

## OPENING OF THE HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM.

On June 15th the long-expected opening of this hospital for the insane took place. Mr. Martin-Holloway delivered a short address, to which the Prince of Wales replied, and declared the asylum to be open. The corridors and rooms are profusely decorated in accordance with the somewhat curiously-worded intention of "endeavouring above all things to avoid leaving a dimmed intelligence opposite a blank wall." It is unfortunate that this praiseworthy intention necessarily falls to the ground in the single rooms for refractory patients; indeed, it will be needful to make their walls a little barer still if accidents are to be avoided. We wish Dr. Sutherland Rees Philipps the success he merits in his new and responsible post as medical superintendent. The late Mr. Thomas Holloway has certainly devoted his money to a good object. The only fear we entertain is that if the institution is not, as we understand, endowed, the institution will become a private asylum for the higher classes with a very few inmates of the class for which, no doubt, the donor intended it. We shall see whether it succeeds in avoiding the charges brought against similar institutions in England.

## LORD SHAFTESBURY.

It will have afforded sincere satisfaction to all interested in the insane to hear that, in consequence of the Lunacy Bill having been withdrawn, the Earl of Shaftesbury has consented to return to his post as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. We do not regret having had an opportunity afforded us of expressing in the "Occasional Notes of the Quarter" the feeling universally entertained in our department in regard to the services rendered by Lord Shaftesbury, although the article is no longer applicable to the present state of affairs. The address to his Lordship which it was intended to propose at the Annual Meeting will, of course, not be proceeded with, but his Lordship will have the satisfaction of knowing how much the Medico-Psychological Association appreciates his work on behalf of the insane.

## ABSTRACT OF LUNACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

[Although, in consequence of recent political events, the proposed Lunacy Bill will not pass into law this session, it is thought that the following abstract of the Bill, as amended in Committee, will be of service for reference in future.]

The principal objects of this Bill are—

- I. To furnish safeguards against the improper confinement of persons as lunatics.
- II. To give facilities for the medical treatment of persons who desire to submit to treatment, and of idiot and imbecile children.
- III. To enable public asylums to be provided for the reception of lunatics not paupers.
- IV. To give increased powers to the Court for administering the property of lunatics.

V. To make certain amendments in detail, with a view to a consolidation of the Lunacy Acts.

The Bill adopts in the main the recommendations made by the Report of the Select Committee on Lunacy Law in the year 1878.

[In this abstract the following abbreviations are used :—

(a) Judge, &c., *instead of* judge of county courts, stipendiary magistrate, or justice of the peace.

(b) Superintendent, &c., *instead of* superintendent or proprietor of any asylum, hospital, or house, or any person having charge of a single patient.

(c) Asylum, &c., *instead of* asylum, hospital, or house.]

(Clause 1.)

This Act may be cited as the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1885, and shall come into operation on January 1st, 1886 ; except as in this Act otherwise provided, it shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

(Clauses 70 and 72.)

This Act shall be construed as one with 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 97, and the Acts amending those Acts respectively.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, or of any other Act relating to criminal lunatics.

(Clause 2.)

For the purposes of making “orders for the reception of private patients,” justices of the peace are to be appointed in every county or borough at the Michaelmas General or Quarter Sessions in 1885, and every succeeding year.

These appointments rest with the justices themselves, who are responsible for the selection out of their own body of as many fit and proper persons as may be necessary, regard being had (in the case of each county) to the convenience of each petty sessional division.

[Only those justices of the peace who are thus specially appointed have the power to make orders for the reception of *private* patients. Any justice may make an order for the reception of a pauper patient.]

A. In addition to general provisions with regard to the admission of private patients, and of paupers, there are special provisions with regard to

- Lunatics not under proper control ;
- Lunatics dangerous to public order ;
- Removal to workhouse in cases of urgency ;
- Detention in workhouses (temporary or otherwise) ;
- Single patients ;
- Boarders ;
- Idiots and imbeciles.

In the case of private patients, different processes are provided for ordinary cases, and cases of urgency.

*Provisions concerning the Admission of Ordinary Private Patients.*

## (Clause 3.)

No ordinary private patient may be received as a patient into any asylum, &c., or as a single patient, without an "order for reception" given by a county court judge, stipendiary magistrate, or justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is.

To obtain such an order, private application by petition shall be made, the petition being accompanied by a statement of particulars, and by two medical certificates on separate sheets of paper.

The petition shall, if possible, be presented by the husband or wife or by a relative of the alleged lunatic. If not so presented, the petition shall contain a statement—

(a) Of the reason why it is not so presented;

(b) Of the connexion of the petitioner with the alleged lunatic, and the circumstances in which he presents the petition.

The petitioner must be more than 21 years old; and must have personally seen the patient within 14 days before the presentation of the petition. He must undertake that he will, either personally or by deputy (specially appointed by himself), visit the patient at least once in every six months.

(For form of petition and statement see Forms 1 and 2 in the Schedule.)

The two medical certificates\* must be under the hands of two duly qualified and registered medical practitioners in actual practice; one of whom must, whenever practicable, be the usual medical attendant of the patient. (If the patient has already been received under an urgency order, the medical practitioner who signed the urgency medical certificate may not sign either of the medical certificates accompanying the petition.) Each of the two must, separately from any other practitioner, personally examine the patient not more than seven clear days before the presentation of the petition.†

(For form of medical certificate, see Forms 6 and 7 in the Schedule.)

If for any reason it is not practicable to obtain a certificate from the usual medical attendant, such reason must be stated in writing by the petitioner.

