

Rules for the general management of the institution / with prefatory remarks by the Committee of Visitors.

Contributors

Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum.

Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum. Committee of Visitors.

Publication/Creation

Leicester : J.S. Crossley, 1849.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/p5zcacsc>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

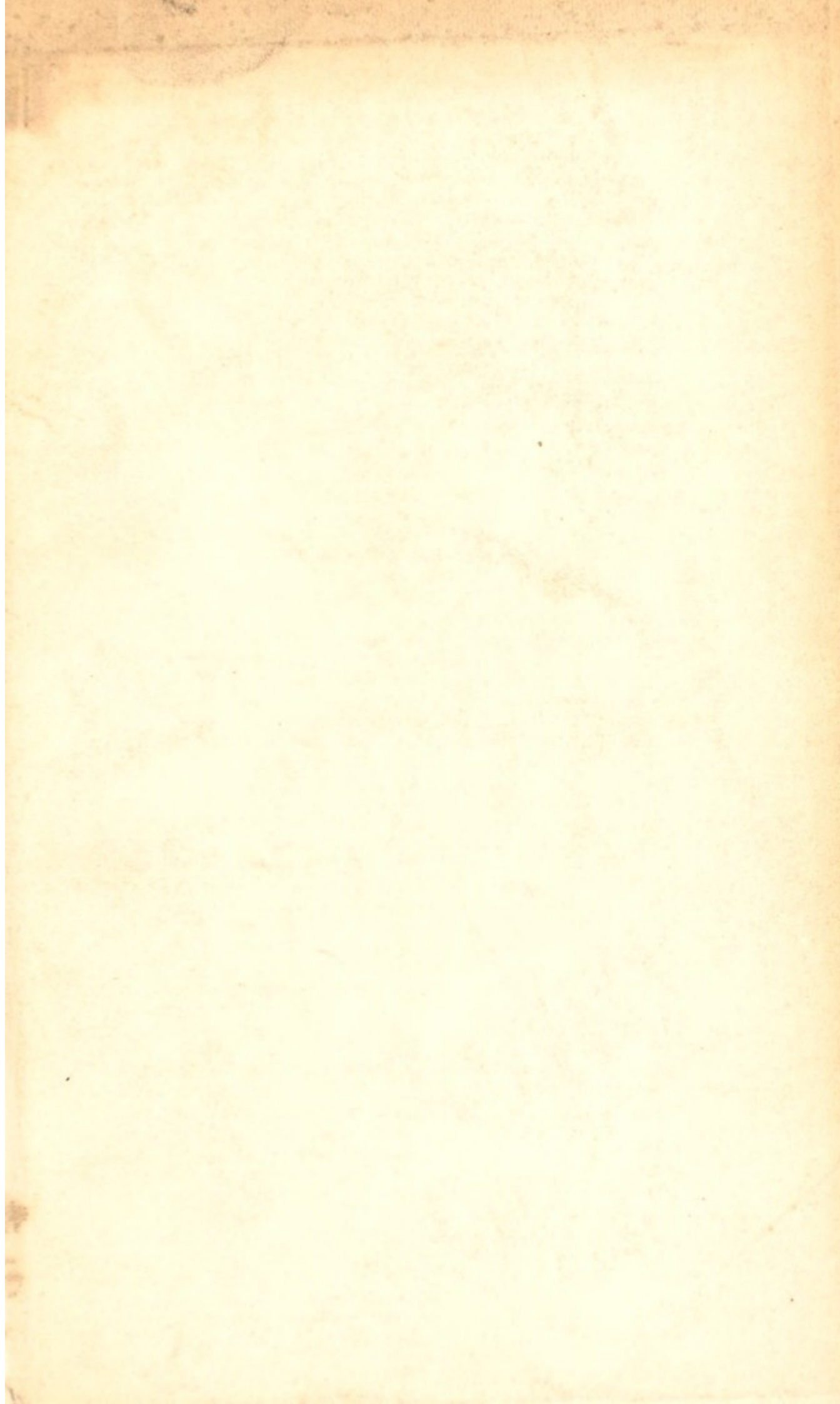


32905/B



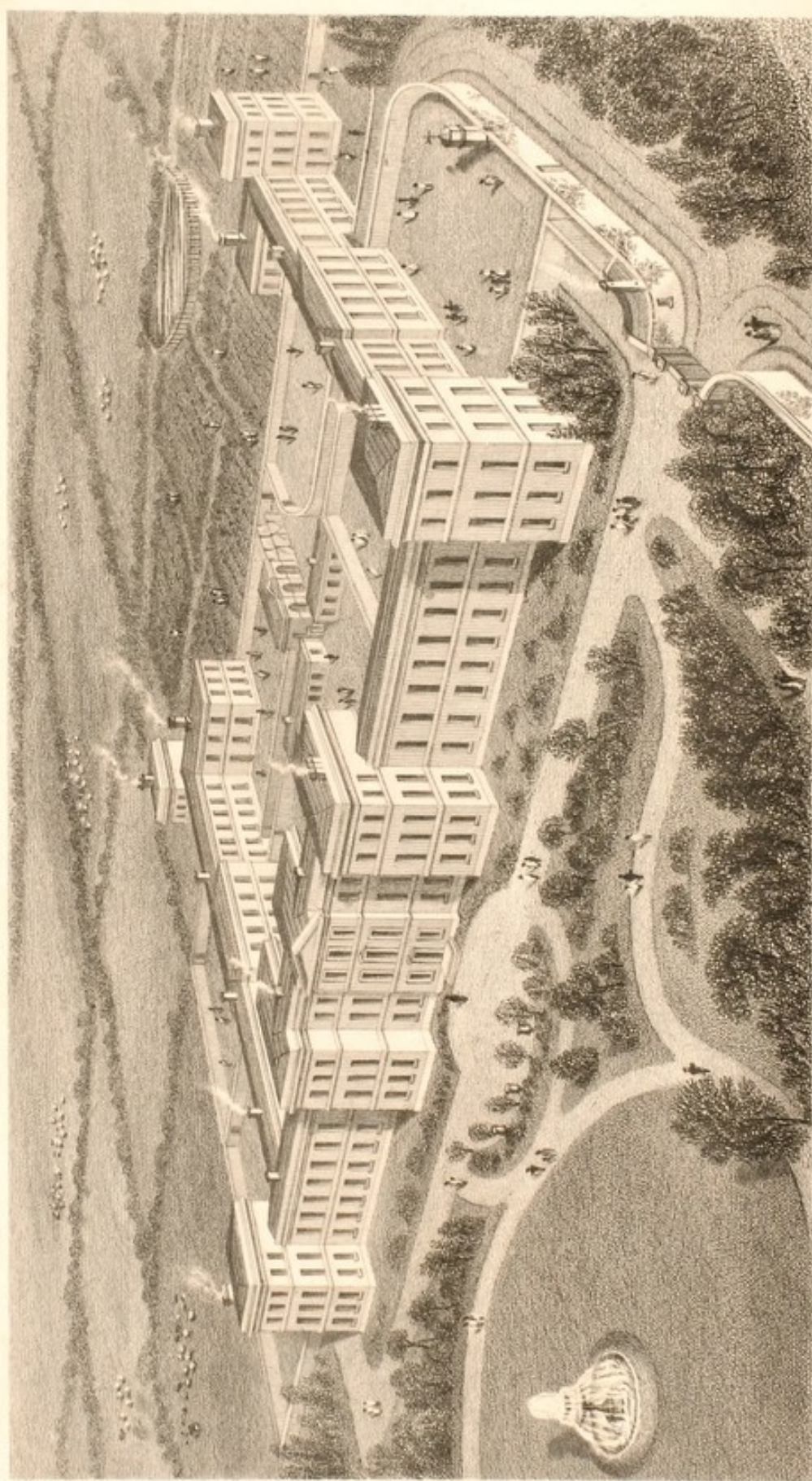
Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29304672>









Lancaster Lunatic Asylum

LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

R U L E S

FOR THE
GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION,

WITH
PREFATORY REMARKS

BY THE
Committee of Visitors.



LEICESTER :
PRINTED BY J. S. CROSSLEY.

1849.



CONTENTS.

