

Report of the medical officers of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Lancaster : instituted 28th July 1816 1848.

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Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum.
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REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM

FOR THE


County of Lancaster.

INSTITUTED 28TH JULY, 1816.

LANCASTER:

PRINTED BY T. EDMONDSON, MARKET PLACE.

1848.



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TO THE

VISITING JUSTICES

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At the date of the last report, there were 681 patients in the Asylum. During the past year, the admissions have amounted to 259; 116 have been discharged, and 59 have died, making the present number of inmates 765.

It has been thought advisable to preface this report with the above statement, which it is hoped will prove more explicit than a tabular array of figures. On comparison with former years, it will be found that the number of patients admitted has increased, and that the amount of mortality has diminished. As respects the proportion of recoveries, it may be as well to remark, that nearly one half of those discharged cured had been admitted during the last year. It should be further borne in mind, that a majority of the cases admitted presented few promising features, and that in many, the result of treatment is as yet undecided. Some idea of what may result in these cases, may be drawn by referring to the date of former years. It appears that out of the 141 patients admitted from June 1846 to June 1847, nineteen were discharged cured in the same year; and thirty five in the subsequent year. Statistical deductions such as these might be considerably extended, but sufficient has probably been advanced to shew the advantage of early treatment, even when brought to bear on a class of individuals, most of whom have been kept a considerable time out of the hospital after the attack of insanity. It is well known that, in this county, the applicants for admission are disproportionate to the accommodation, for, during the last year, in no less than 152 instances, it has been found necessary to decline the requests for admission forwarded by the Overseers.

In preparing the report for the present year, few points of novelty present themselves, as worthy of remark. A slight glance at the enlargement of the building may however be advisable. Two additional wards

on the mens' side were opened for the reception of patients last winter, but the full advantage of this addition cannot be experienced until the plan for warming the apartments is carried out. The extensive range of offices, consisting of kitchen, wash-house, laundry, brew-house, and bake-house are nearly completed. It is satisfactory to report that the great work of removing the large mass of earth, which blocks up the north side of the building, is commenced. So soon as this very essential and salutary undertaking is effected, it is proposed to form a deep drain around the area of the basement, so as to cut off the continued percolation of water from the inclined strata on the higher ground, which dip toward the building. There can be no doubt that, in a sanitary point of view, immense advantage will be experienced, whenever this most desirable improvement is finished.

In the newly enclosed land, additional portions are gradually being brought into cultivation, the walks have been considerably extended, and at the present time, the patients have the opportunity of exercise, along paths, which reach over a space of more than four miles.

The treatment of the inmates continues to be conducted on the principles already detailed in former reports, and it is satisfactory to think that, in this large Hospital, receiving patients from a County not noted for either the gentleness or suavity of the populace, and admitting also within its walls a large number of criminal patients, no recourse to mechanical contrivances for restraining the limbs is now found necessary.

In the early part of last winter, the influenza prevailed very generally, attacking a large proportion of the patients, and in seven instances the disease proved fatal.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 13th of September, and recorded their opinion as follows :—

September, 13th, 1847.

“We have on Saturday, and to day, officially visited the Asylum and inspected the various wards and airing courts, all of which were clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. We have also seen and personally examined the whole of the patients, and inspected their clothing and bedding.

At present, the numbers are 336 males and 363 females, in all 699. These were at the time of our visit, with scarcely any exception, in a very tranquil and comfortable state, and we found no patient under any kind of mechanical restraint, and such restraint we understand is never resorted to. Three patients were secluded in separate cells.

On the whole, we were much struck with the general order and tranquillity which reigned throughout the Asylum, and we have only to state, as on former occasions, our entire approbation of the management and conduct of the establishment.

We were much struck by the fact that there are no patients in the

Asylum of confirmed dirty habits, nor any ward appropriated exclusively to the violent and refractory class. And we think that every praise is due to MR. GASKELL, and the officers under his direction, by whose vigilance and attention, these results, so rare in Lunatic Asylums, have been obtained.

During our visit on Saturday, we examined the dinners of the patients, which consisted of boiled beef and potatoes. The portion allotted to each was ample,—and the food was of excellent quality, and neatly and cleanly served.

The new wings are now completed, and workmen are actively engaged in erecting the new buildings intended to be used as offices.

