sufferer under this disease in its worst state.

\* From these indispensable restrictions, the most frequent and fatal diseases can receive no relief at the Infirmary; which circumstance gave origin to the *Dispensary*, an *auxiliary* charity, which is chiefly supported by the governors of the Infirmary.

† The recommenders are requested, in doubtful cases, to obtain information from medical men in their neighbourhood, whether the disease be admissible, according to the rules, before granting letters of recommendation, by which means the fatigue and expence of an unnecessary journey to the Infirmary may be prevented.

“ I have seen numbers of these miserable creatures, covered with ulcers, disabled in their limbs, and emaciated by suppurations and pulmonary obstructions, applying for admittance into an hospital, and received merely from the forcible commiseration which their wretchedness excited. The consequence was always uniformly the same. Pent up amidst the morbid effluvia from their own bodies, and those of other patients in the same condition, their cough and hectic increased, and the discharge from the ulcers became more abundant; and they either sunk under their complaints in the hospital, or obtained a short reprieve by returning home to the country air.”

But when this disease is not so far advanced, poor persons may receive great benefit as out-patients, especially when they apply early in life; for by proper medicines, assisted by bathing in the sea, the scrophulous habit may very often be corrected, and the disease entirely disappears in a second generation. This consideration alone would make it the interest of the overseers of the poor, to allow the indigent in their district, afflicted with this distemper, some pecuniary assistance, to enable them to bathe for some weeks, annually, in the sea; for no other complaint in this country forces so many to seek for parochial relief, and none leaves so many orphans to the care of a parish.

Before quitting this article, of the admissibility of particular diseases, it will be proper to take notice of a certain distemper, which originates in vicious indulgence, and which was, in every instance, excluded under the old rules, but which, in certain cases, is to be admitted into the Infirmary in future. To obviate all possibility of misconception, it will be necessary to enter into some explanation upon this point:—

1. Married women, of good character and strict morals, too often receive this disease from their husbands; and children also are often afflicted with it, without the possibility of a crime. Such patients, often ignorant of their cases, frequently come with recommendations, and with

the disease, too, so far advanced as not to admit of delay, or of a cure, without confinement, and a strict course of medicine. No physician, no surgeon, no weekly committee, feeling for human misery, while there is no other asylum for such sufferers, can refuse them relief. Such patients, therefore, from the imperious dictates of humanity, have always gained admission, though false names have been frequently affixed to their distemper, to prevent enquiry into the violation of a rule, that never ought to have belonged to a charity, which in all other ailments extends its benevolence to the wretched, whether innocent or guilty.

2. Patients admitted in accidents, and complaints requiring the aid of surgery, as well as patients labouring under medical diseases, which can only be treated with advantage in the house, are, after their admission, also found not only to have this distemper, but that it soon takes the lead. In such cases the charity has always extended its aid, notwithstanding the rule in question.

For these reasons the committee for preparing the new code have omitted this restriction, and have lodged a discretionary power in the hands of the physicians and surgeons; who will, in future, when they admit such patients, enter the proper name of the disease; without which, accurate registers and annual returns, so essential to the interests of the charity, can never be regularly kept.

Had the committee persisted, in all cases, to reject this terrible calamity, it is conceived that they would have acted unwisely, and contrary to the dictates of humanity: more especially when the improvements, which are about to take place, will allow of a separate room to every loathsome disease. Most of the improved hospitals give relief in such cases; and it is consonant to good policy, sound reason, and humanity to do so. “ The distemper, in its  
 “ progress, contaminates the innocent as well as the  
 “ guilty, and extends its baneful influence to future ge-  
 “ nerations. Even over the most worthless objects, who  
 “ are the victims of this disease, pity sheds the generous  
 “ tear, austerly softens into compassion, and benevolence

“ expands at the united pleas of frailty, *penitence*, and  
 “ *wretchedness!*” \*

### 7. *Improvement of Medical Science.*

The art of medicine and surgery has, within the last fifty years, derived very considerable improvements from Hospitals and Infirmaries. Hence the utility of these institutions has not been solely confined to the objects which they relieve. The more effectually to attain so desirable an end, it is enacted in the *new code*, that MEDICAL JOURNALS shall be kept by the physicians, and SURGICAL JOURNALS by the surgeons; and also that each physician and surgeon, shall, once in every quarter of a year, deliver to the apothecary, an account of such difficult and rare cases, as may be judged worthy of being recorded; and also of instructive dissections and operations, that he may transcribe them into proper books; which JOURNALS and BOOKS shall be preserved as the property of the Infirmary.

With the farther view of improving the medical science, accurate MONTHLY and ANNUAL RETURNS of the several *diseases* and *operations*, are to be kept, in a tabular form, which will, at one glance, shew the success of the practice.

### 8. *Medical Library, and Anatomical Preparations.*

Great advantages having accrued to several country Infirmaries, from the institution of a library, it has been agreed to set apart a place in the Infirmary for the reception of *medical* and *surgical* books, and for depositing *anatomical preparations*. These are to be the permanent property of the charity, and to be managed by the house-committee. A moiety of the apprentice-fee is to be appropriated to the purchase of books, anatomical plates and preparations; and subscriptions, donations,

\* Dr Percival, a most amiable writer, and a decided friend of virtue.

and bequests are to be accepted. The library is to be open to the governors, the physicians, surgeons, and the pupils. At no very distant period, therefore, it may be expected, that the Infirmary will possess a valuable library, and a collection of anatomical preparations, which will prove of great advantage to the instruction of pupils, and to the physicians and surgeons, for occasional reference.

*Seçt. 4. The Finances of the Infirmary, and the Expences likely to be incurred by the Improvement and Extension of the Building.*

FROM legacies and benefactions the Infirmary now enjoys a capital of 4,600l. on bonds; of 1000l. on mortgage; of 5,500l. 3 per cent. consolidated annuities; of 1000l. India stock; and of a perpetual annuity of 4l. 10s. These produce an annual income of 469l. 10s. and the annual subscriptions received, upon an average, for the last five years, have amounted to 897l. 8s. which give, in all, an annual income of 1366l. 18s. But it is to be regretted, that, owing to the advanced price in every article of housekeeping, the expenditure, for the last two years, has exceeded the income so considerably, that 750l. has been taken from the capital to liquidate the debt.

The contract for completing the new building, and the estimate for the interior improvement of the old house, including iron bedsteads, water-closets, and other indispensable articles, will amount nearly to 4000l.

From this account it will appear, that the Infirmary will still continue an object of public and private munificence: but there can be no doubt, that, in a country of increasing population and commercial importance, where the sources of opulence are various and abundant, and the feelings of humanity always awake, an institution so remarkably calculated to preserve the lives of the inferior, but industrious orders of society, cannot fail of meeting with effectual patronage and support.

*List of the original Subscribers towards building  
the Infirmary.*

To preserve as far as possible the remembrance of the benevolence, piety, and charity, of the first institutors of the Infirmary, it may not be improper to add a list of their names, and the benefactions of ten pounds and upwards, extracted from the first edition of the Statutes and Rules, published, in December, 1751.

A list of the benefactors to the Infirmary from the opening of the subscription, February 9th, to December, 1751.

The Right Rev. Dr. Butler, Lord Bishop of Durham, 100l. for five years, and 50l. to the building		
The Right Hon. Earl of Northumberland	L.200	0
Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. - - - -	200	0
The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Gloucester	100	0
The Right Hon. Lady Windsor - - -	100	0
The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth - -	100	0
Lord Crewe's Trustees - - - - -	100	0
Mrs Tomlinson, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Tomlinson, of Whickham - - - -	100	0
Messrs. Davidsons and Milbank - - -	100	0
The Quarterly Meeting of the People called Quakers, Durham - - - - -	70	0
John Steavenson, Esq. - - - - -	52	10
Launcelot Allgood, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
Matthew Ridley, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
Matthew White, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
Dr. Rotheram, of Hexham, in part of the produce of a course of experimental philosophy by him given for the benefit of this charity - - - - -	42	0
Matthew Bell, Esq. - - - - -	31	10
Thomas Davison, Esq. - - - - -	31	10
John Davidson, Esq. - - - - -	30	0



William Ord, Esq. - - - - -	L. 21	0
Mr Thomas Crozier, of London - - -	21	0
Mrs Martha White - - - - -	21	0
B. K. a person unknown by M. Bell, Esq.	20	0
Mrs Whitfield - - - - -	20	0
Richard Wilkinson, Esq, Durham - -	20	0
Mrs Grace Ord - - - - -	15	15
The Rev. Dr. Bland - - - - -	10	10
Percival Clennell, Esq. - - - - -	10	10
Mifs Clennell - - - - -	10	10
Richard Grieve, Esq. Alnwick - - -	10	10
Mr S. Handcock - - - - -	10	10
Mrs Liddell, of Newton - - - - -	10	10
Mr Daniel Hodgson - - - - -	10	10
Sir Hugh Lawson, Bart. . - - - -	10	80
The Rev. Dr. Eden - - - - -	10	10
John Airey, Esq. - - - - -	10	10
Henry Thomas Carr, Esq. - - - - -	10	10
Christ. Fawcett, Esq. - - - - -	10	10
John Williams, Esq. - - - - -	10	10