It is permissible for the certifying medical practitioners to meet in consultation "at any time or place before the signature" of the certificates.

A medical practitioner who signs a certificate of insanity according to this Act, and with good faith, shall not be liable to any civil or criminal proceeding for signing the certificate, or for any act done with the view of enabling him to sign it.

\* For "persons disqualified from signing medical certificates and orders," and for "amendment of orders and certificates," see pages 294, 295.

† Note that urgency certificates are in force only three days from the date of examination.

If, on presentation of a petition, the judge, &c., is satisfied with the evidence of lunacy appearing by the medical certificates, he may forthwith make an order for the reception of the patient. Or he may fix as early a day as possible, not more than seven days after the presentation of the petition, for the consideration thereof; notice of time and place of consideration being given to the petitioner personally, or sent by post.

If the justice wishes, he may call for the assistance of the clerk of the petty sessional division in which he is acting; the clerk's fee of 1s. 6d. to be paid by the petitioner.

The petition is to be considered in private; without the permission of the judge, &c., no one is to be present but the petitioner and the certifying medical practitioners. All who are present at the consideration of the petition (including the judge, &c.), and all having official cognizance that a petition has been presented, are bound to secrecy, except when required to divulge any matter by lawful authority.

If the judge, &c., is not satisfied with the evidence of insanity given in the medical certificates, he may make any further enquiries he may think fit, and may take evidence on oath. Also, if he shall think it necessary, he may visit the alleged lunatic.

On the day fixed for considering the petition the judge, &c., may make an order, or may dismiss the petition; or he may adjourn for more evidence or information, and may summon any person to attend before him at the adjourned consideration.

If the petition is dismissed, the judge, &c., is to give to the petitioner a written statement of reasons for such dismissal.

An order for the reception of a private patient, purporting to be signed by a judge, &c., shall be sufficient authority for *taking such patient, conveying him to the place mentioned in the order*, and detaining him there, without further evidence of the signature.

The order is available (as heretofore) for the space of one calendar month from date of signature.

(For form of order, see Form 3 in the Schedule.)

The order, petition, statement, and medical certificates are to be delivered to the petitioner, and by him to the superintendent, &c., by whom the patient is to be received. Within 24 hours from the reception of the patient, copies of all these documents are to be sent to the Commissioners.

The position occupied by a successful petitioner, as regards his powers over and liabilities to the lunatic, is the same as that heretofore occupied by the person signing the order.

*Power to Appoint Substitute for the Person who signed the Order or Petition.*

(Clause 28.)

The Commissioners may by order substitute for the person who signed the order or petition for the reception of a private patient, any

other person willing to undertake the duties and responsibilities. From the date of the Commissioners' order the substituted person undertakes all the liabilities, and may exercise all the powers of the person for whom he is substituted ; but the latter is not released from any liabilities already incurred by him.

An order under this section may be made with or without the consent of the person who signed or obtained the order for the reception ; but in the latter case no order may be made until 14 days after notice has been given by the Commissioners to the person proposed to be substituted ; this person may, either in person, or by written statement, lay before the Commissioners his reasons why such an order should not be made. The Commissioners finally make or decline to make the order, as they think fit.

*Provisions concerning the Admission of Private Patients in case of Urgency.*

(Clause 4.)

In case of urgency, where it is desirable to place the patient (not being a pauper) at once under care and treatment, the patient may be received upon an urgency order, with one medical certificate.

The urgency order is to be signed (if possible) by the husband or wife, or by a relative of the lunatic.\*

If not so signed, it must be stated why not ; and also what connexion the person signing the order has with the patient, and the circumstances under which he signs. No one may sign an urgency order unless he is over 21, and unless he has seen the patient within seven days before the date of the order.

One medical certificate is to be given, signed by a duly qualified medical man, who must have personally examined the patient not more than three clear days before his reception.

(For forms of urgency order and medical certificate, see Forms 4, 6, and 7 in the Schedule.)

The urgency order may be signed before or after the medical certificate. It remains in force for seven days, but if a petition be pending (as previously described), then for such further time as the judge, &c., may direct in writing. Pending the consideration of the petition, the urgency order may be thus extended again and again by the judge, &c. Every order for such extension is to be delivered to the petitioner or his authorised representative, for transmission to the superintendent, &c., in charge of the patient.

The urgency order is to be sufficient authority for taking the patient and conveying him to the place mentioned therein, and for his reception and detention.

\* This order being equivalent to that of the judge, &c., together with the petition in ordinary cases.

The superintendent, &c., of any asylum, &c., into which any patient is received on an urgency order, is "*forthwith*," after such reception, to send a copy of the urgency order and medical certificate to the Commissioners; and he is also to send to the Commissioners a copy of every order (if such be made) enlarging the time during which the urgency order is in force.

If necessary, an urgency order may be made *subsequent* to the presentation of a petition in the ordinary form.

[There should be no unnecessary delay, after the making of an urgency order, in presenting a petition for the making of an order by a judge, &c., in the ordinary way.]

16 and 17 Vict., c. 96, s. 5, which provided that in certain cases a patient might be received on a single medical certificate, is repealed.

*Provisions concerning Lunatics not under Proper Control or Care, and Cruelly Treated or Neglected.*

(Clause 5.)

For the protection of the above (not being paupers and not wandering at large), Clause 5 provides as follows:—

Every constable, relieving officer, or overseer who has knowledge that within his district or parish any person deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care or control, or is neglected or cruelly treated, is within three days of obtaining such knowledge to give information on oath to a justice.