The ground around the Asylum affords much healthful and agreeable occupation to the patients, and great progress has been made in forming various walks, terraces, and plantations.

We understand that on an average, 303 females and 290 males are employed in various ways, and that about 224 attend Divine Service in the chapel on Sunday, where prayers are also read twice a week. We ourselves attended both morning and evening service yesterday at the chapel, and were much gratified at the serious and orderly way in which the service was performed, and the entire absence of excitement and disturbance amongst the patients.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 22nd of September, 1846, 189 patients have been admitted, and we are glad to learn that of late they have been brought to the Asylum in tolerable bodily health.

On the whole we have been much gratified by our visit."

Signed, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{W. G. CAMPBELL,} \\ \text{J. R. HUME,} \end{array} \right\}$ Commissioners in Lunacy.

Several additions having from time to time been made to the rules, devised about eight years ago, for the guidance of the nurses and attendants, it has therefore been thought desirable to reprint them, and they are accordingly appended to this report.

The religious services continue to be attended with the beneficial influence referred to on former occasions; and it is satisfactory to be able to report the good effect derived from the opportunity given by a change in the hour of assembling, to a larger number of patients, who are employed during the day, to attend chapel on one evening in the week.

It has been found necessary to perform two surgical operations during the past year, owing to the advanced stage of incurable disease. Both cases have progressed satisfactorily as respects the local affection, and in both, the removal of the morbid structure has been followed by some improvement in mind.

As many enquiries have lately been addressed to us respecting the schools established in the Lancaster Asylum, we think it advisable to take a brief survey of what has hitherto been done.

It is now more than six years since the first attempt was made to bring the influence of tuition into operation as a means of improving the inmates. In the first instance, we endeavoured to accomplish this object through the medium of a few of the better informed and capable patients. It was thought that, when carried out in this way, the schools would serve a good purpose, not only in giving instruction to the ignorant, but also in providing a suitable occupation for the better educated and intelligent. For some time, one of the day rooms on each side of the building was appropriated to the purposes of a school room, and the patients were conducted thither each morning. Considerable inconvenience arose from this arrangement, in consequence of the necessity of bringing patients through the different wards to school; and, moreover, the desirable influences of education could only be brought into operation on a very small portion of the inmates. After a while, it was determined to try how far evening schools could be made to serve the purpose in view. The experiment was first conducted in the winter months, among that class who work in the land, and who live together in a separate building. Some little difficulty was experienced, in making the attempt, to induce nearly all the inmates of a ward to enter upon school exercises. By a little perseverance and determination, however, this was at length surmounted, and the system was forthwith brought into operation in every ward throughout the establishment.

It is the custom at Lancaster to keep the patients employed, as much as possible, up to four o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour, all work in the wards is put away, and the patients are encouraged to enter on different recreations and amusements. But, on those evenings appropriated to tuition, the patients are formed into different classes, and the instruction is conducted by the attendants and nurses of each ward, aided by a few of the more able patients, who act as monitors. During the past winter, we have derived much valuable assistance from the kind co-operation of the Chaplain, Mr. DANBY, who has materially contributed in forwarding this important work.

In addition to the evening schools, the daily training of the Idiotic forms a part of each morning's employment in one ward on each side of the house.

In former reports, several tables were given, showing the relative proportions of the pauper lunatics to the population in each hundred of the county, and the number of the idiotic. From these tables it appears, that the proportion returned as insane is greater in the agricultural, than in the manufacturing districts. And again, when a further division is made into *insane* and *idiotic*, that the latter predominate in the agricultural, and especially in the hilly localities. Although not strictly falling under the object of a report of the Lancaster Asylum, yet it was thought desirable, when a large provision for the insane poor in this county was

contemplated, to direct the attention of the magistrates to the important fact, that a large proportion of paupers, returned as insane, in the county of Lancaster, are congenital idiots or imbeciles. For, at the same time that the propriety of mixing such parties with those attacked with insanity appears very questionable, there can be no doubt of the advantages to be derived from judicious and systematic training, when applied early in life and conducted by competent persons, in institutions, or departments of institutions, specially adapted to the purpose. Entertaining a deep sense of the importance of this matter, both in an economical and moral point of view, every effort has been made to collect as many facts as possible, bearing on the subject, so as to give a just idea of the extent of the evil, as well as of the necessity for a speedy remedy.