*List of the Subscribers towards the Extension and  
Improvement of the Infirmary, on the 3d of  
October, 1801.*

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland	L. 500	0
Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. - - - - -	100	0
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. - - - - -	100	0
Lady Ridley - - - - -	100	0
Sir C. Monck, Bart. - - - - -	100	0
Sir T. H. Liddell, Bart. - - - - -	100	0
C. J. Brandling, Esq. - - - - -	100	0
William Ord, Esq. - - - - -	100	0
Matthew Bell, Esq. - - - - -	100	0
T. R. Beaumont, Esq. - - - - -	100	0
The Corporation of Newcastle - - - - -	100	0
The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham - - - - -	100	0
The Right Hon. Lord Delaval - - - - -	100	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville	100	0
The Right Hon. Earl Strathmore - - - - -	100	0
The Right Hon. Earl Cowper - - - - -	52	10
William Pearse, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
Hon. C. Grey, M. P. - - - - -	50	0
Mrs Harrison - - - - -	50	0
H. U. Reay, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
C. W. Bigge, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
William Hargrave, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
Rowland Burdon, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
M. W. Ridley, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
William Surtees, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
Sir R. Milbanke, Bart. - - - - -	50	0
John Silvertop, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
William Ruffell, Esq. - - - - -	50	0
John Graham Clarke, Esq. - - - - -	25	0
Isaac Cookson, Esq. - - - - -	25	0
John Walker, Esq. - - - - -	25	0
Charles Ogle, Esq. - - - - -	21	0
N. Walton, Esq. - - - - -	21	0
Dr Clarke - - - - -	21	0

William Ingham, Esq.	- - - - -	L. 21	0
James Scott, Esq.	- - - - -	21	0
Nathaniel Clayton, Esq.	- - - - -	21	0
Rev. John Fawcett	- - - - -	21	0
Thomas Simpson, Esq.	- - - - -	21	0
Alexander Adams, Esq.	- - - - -	21	0
Joseph Forster, Esq.	- - - - -	21	0
John T. Bigge, Esq.	- - - - -	20	0
R. H. Williamson, Esq.	- - - - -	20	0
Mr John Barras	- - - - -	10	10
Thomas Maude, Esq.	- - - - -	10	10
T. E. Headlam, Esq.	- - - - -	10	10
Rev. F. Ekins	- - - - -	10	10
Thomas Bigge, Esq.	- - - - -	10	10
H. Ibbetson, Esq.	- - - - -	10	10
George Lake, Esq.	- - - - -	10	10
Rev. Dr Proffer	- - - - -	10	10
Mrs Ibbetson	- - - - -	10	10
Anthony Hopper, Esq.	- - - - -	10	10
Mr Edward Walker	- - - - -	10	0
Samuel Lawton, Esq.	- - - - -	5	5
Mr Smith	- - - - -	5	5
James Losh, Esq.	- - - - -	5	5
W. O. W. Ogle, Esq.	- - - - -	5	5
Mr Thomas Waters	- - - - -	5	5
Mr William Lloyd	- - - - -	5	5
Rev. J. Walton	- - - - -	5	5
Job Bulman, Esq.	- - - - -	5	5
Mr F. Horn	- - - - -	5	5
Mr Caleb Angas	- - - - -	5	5
Mrs Jobling	- - - - -	5	5
Mr John Patterson	- - - - -	2	2
Mr John Airey	- - - - -	2	2
Mr H. Johnson	- - - - -	1	1

STATUTES AND RULES

For the GOVERNMENT of the

INFIRMARY,

For the Counties of

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM,

AND

NORTHUMBERLAND.

STANLEY BRIDGES

THEIR MARY

STANLEY BRIDGES

STANLEY BRIDGES

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APPENDIX

1. The first part of the Appendix contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of President of the Association since its formation in 1847.

2. The second part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Secretary of the Association since its formation in 1847.

3. The third part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Treasurer of the Association since its formation in 1847.

4. The fourth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Librarian of the Association since its formation in 1847.

5. The fifth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Association since its formation in 1847.

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7. The seventh part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Recording Secretary of the Association since its formation in 1847.

8. The eighth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Executive Secretary of the Association since its formation in 1847.

9. The ninth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Executive Secretary of the Association since its formation in 1847.

10. The tenth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Executive Secretary of the Association since its formation in 1847.

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18. The eighteenth part contains a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Executive Secretary of the Association since its formation in 1847.

# STATUTES

FOR THE

## *Government of the Infirmary.*



I. **T**HAT this SOCIETY shall be distinguished by the name and title of “THE GOVERNORS OF THE INFIRMARY FOR THE COUNTIES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.”

II. That the officers of this Infirmary shall consist of a grand visitor, six presidents, six vice-presidents, a treasurer, four physicians, four surgeons, a house-surgeon, (who shall also act as apothecary) a secretary, a chaplain, and a matron.

III. That subscribers of two guineas, or more, *per annum*, shall be governors during *their subscription*; and that benefactors of twenty pounds, or more, at one time, shall be governors *for life*.

IV. That a *general court* of the governors shall be held *four times* in every year, viz. on the first *Thursday* in *April, July, October, and January*, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the reports of the house-committee, to inspect the accounts, and to transact such other business as shall be laid before it; and that an anniversary meeting of all the contributors shall be held on the day on which the high sheriff of Northumberland shall meet his majesty's justices of assize for the northern circuit.

V. That a *special court* shall be summoned at any time, when judged necessary by the grand visitor, or any *one* of the presidents, or any *two* of the vice-presidents, or by the *house-committee*, or by any *six governors*, on delivering to the secretary a requisition for that purpose;

and notice of such special court shall be inserted in the Newcastle papers on *three* days of publication, immediately preceding the same; in which notice the particular business for which the court is called, shall be specified.

VI. That at every quarterly or special court, the grand visitor, or in his absence, one of the presidents, or in their absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall be chairman; and in the absence of them all, the majority of the governors present shall appoint a chairman; and that the chairman shall have, besides his own vote, a casting vote in all cases where the votes are equal.

VII. That there shall be a *house-committee*, consisting of *twelve ordinary*, and *thirty-six extraordinary* members. That the twelve *ordinary* members shall be chosen from the governors resident in or near Newcastle or Gateshead; six of whom shall go out at the quarterly court in *April*, 1802, and six new members be chosen in their stead: and that at every succeeding general court, in *April*, the six *ordinary* members who shall have been two years in office, shall go out, and six others be elected in their stead. That the thirty-six *extraordinary* members, (twelve for each county) shall be appointed at each quarterly court, in alphabetical rotation, from three distinct lists of the governors; that, in addition, the attending physician and surgeon shall be *officially* members of this committee; and that all governors who chuse to attend, shall have voices as members of the same.

VIII. That this committee, of which *three* shall be a *quorum*, shall meet at the Infirmary every Thursday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to admit and discharge patients, and to direct all matters, which concern the *ordinary* expences and government of the Infirmary: and that this important duty may be regularly and properly performed, as soon as the *ordinary members* of the committee are appointed, a printed letter shall be sent by the secretary to each member, notifying his appointment,

and containing instructions for conducting the usual proceedings of the committee. (*See appendix, No. 1.*)

IX. That the house-committee shall, at every weekly meeting, appoint *two* governors, resident in Newcastle or Gateshead, in rotation, from the alphabetical list, to act as *house-visitors* for the ensuing week: and that the secretary shall send to each visitor a letter acquainting him with his appointment, and the particular duty he has to perform. (*See appendix, No. 2.*)

X. That at the quarterly court in April, the treasurer shall be annually chosen out of the governors.

XI. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of physician, surgeon, treasurer, house-surgeon and apothecary, secretary, chaplain, or matron, the house-committee shall direct a special court to be summoned for filling up the same, of which notice shall be given three times in each of the Newcastle papers.

XII. That every candidate for the office of physician shall, previous to the day of election, produce to the house-committee, a certificate of his degree, or his diploma: and that every candidate for the office of house-surgeon and apothecary, shall leave with the committee, testimonials of his having studied medicine, anatomy, and surgery, and of his being acquainted with the general mode of hospital practice. (*See appendix, No. 3.*)

XIII. That the house-surgeon and apothecary, secretary, and matron, may be suspended by the act of the committee, provided, at least *eight* members be consenting thereto; but not removed, except at one of the quarterly courts, or at a court specially summoned for that purpose.

XIV. That the porter, nurses, and all common servants, shall be appointed by the committee, and may be

suspended at the discretion of the same, but not displaced, without the consent of eight, or more members.