The justice, on receiving such information on oath from a constable, relieving officer, or overseer, or from any person whomsoever, is to choose and authorise any two qualified medical practitioners to visit and examine the alleged lunatic, and report upon his mental state. After which the justice is to proceed as far as possible in the same manner as if a petition had been presented in the usual way. If he is satisfied, from the two medical certificates, and his own inquiry, that the alleged lunatic is a lunatic and is neglected, cruelly treated, or not properly cared for, and that he is a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment, he may make an order (see Form 16\* in Schedule) committing the lunatic to any asylum, &c., to which he might be sent under the Lunatic Asylums Act of 1853. The lunatic is to be conveyed to the asylum by the constable, relieving officer, or overseer who gave the information, or by any constable appointed by the justice.

The execution of this order may be suspended, if the justice thinks fit, for any period not exceeding 14 days; during which period the lunatic is cared for as the justice may direct.

If either of the two examining medical practitioners certifies in writing that the lunatic is not in a fit state to be removed, execution of the order shall be suspended till the same or some other medical practitioner certifies in writing that he is fit to be removed.

Any relation or friend of the lunatic who can show satisfactorily that for the future the lunatic will be properly cared for may retain or take charge of him even though an order as above has been made, and acted upon.

\* No such form appears in the schedule as printed.

*Provisions concerning Lunatics Dangerous to Public Order.*

(Clause 10.)

If a lunatic is apprehended charged with any offence, or if he is dangerous or a public nuisance, a county court judge, stipendiary magistrate, or any J.P. having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is, may (upon application by a relieving officer or any other person, accompanied by a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner stating that the lunatic is dangerous or offensive) commit the lunatic to custody. The judge, &c., is then, by advertisement in a local newspaper, to give notice of the committal, and that an enquiry into the lunatic's condition will be held at a time and place named. Unless within 24 hours after such notice the relieving officer of the union in which the lunatic was found gives a satisfactory undertaking to make arrangements for the custody of the lunatic, the judge, &c., shall proceed to make enquiry into the patient's condition; and if he be satisfied that the lunatic is dangerous or offensive, he shall make an order for his committal to "any asylum;" and such order shall be sufficient authority for his committal.

The judge, &c., may make an order upon the guardians of the union in which the lunatic was found for payment of the fee of the certifying medical practitioner, and of all the expenses of the enquiry; and also for payment of the charges for the lunatic's maintenance in the asylum.

The guardians have the same rights as heretofore for recovery of any sums paid under such an order.

*Persons disqualified from signing Medical Certificates or Orders.*

(Clauses 6 and 7.)

The following persons are disqualified from signing medical certificates, whether accompanying an urgency order, or a petition for an ordinary order:—

(a) The petitioner, or the person signing the urgency order; and the husband or wife, father or father-in-law, mother or mother-in-law, son or son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law, brother or brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law, partner or assistant, of such petitioner or person.

(b) Any person interested in the asylum, hospital, or house, in which the patient is to be received; such as the superintendent or proprietor, or any regular medical attendant in the asylum, &c.; any person interested in the payments on account of the patient; and the husband or wife, father or father-in-law, mother or mother-in-law, son or son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law, brother or brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law, partner or assistant, of any of the foregoing persons.

(c) Neither of the two certifying medical practitioners shall be the father or father-in-law, mother or mother-in-law, son or son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law, brother or brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law, partner or assistant, of the other.

No member of the governing body of a hospital may apply for an order, or sign a certificate, for the admission of a lunatic into that hospital.

Any superintendent, &c., who knowingly receives a patient on an

order or certificate signed by disqualified persons, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

*Amendment of Orders and Certificates.*

(Clause 17.)

The power to amend orders and certificates, given by 16 & 17 Vict., c. 96, s. 11, may be as heretofore exercised, by and with the consent of the judge, &c., by whom any order for the reception of a lunatic may have been signed.

The provisions of 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, and 16 & 17 Vict., c. 97, and the Amending Acts shall, except where modified by this Act, apply to orders and medical certificates under this Act (Clause 18).

*Wilful Misstatement.*

(Clause 16.)

Any person making a wilful misstatement of any material fact in any petition, statement of particulars, or order for the reception of a private or pauper patient, or in any medical or other certificate, under Acts 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, 16 & 17 Vict., c. 97, or the Amending Acts, or under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

No prosecution for misdemeanor under this section shall take place except by the direction of the Attorney General or the Public Prosecutor.

*Provisions concerning the Admission of Pauper Patients  
(to an asylum, &c.)*

(Clause 11.)

After the passing of this Act no pauper is to be received as a patient into any asylum, &c., under an order under the hands of an "officiating clergyman" and overseer or relieving officer.

No justice of the peace shall sign an order for the reception of a pauper lunatic into any asylum, &c., or workhouse, unless he is satisfied that the alleged pauper is either in receipt of relief or in such needy circumstances as to require relief. A person visited by a medical officer of a union at the expense of the union is to be regarded as in receipt of relief.

The order of a justice for the reception of a pauper lunatic into any asylum, &c., may be made on the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner. (See Forms 10 and 6 in Schedule.)

*Provisions for Removal to Workhouse in cases of Urgency.*

(Clause 12.)

Where a constable, relieving officer, or overseer has knowledge that within his district or parish there is an alleged lunatic for whose immediate care relief appears necessary, if he is satisfied that it is urgently



necessary that the alleged lunatic should (either for his own or the public welfare and safety) be "forthwith" placed under care and treatment, the constable, &c., may remove the alleged lunatic to the workhouse of the union in which the alleged lunatic is; and the master of the workhouse shall receive and detain the alleged lunatic, unless there is no proper accommodation for him in the workhouse. But no person is to be so detained for more than 48 hours, unless meanwhile the provisions of this Act relating to the detention of lunatics in workhouses have been complied with.