The last report contained simply the numerical proportions of the idiotic among the insane poor belonging to the county of Lancaster, but not placed in any asylum. It appeared, that out of the 688 paupers returned as lunatics, 185 had been attacked with insanity, and 503 had been deficient from birth. Feeling desirous to ascertain further particulars respecting the condition of these 503 persons, the following letter was addressed to each poor law medical officer throughout the county.

"County Hospital for the Insane, Lancaster, May 8th, 1848."

"DEAR SIR,

I again venture to trespass on your kindness by asking the favour of a little further information respecting the idiotic paupers in your district.

In a former communication to which you kindly directed your attention, the inquiry was made as to the proportion of chargeable lunatics, not in asylums, who had been attacked with insanity, and the proportion who had been mentally deficient from birth. I now take the liberty of writing for the purpose of eliciting a few further particulars respecting the latter class, namely, the idiotic. You were good enough, when you replied to my former letter, to divide those congenitally affected, into two classes, idiotic and imbeciles. Although such a division is less important as respects my present enquiry, yet, if not inconvenient to yourself, I should be glad if you would have the goodness to retain it.

The point at which I now aim, is to ascertain the sex and probable age of each party for whom relief is administered on account of congenital mental imperfections. Any further particulars you may be able to communicate as to their present condition and capabilities, would be most thankfully received.

I beg to crave your indulgence for thus intruding upon your time and patience; I may, however, I trust, be permitted to hope that the benefit, likely to arise out of facts such as these, will form a sufficient excuse for the liberty taken.

Believe me, dear sir, very truly yours,

SAMUEL GASKELL."

Although the above has been cordially responded to by the medical gentlemen to whom it was addressed; yet, in consequence of the many changes which have taken place in the officers of different districts, since last year, a very partial account only has been obtained. And the numbers have been still further reduced, owing to the uncertainty of the information contained in some of the replies. The following is a summary of particulars respecting the ages and sexes of those congenitally affected, concerning whom exact information has been received.

	Number under 25 years of age.	Average age of the whole.
Females 106	26	39
Males 107	35	34

The result of this enquiry proves, as might naturally have been anticipated, that a great many of those born mentally imperfect, amongst the lower classes, are not brought into the returns until they have reached that period of life, when, with an ordinary amount of faculty, they would have been able to maintain themselves. Whatever may be the circumstances which lead to this—whether it be from an unwillingness to report, on the part of the parents, from an undefined dread that their helpless children will be removed to the workhouse—or, whether it arise from a refusal on the part of relieving officers to render pecuniary aid on behalf of those so juvenile—the fact is certain, that the large body of idiotic paupers do not attract notice until they have passed the period of youth. They are brought forward and cast on the public, as a permanent charge, at a time of life when little hope is left of remedying their defects, and rendering them capable of contributing to their own support.

If, to the returns already made of those idiots who receive parochial relief, we were able to add the number of very young idiotic pauper children for whom assistance has not yet been sought, and if also, we were able to ascertain the actual number belonging to that class of the poor placed just above pauperism, we should have a more just idea of the extent to which such mental imperfections prevail among the lower grades of society. There is no doubt that it would be necessary to make a very large addition to the figures 503, which according to the existing returns, represent the numerical amount of the idiotic poor in Lancashire.

In the State of Massachusetts, a thorough enquiry has lately been made on this subject, and it appears that out of 543 Idiots visited by the Commission, only 106 are supported at the public expense. Although the condition of the poor, in this County, and in Massachusetts, may be widely different, yet this fact may serve to give some idea how far the number of individuals now receiving parochial relief in Lancashire, on account of congenital mental imperfections, falls short of those for whom some further care and provision appear desirable.

We have already alluded to the fact, that it is not customary to seek relief for *juvenile* idiotic paupers, and that they are not brought under the

cognizance of the poor law authorities until the period of youth is passed. Taking this into consideration, we perceive that, even of the strictly pauper class, the large amount already recorded does not by any means represent the whole number which ought to come within such an estimate. If we calculate therefore, that, to the 503 already recorded, we have to add not only a very large number of *juvenile* paupers, but also a great many of all ages, belonging to the self-maintaining class, we arrive at the conclusion, that idiocy prevails to a much larger extent than would at first sight be imagined. It becomes evident, that it is incumbent on those who are in any way responsible for these helpless beings, to endeavour to devise and establish the necessary means of rescuing them from a life of degradation, by training them up in orderly habits, and applying their small share of faculty to appropriate occupation.