XV. That all *contested elections* shall be determined by ballot, if demanded by *two or more* governors present; and that, on such occasions, every subscriber of *two guineas*, and every benefactor of *twenty pounds*, at one payment, shall have one vote; and every subscriber of *five guineas*, and every benefactor of *fifty pounds*, at one payment, two votes: but that no governor shall have more than two votes, nor be allowed to vote by proxy. And that no new governor who shall have paid his subscription, or benefaction, during a vacancy of any office in the Infirmary, shall be entitled to vote at the election for supplying the same.

XVI. That all questions, except elections, shall be decided by a majority of the votes present; but, on such occasions, no governor shall have more than *one vote*: and that no governor's vote shall be allowed upon any occasion, either at a court or committee, whose subscription is not paid up to the time of voting.

XVII. That at all meetings, both of courts and committees, every person in speaking, shall address himself to the chairman; who shall propose all questions: and, if any difference of opinion arise upon any question, such question shall be stated by the chairman, and determined by a majority of votes, to be ascertained by dividing, or holding up of hands, at the discretion of the chairman. And when two persons offer to speak at the same time, the chairman shall determine which of them is to proceed.

XVIII. That at every quarterly or special court, and at every committee, the proceedings of the preceding court or committee shall be read, before any business is begun: and that at every court or committee, the minutes of the proceedings, together with the names of the governors present, shall be registered by the secretary.

XIX. That no person shall be present either at a court or committee, when any case or claim respecting himself is under consideration, except when his presence is desired by the meeting.

XX. That tables of the rules relating to the patients and servants, shall be framed and hung up in each ward, and publicly read over every Sunday morning, by a person in each ward, appointed for that purpose by the matron.

XXI. That a committee of *three* governors shall be appointed at the quarterly court in April, to draw up a report of the general state of the Infirmary, which shall comprise the following particulars, viz. the number of patients admitted and discharged, a return of the cases of the in-patients, an abstract of the accounts, and a list of the subscribers, for the preceding year; which report shall be printed, and distributed to each contributor, at the anniversary meeting.

XXII. That none of the statutes of this Infirmary shall be altered or repealed, except at the quarterly court held in *October*, or at a special court to be summoned for that purpose; of which quarterly or special court, notice, specifying the proposed alteration or repeal, shall be given in all the Newcastle papers, on three days of publication immediately preceding the same, and not at such courts unless thirty governors be present.

## RULES for the GOVERNMENT

OF THE

## INFIRMARY.

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 GENERAL RULES.

1. THAT all subscribers shall pay their annual subscriptions *in advance* to the treasurer for the time being : and that all subscriptions in each year, shall be deemed to commence at the time of holding the quarterly court in *April*.

2. That all annual subscribers shall be considered as continuing their subscriptions, till they shall signify the contrary by a letter, addressed to the treasurer.

3. That a *monitory* letter shall be sent by the secretary to all those subscribers, whose subscription shall be in arrear *two months*, requesting payment of the same.—  
(See appendix, No. 4.)

4. That upon the death of any annual subscriber, a letter shall be addressed to his or her representative by the secretary, intimating that such representative may continue to recommend patients for the remainder of the year, and also requesting a continuance of the subscription.—(See appendix, No. 5.)

5. That the house-committee shall examine, on the last *Thursday* of every month, the different bills due from the Infirmary ; and that these shall be discharged by the treasurer, within one week after they have been examined, and passed by the committee.

6. That the committee shall be empowered to give public notice, that they will receive proposals, in writing, from the several butchers, bakers, and other tradesmen, who may be willing to serve the Infirmary with provisions and necessaries, specifying the rates and prices at which they will engage to furnish their respective articles for any specific time, not exceeding one year.

7. That on the last *Thursday* of every month, before the other business of the committee is begun, two of the members shall go through and inspect the different wards, the store room and shop, and every other part of the Infirmary, and enter their report of the state of the house in the minutes of the day.

8. That the physicians and surgeons, and such governors as are apothecaries, shall be requested by the committee to inspect the drugs and medicines in the Infirmary, at least once in three months; to observe at all times the conduct of the house-surgeon and apothecary, and apprentices; and to report their remarks to the committee.

9. That a poor-box shall be fixed in a convenient part of the Infirmary, to which there shall be two locks of different constructions, the key of one to be constantly lodged with the treasurer, and the other with the secretary; and that at the end of every year, the poor-box shall be opened by the committee appointed to draw up the annual report, and the money contained in it, applied to the use of the Infirmary.

10. That no person belonging to this Infirmary shall presume, on pain of expulsion, to take any fee, reward, or gratuity, directly or indirectly, (except such as is allowed by the statutes and rules of the charity, or by the house-committee,) for any service done, or to be done, on account of the Infirmary.



11. That an inventory of the household goods and furniture belonging to the infirmary, shall be taken by the secretary, and signed by the chairman of the committee, *annually*, at the last meeting of the committee preceding the general court in *April*: that this inventory shall be kept by the secretary, who shall deliver a copy of it to the matron: and that this inventory, when renewed annually, shall be compared with that of the preceding year, as well as with the account of such goods and furniture as shall have been purchased during such year.

12. That the house-surgeon and apothecary, matron, and all the nurses and servants, shall be free from the burthen of children, and the care of a family.

*Admission, Discharge, and Arrangement of  
In-Patients.*

13. THAT persons meeting with sudden accidents, or labouring under diseases requiring the immediate help of surgery, shall be admitted, without any recommendation, at *any hour* of the *day* or *night*, and that three beds shall be always kept empty for such purpose.

14. That all other patients shall make application, at the Infirmary, by a letter of recommendation, signed by a subscriber, (whose subscription is paid) on *Thursdays* only, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon; and if they appear to the receiving physician or surgeon, curable, or likely to receive considerable relief, and to the house-committee to be real objects of charity, they shall be immediately admitted as in or out-patients, as their cases may respectively require, in the opinion of the physician or surgeon; and such patients as shall be thought proper by the physicians or surgeons to be discharged, shall be discharged, by the house-committee, on *Thursdays*.

15. That no woman big with child, no children under

seven years of age, (except those on whom surgical operations are to be performed) no persons labouring under insanity, the small pox, or other infectious distemper, afflicted with cancer not admitting of operation, consumption, scrofula, or dropsy in the last stage, judged to be incurable, or in a dying condition, shall be admitted in-patients on any account.

16. That no persons shall be admitted *in-patients*, nor remain in the house, if admitted, when their cases are equally capable of relief as *out-patients*.

17. That all subscribers shall be at liberty each year to recommend proper objects in the following proportions: every subscriber of *one guinea per annum* may recommend *one in-patient*, or *two out-patients*; every subscriber of *two guineas*, *two in-patients*, or *four out-patients*; and subscribers of larger sums, in the same proportion. Benefactors who have, at one time, given ten pounds to the charity, shall have the same privileges as annual subscribers of one guinea; and so in proportion for greater benefactions.—(*For the form of a recommendatory letter see appendix, No. 6.*)

18. That any subscriber, being absent from the three counties, may, by a note under his or her hand, delivered to the house committee, appoint a person, residing in one of the said counties, to recommend proper objects to the Infirmary, in the name of such subscriber.

19. That in the absence of the right worshipful the mayor of Newcastle, any two of the aldermen may recommend patients for the corporation; that in the absence of the governor of the merchants' company, the two wardens may recommend for the said company; that in the absence of the governor of the hoastmen's company, the two stewards may recommend for the said company; and in the absence of the master of the trinity house, any two of the elder brethren may recommend patients in his stead.

20. That as soon as a patient is admitted, upon the recommendation of a subscriber, a letter shall be sent to such subscriber, notifying whether the person recommended has been received as an in or out-patient.—  
(*See appendix, No. 7.*)

21. That whenever there is want of room in the Infirmary for the admission of the whole number of patients judged proper, according to the rules of the charity, to be made in-patients, preference shall be given, in the first place, to those whose cases admit of least delay, and next, to those who live at the greatest distance from the Infirmary : and that proper objects who cannot be admitted in-patients for want of room, shall be entered in the books as such, and afterwards received into the house by the matron, on the first vacancy ; but, in the mean time, they shall be treated as out-patients ; and the recommenders shall be informed by letter from the secretary, of the cause of delaying the admission of such patients.—(*See appendix, No. 8.*)

22. That when patients are discharged, cured, they shall be strictly enjoined by the chairman of the committee, to return thanks to Almighty God, in their respective places of worship, and to the subscribers who recommended them ; to whom letters shall also be sent, acquainting them with the patient's being discharged.—(*See appendix, No. 9.*)

23. That any patient guilty of irregularity or non-attendance, shall be discharged, and, (in case the committee discharging such patient shall think proper) shall be declared incapable of being again admitted on any recommendation ; and the recommender shall be acquainted therewith.—(*See appendix, No. 10.*)

24. That all patients shall be discharged, in course, within two months after admission, unless their physician or surgeon certify to the house-committee that

there is a probability of their being cured, or receiving considerable relief.