*Provisions concerning the Temporary Detention of a Lunatic in a Workhouse.*

(Clause 13.)

Where, under the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, any justice receives notice, or information on oath

(a) That a pauper resident within his jurisdiction is an alleged lunatic; or

(b) That any person (whether proved to be a pauper or not), wandering at large within his jurisdiction is an alleged lunatic; if such justice is satisfied that it is expedient that the alleged lunatic (for his own or the public welfare) should be forthwith placed under care and treatment, he may make an order for taking the alleged lunatic and receiving him in the workhouse of the union in which the alleged lunatic is, if, in the justice's opinion, there is proper accommodation for him there.

Such an order shall authorise the detention of the lunatic for not more than 7 days from its date; after which no further detention is lawful, unless authorised in the manner provided in the following section:—

No person is to be received in a workhouse as a lunatic except in the way indicated in this section or the one immediately preceding. If the master of a workhouse receives any person as a lunatic in a workhouse except as above provided he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

*Provisions concerning the Detention of Lunatics in Workhouses.*

(Clause 14.)

Except as before provided, no person is to be detained in a workhouse as a lunatic unless the medical officer of the workhouse certifies in writing—

(a) That such person is a lunatic; with grounds for the opinion;

(b) That he is a proper person to be kept in a workhouse as a lunatic;

(c) That there is suitable accommodation for him in the workhouse.

(For form of certificate see Form 8 in Schedule.)

This certificate authorises the detention of a person as a lunatic in the workhouse for 14 days from its date; but for no longer, unless an

order (see Form 9 in Schedule) is obtained from a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the workhouse is situate. To obtain this order, the relieving officer of the union to which the workhouse belongs must make application, supported by a medical certificate (Form 6 in Schedule) given by a duly qualified medical practitioner who is not an officer of the workhouse, and also by the certificate (Form 8 in Schedule) given by the medical officer of the workhouse.

The guardians are to remunerate the medical practitioner who, not being an officer of the workhouse, "examines a person for the purpose of a certificate."

If, in the case of an alleged lunatic in a workhouse, the medical officer shall not sign the certificate required as above; or if within 14 days from the date of such certificate no order is made by a justice for the detention of the lunatic, the medical officer of the workhouse shall "forthwith" give written notice to a relieving officer of the union that a pauper in the workhouse is deemed to be a lunatic and a proper person to be sent to an asylum; thereupon such proceedings are to be taken by the relieving officer, &c., for the purpose of removing the lunatic to an asylum, as are provided in the case of a pauper deemed to be a lunatic and a proper person to be sent to an asylum. The removal is to be effected within the same time as by the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853.

If the medical officer of the workhouse omits to give such notice to the relieving officer, he shall for each day or part of a day after the first and before the notice is given during which the lunatic remains in the workhouse, forfeit any sum not exceeding £10.

If the relieving officer fails to perform his duty he shall for each offence forfeit any sum not exceeding £10.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 111, s. 20, which provided for the detention of lunatics in workhouses, is repealed.

*Notice to be given of Change of Classification of Patient.*

(Clause 19.)

Where a pauper patient in an asylum, &c., is afterwards classified as a private patient, or *vice-versâ*, notice of the change of classification is to be sent within 3 days by the superintendent, &c., to the Commissioners, and, in the case of a house licensed by justices, also to the Clerk of the Visitors.

For each day during which default in sending such notice continues, the Superintendent, &c., shall forfeit 40 shillings.

*Provisions concerning Single Patients.*

(Clauses 24, 25, 26.)

Any two Commissioners may direct that the medical attendant of a single patient shall cease to act, and be replaced by some other

person. If the person having charge of the patient fails to carry out this order, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

One or more of the Commissioners shall at least once a year visit every unlicensed house in which is a single patient, and shall report to the Commissioners on the treatment and condition of the patient. On each visit every part of the house and grounds may be inspected; if the person in charge of the patient refuses to show to the Commissioners any part of the house or grounds, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any two Commissioners (one a physician, the other a barrister) may, after one visit, and not later than two days thereafter, order the discharge of anyone detained as a single patient, with the like consequences as follow an order by the Lord Chancellor for the discharge of a single patient under 16 and 17 Vict., c. 96, s. 18.

When anyone having charge of a single patient dies the Commissioners may, on the application of the person having authority to discharge the patient, or (if he does not apply within seven days after the death) on their own motion, by order direct the patient to be transferred to the charge of the person named in the order.

The Commissioners, or any two of them, may order the removal of a lunatic from the charge of anyone having care of him as a single patient.

#### *Provisions concerning Boarders.*

(Clause 30.)

The superintendent or proprietor of any hospital or licensed house may, with the previous consent in writing of two Commissioners, receive into the hospital or house as a boarder, for the time specified in the consent, anyone desiring voluntarily to submit to treatment; at the end of which time (unless extended by further consent) he shall be discharged.

The Commissioners' consent shall be given only on application by the intending boarder. (Form 12 in Schedule.)

Every boarder shall, if required, be produced to the Commissioners and visitors on their respective visits.

A boarder may leave on giving to the superintendent or proprietor 24 hours' notice of his intention. If at the end of the 24 hours' notice he is not allowed to leave, he shall be entitled to recover from the superintendent or proprietor £10 as liquidated damages for each day or part of a day during which he is detained.