Although we have no data whereby to make an exact comparison between the proportion of idiotic paupers in Lancashire and other counties, yet it appears very probable that a larger number will be found in this particular province, than in other parts of England. There are some districts in the north of Lancashire, where idiocy is so prevalent as to give rise to the opinion that local causes contribute to its origin. In one particular district, comprising a population of 2250, it has been ascertained that there are no less than 11 idiots, the children of parents belonging to the agricultural and labouring classes, two only of whom are returned as paupers. Some investigation has been made in these villages, with a view of ascertaining whether any information could be derived which might throw light on the causes producing so striking a prevalence of congenital imperfections of mind. The parents are generally intelligent and industrious, and although living in a remote and sea-bound part of the country, where intermarriage might be supposed to be frequent, yet it did not appear that this cause had contributed to the degeneracy of offspring. In most instances, one child only in a family was found affected, the others appeared healthy, lively children, evidently capable of, and disposed to bestow, an affectionate care over their weaker brother. At the same time that such solitary examples appear to have arisen in different houses, yet it is singular that all the children in *one* family, amounting to no less than nine, were affected from birth. Both parents are intelligent labouring people, they are not related by consanguinity, nor are they aware of any hereditary tendency to insanity in either family, the sole trace being that of slight eccentricities in one of the ancestors. Only one child out of the nine is now living, the others having died at various ages between infancy and manhood, but all surviving long enough to leave no doubt that each was born mentally deficient. Had all these children survived, the proportion of the idiotic in this particular district would have been considerably increased.

Before leaving this subject, it may be as well to notice, that a still

greater amount of idiocy is found to prevail among the poor who live in some of the secluded dales formed by the range of hills separating Lancashire from Yorkshire. In one particular locality, the proportion is so high as to reach one in a hundred of the inhabitants. And it may be remarked, that here, intermarriage has evidently formed one of the circumstances which have given rise to this degeneracy.* But not to dwell further on the causes of imperfect cerebral development, it is satisfactory to think that the means of remedying such defects are now practised with success; and, therefore, it has been thought desirable rather to direct attention to the alleviation of the evil, than to devote much time to the investigation of its causes.

Appended to the report will be found a tabular statement showing the number of idiotic paupers residing in the various townships of the county.

[Signed.]

EDWARD D. DE VITRE, M. D.
SAMUEL GASKELL, F. R. C. S.

* Since the above report was presented, two children have been found in one of these localities, in whom cretinism is distinctly marked,

TABLE OF NUMBER OF IDIOTIC AND INSANE PAUPERS
IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY,
RETURNED BY THE POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS IN 1847.

Hundred of West Derby.	Idiots.	Imbeciles	Insane.
Wavertree	0	1	0
St. Helen's	1	4	0
Upholland	0	1	0
Prescot	6	12	9
Ormskirk	2	4	0
Newton-le-Willows	0	5	2
Liverpool	6	4	6
Leigh	5	9	1
Knottyash	2	0	5
Hindley	6	5	1
Farnworth	1	0	1
Aigburth	2	0	0
Ashton-in-Mackerfield	1	9	1
Waterloo, near Liverpool	0	1	0
Walton	0	1	0
Warrington	1	8	0
	33	64	26

Salford Hundred.			
Hulme	9	2	6
Pendleton	3	1	0
Stalybridge	6	1	6
Waterfoot near Rochdale	11	7	7
Ashton-under-Lyne	7	17	3
Bolton-le-Moors	12	33	15
Bury	8	13	7
Denton	1	4	0
Houghton	0	2	1
Eccles	1	0	0
Edenfield	0	2	0
Hyde	0	0	1
Hollingworth	1	0	2
Manchester	2	7	11
Oldham	8	15	3
Rochdale	4	15	8
Marland-with-Castleton	1	9	0
Salford	5	1	24
Newton Heath	1	0	0
	80	129	94