25. That the medical and surgical patients shall be kept as much separated from each other as the circumstances of the house will permit: and that in these two divisions, patients shall be arranged in general, according to similarity of disease.

26. That in cases where quiet is absolutely necessary, where the disease becomes noisome to other patients, or is of an infectious nature, the patient shall be placed in a separate room with a nurse.

### *Rules for the Treasurer.*

27. That the treasurer shall not pay any sums of money belonging to the Infirmary, unless by an order from the house-committee.

28. That he shall report subscriptions, benefactions, legacies, and any other sums, received during the preceding quarter, and also lay a particular state of the arrears of subscriptions, before each quarterly court.

29. That at the quarterly court, held in *April*, he shall give in a distinct and full account of the capital stock of the Infirmary, and of his money transactions, relating to the charity, for the preceding year.

### *Rules for the Physicians, Surgeons, and Pupils.*

30. THAT the physicians and surgeons, one of each, shall attend in rotation every *Thursday* at eleven o'clock, to receive and examine the patients recommended by the subscribers; to certify their opinions of the several cases to the house-committee; and to take under their care such as shall be classed either as in-patients, or out-patients.

31. That two of the physicians, and two of the surgeons, shall attend every *Monday* at eleven o'clock, to visit their respective in-patients, and to prescribe for their respective out-patients; and that the other two physicians and two surgeons shall perform the same offices for their respective in and out-patients every *Wednesday*, at eleven o'clock; and that they shall leave with the house-surgeon and apothecary, a list (to be given to the committee) of such in-patients as are proper to be discharged, and also of those whose cases may allow of their being treated with equal advantage as out-patients.

32. That each physician and surgeon shall visit his respective patients at such times, and as often as he shall judge it necessary, or shall have notice of any sudden emergency from the house-surgeon and apothecary.

33. That the particular diet of the patients shall be expressly ordered by their respective physician, or surgeon.

34. That the physicians shall have the liberty of taking *pupils*, to be instructed in physic, and receiving from them a satisfactory gratuity; but that the pupils shall not be suffered to prescribe.

35. That the surgeons shall be allowed to have pupils and apprentices to attend the Infirmary, and that they shall be permitted to take money for the improving such pupils or apprentices; but that neither pupils nor apprentices shall attempt, under pain of immediate expulsion, to perform any operation, except bleeding, making a seton, or cutting an issue, nor even these operations, unless by order of one of the surgeons; and that they shall not presume to dress, or take off any dressings, unless one of the surgeons be present, or by his direction.

36. That the pupils of the physicians shall be allowed to be present at surgical operations, and at the

dressing of the patients; and that the pupils of surgeons shall be allowed to attend the physicians in taking reports, and whilst visiting the patients.

37. That each physician or surgeon, whose business or indisposition shall prevent him from attending at the Infirmary, shall engage one of his colleagues to supply his place regularly during his absence.

38. That no physician, surgeon, or apothecary, not duly elected by the governors to attend the Infirmary, shall be admitted, on any pretence, to examine the patients.

39. That in mixed cases, that is, such as are partly medical and partly surgical, the physicians and surgeons shall mutually consult together, and be assisting to each other.

40. That the surgeons shall not attempt to make any alteration in the dressings, &c. of each other's patients, but by agreement: and that no apprentice nor pupil shall presume to be in the Infirmary after dressing hours, except called in cases of necessity.

41. That the surgeons shall dress the in-patients every morning, before eleven o'clock; and no out-patients shall be dressed (unless in cases of the utmost necessity) who do not attend at the Infirmary, on the stated mornings, at the hours appointed.

42. That the two attending physicians and surgeons, on the first *Monday* of every month, and the other two attending physicians and surgeons, on the first *Wednesday* of every month, shall take a review of all their respective patients, who have remained two months and upwards in the Infirmary, and shall hold a consultation to determine on the propriety of retaining or discharging them: and to establish this review on a constant and regular plan, a book, containing a list of patients who

have been two months in the Infirmary, shall be presented on the first *Monday* and *Wednesday* of every month to the attending physicians and surgeons, who shall enter their opinions respectively, whether the patients ought to be retained, made out-patients, or be discharged: and that such reviews and consultations shall be regularly held.

43. That no important operation (except on particular emergencies) shall be performed in the Infirmary, without a previous consultation of all the physicians and surgeons belonging to the Infirmary.

44. That no persons, except the physicians, surgeons, house-surgeon and apothecary, pupils and apprentices, shall be admitted to see the operations in the Infirmary, without the permission of the operator.

45. That there shall be a medical journal provided for the physicians, and a surgical journal for the surgeons; and each physician, and surgeon, shall deliver to the house-surgeon and apothecary, once in every quarter of a year, an account of such difficult and dangerous cases, as may be judged worthy of being recorded; and also of instructive dissections and operations, that they may be transcribed into the said journals respectively; which journals shall be preserved as the property of the Infirmary, and be open only to the physicians and surgeons thereof.

*Rules for the House-Surgeon and Apothecary,  
and Apprentices.*

46. THAT the house-surgeon and apothecary shall affix two tickets to each patient's bed; one specifying the name of the patient, and the date of admission, together with the name of the physician, surgeon, or both occasionally; the other the diet, according to the prescription of the physician or surgeon; and that he shall

deliver to the matron every day, a list of such patients as are ordered to be put upon any other diet than the common diet of the house.

47. That he shall cause the names of the patients, in each ward, to be called over every morning and evening; and that he shall enter in the house-visitor's book, the names of those patients who are absent, or who have, in any respect, transgressed the rules of the Infirmary.

48. That he shall go into the wards every morning, and enquire into the state of the health of the respective patients; whether the medicines prescribed have been taken, and what effect they have had: and that he shall make a report of the same to the physicians and surgeons, at the time of their attendance.

49. That he shall make a weekly report to the house-committee, of all the accidents which have been received into the house in the course of the preceding week; and of the number of beds which are vacant in each ward; and also that he shall present the weekly list of the in-patients, who are proper to be discharged. (*See Rule 31.*)

50. That he shall present the book, containing the names and diseases of the patients who have been two months and upwards in the house, to the attending physicians, and surgeons, on the first *Monday* and *Wednesday* of every month; and to the committee on the first *Thursday* of every month.—(*See Rule 42.*)

51. That he shall not practise as a surgeon or apothecary, out of the house, nor attend any other business than that of the Infirmary.

52. That he shall take care of the shop utensils, and medicines, and see that none of them be wasted, spoiled, or embezzled; and that he shall make up and deliver



out the medicines, according to the directions of the physicians and surgeons.

53. That he shall provide drugs and chemical preparations, and other articles necessary for the shop, by the direction of the physicians and surgeons; and that he shall deliver an account of the same, with bills of expence, to the house-committee, at least once in every quarter of a year.

54. That he shall be at due pains to procure, in their season, such medical plants as are used in the practice of the Infirmary, and preserve them in a proper manner.

55. That he shall never be absent from the Infirmary, on any account, above two hours together, nor for any less time, without acquainting the matron where he is to be found; that he shall be always in the Infirmary at the time when the physicians or surgeons attend there; that he shall be at home at ten o'clock in the evening at latest, and not lie out of the house, without special leave from two members of the house-committee; that in such case, or in sickness, he shall appoint another apothecary, who shall be approved of by the physicians and surgeons, to officiate in his place; and that he shall observe all these things on pain of dismissal.

56. That every medicine which is dispensed shall have the name of the patient, and the manner of using it, affixed to the containing phial, pot, &c. and that these directions shall be continued, however frequently the medicine be repeated.

57. That he shall act as clerk to the physicians and surgeons; that he shall make out comprehensive *monthly* and *annual returns* of the several diseases of the patients, and of the operations that have been performed; and that he shall transcribe medical and surgical cases, &c. into the journals. (*See Rule 45.*)

58. That he shall give notice in writing, every *Wednesday*, to the physician and surgeon, whose turn it is to receive patients on the *Thursday*: and that when a consultation is to be held, or an operation to be performed, he shall also give previous notice thereof to the physicians and surgeons.

59. That previous to any apprentice being taken, his name shall be entered in the minute book by the house-committee at least *two* months before he be articulated, to give time for enquiry; and that he shall not be articulated till he has resided in the Infirmary for three months, when, if all parties approve, he shall be bound, at his own expence, to the house-surgeon and apothecary for the time being, (but liable to serve any other house-surgeon and apothecary that may be chosen in case of vacancy) for a term of not less than five years: that the house shall provide him with board and lodging; that the apprentice-fee shall be one hundred and twenty guineas; one half of which sum shall be paid to the house-surgeon and apothecary for the time being, by the hands of the treasurer; the other half shall be appropriated to the purchase of books for the library; (*see Rule 100.*) that the apprentice-fee shall be paid by three instalments to the treasurer, one third part thereof at binding the apprentice, another third part thereof at the end of one year after binding, and the remaining third part thereof at the end of the second year after such binding: the treasurer shall pay one moiety of each instalment to the house-surgeon and apothecary for the time being, and the other moiety of each instalment shall be appropriated to the use of the library.