The superintendent or proprietor shall, within 24 hours after the admission of a boarder, send to the Commissioners notice of such admission in Form 13 in the Schedule; and within three days after the discharge of a boarder shall send to the Commissioners notice of discharge in Form 14 in the Schedule. In default of sending either of these notices he shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding £20.

*Provisions concerning Idiot and Imbecile Patients.*

(Clauses 33, 34, 35.)

An idiot or imbecile may, if under age, be lawfully placed and received in any public or charitable institution for the care or training of idiots or imbeciles, and detained therein till of full age, upon a certificate (see Form 15 in Schedule) of a duly qualified medical practitioner that the patient is an idiot or imbecile, capable of receiving benefit from such institution.

One so received while under age may, with the consent of the Commissioners, be retained in the institution *after* he is of full age; and an idiot or imbecile may, with the like consent, be received in an institution after he is of full age, upon a certificate in Form 15.

The Commissioners may at any time order the discharge of any person of full age retained under this section.

The superintendent or principal officer of every institution in which idiots or imbeciles are intended to be received shall apply to the Commissioners to have the institution registered, and the Commissioners, if satisfied that it is proper, may issue a certificate of registration accordingly; and no idiot or imbecile is to be received into any institution until it has been duly registered.

Any hospital or public or charitable institution which, at the passing of this Act, is devoted exclusively to the care, &c., of idiots or imbeciles may be registered.

When any idiot or imbecile is admitted into a registered institution the superintendent or principal officer shall certify in writing to the Commissioners the fact and time of his reception, specifying his name and age, and the names and addresses of the persons placing him in the institution, and that he is alleged to be capable of receiving benefit.

The Commissioners may, whenever they think fit, visit (with full powers) any such registered institution and all persons under care therein.

None of the provisions of this Act (or other Lunacy Acts) relating to *lunatics* shall apply to any institution or hospital registered under this section, or to any idiot or imbecile received therein.

A medical journal shall be kept in institutions registered under this section in such form as the Commissioners may direct.

In the case of any licensed house (not being a public or charitable institution) used solely for idiots and imbeciles, the Commissioners may, under their seal, dispense, during such time and to such extent as they think fit, with the observance of all or any of the provisions of this or any other Act from which public or charitable institutions registered as above are exempted, which they may deem to be unnecessary in the case of such licensed house.

In the case of an institution, hospital, or licensed house established or licensed solely for the reception of idiot and imbecile infants labouring under congenital imbecility, the Commissioners may by order dispense with the residence of a medical practitioner.

B. The following provisions are of importance subsequent to the admission of a patient, until and including his removal or discharge :—

*Statement required after Admission.*

(Clause 20.)

After two clear days, and before the expiration of seven clear days from the day of reception (into an asylum, &c., or as a single patient) of any patient (whether private or pauper), the statement of condition must be sent as heretofore. In this statement it must be certified whether or not there are any marks of violent or improper treatment on the patient's body.

*Report (in addition to above Statement) required for Private Patients.*

In the case of *private* patients, at the expiration of one calendar month from the reception of the patient the medical officer or attendant of every asylum, &c., and of every single patient, shall send to the Commissioners a report as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient; and in the case of a house licensed by justices a copy of such report is also to be sent to the Clerk of the Visitors.

*Visitation of Patients.*

After this report the (private) patient is to be visited as soon as practicable :

(a) In the case of a patient in a hospital or licensed house within their immediate jurisdiction, by one or more of the Commissioners ;

(b) In the case of a patient in a hospital not within their immediate jurisdiction, by one or more of the Commissioners, or by the medical visitor \* of licensed houses in the county or borough wherein such hospital is situate ;

(c) In the case of a patient in a licensed house not within the Commissioners' immediate jurisdiction, by the medical visitor (either alone or with one or more of the other visitors) ;

(d) In the case of a single patient, by one or more of the Commissioners, or (if the Commissioners so direct) by a medical visitor for the county or borough in which the single patient resides, or by some other competent person appointed by the Commissioners ;

(e) In the case of a private patient in an asylum, by one or more of the Commissioners, or (if the Commissioners so arrange) by one or more members of the Committee of Visitors of the asylum.

*To whom Report of Visitation is to be Sent.*

In the case of a private patient in an asylum being visited by one or more members of the Asylum Committee of Visitors, these visitors

\* "Medical visitor" here, and wherever subsequently used, means the medical visitor as appointed by the justices under 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, s. 17.

are to report to the Committee whether the patient's detention is or is not proper; and the Committee, or any three of them, may then order the patient's discharge, or give such directions as they consider necessary.

In all other cases the visitor (whether Commissioner, medical visitor or visitors, or specially-appointed visitor) is to report to the Board of Commissioners whether the patient's detention is or is not proper; and the Commissioners may then, if they think fit, make an order under their seal for the patient's discharge.

Any medical visitor or other competent person directed by the Commissioners to visit a single patient is to have all the powers of a Commissioner, and is to receive reasonable remuneration from the Board of Commissioners.

*Letters of Patients.*

(Clause 37.)

The superintendent, &c., of every asylum, &c., and the person in charge of a single patient, must forward unopened all letters written by patients (*private and pauper*), which are addressed to the Lord Chancellor or any other Judge in Lunacy, to a Secretary of State, to the Commissioners or any one Commissioner, or to the person who signed the order or the petition, or to the Visiting Committee, visitors, or any one visitor of the asylum or house.

He may, at his discretion, forward to its address any other letter written by a *private* patient. Every letter not so forwarded must, within 24 hours, be posted to the Commissioners or (in the case of patients found lunatic by inquisition) to the Masters in Lunacy, unless meanwhile it is submitted to a Visiting Commissioner or Visitor in Lunacy.