*An account of clothing made by the women patients, from June 1847,
to June 1848.*

Shirts	872	Trowsers	194
Shifts	837	Quilted Rugs	518
Flannels	928	Quilted Night Dresses	26
Petticoats	819	Knit Stockings	274
Gowns	33	Net Caps	32
Bed Gowns	710	Net Borders	80
Caps	1073	Pairs Boot Tops	60
Aprons	821	Pairs Shoe Tops	95
Handkerchiefs	486	Dusters	270
Stays	122	Stocks	303
Straw Bonnets	133	Shrouds	69
Straw Hats	24	Frocks	20
Bed Ticks	660	Table Cloths	30
Pillow Ticks	304	Window Blinds	64
Bolster Cases	38	Matrasses	3
Pillow Cases	412	Counterpanes hemmed	60
Sheets	846	Knit Boots	32
Towels	235	Knit Gloves	12
Flannel Drawers	148	Printed Quilts	2
Jackets	71	Kirtles	12
Waistcoats	107		

Causes of Death, from June 1847, to June 1848.

	Men	Women
Exhaustion after continued excitement	2	2
Chronic Disease of Brain	10	3
Do with General Paralysis	9	..
Epilepsy	3	1
General Debility	2	2
Consumption	2	10
Influenza and its sequelæ	4	3
Chronic Bronchitis .....	..	1
Diseased Liver	1	..
Psoas Abscess .....	..	1
Anasarca .....	..	1
Diarrhoea	1	..
Suicide	1	..
	35	24

Duration of treatment of patients discharged Cured.

Under 3 months	17
" 6 "	31
" 9 "	21
" 12 "	9
" 18 "	1
" 2 years	1
" 3 "	1
" 4 "	1
" 6 "	1
" 7 "	1
" 9 "	1
" 10 "	1

A Table of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Cured, Dead, &c., from the opening of the Institution, on the 28th July, 1816.

	Admitted.			Discharged cured.			Dead.			Discharged at request.			Escaped.		Average number of Patients	Per-centage of Deaths.	Per-centage of Cures	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.				Tl.
From July 28, 1816 to June 23, 1817	35	25	60	7	1	8	3	—	3	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
From June 24, 1817 to June 23, 1818	75	48	123	12	4	16	10	10	20	5	—	5	2	2	2	..	..
1819	35	17	52	15	10	25	9	2	11	2	—	2	..	..	..	..	..
1820	44	36	80	24	14	38	25	6	31	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
1821	38	22	60	12	9	21	9	6	15	—	—	1	1	1	1	..	..
1822	62	42	104	16	13	29	12	7	19	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..
1823	63	52	115	20	15	35	21	12	33	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	..
1824	44	43	87	20	25	45	14	18	32	5	3	8	1	1	1	..	..
1825	76	55	131	35	20	55	18	18	36	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
1826	60	48	108	39	26	65	38	27	65	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..
1827	83	52	135	27	26	53	37	20	57	12	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
1828	57	57	114	31	18	49	24	20	44	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
1829	76	58	134	22	22	44	32	16	48	4	2	6	1	1	1	..	..
1830	76	63	139	35	30	65	30	16	46	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
1831	83	62	145	37	37	74	39	21	60	4	2	6	3	3	3	..	..
1832	90	72	162	34	35	69	42	27	69	3	3	6	..	1	1	..	..
1833	74	59	133	18	15	33	87	60	147	3	1	4	1	1	1	..	..
1834	92	62	154	28	19	47	41	24	65	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..