*Rules for the Secretary.*

60. THAT the secretary shall be present at every court and every meeting of the house-committee, to minute down the proceedings.

61. That he shall keep the books in a methodical manner, and be always ready to produce them to the governors.

62. That he shall take, annually, an inventory of the household goods and furniture as directed in rule 11th.

63. That he shall keep a book, and enter therein, all such statutes and rules, as shall be repealed or altered, and also all such new statutes and rules, as shall be made for the better regulation of the Infirmary, in order that the governors may inspect them when occasion requires.

*Rules for the Matron, which are hung up in her Room.*

64. THAT the matron shall take care of all the household goods and furniture according to the inventory given her; and that she shall always be ready to produce an account thereof when required: that she shall carefully superintend the management of the Infirmary in every particular, in her department, and see that it be conducted with the greatest regularity and œconomy.

65. That she shall examine, weigh, and measure all the provisions and stores, which are brought into the house, to ascertain their quantity and quality, as a check upon those who furnish them; that she shall keep a daily account thereof to be given to the committee every Thursday; that she shall never suffer any provisions to be carried out of the house; that she shall keep the key of the

store rooms and deliver such a limited quantity of provisions or stores at once as shall enable her to know that it is consumed by the charity *only*; and that she shall never suffer any person to have access to the provisions or stores without being herself present, in order that none may be purloined.

66. That she shall visit the wards and smaller apartments every day, and take care that these, together with the beds, cloaths, linen, &c. be kept neat and clean: and that every in-patient have clean sheets, when admitted, and that they be changed every fourteen days, or oftener, if necessary.

67. That she shall keep a diet book agreeably to the list given her by the house-surgeon and apothecary, by which the number of patients on each kind of diet may be known, and the expenditure of provisions may appear as distinctly as possible.

68. That she shall be careful that each patient have the diet prescribed, that the cook prepare it properly, that it be served at a regular stated hour, and that none of it be wasted; and that she shall take care that no liquors nor provisions be brought into the house to the patients, from their families, nor from any person whatsoever.

69. That she shall treat the patients with good nature and civility, and never suffer any degree of insolence or neglect in the servants, towards them, to pass unnoticed.

70. That she shall not employ any patient in the work of the house, without first obtaining leave from his or her physician or surgeon.

71. That when the weather is fine, she shall order a certain number of the mattrasses, sheets, blankets, and quilts, of every bed in the wards, in rotation, to be hung over a line in the court yard, till they be well aired;

that such a quantity of the bedding in use shall be exposed in succession, as that the whole may be purified in the space of fourteen days; and that this necessary work may be done without confusion, and with expedition, the following regulations shall be observed:—1st, That the mattresses, sheets, blankets, and quilt of each bed shall have a numerical mark, corresponding with that of the bed to which they belong. 2dly, That such patients as have permission from their physician or surgeon, shall assist in carrying down and bringing back the bedding. 3dly, That the nurses shall superintend and direct this business.

72. That she shall be responsible for the conduct of the nurses and servants, and take particular care that they punctually clean the wards, as directed in rules 83 and 86; and that they pay great attention to the bedding and linen of the patients, and execute the directions contained in rule 85.

73. That, in case of neglect, or improper behaviour, in the nurses or servants, she shall enter a complaint against them in the house-visitor's book, which shall be laid before the committee.

74. That she shall take care of the keys of the house, and see that the outer-gate be always locked at nine in the evening, and not opened before seven in the morning, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and locked at ten in the evening, and not opened before six in the morning, from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

75. That she shall take care that all patients who are able, do regularly attend divine service in the chapel; and that she shall appoint a proper person in each ward publicly to read over, every Sunday morning, the rules which relate to the patients and nurses.

*Rules for the Nurses and other Servants, which are framed, and hung up in every Ward.*

76. THAT the nurses, and other servants, shall obey the house-surgeon and apothecary, and the matron, as their master and mistress; that they shall behave with civility and respect to strangers, and that they shall withdraw whenever the house-visitors enter the wards.

77. That the nurses shall punctually obey the orders of the physicians and surgeons, and behave with tenderness to all the patients; and if any patient shall not observe the rules hung up in the wards, or otherwise misbehave, the nurse shall complain immediately to the house-surgeon and apothecary, or the matron, and if the complaint be not properly attended to by them, she shall inform the house-visitors, or the house-committee.

78. That the nurses shall punctually administer the medicines prescribed by the physicians and surgeons, according to the directions given by the house-surgeon and apothecary; and that they shall be particularly attentive to carry back as soon as possible all empty phials, &c. into the shop.

79. That the nurses shall be very attentive to the state and symptoms of the patients, in order that they may be able to report them distinctly to the physicians, surgeons, or house-surgeon and apothecary; and if any threatening symptoms come on, that they shall instantly give notice to the house-surgeon and apothecary, that the physicians or surgeons under whose care the patients are, may be speedily apprized of it.

80. That the nurses shall take care to prevent the patients who are sufficiently able to sit up, from lying down in their beds with their clothes on.

81. That the nurses shall be particularly careful that none of the patients receive from their friends, or conceal about their beds, victuals or liquors of any kind; and likewise that no portion of the provisions, &c. belonging to the house, be conveyed out of the Infirmary; that upon the discovery of any patient being guilty of receiving improperly, giving, or carrying away victuals or liquors, they shall not neglect to acquaint the matron; and that they shall not admit any stranger or other visitor into the wards, without leave of the house-surgeon and apothecary, or the matron.

82. That any nurse who shall connive at patients leaving their wards, or being absent from the Infirmary, without permission from their physicians or surgeons, or the house-surgeon and apothecary, and shall not make a report to the house-surgeon and apothecary of such patients being missing, shall be discharged from the house.

83. That the nurses shall clean their respective wards and rooms with soap and warm water, or ley, twice in every week, before eight o'clock in the morning, from the first of March to the first of October; and before nine o'clock in the morning, from the first of October to the first of March; and that they shall mop their respective wards once every week, on an intermediate day, before the same hours, and keep the wards clean swept in the mean time; and that no sand shall be used on any account.

84. That the nurses shall scald the chamber-pots every morning, and scour them twice a week, and that they shall allow no chamber-pot to remain in the wards during the day, except in cases of necessity.

85. That the nurses shall pay great attention to the beds and linen of the patients, and particularly observe the following directions:—1st, That whenever a patient is discharged, the bed and mattrass shall be exposed to the open air, and where circumstances require it, the bed

shall be new stuffed, and the blankets, bed-linen, and quilts shall be washed. 2dly, That the sheets of patients remaining for a length of time in the house shall be changed once a fortnight, or oftener, if necessary; the rest of the bed-clothes once in two months; and when the patients have sores, once a month. 3dly, That the shirts of the patients shall be changed once in four days, and their nightcaps and stockings once a week, or oftener, if necessary. 4thly, That no foul linen, or bed-clothes, shall be suffered to remain in the wards, but shall be immediately taken to the wash-house, and the matron informed, that she may give orders for their being properly washed.

86. That in each ward, during the day, the nurses shall keep one window open, or more, according as the changes of the season, and the state of the weather may permit, and agreeably to the direction of the physicians, surgeons, or the house-surgeon and apothecary; and that they shall not suffer any dirt, rags, or tow to remain in the wards, nor any clothes to be hung out at the windows.

87. That when any patients die in the house, the nurses shall immediately deliver up all their effects to the matron.

N. B. *Such nurses as do not strictly obey these rules shall be discharged from the service of the house.*

*Rules for the In-Patients, which are framed and hung up in every ward.*

88. THAT the patients shall punctually observe the directions of their respective physicians, surgeons, and also the house-surgeon and apothecary, and the matron and nurses.

89. That no patients shall go out of the Infirmary without leave from their respective physicians, surgeons, or the house-surgeon and apothecary, or lie out of the house



during the night on any account, on pain of expulsion; and that no patient shall introduce or admit any visitor into the house, without leave from the house-surgeon and apothecary, and the matron, on any pretence whatever.

90. That no patients shall sit up after nine o'clock at latest in the winter, nor after ten o'clock at latest in the summer; and that all patients, who are judged able by their respective physicians or surgeons, shall rise by seven in the summer, and by eight in the winter.

91. That no men-patients shall go into the women's wards, nor women-patients into the men's wards; and that no patients shall go from their own to any other ward or apartment without leave from the house-surgeon and apothecary, or the matron.

92. That the patients shall be decent and regular in their conduct; that they shall never curse, swear, nor use any improper language, on pain of being discharged, if they do not amend after the first admonition.

93. That such of the patients as are considered able by their respective physicians, or surgeons, shall assist the nurses and other servants in nursing the other patients, washing and ironing the linen, and in doing such other business as the matron shall direct.

94. That no patient shall presume to play at cards or dice, or any other game, nor smoke or chew tobacco in the wards of the Infirmary.