	Page
List of Visitors, Officers, &c. 	5
Prefatory Remarks, 	7
Extract from 8 and 9 Vic. c. 126, 	26
Privileges of Benefactors and Subscribers, ...	33
Form of Bequest, 	36
General Rules, 	36
Auditors, 	38
House Committee, 	40
House Surgeon and Superintendent, 	42
Matron and Housekeeper, 	46
Consulting Physician, 	48
Consulting Surgeon, 	48
Chaplain, 	49
Treasurer, 	50
Clerk and Steward, 	51
General Management, 	52
Duties of Cook, 	58
„ of Kitchenmaid, 	58
„ of Housemaids, 	58
„ of Laundrywomen, 	59
„ of Porter, 	59
Patients, Classes, 	59
„ Admission, 	60
„ Discharge, 	61
Occasional Visitors to Patients, 	62
Contracts, 	64
Diet Table, 	66
Drugs, 	66
Division of Profits, 	67
Land, 	68

TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND,
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL HOWE,
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BERNERS,
THE HON. HENRY WILLIAM WILSON,
SIR ARTHUR GREY HAZLERIGG, BART.
SIR HENRY HALFORD, BART. M.P.
SIR EDMUND CRADOCK HARTOPP, BART.
CHARLES WILLIAM PACKE, ESQ. M.P.
JOHN KING, ESQ.
HENRY GREENE, ESQ.

VISITORS AND OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

CHAIRMAN AND TREASURER,

CHARLES WILLIAM PACKE, Esquire, M. P.

VISITORS APPOINTED FOR THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

CHARLES WILLIAM PACKE, Esquire, M. P. Prestwold.
 THE HONORABLE HENRY WILLIAM WILSON, Key-
 thorpe Hall.
 SIR HENRY HALFORD, BARONET, M. P. Wistow Hall.
 JOHN KING, Esquire, Stretton Hall.
 ISAAC HODGSON, Esquire, Kirby Frith.
 HENRY GREENE, Esquire, Rollestone.
 CHARLES THOMAS FREER, Esquire, Billesdon Coplow.
 THE REVEREND JOHN PENGREE NEWBY, Enderby.
 THE REVEREND HENRY JAMES HOSKINS, Blaby Rectory.
 WILLIAM KENWORTHY WALKER, Esquire, The Grange,
 Leicester Forest.

VISITORS APPOINTED FOR THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

THE HONORABLE HENRY CECIL LOWTHER, M. P.
 Barleythorpe Hall.
 JOHN MUXLOE WINGFIELD, Esquire, Tickencote Hall.
 GEORGE FINCH, Esquire, Burley Hall.
 GILBERT JOHN HEATHCOTE, Esquire, Stocken Hall.
 THE REVEREND HENRY ATLAY, Great Casterton.
 THE REVEREND JOHN HENRY FLUDYER, Thiselton.
 THE REVEREND CHARLES HENRY SWANN, Stoke Dry.

VISITORS APPOINTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL HOWE, Gopsall Hall.

SIR ARTHUR GREY HAZLERIGG, BARONET, Nosely Hall.

SIR EDMUND CRADOCK HARTOPP, BARONET, Knighton Hall.

SIR FREDERICK GUSTAVUS FOWKE, BARONET, Lowesby Hall.

WILLIAM HERRICK, ESQUIRE, Beaumanor Park.

THOMAS STOKES, ESQUIRE, New Parks.

THE REVEREND EDWARD THOMAS VAUGHAN, St. Martin's, Leicester.

EX OFFICIO VISITOR FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

THE MAYOR OF LEICESTER.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS.

DR. ARNOLD. DR. FREER. DR. SHAW.

HONORARY SURGEONS.

MR. NEDHAM. MR. PAGET.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REVEREND ABRAHAM HILL, M.A.

HOUSE SURGEON AND SUPERINTENDANT.

MR. HENRY FOWKE PROSSER.

MATRON.

MISS THORNTON.

SURVEYOR.

MR. WILLIAM PARSONS.

CLERK.

MR. WILLIAM FREER.

P R E F A C E .

THE Rules for the management of the Lunatic Asylum for the United Counties of Leicester and Rutland, having been approved of by the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the Statute 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126 ; it is necessary that the same should be circulated amongst the Magistrates of the two Counties, and the Subscribers to the Asylum.

These Rules will be found in the following pages ; but the Visitors would preface them by a short statement of the legal provision made from time to time for the care of Insane Persons ; of the sad results which have ensued from ignorance of the nature of mental disorder, and of the means adapted for its cure ; and of the origin and nature of the Leicester-shire and Rutland Asylum.

The Visitors have prepared this statement, in the hope that it may attract the attention of the Magis-

trates throughout the two Counties, the Parish Officers, and other authorities ; and that the value of the Institution being duly estimated, its efficacy may be materially increased, by the hearty co-operation of all in carrying out the present Law.

The first Statute relating to Lunatics and Idiots, was passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Edward the Second ; and it is both important and interesting to observe the period of its enactment, and the nature of its provisions, as it may thus be seen to what objects the care of those in authority at that time was chiefly directed.

This Statute was passed in the year 1324, when a rising of some of the Nobility and great men of the Kingdom against the power of the Despensers (the King's favourites) having been crushed, it was thought advisable to set forth by solemn enactment, the Royal prerogative.

The King's prerogative is in this Act declared on various points ; but amongst others it is stated, " that the king shall have the custody of the lands of natural fools, taking the profits of them without waste or destruction, and shall find them their necessaries ; and after the death of such idiots, he shall render the lands to the right heirs, so that such idiots shall not alien nor be disinherited."

By the next clause, relating to Lunatics, it is declared, "Also the king shall provide, that when any that beforetime hath had wit and memory, happen to fail of his wit, as there be many *per lucida intervalla*, that they and their household shall live and be maintained completely with the profits of the same, and the residue shall be kept to their use, to be delivered to them when they come to right mind ; so that such lands shall in no wise be aliened, and the king shall take nothing to his own use, and if the party die in such estate, the residue shall be distributed for his soul by the advice of the ordinary."

Thus was the King's prerogative declared, and hence the Chancellor, as the keeper of the King's conscience, is the general guardian of all idiots and lunatics in the kingdom ; but as it is evident that the declaration of the royal prerogative had reference rather to the *property* than to the *persons* of the insane, so it may be safely assumed that the guardianship of the Chancellor was but little exercised where the parties were not only *lunatics* but *paupers*.

The various Religious Houses, however, existing in this land previously to the Reformation, doubtless afforded refuges to some of these unhappy persons ; whilst the harmless were occasionally received into the families of the wealthy to make sport by their folly ; and it

may be easily conceived that in either case they would meet with kind treatment ; at all events, from whatever cause it might arise, certain it is, that the peculiar burden of the insane poor was not then felt ; and no mention whatever is made of them either in the first Poor Law Act passed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or for many years afterwards.

It was not indeed until the year 1744, that is to say, more than four hundred years after the Act of Edward the Second, that any reference to the insane poor is made in the Statute Books of the Realm ; but at that time, monasteries having been long suppressed, and the custom of keeping fools for sport discontinued, a harsher treatment had probably been adopted, tending to confirm rather than check the progress of the disorder, and gradually but surely increasing the number of the insane.

In this last-mentioned Statute, (the 17 Geo. II. c. 5) and which is entitled, “ An Act to amend and make more effectual the laws relating to Rogues and Vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons, and to Houses of Correction,” it is enacted that lunatics and mad persons may be apprehended, locked up, and if necessary *chained*, and so *locked up and chained* passed on to their legal settlement, and so *chained* kept securely there.

This Act remained in force until the year 1829, although a parliamentary enquiry in the year 1807 had disclosed the cruelties which were practised under it, and had given rise to an Act in the following year for the better care and maintenance of Pauper Lunatics. This last Act authorized Justices of Counties to erect Asylums for the Insane; it was not compulsory however, and during the next twenty years only seven Asylums were erected, not capable of receiving in the whole more than 1457 Patients, although by Parliamentary Returns made in the year 1827 it appeared that there were at least between 9,000 and 10,000 Pauper Lunatics in England!

The condition of the insane poor was partially remedied by the establishment of these Asylums; but they were left to the unrestrained authority of attendants; there was no power to check the oppression and cruelty too frequently practised; madhouses became proverbially places of horror, and the patient received no other care from his keeper than that which was necessary for the confinement of his person.

If, as will be shown hereafter, mental disorder be of a character peculiarly dependant for its cure upon early and judicious treatment, it may well be imagined that the reverse of this could have but one effect, and that the number of the insane must necessarily in-

crease, from the few that were restored to reason ; but few persons perhaps, except those who have seen the Parliamentary Return of 1847, are prepared to learn that on the first of January in that year there were in County Asylums, Licensed Houses, Workhouses, and other places of confinement, upwards of 23,000 *Insane Persons in England and Wales alone !* that even these Returns were believed to be short of the truth, and that the number of Insane and of those engaged solely in their care, was not less than 30,000 !

Regarding then the subject in this light, it is one of no ordinary importance ; nor does that importance diminish if it be considered in a financial point of view. The sums expended in building, furnishing, and altering Lunatic Asylums are immense ; the amount incurred for nineteen County Lunatic Asylums, according to a Return made to Parliament in 1846, amounted to nearly a million of money ; this sum did not include the expence of three Asylums since erected, nor of thirteen Public Hospitals, of which Bethlehem Hospital alone cost £120,000, and Saint Luke's £55,000, and which in the aggregate probably cost another million at least.