	Admitted.			Discharged cured.			Dead.			Discharged at request.			Escaped.			Average number of Patients	Per-centage of Deaths	Per-centage of cures.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Tl.			
1835	105	80	185	44	34	78	30	25	55	3	2	5	..	..	..	369	14.90	21.13
1836	94	76	170	45	28	73	40	36	76	5	3	8	..	..	..	406	18.71	17.98
1837	133	93	226	54	43	97	56	54	110	8	4	12	..	..	..	411	26.76	23.60
1838	118	90	208	43	49	92	48	24	72	2	3	5	..	..	..	431	16.70	21.34
1839	110	100	210	55	37	92	37	26	63	1	..	1	..	..	..	489	12.80	18.81
1840	117	89	206	54	45	99	58	27	85	2	5	7	..	..	..	523	16.25	18.89
1841	104	105	209	28	46	74	46	24	70	4	2	6	..	..	..	552	12.68	13.40
1842	98	93	191	42	50	92	40	35	75	5	9	14	..	..	..	588	12.75	15.64
1843	136	131	267	48	55	103	42	29	71	19	7	26	..	..	..	617	11.50	16.69
1844	87	95	182	48	78	126	40	22	62	17	36	53	..	..	..	613	10.11	20.55
1845	119	87	206	40	28	68	39	29	68	7	7	14	..	..	..	609	11.16	11.16
1846	112	57	169	38	25	63	33	20	53	21	18	39	1	..	1	668	7.93	9.43
1847	62	79	141	26	21	47	31	35	66	7	8	15	..	..	..	663	9.95	7.8
1848	152	107	259	39	47	86	35	24	59	13	17	30	..	..	..	717	8.23	12.

Number of Patients employed daily.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.	
Males	373
Females.....	344
Total number of Patients	717
EMPLOYED.	
Males.....	306
Females.....	297
Total employed	603
Total unemployed....	114

Average number of Patients attending School.

	Males	Females
Learning Alphabet.....	21	39
Do. Reading	99	139
Writing	80	79
Arithmetic	14	14
Teaching	13	15
Total	227	286

Proportions of Paroxysms of excitement and accession of epileptic fits, occurring during the periods of New and Full Moon, as well as the intervening period, from January, 1841, to August, 1848.

PAROXYSMS OF EXCITEMENT.

	New Moon.	Intervening Period.	Full Moon.	Intervening Period.
Men	3082	3124	3023	3095
Women.....	2583	2567	2531	2548

OCCURRENCE OF EPILEPTIC FITS.

	New Moon.	Intervening Period.	Full Moon.	Intervening Period.
Men	6184	6070	6124	6357
Women.....	4474	4079	4484	4723

The above table shows on what slender grounds Lunar periods and Lunacy are connected. The month has been divided into equal portions of seven days. The third day before and after full moon have been taken as the limit of the Lunar periods, and whenever the intervening period amounted to eight days, the first day was struck out of the calculation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

ATTENDANTS.

1. Every attendant shall be under the control of the chief attendant, and obey his orders.

2. All attendants shall commence their duties at six o'clock in the morning, and continue till seven o'clock in the evening. But when in the Asylum at night, they shall be expected to continue the charge of their patients till eight o'clock.

3. Each attendant may go out every other night, from seven to ten o'clock, if unmarried; all night, if married. He may also go out every other Sunday, and a day in every four weeks. On alternate Sundays out, he may leave the Institution at eight o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon. For every hour lost by want of punctuality in returning to the Institution, he shall forfeit one afternoon.

4. Whenever an attendant wishes for further leave of absence than that allowed by rule, he shall first acquaint the chief attendant, and such permission shall be asked on the previous day.

5. No attendant shall, in the course of his duty, use any violence. For striking a patient, or being intoxicated, he shall be at once discharged. He must perform all duties quietly as well as regularly. Noise or violence in the opening and shutting of doors must be avoided as much as possible; and no scolding, shouting, or loud talking will be permitted. As a general rule, he shall not report the misconduct of any of the patients in their hearing.

6. No attendant is considered to have performed his duty unless he uses every exertion to ameliorate and improve the condition of the patients under his charge. He shall not sit in his own room, except at meal times, and in the evenings. At all other times, he must be actively employed in attending on the patients, forwarding their occupations, or cleaning the rooms and galleries.

7. The attendants shall always keep themselves neat and clean in their apparel.

8. They shall avoid the use of profane or vulgar language, treat each other with uniform civility, accustom themselves to speak respectfully, at all times, of the Officers and the Institution, and shall inculcate these sentiments in their intercourse with the patients.

9. Each attendant shall keep a list of his patients, see that they are all present at meal times, and have every thing ready for them before their admission into the dining room.

10. No attendant is allowed to convey letters or other articles to or from the patients.

11. No attendant shall receive any perquisite, or carry on any traffic, on behalf of the patients.

12. If a patient escapes from the care of an attendant or attendants, he or they shall pay the expenses incurred in sending after him.

