There are two gardeners. The head gardener is responsible for the finding of the vegetables which are required by the housekeeper, to whom he delivers, by weight and measure, each day's consumption: he also keeps an account of all the male and female patients who go out to work, and he is responsible for their safe return: he apportions their work to them, and takes care that each set of patients shall be under the charge of proper persons. He is principally occupied in the eastern garden; the assisting gardener attends more particularly to the western. He receives from the head gardener a number of male and female patients, with their names, who are employed under his direction. The supply of vegetables is abundant.

The cropping and cultivating the parts of the land not included in the gardens devolves upon the farming man: he also has the management of the cows and pigs. He is assisted by a number of male patients, for whom he is accountable whilst they are under his employment: this number varies, according to circumstances, from twelve to forty. He has also the help of a carter, who delivers the coals from the sheds, when they are landed at the dock side, to the different offices. He also goes to London once a week with a cart, to fetch the goods ordered for the use of the institution. This arrangement effects a considerable saving to the establishment. There are usually about fifty-five male and thirty-three female patients employed in gardening and farming.

A dairy-maid, with her staff of from four to six female patients, assists the farming-man in the milking. The 612 patients, now in the house, daily consume the milk of about sixteen cows: she also assists the housekeeper in the kitchen, and in the taking up and apportioning the dinners.

The bread and beer of the establishment are made by one sane female, assisted by eight patients. The regularity of the system laid down for her enables this servant to accomplish the whole of the baking and brewing for the 660 persons, of whom the
family now consists.

The washing for the 612 patients and servants is managed by one laundry-maid, who has under her charge from sixteen to twenty patients. Their time is, as may be supposed, sufficiently occupied by the washing and getting up the linen of all the patients, servants, and officers in the establishment.

There are two keepers to each ward, one of whom is a mechanic. Before breakfast, both are employed in getting up, washing, and shaving the patients. After breakfast, the one, who is a mechanic, leaves the ward in charge of the other; and he selects from his own ward, and from the other male wards, such patients as are able to work with him at his trade, and whom the superintendent and surgeon may think proper to be entrusted to him. These patients either go with him to his shop, or are employed about the building, wherever their services may be wanted. The keeper who is left in the

ward, attends to the patients, takes care that the beds are made, the rooms and gallery thoroughly cleaned, and employs the patients in picking coir, twine-spinning, or any other in-door employment, which is carried on in his ward.

Each female ward has two nurses: at nine o'clock the junior nurse, whenever the weather permits, collects those patients in her ward who are to be employed out of doors, and assists and watches over them whilst in the cultivation of the ground. The necessary ward duties, mending the clothes for the male and female patients, the making the whole of the house linen, and assisting in sewing the men's clothes (cut out by the tailor), the superintending the twine-spinning, basket-making, pottle-making and other works, carried on in the wards, afford sufficient occupation to the nurse who is left in charge of it. In the Appendix will be found a copy of the Rules which apply to the keepers and nurses.

Each parish has the privilege of sending into the institution a number of patients, in proportion to the sum contributed by it to the building the Asylum; the cost of which, including cost of the fifty-five acres of land, and of the furnishing, and also law and all other expenses, was 124,456/. lis. bd. As the Asylum has long been quite full, it unfortunately happens, that a long time frequently elapses before
patients can be received, after the application for their admission. The days for their reception are Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of eleven