These sums too, it must be remembered, have been expended in erecting and furnishing *Public* Asylums only, (no account is taken of the large sums

invested in Private Establishments,) and if the amount be startling, the annual cost of the maintenance of the insane is hardly less so. The Metropolitan Commissioners reported in June, 1847, to the Lord Chancellor, "That on a rough estimate, it may be stated that the aggregate amount of money expended every year for the maintenance of Lunatic Patients, or administered on their behalf, exceeds the sum of £750,000!" To this amount must be added the expence of maintaining many families cast upon the parish by their parent's insanity; the expence of supporting many persons termed "imbecile," and the interest of large sums invested in the Public Lunatic Establishments (some of which are paying interest on borrowed money), which together will raise the above expenditure to little less than £1,000,000 annually.

Thus then the subject as affecting 30,000 persons, and the annual expenditure of a million sterling in one portion of the empire alone, demands the most serious consideration; especially when from the Returns of 1847, it appears that the number of the insane is increasing with frightful rapidity; and that the evil, great as it is, will become greater, unless its progress can be stayed.

It is to this point that the Visitors especially direct attention, believing as they do that the evil is

not without remedy, and that the increase in the number of the incurably insane, may be principally attributed to the injudicious measures pursued in the commencement of the disease; they would therefore solicit attention to the following account of the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum: of the good that has already been effected there, and of the increased good that may be hoped for, if their efforts for the cure of insanity are seconded by those who first become cognizant of the existence of the malady.

Previously to the erection of the present building, the County of Leicester was without any Public Asylum for the Insane, except a small building connected with the Infirmary and supported by voluntary contributions. The Pauper Lunatics were either confined in the parish workhouses, or placed out under the care of other persons at a small weekly stipend, and regard being directed rather to the safe custody of their persons than to the cure of their disorder, recovery was seldom to be hoped for; the patient who, by judicious treatment in the outset, might speedily have been restored to health, became a hopeless and incurable lunatic, and a burden upon society for the remainder of his life.

In the year 1834 however, the subject was brought under the notice of the Justices of the County, and

on the motion of Earl Howe, at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions of the Peace in that year, five Magistrates, viz. Charles William Packe, Esquire, Henry Halford, Esquire, (now Sir Henry Halford, Baronet,) Edward Dawson, Esquire, John King, Esquire, and Henry William Wilson, Esquire, (now the Honorable Henry William Wilson,) were appointed to confer with a Committee of the Governors of the Asylum before mentioned, upon the expediency of uniting with them for the establishing of a General Lunatic Asylum. The result of that conference was the resolution to erect an Asylum adapted for various classes of patients, and that an appeal should be made to the Nobility and Gentry of the County, and to the various religious congregations within it, for such assistance as would place the charitable part of the Institution on an efficient basis, and in accordance with the more recent discoveries as to the best treatment of the insane.

This appeal was nobly responded to ; upwards of £5,000. was presently collected, and this sum, with the proceeds of the old building, and of the funds belonging to it, making up a total of £7,375. 3s. 5d. was handed over to the Treasurer of the Asylum as the proportion contributed thereto by the Charity.

The Building proceeded to completion, under the

direction of a joint Committee of Visitors, chosen in equal numbers by the Magistrates of the County and by the Subscribers to the Charity; and it was at first designed to accommodate 104 patients, and was opened to the public on the 10th of May, 1837.

The Patients in the Asylum were divided into Four Classes, viz. the First, or County Pauper Class; the Second, or Out-County Pauper Class; the Third, or Patients recommended by Subscribers to the Charity; the Fourth, or Independent Patients: the weekly rate of payment for the Paupers, both County and Out-County, was fixed every quarter by the Committee of Visitors; the payment from the Third Class was to be the actual cost of their maintenance in the Asylum, ascertained by striking an average at the close of each year; but of this weekly payment a part only was to be contributed by the friends of the patient, the remainder being made up from the annual income of the Charity. The Independent Class were to pay such a sum as might be agreed on at the admission of each Patient, in proportion to the accommodation afforded, and varying from Twelve Shillings to Two Guineas a week.

It has been stated, that the difference between the actual cost of the Subscribers' Patients, and the amount paid by their friends, is made up from the

funds of the Charity ; and for that purpose Annual Subscriptions were and are solicited and received, to the extent of about £200. per annum ; but it was felt desirable that a permanent fund should also be raised, and the Ladies of the County, interested in the progress of the Charity, held a Bazaar for that purpose in the month of September, 1839, of which the net produce amounted to the sum of £1515. 11s. including the munificent donation of £50. from Her present Majesty ; this was immediately invested in the Funds, and formed the commencement of the Capital Account of the Charity, a fund since that time considerably augmented by Bequests and Donations ; and an account of which, as well as of the Annual Subscriptions, is always furnished in the yearly Report.

The Asylum being once opened, its advantages were soon apparent, and applications for the admission of Pauper Patients were so numerous, that at the Easter Sessions of the year 1842, it was found necessary to enlarge the Building ; and a grant of money for that purpose was accordingly made. This enlargement was effected by the addition of wings to the main Building, and accommodation was thus gained for 48 extra patients, or 152 in the whole.

Towards the erection of these additional Buildings

the Charity contributed nothing, the whole expence being defrayed by the County of Leicester.

In August, 1845, the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126, came into operation, by which every County and Borough in the Kingdom is compelled to provide a separate Asylum for its own Pauper Lunatics, or to unite with other Counties and Boroughs for that purpose; and the County of Rutland having no Asylum of its own, and being accustomed to send its Insane Paupers to this Institution, was, upon certain terms, agreed on between the Committee of Visitors of the Leicestershire Asylum and the Magistrates of the County of Rutland, admitted to full participation of all the benefits of the existing Asylum, and placed on an equal footing in that respect with the County of Leicester.

At the same time a Private Act of Parliament was obtained, whereby the Borough of Leicester was relieved from the necessity of erecting a separate Asylum, and in lieu thereof was allowed to send a certain number of Insane Paupers to the Leicestershire Asylum, on the terms specified in the Act.

To provide for the admission of such last-mentioned Patients, and for those to be sent from the County of Rutland, it became necessary again to enlarge the Asylum; this has been done by still further

extending the wings ; and the Building thus enlarged, and calculated in the whole for 237 Patients, forms the **LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

Placed on an eminence, and commanding one of the most beautiful views in the County of Leicester, extending over the valley of the Soar, and bounded by the hills of Charnwood Forest, there is everything in its position to soothe and cheer the patient ; the grounds belonging to the Asylum comprise in the whole twenty acres, part of which is laid out in walks and pleasure grounds, and the remainder, save such part as is occupied by the building and the yards for the exercise of the Patients, is cultivated as much as may be by the inmates themselves ; labour in the open air being found of all employments the most conducive to the health of the great majority of the insane ; not, however, that the comforts of those who are necessarily debarred from this exercise, are neglected, no effort is left untried to cheer the melancholy, and soothe the excited, the great object being to make this Asylum a **HOUSE OF CURE**, and not a **HOUSE OF DETENTION.**

To what extent the Visitors have succeeded in this object may be judged of by the following statement, taken from the Annual Report for the year 1848. Up to the 31st of December in that year, there

had been admitted into the Institution 917 Patients ; of these had been discharged completely recovered, 405, and relieved 79, making in the whole 484 cured or relieved ; or more than 50 per cent. of the whole number, and this too in the face of a prejudice or rather an ignorance of the nature of the disease on the part of those connected with, or possessing authority over Lunatics, which is the greatest obstacle to a cure, that the Superintendents of such Asylums have to encounter.

This obstacle is the delay that frequently occurs before the Patient is sent to the Asylum, and placed under proper medical treatment ; sometimes from a dread of the Asylum itself on the part of friends, sometimes from a misjudged economy on the part of parochial authorities. It cannot be too widely known, and the Visitors would most earnestly impress the fact upon all, that there is no disease in which delay is so injurious as in mental disorder ; and if, as has been too frequently the case, the Patient is not brought to the Asylum until after the lapse of six months, twelve months, or even longer, from the commencement of his illness, the chances of his ultimate recovery are but small, the disease has frequently gained such strength that no medical treatment can overcome it, the case has from the very delay itself become chronic and incurable.

To prove that the case is so, and that to the ignorance of, or inattention to, the fact, may be attributed the fearful increase in the numbers of the incurably insane, the following extracts are given from a Return ordered by the Magistrates of the County of Leicester and presented at the Michaelmas Sessions of 1846.