13. No patient shall be employed in the service of an attendant, without the permission of the Superintendent, previously obtained on the day before, through the chief attendant.

14. No one shall be allowed to smoke tobacco in the building.

15. No lucifer matches shall be allowed in the wards.

16. No ward in which there are patients, shall at any time be left without an attendant.

17. No patient shall be allowed the use of an attendant's key, without permission of the chief attendant.

18. It shall be the constant duty of every attendant to take the greatest care to prevent all waste or needless consumption of any article, especially of coals and gas.

19. Each patient, on admission, shall be put into a bath, or well washed, and have his hair cut, if necessary. His person shall be examined, and any bruises, sores, eruptions, or other matters worthy of notice, reported.

20. The patients must be kept to their respective wards and airing courts, and not allowed to pass from one ward to another without permission of the chief attendant.

21. Each attendant shall see that every patient under his charge is washed, and has his hair brushed and combed, every morning, and that his clothing is neat and orderly.

22. Each patient shall have his hair cut the first week in the month; shall be shaved three times a week; shall have a bath, and change his flannel, once a week; and put on clean linen twice a week.

23. The patients shall go to bed at seven o'clock, but in summer, they may remain up till eight o'clock, if they wish.

24. If it is thought necessary to put any patient to bed earlier than the regular hour, it shall be reported to the chief attendant the first time he visits the ward.

25. Each attendant shall make a nightly return, of the number of patients in his ward, of the number who have been employed during the day, and how occupied. He shall likewise see that the patients are locked up in their bed rooms, and immediately report to the chief attendant, if any are absent.

26. Every accident, however slight, illness or death, shall be immediately reported to the chief attendant.

27. All quarrels between patients, attended with violence, shall be reported to the chief attendant.

28. When a epileptic patient falls in a fit during the day, he must be removed from the floor, and placed in a bed, or on a sofa, till he recover.

29. If it is necessary to seclude a patient at any time, it must be immediately reported to the chief attendant.

30. No patient shall be put under mechanical restraint, without the consent of the Superintendent.

31. The doors of the attendants' rooms shall be kept shut, except during the times they are at meals there. No patient shall be allowed to sit or remain in an attendants' room, without permission from the chief attendant.

32. Patients in the wards shall be kept employed as much as possible, till four o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour, all work shall be put away, the various means of recreation and amusement which are supplied brought out, and the patients encouraged to enter into them. In summer, this relaxation must be taken in the open air as much as possible, and it is expected that the attendants shall promote the object in view by forwarding, with spirit and alacrity, the various games, pastimes, and other diversions of the evening. On those evenings devoted to tuition, every portion of work must be put away, the seats and tables must be placed in convenient situations, and the various books, slates, or writing materials distributed to all who are capable of receiving instruction. The attendants must endeavour to carry out the directions of the officers in this important task, and every arrangement and proceeding during the school hour must be made with the utmost quietness and decorum. At the expiration of the time fixed for tuition, the various books, &c., shall be collected and restored to their proper place.

33. Whenever a patient is removed from one ward to another, the date of such removal must be inscribed in the patients' list of the ward which he has left.

34. In the case of visits from relatives to a patient, the attendant in charge shall enter, in a book kept for that purpose in the porter's room, the name of the visitor, and the nature of his relationship to the patient.

35. All attendants in charge of patients working in the land, or walking out, shall be careful to prevent them from plucking or eating plants,

and from bringing anything into the wards, with which they may harm themselves or others.

36. Each attendant shall be supplied with a lantern, which he shall always use, whenever it is necessary to carry a light in the wards. No patient shall, on any account whatever, be allowed to light or turn off the gas, or convey any lighted material from one fire place to another.

37. Each attendant shall, with the assistance of the patients, keep clean the rooms and galleries under his charge, and not allow the use of any but the large rubbing stones provided by the steward.

38. As it is very desirable to diminish dampness, a dry brush, may be used in cleaning some floors, instead of soap and water.

39. No patient shall be allowed to remain in a damp or wet room, nor shall any covering be placed over a wet floor. Whenever a bed room requires washing, the patient must first be removed to another apartment; nor shall any day room be washed whilst occupied by the patients, care being taken that the clothing, usually placed in it, be laid in the gallery till morning.