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and one. On the arrival of each patient, the warrant for his admission is seen to be correct, and inquiries are made of the overseers and friends, in order to obtain such information as may enable the surgeon to select the most appropriate ward, and to warn the keeper or nurse, in case of there being- any disposition to violence or suicide. After the ward has been chosen, the patient is entrusted to the keeper or nurse, and is immediately stripped, thoroughly cleaned, and clothed in the asylum dress. The clothes in which the patient comes, are taken away by the overseer. The patient is seen in the afternoon by the house surgeon, who ascertains the general state of the health, and, if requisite, calls in the advice of the physician: if not, on accompanying the physician in his rounds, on the next morning, he reports the case to him, and the patient is examined by them, and the moral and medical treatment prescribed. If the case be recent, the plan previously pointed out is according to the varying circumstances adopted, and this necessarily prevents the patient from immediately falling into the ordinary course pursued, where nearly all are old and incurable cases. But if the case be, as it generally turns out, an old case, after a few days' careful watching, in order to ascertain the peculiarities of the patient, an attempt is made to induce him to employ himself, and to become, as it were, one of the family. The chapter on Treatment has already developed the principle on which these attempts are made. The

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superintendent usually examines the head of the patient phrenologically, and forms his own conjectures as to the character: but he never allows this examination to lead to any diminution of caution; although, in many cases, the conformation of the head induces the use of beneficial means, which would not have been suggested from any information received with the patient; this is generally very defective. In the first instance, out-of-door employment is generally tried; the patient is put under the especial charge of one of the servants, and set to work on the ground in such a way as to avoid any
danger of his injuring himself or others. By-and-by, as his character becomes more known, and it is considered safe to trust him, in case of his being a mechanic, he is taken to the keeper, who has the same occupation with which he is acquainted, and is induced to work at his trade. And as there are bricklayers, joiners, tanners, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, brushmakers, twine-makers, pottle-makers, basket-makers and coopers, all at work about the institution, it is most probable that a mechanic will be able to select from amongst them some occupation with which he has been previously acquainted, or which he may like to learn: at all events, the reward of a little tea, tobacco, beer, or some other luxury, congenial to his taste, will, with a little management, generally be sufficient to induce him to occupy himself, either in his ward or out of doors. Indeed, on an average, 454 patients, out of the

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612, are daily employed: and of the others, who are idle, some are fatuous, others in such a state of debility as to be unable to work, and only very few idle solely from disinclination to employment. The patients rise at six in the morning, at eight they assemble in the chapel for family prayers, and immediately afterwards they breakfast. At nine they go to their work; at eleven the workers out of doors have an allowance of one-third of a pint of beer; at one they dine; at four they have a similar allowance of beer; and at seven they sup. Each patient goes into the warm bath, for a thorough washing, every week.

It will be unnecessary to add, that the keeping in order so complex a machine, even now that its parts are carefully arranged, requires the constant and anxious watchful attention of the superintendent and matron: there is not a single movement which does not directly emanate from them. Not a single article is permitted to be ordered without their express direction, and from them, individually, has originated each of the various occupations which are now carried on in the institution, to the comfort and happiness of the patients. The selecting the proper agents to assist them in accomplishing their design has been one of their most difficult tasks. If the choice and dismissal of these agents had not been entrusted to them, it would have been impossible that the present system could have been carried into execution: a minute personal attention is required for the success
of it, which can only be ensured by the personal superintendence of those who are immediately in authority. Many little thing's, the neglect of any one of which could not be made to appear to a committee as a sufficient ground for the dismissal of an officer or servant, are essential to the comfort of the patients; and some of these are in themselves so irksome, that nothing but the knowledge that the disregard of any orders, which affect the welfare of the patients, will at once be followed by some punishment, and, if persisted in, with a dismissal without appeal, can secure diligent and constant attention. It will easily be supposed, that the arranging the details previously pointed out, and the carrying into execution the varied employments of the patients were not accomplished without much labour and anxiety: in the first place, the servants naturally threw every obstacle in the way of their doing any thing; it was much more trouble for the keepers to see that the patients performed the daily necessary household duties, on which their personal comfort in a great measure depended, than it would have been for them to have known, that whether the patients worked or not, their dinners would be cooked, their bread baked, their vegetables gathered by hired sane persons; and of course they would have preferred a sufficient number of sane helpers in the wards to have kept these in order. The having the responsibility of seeing that a much greater portion of work was daily and properly