That Act of Parliament before referred to (the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126) came into operation on the 8th of August, 1845 : between that day and the 8th of August, 1846, 78 Patients were received into the Leicestershire Asylum, of whom 54 were Pauper and 24 Private Patients ; of the former, 15 had been discharged, after a short residence in the Asylum, perfectly cured, and it was remarked, that, "Of the 15 Pauper Patients discharged as cured, all whose cases could be correctly ascertained, had, with one exception, (a case originating in puerperal fever) been labouring under the disease for a short period only, in the majority of cases not exceeding two weeks ; and the result of their having been, at so early a period, placed under proper treatment, is their speedy restoration to health, and consequent lightening of the parish burdens."

"In fact, of those admitted during the first six months of the year ending August, 1846, and whose

disease had existed for less than one month prior to their admission to the Asylum, not a single one now (i. e. October, 1846,) remained ; and there is every reason to believe, that of those who were admitted during the last six months of the year, under similar circumstances, a like result will be obtained, after they have received for a short time longer the benefits of the Institution."

" But whilst this is the result of the admission of the Patients as soon as possible after the manifestation of the disease, the Registry shows, that in too many instances a line of conduct entirely the reverse is pursued by the parish authorities, and the patient is placed in the Asylum, less with a view to his cure, than to the safe confinement of his person. This will appear evident when it is stated, that in nine cases received during the year, (1845-6) the duration of the attack is stated to have exceeded a year, most of them being stated as of 'many years,' or of 'several years' duration, and, in fact, in the great majority of cases, the duration of the attack is computed by months, rather than by weeks."

The Registry for the year 1847, presents similar results. Out of 14 Pauper Patients received previously to the 8th of August in that year, the duration of whose illness on admission into the Asylum

had been less than one month, not a single case remains ; four of these have died, two of whom were aged and infirm persons, whose lives, under any circumstances, could not long have been prolonged, and the other two, at the time of their admission to the Asylum, were labouring under incurable bodily ailments, while the remaining ten have all been restored to health, and have left the Asylum completely cured.

It is obvious, therefore, that the fearful increase and continuance of insanity, is owing, in a great degree, to the neglect of proper means for its cure in the outset : and inasmuch as the provisions of the law on this point are distinct and clear, and every Medical Officer of any Union having knowledge that any person within his district is insane, is bound to give notice within three days to the Relieving Officer, who, within a like period, is bound to take measures pointed out by the Law for placing the Patient in an Asylum ; it is hoped that the inhabitants of the Counties of Leicester and Rutland will co-operate with the Visitors of this Institution, in making it as efficient as possible, and will feel that humanity and economy alike dictate, that every Pauper becoming insane, should, as soon as possible, be placed within reach of its benefits.

The value of the Asylum as a Charitable Institution

cannot be too highly spoken of. By its aid, one of the greatest calamities that can happen to a family struggling to maintain a respectable position in society, is greatly mitigated; the Patient whose funds are inadequate to meet the heavy expence of Private Establishments, and whose friends yet shrink from soliciting parochial aid, finds here a refuge, and many a one restored to his family and friends has had reason to bless the founders and supporters of this noble Charity.

In a financial point of view, the progress of the Asylum has been most satisfactory. At the opening in 1837 the charges for the County Paupers were 12s. per week, *exclusive* of clothing; the present charges of the same class have, by careful management, but without any diminution of the Patients' comforts, been reduced to 8s. 6d. per week, *inclusive* of clothing, (equivalent to a reduction of 30 per cent. and upwards); for the Out-County Class the original charges were 15s. per week, exclusive of clothing, they are now 12s. per week *inclusive*, (a reduction of 20 per cent. and upwards,) while to the Subscribers' Class, through the liberality of the supporters of the Charity, the benefit has been great indeed; 16s. per week was the sum required for the comparatively imperfect accommodation afforded in the old Leicester

Asylum ; 4s. 6d. per week for the first year, and 6s. per week thereafter, are the charges now made to this class.

It is fully believed that with the enlargement of the Institution, still greater reductions may be made in the charges of the Pauper Patients ; while for the Charity, it is hoped, that it will rise in the estimation of the public, and receive increased support, by subscriptions, donations, and legacies, as it becomes better known ; so that the inhabitants of the two counties, uniting for the first time in one important and charitable institution, may feel that none better deserves their support than the LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

8 and 9 Vic. c. 126, sec. 48, 49, 50.

48. And be it enacted, that the Medical Officer of every Parish and Union who shall have knowledge that any person chargeable to such parish, or to any parish within such Union, is or is deemed to be lunatic, shall within three days after obtaining such knowledge give notice thereof in writing to the Overseers of the poor of the parish, if the parish be not within an union, and to the Relieving Officer of the union if the parish be within an union; and every such Overseer and Relieving Officer who shall have knowledge, either by such notice or otherwise, that any person chargeable to the parish of such Overseer, or to any parish within the union of such Relieving Officer, is deemed to be lunatic, shall within three days after obtaining such knowledge, give notice thereof to some Justice of the County or Borough within which such parish is situate, and thereupon the said Justice shall by an Order under his hand and seal require the Overseer or Relieving Officer of the parish or union to bring such person before him or some other Justice of the said County or Borough, at such time and place within three days from the time of such Notice being given to such Justice as shall be appointed by the said Order; and the said Justice before whom such person deemed to be a lunatic shall be brought shall call to his assistance a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and examine such person; and if upon view or personal examination of such person, or from other proof, such Justice shall be satisfied that such person is lunatic, and such Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, not being the Medical Officer of such union or parish, shall sign a Certificate according to the Form in Schedule (E.) No. 1. to this Act annexed, that such person is a lunatic, idiot, or insane person, or a person of unsound mind, such Justice shall, by an order under his hand according to the Form in the said Schedule (E.) No. 1. to this Act annexed, direct such person to be received into the Asylum of the County or Borough in which such parish is situate, or if there be no such Asylum, or such Asylum be full, then into some House duly licensed, or some Hospital registered for the reception of lunatics; and such Overseer

or Relieving Officer shall immediately convey or cause the said lunatic to be conveyed to such Asylum, House, or Hospital, and such lunatic shall be received and confined therein: provided always, that if any person deemed to be lunatic cannot, on account of his health or other cause, be safely taken before any Justice, such person may be examined at his own abode or elsewhere by one Justice, or by an officiating Clergyman of the parish in which he shall be resident, together with an Overseer of such parish, or the Relieving Officer of the Union to which the same shall belong; and such Justice or such Clergyman, together with an Overseer or Relieving Officer, shall call to their assistance a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and visit such person deemed to be lunatic; and if upon view or personal examination such Justice or Clergyman shall be satisfied that such person is lunatic, and such Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary shall sign a Certificate, according to the Form in the said Schedule (E.) No. 1. that such person is a lunatic, idiot, insane person, or person of unsound mind, such Justice or such Clergyman, together with an Overseer or Relieving Officer, shall, by an order under his or their hand or hands, according to the Form in the said Schedule (E.) No. 1. direct such person to be received into the Asylum for the County or Borough in which such parish is situate, or if there be no such Asylum, or such Asylum be full, then into some House licensed or Hospital registered for the reception of lunatics, and such Overseer or Relieving Officer shall immediately convey or cause the said lunatic to be conveyed to such Asylum, House, or Hospital, and such lunatic shall be received and confined therein: provided also, that if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary by whom any such person shall be examined shall certify in writing that he is not in a fit state to be removed, the removal of such person shall be suspended until the same or some other Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary shall certify in writing that such person is fit to be removed; and every such Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary is required to give such last-mentioned Certificate so soon as in his judgment it ought to be given.