40. The day rooms should be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees. Each upper attendant shall notice the temperature of the rooms and of the external air, and open or close the windows accordingly. The windows in the galleries, and day and dining rooms, must remain open all night during warm weather.

41. The upper attendant shall have charge of all clothing, bedding, &c., and keep an inventory of them. He shall likewise be responsible for all articles of furniture, brushes, utensils, &c. If any article of clothing, bedding, &c. is destroyed by the patients, he shall immediately report it to the chief attendant. He shall punctually make out his requisition for the ensuing month on the first day in each month, except it falls on a Sunday, having previously compared his stock with the inventory, and shall produce all articles, worn out or torn up by the patients, for exchange, on the day of supply.

42. Each attendant shall see that the patients under his charge have their due allowance of food, beer, &c., and shall, if he has more than is needed, return it within half an hour to the steward. Preparations for each meal are to be made a quarter of an hour previously. The various utensils are to be laid out with the utmost order, so as to avoid confusion and at the same time to present an appearance of neatness. Before the patients begin to partake of the meal, the prescribed grace shall be said by the attendant or one of the patients. He shall also see that all vessels, in which food has been conveyed to the wards, be delivered to the porter within half an hour after each meal.

43. A place shall be appointed for keeping all utensils, and they must be immediately restored to their places after use. All brushes, fire irons,

chamberpots, and every thing by which a patient might injure himself or others, must be locked up immediately after being used, and no more than are wanted shall at any time be given out.

44. All clothing shall be put outside the bed rooms every night, and exposed as much as possible to the air.

45. The bedding must be exposed to the air at least during two hours every morning, and, when folded up, must be made perfectly straight.

46. All chamberpots must be removed from the bed rooms every morning, counted, locked up during the day, and brought back at night.

47. All utensils used at meal times must be collected, counted, and locked up after each meal.

48. If a window is broken, the whole of the broken glass must be immediately removed, and the accident reported to the chief attendant.

ON THE SUNDAY.

49. As it is desirable that every thing should be so conducted as to mark the day—increased attention must be paid, by every attendant in the institution, to cleanliness of person, and order, among his patients.

50. As soon as the cleaning of the wards is finished in the morning, books suited to the day shall be freely distributed, and collected in the evening.

51. The chapel bell is tolled for a quarter of an hour before each service. The patients shall be conducted to and seated in the chapel, previous to the commencement of service.

52. Before taking his patients to chapel, each attendant shall require them to be cleanly in person, and orderly in clothing.

53. In conducting his patients to and from chapel, it shall be done in as quiet and orderly a manner as possible: and as each patient enters the chapel all conversation must cease, and every endeavour be used to observe the strictest decorum.

54. During service, it is most important that every one should preserve the greatest quietude and attention, as the least degree of restlessness and inattention would immediately be imitated by the patients. The prayer books must be distributed to such patients as are capable of making use of them; and moreover, as many of them are unable to follow the service without direction, it is desirable that such patients should be seated next those who are able and willing to give them the requisite assistance.

55. Should it be necessary to remove a patient during the service, owing to the accession of a fit, or other causes, it should be done with as little disturbance as possible.

56. No unnecessary conversation should take place in the chapel, either before or after the service.

57. As soon as the chapel bell has ceased to toll, each attendant remaining in the wards, shall assemble his patients, and read aloud, or endeavour to persuade one of their number so to read, such portions of the service and chapters of the Bible as shall be ordered.

58. During the reading, it is desirable that each patient take off his hat, and that as much order and decorum be observed as is possible.

THE NIGHT ATTENDANT.

1. Shall commence his duties at eight o'clock at night, and end them at six in the morning. He shall visit all the wards and dormitories frequently during the night, care being taken to make as little noise as possible. He shall be particular in noticing the epileptic patients, and shall report all fits occurring in the night.

2. He shall attend particularly to all patients disposed to be dirty in their habits, and report their state, whether kept clean or otherwise.

3. Should any patient sleeping in a dormitory become noisy, he must be removed to a separate room, and a report made of the particulars of the cause of disturbance.

4. He shall take the temperature of the different dormitories once a week. He shall administer all medicines required in the night. He shall report all occurrences which may appear necessary. Should any death or severe illness take place in the night, it must be immediately reported to the chief attendant, who will report it to the medical officers.