The Commissioners and Masters in Lunacy may, at their discretion, forward, detain, or destroy any letter thus sent to them.

Every superintendent, &c., who fails to comply with these directions shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding £20.

*Notices to be posted up respecting Letters, &c.*

(Clause 38.)

In every asylum, hospital, and licensed house there are to be posted in conspicuous places, "so that every patient may be able to see every such notice," printed notices showing

(a) The right of every *private* patient to have any letter forwarded to the Commissioners or Masters in Lunacy, if it is not sent to its address or within 24 hours submitted to a Visiting Commissioner or Visitor;

(b) The right of every *private* patient to request a personal and private interview with a Visiting Commissioner or Visitor at any visit.

The Visiting Commissioners or Visitors may select the places where these notices are to be posted.

Every superintendent, &c., failing to post such notices, or within 10 days to carry out such directions as may be given by the Visiting Commissioners or Visitors, shall for each offence forfeit a sum not exceeding £20.

*Provision for any person to apply to have Patient examined.*

(Clause 29.)

Any person may apply to have a patient (whether private or pauper) who is detained as a lunatic in any asylum, &c., or as a single patient, examined by two duly qualified medical practitioners. The Commissioners may grant an order for such examination to anyone, whether relative or friend of the patient or not, who shall satisfy them that it would be proper so to do, and who shall undertake to pay the expenses of the examination.

If, after two separate examinations with an interval of at least seven days, the two medical practitioners certify in writing that in their opinion the patient may safely be discharged, the Commissioners may order the patient to be discharged at the expiration of 10 days from the date of their order.

*Escape of a Patient.*

(Clause 62, 63, 64.)

Provision is made for the re-taking of any lunatic who, being lawfully detained in England, Scotland, or Ireland, shall escape from the country in which he is detained to either of the others.

In the case of such an escape from England to either Scotland or Ireland, notice of the escape must as soon as possible be given to the Commissioners in Lunacy; who may, by writing under their seal, authorise any person they think fit to apply to any J.P. having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic was detained for a warrant, authorising such person to re-take and bring back the lunatic. Such a warrant shall, in Scotland and Ireland as well as in England, be sufficient evidence that the person to whom it refers was lawfully detained as a lunatic and had escaped; and shall be sufficient authority for any sheriff or sheriff substitute in Scotland, or for any J.P. in Ireland, having jurisdiction in the place where the escaped lunatic may be, to countersign the same. Any such countersigned warrant may be executed in Scotland or Ireland by re-taking and bringing back the lunatic.

In the case of a lunatic escaping from Scotland to England or Ireland, or from Ireland to England or Scotland, the method of procedure is the same, *mutatis mutandis*; notice of the escape being sent in the first place to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, or to the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

*Abuse of Female Lunatic.*

(Clause 65.)

This clause supplements 16 and 17 Vict., c. 96, s. 9, and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 97, s. 123, by providing that any such person as is mentioned in the sections referred to, who shall outrage, or attempt to outrage, or in any way behave indecently towards any female patient detained as a lunatic in any asylum,

criminal asylum, hospital, licensed house, or workhouse, or as a single patient, shall be deemed to be guilty of abusing or ill-treating such lunatic within the meaning of those sections respectively. Consent or alleged consent of the lunatic is no defence in case of indictment or prosecution.

*Orders for Reception Expire at the end of Three Years unless Continued.*

(Clause 21.)

Any order for the reception of a patient (private or pauper) into an asylum, &c., or as a single patient, dated after or within two years before the commencement of this Act, shall expire at the end of three years from its date, unless continued.

Any order dated more than two years before the commencement of this Act shall expire at the end of one year after the commencement of this Act, unless continued.

An order for reception shall remain in force for one year after the date at which it would otherwise have expired, if, not less than seven days before that date, there is sent to the Commissioners a special report of the medical officer of the asylum or the medical attendant of the hospital or licensed house or of the single patient as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient, with a certificate (see Form 11 in the Schedule) under his hand certifying that the patient is still of unsound mind, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment.

This special report is to be made by the medical officer of an asylum to the visitors; and by the medical attendant of a hospital, or licensed house, or single patient, to the committee of visitors, the proprietor of the licensed house, or the person having charge of the single patient respectively. The person or persons to whom the report is made shall transmit it to the Commissioners, and shall give to the Commissioners any further information they may require.

If in the Commissioners' opinion the special report is unsatisfactory, or does not justify the accompanying certificate—

(a) In the case of a private person in a hospital or licensed house, or as a single patient, such patient is, as soon as convenient, to be visited by one or more Commissioners; and if it is the opinion of the visiting Commissioners that the patient ought to be discharged, the Commissioners may order his discharge.

(b) In the case of a private or pauper patient in an asylum, the Commissioners shall send a copy of the report, with such other information as they possess, to the Clerk to the Committee of Visitors of the asylum; and the Committee or any three of them are to investigate the case, and may discharge the patient, or give such directions as they think proper.

As the order, if continued, is only continued for one year, application for its continuance must be repeated every year, not less than seven days before the order would otherwise have expired.



An order for the transfer of a patient shall not be deemed to be an order for reception within this section, but after transfer the patient shall be deemed to be detained under the original order for reception, which (unless continued) shall expire as above provided.

The special reports under this section may include and refer to more than one patient; their form is to be directed by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners may, by order under their seal, direct that the orders for reception of patients in any asylum, &c., shall not expire till the last day of the quarter during which the orders would otherwise have expired.