49. And be it enacted, that every Overseer or Relieving Officer of a parish or union, who shall have knowledge that any person wandering within his district, parish, or union is deemed to be a lunatic, such Overseer or Relieving Officer shall immediately apprehend or take or cause such person to be

apprehended and taken before a Justice ; and every Overseer or Relieving Officer who shall have knowledge that any person within his district, parish, or union, not being chargeable to any parish, is deemed to be a lunatic, and is under the care of a relative or other person who neglects or cruelly treats him, so that he is not properly taken care of, such Overseer or Relieving Officer shall, within three days after obtaining such knowledge as last aforesaid, give notice thereof to some Justice of the County or Borough within which such district, parish, or union is situate ; and thereupon the said Justice shall, if he shall think fit, in case such notice shall be given in writing, and upon the oath of the person giving the same, by an Order under his hand and seal require the Overseer or Relieving Officer of such district, parish, or union to bring such person before him and some other Justice of the same County or Borough, at such time and place, within three days from the time of such Notice being given to such Justice as shall be appointed by the said Order ; and such Justice before whom such wandering lunatic, or such two Justices before whom such lunatic not being chargeable, shall be taken, shall call to his or their assistance a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and one of the Overseers or the Relieving Officer of the parish or union in which such person has been apprehended or taken, and shall examine such person ; and if upon view or personal examination of such person, or from other proof, the said Justice or Justices shall be satisfied that such person is lunatic, and if not so chargeable as aforesaid has been neglected or cruelly treated by the relatives or other persons under whose care he is, and if such Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary shall sign a Certificate, according to the Form in the said Schedule (E.) No. 1. to this Act annexed, that such person is a lunatic, idiot, insane person, or person of unsound mind, such Justice or Justices shall, if he or they think fit, by an Order under his or their hand or hands according to the Form in the said Schedule (E.) No. 1. to this Act annexed, direct such person to be received into the Asylum of the County or Borough within which such person shall have been apprehended or taken, or if there be no such Asylum, or such Asylum be full, then into some licensed House or registered Hospital ; and such Overseer or Relieving Officer shall immediately convey or cause such lunatic to be conveyed to such Asylum, House, or Hospital, and such lunatic shall be received and confined therein : pro-

vided always, that if any such person as last aforesaid deemed to be lunatic cannot, on account of his health or other cause, be safely brought before any Justice or Justices as aforesaid, such person may be examined at his own abode or elsewhere by one Justice in the case of a wandering lunatic, and by two Justices in the case of a lunatic not being chargeable; and such Justice or two Justices shall call to his or their assistance a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, and visit such person deemed to be lunatic; and if upon view or personal examination such Justice or Justices shall be satisfied that such person is lunatic, and if not so chargeable as aforesaid has been neglected or cruelly treated by the relatives or other person under whose care he is, and if such Physician, Surgeon or Apothecary shall sign a Certificate, according to the Form in the said Schedule (E.) No. 1. that such person is a lunatic, idiot, insane person, or person of unsound mind, such Justice or Justices shall, by an Order under his or their hand or hands according to the Form in the said Schedule (E.) No. 1. direct such person to be received into the Asylum for the County or Borough in which such parish is situate, or if there be no such Asylum, or such Asylum be full, then into some licensed House, or Hospital registered for the reception of lunatics; and such Overseer or Relieving Officer shall immediately convey or cause the said lunatic to be conveyed to such Asylum, House, or Hospital, and such lunatic shall be received and confined therein; and the Justice or Justices by whose Order such lunatic shall be sent to an Asylum, or any two Visiting Justices of the Asylum to which he shall be sent, shall make an order upon the Treasurer of the Guardians of the Union in which the parish shall be situate from which he shall have been taken, or upon the Overseer or Overseers of the parish from which he shall have been taken, for the charges of the examination, removal, lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such lunatic, and in case it shall afterwards appear that such lunatic is chargeable to any other parish, then upon the Treasurer of the Guardians of the Union in which such other parish is situate, or upon the Overseers of such other parish: provided also, that if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary by whom any such person shall be examined shall certify in writing that he is not in a fit state to be removed, the removal of such person shall be suspended until the same or some other Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary shall certify in writing

that such person is fit to be removed; and every such Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary is hereby required to give such last mentioned Certificate as soon as in his judgment it ought to be given: provided always, that if it shall appear to the said Justice or Justices, or any two Visiting Justices of the Asylum in which any such lunatic is confined, that such lunatic hath an estate applicable to his maintenance, and more than sufficient to maintain his family, if any, it shall be lawful for such Justice or Justices, if they or he shall think fit, to make an application in writing under his or their hand and seal or hands and seals to the nearest relative or friend of such lunatic, for the payment of the costs of the removal, examination, and maintenance of such lunatic; and in case such costs shall not be paid within six months after such application, it shall be lawful for such Justice or Justices, if he or they shall think fit, by an Order under his or their hand and seal or hands and seals, to direct the Overseers of any parish where any goods, chattels, lands, or tenements of such lunatic shall be, to seize and sell so much of the goods and chattels or take and receive so much of the rents or profits of the lands and tenements of such lunatic as may be necessary to pay the charges of the removal, lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine, and care of such lunatic, accounting for the same to such Justice or Justices, such charges having been first proved to the satisfaction of such Justice or Justices, and the amount set forth in such Order; and if any Trustee or other person having the possession, custody, or charge of any property of such lunatic, or if the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, or any other person or persons having in his or their hands any stock, interest, dividend, or annuity belonging or due to such lunatic, shall, upon the production of the Order of such Justice or Justices, pay the whole or any part thereof to any Overseer or Relieving Officer, to defray the charges set forth in such Order, the receipt of such Overseer or Relieving Officer shall be a good discharge to such Trustee, Governor, and Company, or other person as aforesaid: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to restrain or prevent any relation or friend from retaining or taking such lunatic under his own care, if such relation or friend shall satisfy the Justice or Justices before whom such lunatic shall be brought, or the Visitors of the Asylum in which such lunatic is or is intended to be confined, that such lunatic will be properly taken care of.

50. And be it enacted, that if any Medical Officer of any union or parish as aforesaid shall omit, for more than three days after obtaining knowledge of any chargeable pauper being deemed to be lunatic as aforesaid, to give such notice thereof as is herein-before required, or if any Overseer or Relieving Officer as aforesaid shall omit, for more than three days after obtaining knowledge of any chargeable pauper or other person not chargeable being deemed to be lunatic as aforesaid, to give notice thereof to a Justice as aforesaid, or if any Constable, Overseer, or Relieving Officer shall omit to apprehend and take such wandering person deemed to be lunatic as aforesaid, such Medical Officer, Overseer, Relieving Officer, or Constable, as the case may be, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Ten Pounds.

RULES.

AN Union having been formed between the Justices of the County of Leicester, the Justices of the County of Rutland, and the Subscribers to a Lunatic Asylum supported by Voluntary Contributions, under the powers of an Act passed in the 8th and 9th years of Queen Victoria: the Institution shall be called THE LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM, and the superintendence of the Institution shall be vested in a Committee of Visitors, to be annually elected, consisting of Ten Justices of the County of Leicester, Seven Justices of the County of Rutland, Seven Subscribers, and the Mayor of the Borough of Leicester.

In order to render it as generally and extensively useful as possible, the Asylum is designed for the reception not only of Pauper and Criminal Lunatics to be sent by the order of the Justices under the authority of the said Act, but also of other insane

patients, not actually paupers, who may be recommended by Subscribers, and supported partly out of the Subscription Funds, and partly by their friends.

The Committee of Visitors, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, have prepared the following regulations for the management and conduct of this important Institution.

PRIVILEGES OF BENEFACTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

1.

The Subscriptions and Benefactions of those persons who have already contributed, or may be hereafter disposed to contribute, to the beneficent purposes of the Asylum, will, according to the Act, entitle them to attend and vote at a General Meeting, to be held in the month of January in every year, for the election of a Committee of Subscribers, to act in conjunction with a Committee of Visiting Justices.

2.

Every Benefactor who has given or shall give to the Lunatic Asylum the Sum of Fifty Guineas or upwards at one time, shall be eligible as a Visitor during life.

3.

Every Subscriber of Two Guineas or more annually, shall be eligible as a Visitor during Subscription.

4.

Every Subscriber of Two Guineas annually, shall have the privilege of recommending one insane Patient admitted for cure annually, if there be room; and every Subscriber of Five Guineas annually, may recommend two such Patients; and every Subscriber of more than Five Guineas annually, may recommend three such Patients. And if more be recommended at any one time than can be admitted, preference will be given, in cases of equal emergency, to those recommended by the highest Subscribers, and the rest will remain upon the books and take their turns according to the same rule, as places shall become vacant.

5.

Every Benefactor of not less than Fifty Guineas at one time, shall have the privilege of recommending two Patients admitted for cure annually.

6.

Every Benefactor of not less than One Hundred Guineas at any one time, shall have the privilege of recommending three Patients admitted for cure annually.

7.

All Patients (except idiots) recommended by Subscribers, shall be deemed to be admitted for cure

for one year from the date of admission, after which time, such Patient, if there be a vacancy, will be placed on the chronic list, and if that list is full, such Patient will be discharged, and such Patient will be incapable of being again admitted for cure, though he may be as a chronic Patient.

8.

No Subscriber, while a Patient on his recommendation is on the chronic list, will be entitled to recommend a Patient for cure also, unless he is a subscriber of five guineas annually, or a benefactor of fifty guineas at one time, as above ; and for every additional patient on his recommendation on the chronic list, an additional annual subscription of three guineas will be required to entitle him to the privilege of one annual recommendation for cure.

9.

No Subscriber shall vote in the election of Visitors or be appointed a Visitor, nor shall his recommendation of Patients be accepted, until his name shall have been entered as a Subscriber for four calendar months or while his current subscription is unpaid ; but if such new Subscriber shall be desirous of recommending patients before the expiration of such four calendar months, he shall be allowed to do so on immediate payment of one additional year's subscription.