95. That the patients shall every morning wash their hands and faces; and that all those who do not use the warm or cold bath, shall have their feet washed every Thursday evening.

96. That the patients shall not cut, scratch, or drive nails into the walls of the house, windows, bedsteads, or other furniture, or waste the smallest matter belonging to the charity.

97. That the patients shall not give any reward or gratuity of any kind to any nurse or other person belonging to the Infirmary.

98. That if any patient be taken ill in the night so as to need the attendance of the house-surgeon and apothecary, he shall desire any other patient, who is able, to call up one of the nurses, who shall inform the house-surgeon and apothecary, without delay.

N. B. *Such of the patients as do not exactly conform to these rules shall have the disgrace of being discharged for irregularity; and, being so discharged, shall never be admitted again by any recommendation whatever.*

### Library.

99. That the library shall consist of medical, chirurgical, and anatomical books and plates.

100. That a moiety of the apprentice-fee (*see Rule 59*) shall be appropriated to the purchase of books and anatomical preparations; and that subscriptions, donations, and bequests shall be accepted.

101. That no books shall be purchased, but such as shall be recommended to the house-committee by a majority of the physicians and surgeons of the Infirmary.

102. That the library shall be open to the governors, and to the medical and chirurgical attendants on the Infirmary, from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon.

103. That the anatomical preparations shall be deposited in proper cases, the keys of which shall be kept by the house-surgeon and apothecary.

104. That the books shall be numbered, and a catalogue taken and kept by the house-furgeon and apothecary.

105. That the books shall be lent out to the physicians and surgeons of the Infirmary only; and not to them unless they shall subscribe one guinea annually to the library.

# RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

TO BE OBSERVED BY

THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



106. THE physicians and surgeons shall minister to the sick, with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They shall study, also, in their deportment, so to unite tenderness with steadiness, and condescension with authority, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

107. The certification of the Admissibility of diseases, and the classification of proper objects, under the distinct heads of *out* and *in-patients*, are the sole province of the physicians and surgeons. This is a very interesting, but not unfrequently, a very painful task: for it often happens, that those patients who are most importunate to be received into the house, and whose cases excite the greatest compassion, are the most improper objects to be admitted into it, on account of the particular nature of their distempers. That the physicians and surgeons may perform this duty, with the utmost advantage to the patients respectively, the following *axioms*, which are the result of experience, shall be assumed for directing their judgment.

1st, *That diseases requiring, and being capable of speedy relief, are the most proper to be received into an Infirmary; because it is the intention of such an institution to relieve as great a number of patients as possible, in quick succession; and also*

*because the inbred disease of hospitals will almost inevitably creep, in some degree, upon one who continues a long time in them, but will rarely attack one whose stay is short.*

2dly, *That diseases, particularly requiring the superintendance of skilful persons, either on account of their acute and dangerous nature, or of any singularity or intricacy attending them, will, in general, receive the most important benefit from being admitted into an Infirmary.*

3dly, *That infectious diseases, such as those which, in a peculiar manner, corrupt the air; or by specific contagion, spread their baneful influence amongst other patients, should not be admitted on any account, unless where there are wards appropriated to the reception of such diseases.*

4thly, *That those diseases which require, in a peculiar degree, a fresh pure air for their cure, or are remarkably injured by any vitiation of it, are improper to be received into an Infirmary.*

5thly, *That chronic diseases which are slow in their progress, subject to frequent relapses, which afford little hope of a radical cure, and which do not require frequent attention to the effects of medicine, should not be admitted into the house, because they may be treated with advantage out of it; and also because one patient having a disease of the above description, will, with little advantage, occupy the room, which would otherwise give most essential relief to, perhaps, several patients, in rapid succession, labouring under the distempers which are most proper to be admitted into an Infirmary.*

108. Besides the discrimination of diseases, which are proper to be received into an Infirmary, it is the express duty of the physicians and surgeons not to allow the wards to be *crouded*: for upon this last circumstance, together with a persevering attention to ventilation and cleanliness, the prevention of contagion and the more speedy cure of the sick chiefly depend.

109. The feelings and emotions of the patients, under critical circumstances, require to be known and attended to, no less than the symptoms of their diseases. Thus in certain cases and constitutions, extreme timidity with respect to venesection has not only made the operation injurious, but frequently fatal. Even the prejudices of the sick ought not to be opposed with harshness; for though silenced by authority, they will operate secretly and forcibly on the mind, creating fear, anxiety, and watchfulness.

110. As misapprehension may magnify real evils, or create imaginary ones, no discussion concerning the nature of the case shall be entered into before the patients, either with the house-surgeon and apothecary, the pupils, or any medical visitor.

111. In the wards of the Infirmary, the patients shall be interrogated in a tone of voice which cannot be overheard. Secrecy also, when required by particular circumstances, shall be strictly observed; and females shall always be treated with the most scrupulous delicacy. These considerations shall be forcibly and repeatedly urged on the pupils belonging to the charity.

112. The moral and religious influence of sickness being so favourable to the best interests of man, it has been judged an important object of this charity to have an officiating chaplain. The institutions and precepts of religion, therefore, which give consolation to patients languishing under disease, shall be seriously recommended and held out to them by the physicians and surgeons, whenever seasonable opportunities occur.

113. The choice of a physician or surgeon cannot be allowed to Infirmary patients on their admission, consistently with the regular and established succession of medical attendance. Personal confidence, however, is not of less importance, towards the relief of the sick poor,

than of the rich, under similar circumstances. The physicians of this charity, therefore, shall indulge the partiality of patients, by calling into consultation the favourite practitioner. The rectitude and wisdom of this conduct will be more apparent, when it is recollected, that patients not unfrequently request their discharge, on a deceitful plea of having received relief, and soon after procure another recommendation, that they may be admitted under the physician or surgeon of their choice.

114. The strictest temperance is incumbent on the faculty, as the practice both of physic and surgery, at all times, requires the exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding: the physicians and surgeons, therefore, should never be unprepared: for, on emergencies, a steady hand, an acute eye, or an unclouded head, may be essential to the well being, and even the life of a fellow creature.

115. Although the physicians and surgeons shall pay attention to œconomy, in general, in their prescriptions, yet they shall not suffer themselves to be restrained, by parsimonious considerations, from prescribing *drugs* of a *high price*, and *wine*, &c. when required, in diseases of danger or malignity. In many cases, if drugs of inferior efficacy be employed, it will be necessary to continue them for a longer period of time, which will more than counterbalance any saving in the price. If the case, however, were otherwise, no œconomy of fatal tendency ought to be admitted into institutions founded on principles of the purest beneficence.

116. To further professional improvement, a friendly and unreserved intercourse shall subsist between the gentlemen of the faculty, with a mutual communication of whatever is extraordinary and interesting, in the course of their hospital practice: and an account of every *case*, *operation*, or *dissection*, which is rare, curious, or instructive, shall be drawn up by the physician or surgeon, under whose care it has been; and be entered in a *register* to be preserved as the property of the Infirmary.

117. Much advantage would also accrue to medical science from keeping accurate *monthly* and *annual returns* of *diseases* of Infirmaries, which ought to be published along with their annual reports. These returns should consist of *four tables*; the *first*, exhibiting the diseases of all the patients admitted to the Infirmary, during each month of the year; the *second*, the several diseases of the patients, during one year, with their events; the *third*, the number of males and females, labouring under each disease, in the several stages of life; and the *fourth*, containing a particular view of the diseases, the sex, age, &c. of those who die in the course of the year. By inspecting tables constructed on this plan, any person may, at once, ascertain the rise, progress, and decline of epidemics; the comparative degrees of mortality occasioned by different diseases; the stages of life at which mankind are liable to particular distempers; the difference of the seasons with respect to healthfulness; and other circumstances of equal importance. To the physicians and surgeons of the respective charities such tables are of the utmost importance; for without them they may long persevere in erroneous practice without detection, or even suspicion.

118. It is one of the institutions of this Infirmary, (*see rule 43*) that, before any of the greater operations are performed, all the physicians and surgeons shall be called to consultation: but, in other cases, such a numerous consultation would not only alarm the patients, but, on many accounts, would not promise to be of so much advantage as the confidential consultation of two, or at most four, of the gentlemen of the faculty, when the case is of a mixed or intricate nature. The physicians and surgeons, therefore, shall promote such consultations in lingering and difficult cases, in order that the patients, if they cannot be dismissed in perfect health, may be satisfied they have obtained all the advantages which the charity is capable of affording them. In such consultations the ordinary physician or surgeon shall call in the aid of any one of his colleagues, in whom the patient may repose most confidence.