Any superintendent, &c., who detains a patient after having knowledge that the order for his reception has expired, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

*Removal for Health or on Trial, and Transfer.*

(Clause 23.)

The written consent of *one* Commissioner, countersigned by the Secretary of the Commissioners, shall suffice for the exercise of the powers of removal for health or on trial, or of transfer, conferred by 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, s. 86, 16 and 17 Vict., c. 96, ss. 20, 22, and 25 and 26 Vict., c. 111, s. 38.

When a private patient is removed from a hospital or licensed house to any specified place for the benefit of his health, or is allowed to be absent on trial, the superintendent or proprietor shall (unless the Commissioners have consented to the removal or absence) give notice to the Commissioners within three days, stating the place to which the patient has been removed, and the period and conditions for and upon which the removal or absence has been allowed.

Any superintendent or proprietor failing to send such notice shall for each day or part of a day during which default continues forfeit any sum not exceeding £10.

*Provisions concerning Discharge and Removal.*

(Clauses 22, 27, 36.)

The powers of ordering the discharge of a patient from a hospital or licensed house given to the Commissioners by 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, ss. 76, 77, may be exercised after *one* visit to the patient by two Commissioners, instead of two visits as required by those sections; but no such order shall be made later than two days after the day of the visit.

When the Commissioners have made any order of discharge they shall forthwith serve it upon the superintendent or proprietor of the asylum, &c., where the patient is detained, or upon the person having charge of the single patient, and shall give notice of such order —

(*a*) In the case of a private patient, to the person who signed or obtained the order for reception, or who made the last payment on the patient's account;

(*b*) In the case of a pauper, to the guardians by whom the expense of maintaining the lunatic was paid.

Any person who, having been served with an order of discharge, detains a patient after the date of discharge appointed thereby, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The notice required by 16 and 17 Vict., c. 96, s. 19 to be sent on the recovery of a patient shall state that, unless the patient is removed within seven days from the date of the notice, he will be discharged. If he is not so removed, he is to be "forthwith" discharged without further order.

C. The remaining sections include, in addition to provisions concerning asylums, lunatic hospitals, and licensed houses, various miscellaneous clauses dealing with persons found lunatic by inquisition, lunatics in private families, the maintenance of pauper lunatics at home, &c.

*Persons found Lunatic by Inquisition.*

(Clauses 9, 39.)

Any person found lunatic by inquisition may, if no committee of the person has been appointed, be received into an asylum, &c., or as a single patient, on the authority of an order under the hand of a Master in Lunacy.

If, upon inquisition, it is found that an alleged lunatic is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or others, but is incapable of managing his affairs, power is given to the Judge in Lunacy to dispense with the appointment of a committee of the person, and to appoint a committee of the estate only.

*Property of a Lunatic.*

(Clause 40.)

The property of a lunatic detained under order and certificates, or of any person who is proved to the satisfaction of the Judge in Lunacy to be incapacitated through mental infirmity arising from disease or age, may be dealt with by the Judge in Lunacy as if the person had been found lunatic by inquisition. The Judge may make an order appointing any person approved by him to exercise all the powers of a committee of the estate, or such special powers as may be mentioned in the order. Any person so appointed is subject to the jurisdiction of the Judge in Lunacy, just as if he were the committee of the estate of a lunatic so found by inquisition.

*Lunatics in Private Families and Charitable Establishments.*

(Clause 32.)

The Commissioners are empowered to require full information, including a report or periodical reports of the mental and bodily condition, concerning any person who is without an order and certificates detained or treated as a lunatic or alleged lunatic by any person receiving no payment for the charge, or in any charitable or religious establishment.

Any such patient may at any time be visited by one or more of the Commissioners, who may exercise in such case all the powers (except that of discharge) given to them as to persons confined in any asylum, &c., or as single patients.

The Commissioners may report on the case to the Lord Chancellor, who may thereupon make an order for the discharge of the patient, or for his removal to an asylum, &c., or to such other custody as he may think fit. In case of his removal to an asylum, provision is made whereby the lunatic's property may be made applicable to his maintenance as a pauper.

All reports and information sent to the Commissioners under this section shall be open to inspection only by the Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, and such persons as the Lord Chancellor directs.

*Maintenance for Pauper Lunatic taken charge of by Relations.*

(Clause 31.)

Any relative or friend of a pauper confined in an asylum may apply to the committee of visitors for the said pauper to be delivered over to him; and if satisfied that he will be properly cared for, any two of the visitors may order the pauper to be delivered over accordingly. The person to whom he is delivered shall receive from the guardians of the union or the treasurer of the county or borough to which the lunatic is chargeable such allowance as they may think fit, not exceeding what it would have cost to keep him in the asylum. Every such lunatic shall be visited once every three months by a medical officer of the asylum, or (if more than three miles from the asylum) by a duly qualified medical practitioner to be approved and remunerated by the committee of visitors; and within three days after each visit the result thereof shall be reported to the committee of visitors of the asylum. At any time any two of the visitors may make an order for the lunatic to be brought back to the asylum.

*Provisions as to Books, &c.*

(Clause 35.)

The Commissioners may give directions as to the form of the medical case-book, the particulars to be entered therein, and the frequency of such entries.

The Commissioners may require any superintendent or proprietor to transmit to them, within a given time, a correct copy of any entry or entries in the case-book, and also a full report of the mental and bodily condition of any patient detained in the asylum, &c.

Any superintendent, &c., who fails to comply with such requisition shall for each day or part of a day during which default continues forfeit any sum not exceeding £10.

The entry as to the form of the patient's disorder (required by 8 and 9 Vict., c. 100, s. 51, to be made in the Book of Admissions within seven days after the patient's reception) shall be made within fourteen days after his reception.