10.

All persons inclined to contribute by Will to the subscription fund, are requested to make their bequest in the following form. "I give and bequeath unto [here name one or two persons as Trustees] the sum of Upon Trust, that he [or they, as the case may be,] do pay the same to the Treasurer for the time being of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum, which sum I charge upon my personal estate, and not upon any part of my real estate or property savouring of realty, and direct that it be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Asylum."

GENERAL RULES.

"WHITEHALL,

"28TH AUGUST, 1848.

"I approve of the within Rules for the Government
"of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum.

"G. GREY."

1.

A General Meeting of the Visitors shall be held at the Asylum quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, or within ten days after those respective months, or some day to be fixed at the preceding Quarterly Meeting : and by adjournment to such other times as to them shall appear necessary. A Chairman shall be elected for each year. And at any Meeting three Visitors shall be competent to act, and

to make from time to time such orders as to them shall seem expedient for the management and conduct of the Asylum, and their proceedings shall be regularly entered in a book.

2.

Minutes of proceedings shall be taken by the Clerk ; but in no case shall a resident officer act in that capacity at any Meeting. The rough minutes of every Meeting shall be signed by the Chairman thereof, and the recorded minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of each succeeding Meeting, after having been read aloud and authenticated, and such minutes shall be referred to in all cases as the only authentic record of the transactions of the Committee of Visitors.

3.

At all Committee Meetings the Chairman shall take the Chair, and in his absence or at his request the Visitors present shall choose a Chairman. The Chairman shall have a casting vote. The Meeting in January, to be fixed in accordance with Rule 1, shall be the Anniversary Meeting.

4.

The Committee of Visitors shall, at the first Meeting after their appointment in each year, and subsequently from time to time as shall be necessary,

nominate from amongst themselves a House Committee, consisting of Five persons at the least, of whom three shall be a quorum.

5.

They shall also appoint two of the Committee of Visitors to be Auditors for the year, who shall examine the accounts Quarterly.

6.

The Committee of Visitors shall, at the Quarterly Meetings, pursuant to Rule 1, take into consideration and determine on all Contracts, Rates of Payment, and matters of Expenditure relative to the Institution.

7.

Three or more of the Committee of Visitors shall, once at least in every three months, inspect the Asylum and see every Lunatic therein, and perform the duties imposed on the Committee of Visitors by the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126, and shall at each visit insert in a book to be kept for that purpose, their opinion as to the then condition of the Asylum, and of the Patients therein, and also such other statements and suggestions as they may deem expedient.

8.

Minutes of the Proceedings of all Boards shall be

kept and entered by the Clerk of the Visitors, and at every Quarterly Board the proceedings of the last Quarterly Board, and of any intervening Board, shall be read.

9.

Regulations and orders for the management of the Asylum shall be taken into consideration and determined on at the first Meeting of the Committee of Visitors ; and other regulations, being consistent with the Rules herein laid down and with the Regulations and Orders for the time being in existence, may be made by any three of the Committee of Visitors at any General or Special Board.

10.

No General Rule shall be altered, nor any new Regulation (except such as last mentioned) be made, unless at some Quarterly Board, or at some Special Board to be assembled for that purpose, of which ten days' notice (stating the particular object of such Board) shall be given ; and no alteration in the General Rules shall take effect until it has received the approbation of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

11.

At the first Meeting in January in each year, the Committee of Visitors shall make such appoint-

ments, and perform such duties, as may be necessary for carrying into effect the 40th and 42nd Sections of the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126 ; and whenever a vacancy shall thereafter occur in any of the Offices of Treasurer, Chaplain, Medical Superintendent, Matron, or Clerk and Steward, a Meeting of the Visitors shall forthwith be convened (conformably to sec. 15 of the 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 126) for the purpose of making an appointment and filling up the vacancy.

12.

A Report of the proceedings of the Visitors, and of the state of the Asylum, shall be drawn up and presented for the approval of the Meeting in January, after which it shall be printed, and a Copy thereof delivered to the Justices and Subscribers by Voluntary Contribution, with an Abstract of the Annual Accounts made up to the 31st December preceding, and a list of Subscribers and Benefactors.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

1.

Two at least of the House Committee shall visit the Asylum once in every month, and their duties shall be as follows, viz :

2.

To inspect the food, and see that all Contracts are

performed, also to see all the Patients, and all the wards and premises appropriated to their use, and also to inquire and examine as to the convalescence and improvement of particular Patients, and as to the treatment, health, and general condition of all.

3.

To examine the accounts, and report thereon to the Auditors.

4.

To make entries, in a book to be kept for that purpose, of the result of their visitations.

5.

To direct the Clerk of the Visitors to call a Meeting of the Committee of Visitors (pursuant to the 15th section of the Act) whenever necessary, in order to appoint and discharge attendants and servants; and in all cases of hiring and discharge, the Committee to take into consideration every report and recommendation of the Resident Medical Officer relative thereto.

6.

In the intervals between the monthly Meetings of the House Committee, one of such Committee (to be previously nominated) shall visit the Asylum and inspect all parts thereof occupied by Patients, and shall

enquire and ascertain if any recent accident or other circumstance shall have occurred rendering an additional meeting of the House Committee expedient ; and he shall enter in the Visitors' Book of the Asylum the result of such inquiry and inspection, and shall, whenever he shall deem the same expedient, call such additional Meeting.

7.

In all cases of fatal or dangerous accident or other emergency, the Superintendent shall immediately communicate the fact in writing to the members of the House Committee, any one of whom shall thereupon be empowered to summon a Special Meeting of the same Committee as soon as practicable.

HOUSE SURGEON AND SUPERINTENDENT.

1.

There shall be a Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent of the Institution, who shall also act as Apothecary. He shall see every Patient at least once in each day, and shall give up the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and shall not attend to or engage in any professional or other business or employment except that of the Asylum.

2.

He shall have a Salary of two hundred and forty pounds per year, with Board and Washing, and be entitled to no other advantages direct or indirect unless specifically allowed by these Regulations.

3.

He shall have authority to recommend the hiring and discharge of all attendants and servants, and shall also generally have the control over the male attendants and servants, and authority to suspend them whenever he shall deem expedient.

4.

He shall have a similar control in common with the Matron over the female attendants and servants, and shall also have power to suspend them whenever he shall deem expedient.

5.

He shall make a yearly Report of the number of admissions, removals, and discharges, and keep a Register of Restraints during the year, and shall also, in conjunction with the Visiting Physician, make a like report as to the general condition of the Patients, and such other matters as may appear expedient for the purpose of shewing the state and management of the Asylum.

6.

He shall be responsible for the condition of the Patients, and shall confer from time to time with the Visiting Physician as to individual cases, the Patients generally, their diet, and any other matters affecting the condition of the Asylum.

7.

He shall be responsible for the management and condition of the Establishment, and shall have the direction of the medical, surgical, and moral treatment of the Patients, and of all general arrangements within the Asylum.

8.

He shall examine every Patient on admission, and make proper entries relative thereto, and he shall see every Patient at least once a day, and take care that such medicines as he may deem proper be duly administered.

9.

He shall classify the Patients of both sexes, and shall regulate and determine at all times on the diet for sick and infirm patients, and also he shall have the power from time to time of examining and reporting on the quality of all provisions furnished for the use of Patients.

10.

He shall never absent himself for one night or more without the previous written consent of one of the Committee of Visitors, and then only on condition of his providing a person properly qualified to reside in the Asylum and perform his duty during his absence.

11.

He shall superintend and direct the performance of the duties of the Matron, attendants, and servants, as prescribed by the regulations and orders of the Committee of Visitors.

12.

He shall at all times, and more especially when the Asylum is entirely or nearly full, promote the exchange of harmless Chronic Patients for Patients whose cases may be recent and supposed to be curable, or who shall be reported as dangerous.

13.

He shall report to the Committee of Visitors and also to the House Committee, at every visit, the name of every Patient fit for discharge, and also the case of every inquest, death, and escape that shall have occurred since the last preceding visit.

14.

He shall keep a Journal, in which he shall make

the following entries, viz.: first, The name of every attendant and servant whom he shall suspend, together with the date and cause of such suspension; and, second, The name of every Patient fit for discharge, or who shall have escaped, since the last visit of the Committee, and all such other facts, observations, and suggestions, as he shall deem important, relative to the condition or management of the Asylum or the Patients therein. And such entries shall be read as part of the proceedings at the next Meetings of the House Committee and Committee of Visitors respectively.

THE MATRON AND HOUSEKEEPER.

1.

The Matron and Housekeeper shall be under the control of the Committee of Visitors and of the Superintendent; she shall obey the directions of the Medical Officers, and shall be responsible for the condition of the female wards, and shall have the control over the female attendants and servants in common with the Resident Medical Officer.