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performed than they could individually, however industrious, personally execute, compelled them, but most reluctantly, to call in the assistance of the patients: and at the time when the Asylum was opened, in 1831, the system, which was not at all unusual in many of the poor-houses, of paying its inmates for all the services rendered, created, on the part of the patients, an unwillingness to work; this, however, was easily overcome. If the patients are in good health, and in a proper state to work, they are allowed no beer, and every little indulgence is witheld, so long as they are idle. They soon find out that employment tends to their comfort; and when they see those about them happily engaged, and in the enjoyment of the little reward of their industry, they generally very soon petition for something to do. After the prejudices against employing the patients about the house and grounds had in some measure been overcome, there was still an apparently insuperable objection to their making
any thing for sale out of the institution. It was said and thought, that the making articles for sale would be an injury to those now employed in them; and this feeling was not confined to the servants, but it still prevails, and to a very great degree, amongst the shopkeepers in the metropolis. They, for some reason which I cannot devise, dislike to encourage our attempts: and the store-keeper, who has made inquiries of different tradesmen with a view to the sale of articles manufactured in the asylum, has been abused as a "thief," for attempting to rob of their profits those who are now employed in these manufactures; as if it were possible that the few articles brought into the market by the labour of the poor lunatics could really prejudice any one. If this difficulty had not been overcome it must have put an end to the plan; as, whatever benefit the patients might have derived from the labour, this is not the time when a consideration of their comfort would counterbalance the most trifling additional expense. The utilitarian feeling of the present day, which has no other measure for that which is good and valuable, than a pecuniary standard, renders it essential that the manufactures should be so carried on as to be a source not of loss but of profit. By personal applications, by letter, by enlisting in the cause of humanity the active and benevolent, (whose services I here, on behalf of my poor patients, gratefully acknowledge,) the labour of the patients has been rendered available, not only to their own amusement, but to the diminution of their expense, even after they have been permitted, from the profits, to enjoy some little comforts which the institution would not otherwise have provided: these consist of beer, tea, tobacco, and a variation in the ordinary dress, or some other indulgence suited to the tastes of the patients. Money is, on no account, permitted to be given them: notwithstanding that each patient, who fairly gains it, whatever be his capacity, has his reward^ the cost a week for their

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board, clothing, medical and other attendance, medicine and washing, and indeed for every expense in any way connected with them, is tis. 3d. ; and I am convinced, that a diminution of their comforts will not be attended with a saving to the institution. Once take away the inducement for them to employ themselves, and you must immensely increase
by far the most expensive part of the establishment, the servants; and there would be no little addition to the expense in the injuries which would be done by the patients, by their applying, to mischievous purposes, that muscular or nervous energy, which is now profitably spent in useful labour. It would be tedious to detail the opposition which each new art has met with on its introduction: suffice it to say, that each, without any exception, has at its commencement been thwarted. It has only been by insisting, that whether the servants learnt or not, they should remain with the patients until they might have an opportunity of being taught, and by making a careful selection from amongst the patients to become the pupils, that these manufactures have been successively established. I will only add one observation: hitherto no accident of any consequence has happened from the patients being entrusted with tools, and no unpleasant result has arisen from the female patients, under proper charge of their nurses, working in the grounds or shops, where male patients, also under proper care, have been at the same time employed. And as far as

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the greatest vigilance and precaution can avail, the benefit of the system, without suffering from any inconveniences to which it is exposed, will continue to be received. It is, however, possible that some untoward accident may happen: but even then I should be sorry for the system to be given up. The injuries, in one or two instances, are nothing in comparison with the constant and daily happiness which it affords to hundreds; and it is not possible, in this world, to have a great good, without some danger of evil arising from it. But as, in the ordinary events of life, we do not permit a little inconvenience to stand in the way of our enjoying great happiness, so ought we not, in this case, to be deterred from pursuing our plan, even should some unforeseen calamity, which I pray God to forbid, overtake us.