119. In every consultation the physician or surgeon who calls in the aid of his brethren, shall, before they visit the patient, concisely and accurately state to them, the case to be considered. In consultations on medical cases, after they have examined the patient, the junior physician shall deliver his opinion first, and the others in succession, according to their seniority in the Infirmary. The same order shall be observed in surgical cases; and a majority shall be decisive in both. No decision, however, shall restrain the acting practitioner from making such variations in the treatment, as a change in the circumstances of the disorder may afterwards require. In consultations on mixed cases the junior surgeon shall deliver his opinion first, and his brethren afterwards in succession. The junior physician present shall deliver his opinion after the senior surgeon, and the other physicians in the order above prescribed.

120. During the performance of operations a decorous silence shall be observed. It may be humane and salutary, however, for one of the attending physicians or surgeons to speak occasionally to the patient, and to give him assurance, if consistent with truth, that the operation goes on well, and promises a speedy and successful termination.

*APPENDIX.*

# APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE form of a letter to be sent to the *ordinary* members of the house-committee, upon their *first* appointment, together with instructions for conducting the usual proceedings of the committee. (*See statute VIII.*)

*Infirmary, Newcastle, April 18*

SIR,

*I am directed by the general court now sitting, to acquaint you, that you have been chosen an ordinary member of the house-committee, for two years ensuing; and as the interests of the charity materially depend upon the punctual discharge of this duty, according to the instructions subjoined, your attendance at the Infirmary, every Thursday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, is earnestly requested.*

*I am, Sir, your obedient servant,*

*Secretary.*

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE USUAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE-COMMITTEE.

THE chairman, after having ordered the names of the governors present to be registered, and the minutes of the preceding committee to be read by the secretary, is to pay particular attention to the following directions:—

1st. To call for an account of the patients, who have been received for accidents, during the course of the preceding week; and of the vacant beds in the house.

2d. To call for the weekly list of such patients, as

the physicians and surgeons judge proper to be discharged; and also of those in-patients whose cases may be treated with equal advantage as out-patients; in order that the first class of patients may be dismissed, and the latter made out-patients; and strictly to enjoin the patients who are discharged, not to neglect returning thanks to Almighty God, in their respective places of worship, for the benefit they have received, and to the subscribers who recommended them.

3d. To admit such patients as on examination, by the physicians and surgeons, are judged proper to be received.

4th. On the first Thursday of every month, to call for the book containing the determination of the physicians and surgeons concerning patients who have been two months or longer in the house: that they may be discharged, if they are not likely to be cured, or to receive essential benefit.

5th. To examine all the tradesmen's bills, on the last *Thursday* of every month, and to order payment thereof; to call in, and inspect the account of drugs and medicines ordered by the house-surgeon and apothecary, on the last Thursday of every quarter; and to request the physicians, surgeons, and such apothecaries as are governors, to inspect the drugs and medicines of the shop, at least once in three months.

6th. On the last Thursday of every month, before the other business is begun, to appoint two of the members of the committee to go through and inspect the different wards, the store-room, and shop, and every other part of the house, and to make such enquiries as are recommended to be made by the house-visitors; (*See No. II. of this appendix*) and to enter, in the minutes of the day, a report of the actual state of the house.

7th, To read the entries in the house-visitors' book, and rectify such abuses as are therein mentioned.

8th. To see what former orders of the general courts, or of the house-committee, remain without having been carried into effect; also to read *rule VI.*

9th. At the last meeting of the committee preceding the general court in *April*, to read rule 11th, respecting the inventory of household goods and furniture; and in the advertisement for calling the general court in *April*, to give notice of the election of the ordinary members of the committee, according to *statute VII.*

10th. In case of vacancies in offices to read *statutes X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV.* and to publish an advertisement, agreeably to the form in this appendix, *No. III.* in all the Newcastle papers.

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No. II.

Form of a letter to be sent to the house-visitors every week, together with the method to be followed by them, in discharging the duties of their office.—(See *statute IX.*)

*Infirmary, Newcastle,* 18

SIR,

*By order of the house-committee, I am to acquaint you, that you are desired to take upon you the office of house-visitor, for the ensuing week; and as the committee are fully persuaded, that the regular and proper performance of this office, will contribute most essentially to the welfare of the charity, you are requested to visit the house, during the week, as often as possible.*

*I am, Sir, your obedient servant,*

*Secretary.*

*Mr*

*is your colleague. }*

METHOD TO BE FOLLOWED IN PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF HOUSE-VISITOR.

THE house-visitor should go through the whole house, and be attentive to its cleanliness, regularity, and œconomy. He should examine particularly if the wards be clean, and free from impure smells; the beds and bed-linen clean. He should examine the provisions, and taste the bread and beer, that he may judge of their goodness. He should order the nurses and servants out of each ward, and each patient to be by his respective bedside: and then should make all, or such of the following enquiries as he may judge necessary.

1st. Whether the apothecary or matron have any complaint to make against any patients, or servants of the house, for immorality or disorderly behaviour?

2d. Whether the patients are well treated; and whether they have been duly attended by the physicians, surgeons, house-surgeon and apothecary, matron and nurses? Having made these and any other particular enquiries which may occur, the visitor should enter his report in the house-visitors' book.

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No. III.

Forms of advertisements for supplying vacancies in offices.

*Infirmary, Newcastle,* 18

1st. *A special court of the governors will be held at the Infirmary on Thursday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for electing a\* in the room of*

*As it is essential to the prosperity of the charity, each governor, in case of competition, is requested not to engage his*

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\* If the vacancy be for a physician, the following addition is to be made to the advertisement: "Every candidate must produce a certificate of his degree, or his diploma, and leave it with the house-committee, previous to the day of election."—See Statute XII.

*vote in favor of any particular candidate, till he has made enquiries into, and considered, the comparative merits, and characters of all who offer themselves.*

*By order,*

*Secretary.*

2dly. When a house-surgeon and apothecary is wanted, the following is the form of the advertisement.

*A special court of the governors will be held at the Infirmary, on Thursday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a house-surgeon and apothecary, in the room of, &c.*

*By the statutes for the government of this charity, every candidate for this office must be free from the burthen of a family, and leave, with the house-committee, testimonials of having regularly studied medicine, anatomy, and surgery, and of being acquainted with the general mode of hospital practice. The governors, therefore, are requested, in case of competition, not to engage their votes, till they have examined the testimonials, and made enquiries into the characters and merits of all the candidates who may offer.*

*By order,*

*Secretary.*

3d. When the vacancy is for a matron, the following addition is to be made to the advertisement.

*Every candidate for this office must be healthy; not above forty years of age; free from the burthen of a family; and must leave, with the house committee, previous to the day of election, testimonials of her qualifications and character. The governors are requested, in case of competition, not to engage*

*their votes till they have examined the testimonials, and made enquiries into the comparative merits and characters of all the candidates.*

*By order,*

*Secretary.*

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No. IV.

Form of a letter to be sent to subscribers, who are in arrear. (See rule 3.)

*Infirmary, Newcastle, 180*

*By order of the house-committee, I am respectfully to acquaint you, that your annual subscription of to the Infirmary, commenced, for this year, upon of April last, and is now in arrear two months; I am therefore to request you will have the goodness to transmit the same to the treasurer and excuse the liberty of this application.*

*I am your obedient servant,*

*Secretary.*

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No. V.

Form of a letter to be sent to the representatives of a deceased annual subscriber.—(See rule 4.)

*Infirmary, Newcastle, 180*

*According to the fourth rule of this society, of which the deceased was a member, I am to request your continuance of subscription, and to inform you, that you are empowered to recommend patients, during the remainder of the year, for which subscribed.*

*I am your obedient servant,*

*Secretary.*

No. VI.

Form of a letter to recommend patients, to be addressed to the house-committee of governors of the Infirmary. —(See rule 17.)

*To the house-committee of governors of the Infirmary,  
Newcastle.*

GENTLEMEN,

*Being well satisfied that the bearer of the  
parish of in the county of is  
a proper object of the charity as to circumstances ; if upon ex-  
amination is judged to be so with regard to disease,  
I desire you will admit to be a patient of the Infirmary.*

N. B. 1st. Patients recommended by letter are admitted on Thursdays only, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon.

2d. Persons meeting with sudden accidents are admitted at any hour of the day or night, as in or out-patients, without recommendation.

3d. Patients must be sent as clean as possible, and with proper changes of linen : and chirurgical patients, when bandages and dressings are necessary, should bring along with them old linen, if they can procure it.

4th. No woman big with child ; no child under seven years of age, except when a surgical operation is required ; no persons afflicted with insanity, labouring under small-pox, measles, or infectious fevers ; afflicted with cancers not admitting of operation, or labouring under scrophula of a high taint, (unless when some important operation is required ; ) no persons in the last stage of consumption, hectic fever, or dropsy ; afflicted with palsy, proceeding from a worn-out constitution, or from the decay of old age ; judged to be incurable,



or in a dying state, can be admitted as in-patients on any account. Governors are therefore earnestly requested to obtain information, from medical men in their neighbourhood, on these points before granting letters of recommendation, by which means the fatigue and expence of an unnecessary journey may be prevented.

5th. Patients labouring under any diseases, except those which are infectious, are admitted as out-patients: and provided they are able to attend *regularly*, are supplied with advice and medicines.