2.

She shall see all the female Patients and every ward appropriated to their use at least twice a day, and shall report all illness and casualties to the Resident Medical Officer as soon as the same shall occur.

3.

She shall particularly attend to the quality of the provisions, and shall superintend the weighing and measuring of them, and sign the cheque book if correct, also the weighing out and measuring of the provisions for the daily consumption of the whole establishment (according to the diet table for the time being), and the soap, starch, &c. for the use of the wash-house and laundry, and the weekly allowances of groceries, butter, &c. apportioned for each keeper and servant, and the allowance directed for any of the Patients. She shall superintend the management of the kitchen and dairy, and see that the provisions are properly cooked and delivered to each keeper according to the number of Patients in each ward, and that the rations are properly distributed.

4.

She shall take care of and be responsible for all the stores, clothing, &c. &c. of the Institution, and keep cheque books of all clothing, bedding, and furniture given to the keepers and servants in every department, inspect the bedding and linen, cut out the female clothing, and deliver the work to the female keepers, and shall use her best endeavours to induce the female Patients to occupy themselves in needle and household work and other fit employments. She shall go round with the shoemaker once a week to

inspect all the shoes belonging to the Female Patients, she will then give out such as are necessary, at the time collecting those which want repair.

5.

She shall keep the keys of the Larder, Dairy, Bread Room, and other Stores committed to her charge.

6.

She shall never absent herself without having obtained the leave of a Visitor or of the House Committee.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

There shall be a Consulting Physician or Physicians appointed, if the Committee of Visitors shall think fit, who shall visit the Patients at such times as he or they shall judge necessary, or whenever sent for in cases of great difficulty and emergency, or the House Committee may think proper. He or they shall, at each visit, register the date of it, the state of health of the Patient or Patients visited, and add any remarks he or they may deem advisable.

CONSULTING SURGEON.

1.

There shall be a Consulting Surgeon or Surgeons

appointed, if the Committee of Visitors shall think fit, who shall be sent for when any difficult case or operation may be necessary, the House Surgeon performing all minor operations.

2.

No Consulting Physician or Surgeon shall be eligible as a Visitor, or in any way act or interfere in the management, government, or direction of the Institution otherwise than as belongs to his respective duty or office.

CHAPLAIN.

1.

There shall be a Chaplain appointed for the Asylum, according to the provisions of the Act, who shall receive such stipend or compensation as shall be fixed by the Visitors.

2.

Patients not of the Established Church may be attended by a minister of their own religion, if the House Surgeon shall think them in a fit state, such attendance being gratuitous.

3.

The Chaplain or other minister shall be respectfully requested to confine himself to the regulations

pointed out by the Visitors or House Committee, and to the suggestions of the Physician or House Surgeon in particular cases.

4.

The Lord's Day shall be strictly observed by the Establishment, and Patients of this Asylum; none but works of necessity shall be executed on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and the Lord's Day shall be distinguished to all the Patients, whether capable of joining in religious exercises or not, by peculiar attention to their dress and diet.

5.

The Chaplain's duties shall be to perform divine service and preach one Sermon on every Sunday, and to attend Patients at any time whom the Medical Officer shall consider to be in a proper state of mind.

TREASURER.

1.

There shall be a Treasurer, and all monies shall be paid to him; he shall keep the Accounts, and make them up to the 31st day of December annually, and state the balance, if any, then in his hands.

2.

He shall give Security for the sum of £2000. unless the Committee of Visitors shall in writing dispense therewith.

CLERK AND STEWARD.

1.

The Clerk shall also act as Steward, and shall perform all the duties of both those offices.

2.

He shall take care of all the Books and Papers (except the Medical Books).

3.

He shall check the weighing and measuring of the Provisions by the Matron or Storekeeper, so as to suit the Diet Tables.

4.

He shall take stock once a quarter, and keep quarterly accounts of all monies received and paid to the Treasurer; and also of all goods ordered and payments made for the same; and in such form as the Committee of Visitors shall direct.

5.

He shall distinguish the Building Account from the Maintenance Account, and the Accounts of the County from those of the Unions and Parishes, and shall lay an Abstract of the Accounts before the Visitors at the Quarterly Meetings, shewing the monies received and paid, and the Unions and Parishes in arrear.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

1.

The Male and Female Patients shall be kept in separate wards. And no Male attendant, servant, or patient, shall be allowed to enter the Female Wards, nor any Female to enter the Male Wards, except in cases where the resident Medical Officer shall deem it advisable to appoint nurses or female servants to attend for that purpose.

2.

The convalescent and quiet Patients shall be in general separated from those who are refractory, noisy, or dangerous, and the clean shall be at all times separated from the dirty Patients.

3.

There shall be at least one attendant for every ward, and there shall not be less than one attendant

for every twenty-five Patients who are tranquil or convalescent, and not less than one attendant for every fifteen Patients who are dirty, violent, or refractory, or dangerous to themselves or others.

4.

At least one room on the Male side and one room on the Female side shall be appropriated as Infirmaries for the different sexes.

5.

During the day the Patients of both sexes shall be employed as much as practicable out of doors; the men in gardening and husbandry, the women in occupations suited to their ability: and as a principle in treatment, endeavours shall be continually used to occupy the minds of the Patients, to induce them to take exercise in the open air, and to promote cheerfulness and happiness amongst them.

6.

Workshops and tools shall be provided, and artizans and others shall be encouraged to follow their particular callings, and to learn shoe-making, tailoring, and other common and useful trades; and needle-work, straw-work, and other suitable employments shall be provided for the Women.

7.

An ample supply of Books and cheap publications of a cheerful nature (in addition to Bibles and Prayer-Books), shall be provided, and kept up in case of destruction ; and various means of amusement shall be placed at the disposal of the Patients of both sexes, and they shall be encouraged to have frequent recourse thereto.

8.

The airing grounds into which the several Wards open shall be accessible to the Patients for at least three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon of every day, when the weather is favourable.

9.

One attendant shall sleep in or adjoining and so as to overlook every Dormitory ; and he shall either have a light burning throughout the night, or the means of immediately obtaining a light.

10.

No Dormitory for Male Patients (excepting rooms for single Patients,) shall contain less than three Beds ; a space of at least two feet and six inches shall be between the Beds ; and all the Male Patients shall sleep in single Beds.

11.

No Patient shall be struck, or kept in perpetual restraint or seclusion; and no Patient shall be restrained or secluded at any time except by Medical authority, or kept in restraint or seclusion longer than is absolutely necessary.

12.

All the attendants shall be instructed to treat their Patients kindly and indulgently, and never to strike or speak harshly to them; and they shall be responsible for the safety, cleanliness, and general condition of the Patients, and for the ventilation, proper warmth, and good order of their respective wards.

13.

Near relations and friends of the Patients shall be allowed to visit them once in every fortnight; but no visitor shall be admitted to any Patient if the Medical Superintendent shall state in writing that he considers the visit likely to be injurious to such Patient, or otherwise inexpedient.

14.

In case of the illness of a Patient, or if the friends come from a distant place, or be otherwise unable to come on a week-day, such Patient's friends shall be admitted to visit on Sundays during the space of two hours after Morning or Evening Service.

15.

All Parish Officers shall be encouraged to visit the Patients belonging to their Parish or Union once in every three months, or oftener, on a week-day, and to make particular enquiries from time to time as to the treatment experienced by the Patients, and their fitness for discharge.

16.

Upon every visit made by a male relation or friend, or by a Parish Officer, to a Female Patient, the Matron or a female attendant shall accompany the Visitors, and remain in the room throughout the interview.

17.

No stranger shall be admitted into any part of the Asylum occupied by Patients, except by the written authority of one of the Committee of Visitors, or one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, unless accompanied by some Medical Officer belonging to the Institution.

18.

On the death of a Patient, notice shall be immediately given by the Clerk to the Parish Officers, and also to one of the nearest relations of the deceased (if his address be known), and the body delivered to them, if requested ; but if the body be not removed

on the fourth day after death, it shall be buried under the directions of the Superintendent. Should the resident Medical Officer consider earlier interment to be necessary, this Rule is to be dispensed with.

19.

No Patient shall pass beyond the grounds of the Asylum until discharged by due authority, unless the temporary absence of such Patient be permitted under the power contained in the 71st section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 126, or unless the Medical Superintendent shall give express directions for that purpose.

FURTHER REGULATIONS
FOR THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE ASYLUM,
AND IN ADDITION TO THE FOREGOING GENERAL RULES
SANCTIONED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

DUTIES OF THE COOK.

The Cook is to receive daily from the Store-room such Provisions as may be given out, and to perform all the cooking that may be requisite, under the direction of the Matron.

DUTIES OF THE KITCHEN-MAID.

The Kitchen-maid is to clean all the boilers, kitchen, scullery utensils, &c., generally to assist the Cook in the various duties of the kitchen, and to keep clean such parts of the building as may be directed.

DUTIES OF THE HOUSE-MAIDS.

The House-maids are to keep clean such parts of the building, stairs, apartments, &c., and do such domestic work as may be directed.

DUTIES OF THE LAUNDRY-WOMAN.

The Laundry-woman is to receive from the Matron, male and female Keepers, and Servants, all the dirty linen, and to return the same when washed and ironed. She is also to take charge of those Patients who may be directed by the Matron to give assistance in her department.

DUTIES OF THE PORTER.

The Porter shall carefully attend to the gate, and shall inform the House Surgeon or Matron of every Patient who may attempt to go out, and of every stranger who comes into the Asylum. If about to be otherwise employed, he shall give the House Surgeon or Matron notice, that some other person may be appointed to attend to the gate during his absence. He shall do the labouring work of the Establishment, under the direction of the House Surgeon and Matron.

 PATIENTS.

CLASSES.

The several persons to be admitted into this Asylum are to be divided into the following classes:—

1.	{	Pauper Lunatics,	{	Sent to the Asylum
		Vagrant Lunatics,		by order of the Jus-
		Criminal Lunatics,		tices under the au-
		Dangerous Idiots,		thority of the Act.

2. Paupers as above from other places.
3. Lunatics not actually Paupers, supported partly by their friends, and partly out of the Subscription Funds.
4. Lunatics of a superior rank, who shall contribute to the general charges of care and maintenance according to the accommodation afforded them.

ADMISSION.

1.

No Patient, except of a superior rank as above, and except such as are sent by order of Justices, shall be admitted without a recommendation from some Subscriber or Benefactor to the Asylum.

2.

No Criminal Lunatic shall be admitted without the order of the Court before whom he shall be arraigned or tried, or one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

3.

Patients will be admitted any day from Eleven to Two o'clock. The Overseers of the parish or the Lunatic's Friend must first write to enquire if there

be a vacancy. He will then receive a list of questions, which must be answered immediately, and as correctly as possible. He will then be informed if the Patient can be admitted, on what day, and on what terms.

4.

The Pauper and Criminal Patients will be clothed in the dress of the Institution, their own clothes being sent back to the Overseers, and brought again for them when they are discharged.

5.

The weekly charge for each Patient to the respective Parishes or the friends will be fixed according to the Act of Parliament by the Visitors from time to time, and security shall be given for the payment thereof.

DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS.

1.

No Criminal Lunatic shall be suffered to quit the Asylum or be at large, without the order of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

2.

No Insane Pauper shall be discharged without the sanction of the House Committee.

OCCASIONAL VISITORS TO THE PATIENTS AND
TO THE ASYLUM.

1.

Visitors to Patients shall be admitted only by order of the Physician or the House Surgeon, and for such time only as they shall think proper, between the hours of Nine and Five from the 25th of March to the 29th of September, and Ten and Three the remainder of the year.

2.

The Matron shall not permit any man to see a Female Patient unless he be the husband, father, brother, or son, except in her presence.

3.

As secrecy and a security against improper and intrusive curiosity would greatly operate as inducements to the friends of Patients of the Fourth Class to send them to the Asylum, no person (the Visitors, Officers, and Servants of the House only excepted) upon any pretence whatever shall be allowed to see the Patients of that Class: except the nearest relatives, or guardians, and trustees, or those to whom such relatives, guardians, or trustees, shall give a written authority; the time of such admission to be regulated by the House Committee.

4.

Those parts of the Asylum which are occupied by Insane Paupers shall be open to the inspection of the public every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of Nine and Twelve, but at no other time without the order of a Visitor, the Consulting Physician, or Surgeon. All strangers will be required to enter their names and addresses, with the date of their visit, in a book kept for that purpose.

5.

Benefactors and Subscribers to the Institution shall be admitted without written orders to visit the Asylum, due regard being paid to the privacy of the Patients.

6.

The Medical Officers of the Establishment shall have the privilege of introducing Medical men and Officers of similar Establishments.

7.

Plans of each Floor and Story of the Building, shewing every part without exception, shall be hung up in the Hall of the Asylum for general inspection ; and strangers visiting the Institution are particularly requested to note in a Book to be kept for that purpose anything objectionable in the arrangement of

the Establishment or treatment of the Patients, or any suggestions for improvement they may deem advisable.

8.

Strangers visiting the Asylum shall in all cases be accompanied by the Surgeon or Matron, and shall be cautioned not to address Patients, or make any audible remark in their presence, without express permission.

CONTRACTS.

1.

All Articles of Food for the Patients, as well as Straw and Coals, Candles and Soap, shall be supplied by Contract made for each Article, for the periods mentioned in the following Rule.

2.

The Contracts shall be made Quarterly by the Visitors who attend the Meetings on the four days specified in the first General Rule, except contracts for Milk and Potatoes, which may be made Quarterly or for a longer period; and all Contracts shall be made to continue to the second day of delivery in the second week after that Meeting which shall be nearest the end of the term of each Contract. An Advertisement shall be inserted in one or more of the

Leicester Newspapers, not less than fourteen days before the time of making such respective Contracts, specifying the Articles which will be wanted, and the lowest tender shall be accepted, the quality of the Article being taken into consideration.

3.

In cases where it shall be thought expedient, samples of Articles to be furnished by Contract must be produced, and the Articles shall be delivered according to the samples for the ensuing periods. If no Visitors attend on the days fixed for making the Contracts, the Treasurer shall make them himself.

4.

Butchers' Meat, consisting of the best Beef and Mutton, in such joints as shall be ordered, shall be delivered at such times as the House Surgeon shall order, and Bread of the quality directed by the Visitors on the second day after it is baked.

5.

Milk shall be supplied to the House by Contract, in such quantities as from time to time shall be required.

6.

Beer shall also be supplied by Contract, the quantity per head and the price of the Beer shall be fixed by the Visitors from time to time.

On the day of the delivery of any article, the Contractor shall take or send to the Asylum a book, containing the quantity and charge of such article ; in this book is also to be inserted the written order for the next supply, and it will be kept as a voucher for his bills.

DIET-TABLE.

A Diet-table from time to time to be fixed by the Visitors, also the weekly charge for each Patient to the respective parishes or friends, as established at the Quarterly Meetings, shall be hung up in the Hall of the Asylum.

DRUGS.

1.

All Drugs shall be procured by order from Apothecaries' Hall, or such other place as the Visitors shall think proper.

2.

A certain proportion of Ale, Porter, Wine, and any Liquor likely to be ordered by the Physician or House Surgeon for the Patients, shall from time to time be procured from such person as the Visitors shall direct, and be administered as the Medical Officer shall order.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, &c.

1.

An account shall be kept of the Profit arising from the Second and Fourth Classes, and one-fifth part thereof shall be carried to the credit of the Charity Account, and the remaining four-fifths shall be applied in diminution of the general expenditure, exclusive of repairs and furniture.

2.

The expenditure for Repairs and Furniture, comprised under the heads "Furniture and Bedding," and "Building and Repair," in the form of the Annual Account set out in the Appendix of the General Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, shall be borne by the respective Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and the Subscribers to the Charity, in the following proportions :—that is to say, the County of Leicester seven-tenths ; the County of Rutland one-tenth ; and the Charity two-tenths.

3.

The Charity shall annually repay to the Institution the difference between the ascertained cost of the maintenance of the Patients recommended by the Subscribers, and the sums received from the Friends of such Patients on account thereof.

LAND.

1.

So soon as the Visitors are put into possession of the Land proposed to be conveyed to them by the Corporation of Leicester, the same, together with the Land now belonging to the Asylum, shall be cultivated under the direction of the House Committee, with the assistance of such Patients as the Medical Superintendent shall think desirable to employ in such occupation, and with such other assistance as the House Committee may think desirable.

2.

All the produce of the Land or Farm Yard which shall be consumed in the Establishment shall be charged at a certain price, to be fixed from time to time by the House Committee.

3.

A separate Account shall be kept of the same, and of the Expenditure necessary thereto, in such manner as the Committee may determine; and the clear profit having been ascertained, shall be divided in like manner as the profit of the Second and Fourth Classes; that is to say, one-fifth to the Charity, and four-fifths to the General Expenditure of the Asylum.

At a Special General Meeting of the Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, held at the Castle of Leicester on Monday the 31st day of July, 1848, the above Rules were unanimously agreed on and adopted, for the Government of the said Asylum, subject to the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, pursuant to statute 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126, sec. 40.

CHARLES WILLIAM PACKE,
CHAIRMAN.

THE END.