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No. VII.

Form of a letter to be sent to a subscriber, notifying whether a patient recommended by \_\_\_\_\_ has been thought most proper to be received as an in or out-patient.— (See rule 20.)

*Infirmary, Newcastle,* 180

*By order of the house-committee, I am to acquaint you that \_\_\_\_\_ recommended by you, has this day been examined by \_\_\_\_\_ and is thought most proper to be admitted an \_\_\_\_\_ patient of the Infirmary.*

*I am your obedient servant,*

*Secretary.*

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No. VIII.

Form of a letter to be sent to the recommender of a patient, when he or she is judged proper to be an in-patient, but cannot be received for want of room.— (See rule 21.)

*Infirmary, Newcastle,* 180

*By order of the house-committee, I am to acquaint you that \_\_\_\_\_ recommended by you, has been examined*

by \_\_\_\_\_ and is thought proper to be an in-patient, but cannot be received into the house at present for want of room; \_\_\_\_\_ will, in the mean time, receive relief as an out-patient, and be admitted into the house as soon as there is a vacancy.

I am your obedient servant,

Secretary.

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No. IX.

Form of a letter to be sent to the recommender of an in-patient, when discharged cured.—(See Rule 22.)

Infirmery, Newcastle, 180

By order of the house-committee, I am to acquaint you, that \_\_\_\_\_ recommended by you, and admitted an in-patient, has, this day, been discharged cured.

I am, your obedient servant,

Secretary.

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No. X.

Form of a letter to be sent to a recommender when a patient is discharged for irregularity.—(See rule 23.)

Infirmery, Newcastle, 180

I am to acquaint you, that the house-committee, being fully assured, upon examination, of the irregular behaviour of \_\_\_\_\_ recommended by you, have this day discharged \_\_\_\_\_ for such irregularity.

I am your obedient servant,

Secretary.

METHOD OF PROCEEDING AT QUARTERLY AND SPECIAL COURTS, AND AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

1st. At every quarterly court, the minutes of the last quarterly court are to be read, and then the minutes of the house-committee for the preceding quarter. The court, after this, should inspect the accounts; transact such business as shall be laid before it; and appoint the *extraordinary* members of the house-committee for the following quarter.—(See Statutes IV. VI. VII. XVIII.)

2d. At the quarterly court, in *April*, the six new *ordinary* members of the house-committee, and the treasurer, are to be elected; the place of the *anniversary-meeting* of all the contributors fixed; the preacher of the annual sermon nominated; and a committee of three governors appointed to draw up the *annual report* of the state of the charity.—(See Statutes VII. X. XXI.)

3d. At every special court, the minute of the house-committee, or the requisition to the secretary, relating to the business, for which the court is called, is to be read, previous to the business being entered upon.—(See Statute V.)

4th. At every quarterly and special court, the minutes of the proceedings, and the names of the governors present are to be registered.—(See Statute XVIII.)

5th. At the anniversary meeting, the printed *annual report* of the state of the Infirmary is to be distributed.—(See Statute XXI.)

## No. XII.

FORM OF PRINTED DIRECTIONS TO BE GIVEN TO EVERY  
OUT-PATIENT OF THE INFIRMARY.

r. is your  
and you are to attend at the Infirmary every  
at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, during the continuance  
of your disorder; and you are every time to bring back  
all the medicines which you have not taken, and all  
your bottles, phials, and gallypots, well cleaned and  
washed. You are not to presume to loiter about the  
Infirmary-gate, or places adjacent, but come directly  
into the place appointed to receive you; and as soon as  
your business is dispatched, you must return home.  
When you have had notice to be discharged, you shall  
appear at the Infirmary on the *Thursday* following, at  
eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to return thanks to the  
gentlemen of the house-committee, for the benefit you  
have received from the charity. If you neglect to  
attend according to these directions, or if unable to at-  
tend, you do not send one of your family, or a friend,  
to give an account of the state of your health to your  
you will be discharged for non-attenda-  
ance, and after that you cannot be admitted, on any  
recommendation whatever.

## No. XIII.

## FORM OF LEAVING A LEGACY TO THE INFIRMARY.

All persons who shall be disposed to contribute to this  
charity by their last will and testament, are desired to do  
it *exactly* in the following words, as from the want of the

proper form the good intentions of testators have, in some instances, been totally defeated:—

*I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. or the survivors of them, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ upon trust, and to the intent, that they do pay the same to the treasurer, for the time being, of a society calling themselves,—"THE GOVERNORS OF THE INFIRMARY FOR THE COUNTIES OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND; which said sum I charge upon my personal estate, and desire that it may be applied to the charitable designs of the said society."*

TABLES

No. XIV.

## TABLES OF DIET.

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### *1<sup>st</sup>. COMMON DIET.*

#### SUNDAY.

**BREAKFAST.** From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage, or a pint of hasty pudding with milk.

**DINNER.** A pint of broth, with 8 oz. of boiled mutton, beef, or veal, and vegetables.

**SUPPER.** A pint of broth and vegetables.

#### MONDAY.

**BREAKFAST.** From a pint to a pint and a half of rice gruel or rice milk.

**DINNER.** 12 oz. of rice or bread pudding.

**SUPPER.** A pint of milk pottage, or hasty pudding with milk.

#### TUESDAY.

**BREAKFAST.** From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage, or a pint of hasty pudding with milk.

**DINNER.** A pint of broth, with 8 oz. of boiled mutton, beef, or veal, and vegetables.

**SUPPER.** A pint of broth with vegetables.

#### WEDNESDAY.

**BREAKFAST.** From a pint to a pint and half of rice gruel or rice milk.

**DINNER.** 4 oz. of boiled mutton or beef, with 8 oz. of flour pudding.

**SUPPER.** A pint of broth.

#### THURSDAY.

**BREAKFAST.** A pint of panado.

**DINNER.** 6 oz. of baked mutton or veal, with boiled potatoes or other vegetables.

**SUPPER.** A pint of water gruel or milk pottage.

#### FRIDAY.

**BREAKFAST.** From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage.

**DINNER.** 12 oz. of flour or rice pudding.

**SUPPER.** A pint of milk pottage or hasty pudding with milk.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST. From a pint to a pint and a half of milk pottage.

DINNER. 4 oz. of boiled mutton or beef, with a pint of broth.

SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage or gruel.

A pint and a half of beer daily.

For every gallon of broth, three pounds of mutton or veal, or two pounds of lean beef, to be put in above the common allowance of meat.

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2d. *REDUCED DIET.*

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of Water gruel, or milk pottage.

DINNER. A pint of broth, with 2 oz. of mutton or veal.

SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of gruel, or panado.

DINNER. A pint of rice milk, or 8 oz. of rice pudding.

SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, with sugar.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk pottage.

DINNER. A pint of broth, with roots.

SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or gruel.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk pottage, or gruel.

DINNER. 8 oz. of bread or potatoe pudding.

SUPPER. A pint of gruel, or panado.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of gruel, or panado.

DINNER. 2 oz. of mutton or veal, with 6 oz. of potatoes.

SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or water gruel.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk pottage, panado or gruel.

DINNER. 8 oz. of potatoe or bread pudding.

SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or panado.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of rice milk.

DINNER. A pint of broth, with 4 oz. of potatoes.

SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage.

A pint of beer daily.

Each patient on common and reduced diet, is allowed,  
per day, a loaf of bread, weighing 12 oz.

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3d. MILK DIET.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.

DINNER. A pint of rice milk, or hasty pudding.

SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage, or water gruel.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.

DINNER. 8 oz. of rice or bread pudding.

SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.

DINNER. A pint of rice milk.

SUPPER. A pint of boiled milk.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.

DINNER. 8 oz. of bread pudding, boiled or baked.

SUPPER. A pint of boiled milk.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.

DINNER. A pint of rice milk, or boiled milk.

SUPPER. A pint of water gruel, or milk pottage.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.

DINNER. 8 oz. of rice or bread pudding.

SUPPER. A pint of milk pottage.



SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST. A pint of milk, milk pottage, or gruel.  
DINNER. A pint of rice milk.  
SUPPER. A pint of boiled milk.

Bread, the same as in common and reduced diet.  
Drink milk and water, barley water, and rice gruel.

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4th. *LOW DIET.*

Patients in a state of fever, and after accidents and operations of consequence, generally require *low* diet, or a cool temperate regimen: water gruel or tea therefore will be proper for breakfast; rice gruel, sago, and the like, for dinner and supper; small beer, when the patients long for it, with the permission of the physician or surgeon. Six ounces of bread per day, will be sufficient for patients on low diet. Two ounces of sugar.

N. B. The physicians and surgeons, according to the state of the respective diseases of their several patients, have the discretionary power of making variations in any of the above tables of diet, of allowing a more full diet, and of prescribing wine and other liquors, &c. when they judge them necessary.—(See rules 33 and 115.)

F I N I S.

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