*Provisions concerning Asylums.*

(Clauses 42; 53 to 58 inclusive; and 61.)

Lunatics not paupers may be received into any asylum provided under 16 and 17 Vict., c. 97, and the amending Acts, or under this Act, on such terms as to payment and accommodation as the committee of visitors may think fit. It is no longer required that a lunatic not a pauper admitted into an asylum shall have the same accommodation in all respects as the pauper lunatics.

The amount by which the charge for private patients exceeds the ordinary weekly charges for pauper patients, or so much thereof as may not be otherwise properly expended, may be carried to the asylum building and repair fund.

The committee of visitors of any asylum may, with the consent of the justices at the quarter sessions, and with the approval in writing of a Secretary of State, alter or enlarge the asylum as they may think fit for the purpose of providing accommodation for private patients. All plans and estimates for such alterations and additions are to be submitted to the Commissioners, who shall report thereon in writing to a Secretary of State; the Secretary of State may direct such alterations in the plans, &c., as he thinks fit.

The justices of any county or borough may, either alone or in union with the justices of any other county or borough, or counties or boroughs, make provision for the reception of private and pauper patients together or in separate asylums; they may provide separate asylums for idiots or patients suffering from any particular class of mental disorder.

If by a report of the Commissioners it appears to a Secretary of State that the justices of any county or borough have made no provision, or insufficient provision, for the accommodation of private or pauper patients; in any case in which the Secretary of State shall think it proper that provision or better provision for private patients shall be made, he shall make an order directing the justices within a given time to make (to the satisfaction of the Commissioners) such provision as may be required.

If this order is disobeyed it may be enforced by mandamus; or the Secretary of State may appoint some person to carry the order into effect. Any person so appointed may exercise all the powers conferred on justices of counties and boroughs by 16 and 17 Vict., c. 97, and the amending Acts.

Provision is also made for the borrowing, on the security of the local rate, of such sums as may be necessary for the carrying into effect of any such order; and also for the recovery from the justices of the amount expended in carrying the order into effect.

After the passing of this Act no contract between justices of a borough and the committee of visitors of an asylum for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the borough into the asylum shall be determined without the consent of a Secretary of State.

#### *Provisions concerning Lunatic Hospitals.*

(Clauses 43 to 52 inclusive.)

When application is made, after the passing of this Act, for the registration of a lunatic hospital, the managing committee or superintendent shall send to the Commissioners—

(a) A statement of the nature and constitution of the hospital, the mode of election, and the names and addresses of the members of the governing body;

(b) A plan of all houses, land, &c., to be used for the accommodation of lunatics (scale not less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch to a foot); with a description of the situation of the hospital, and the dimensions of, and reference by figure or letter to, every room therein;

(c) A statement of the quantity of land not built on, appropriated to the exclusive use, exercise, and recreation of the patients;

(d) A statement of the number of patients of each sex to be received, and of the means by which the sexes are to be kept apart;

(e) A statement of the class of patients to be received, and the proposed scale of charges.

On receipt of these documents the Commissioners may depute one or more of their own body, or anyone else they may think fit, to inspect the hospital and report to them thereon.

If the Commissioners think that the hospital ought not to be registered, they are to make a written report to a Secretary of State, giving their reasons. The final decision rests with the Secretary of State.

If the Commissioners are of opinion, or a Secretary of State decides, that the hospital ought to be registered, the Commissioners shall issue a *provisional* certificate of registration, which shall be valid for six months from date of issue, unless previously superseded by a *complete* certificate of registration.

Within three months from the date of the provisional certificate, the managing committee of the hospital shall frame regulations, and submit them to a Secretary of State for approval. If the regulations are approved the Commissioners shall issue a *complete* certificate of registration.

Lunatics may be received in the hospital from the date of a provisional certificate; but if no complete certificate is granted, no lunatic may be received or detained after the end of six months from the date of the provisional certificate.

No lunatic shall be received in any hospital unless it has been registered before or (provisionally or completely) after the passing of this Act.

Any superintendent receiving or detaining a lunatic in a hospital contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Within three months from the commencement of this Act, the superintendent of every hospital registered before the passing of this Act (except Bethlem Hospital) shall send to the Commissioners the same documents as are required upon an application to register under this Act.

In default of doing this, he shall for each week of default forfeit a sum not exceeding £20.

No additions to, or alterations of, any registered hospital shall be made until full plans and descriptions have been submitted to the Commissioners, and have received their approval.

No building on the hospital property may be used in any way for the reception or the care and treatment of lunatics, unless such building is shown on the plans sent to the Commissioners.

If the superintendent of a registered hospital knowingly permits the infringement of this he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The accounts of every registered hospital shall be audited once a year by a chartered accountant, and shall be printed. The Commissioners may prescribe the form in which the accounts are to be kept.

The committee of any hospital may, out of profits, grant to any officer or servant who is incapacitated, or who has served the hospital for not less than 15 years, and is not less than 50 years old, a superannuation allowance, not exceeding two-thirds of the salary of the person superannuated.

On or before December 31st in each year the superintendent of every hospital shall send to the Commissioners—

(a) A list of the names, addresses, and descriptions of the members of the governing body, and the principal medical and other officers of the hospital.

(b) A copy of the last printed accounts. Any superintendent failing to comply shall for every week during which default continues forfeit any sum not exceeding £10.

The following persons are disqualified from being members of the governing body of a registered hospital:

(a) Any medical or other officer of the hospital;

(b) Any one interested in or sharing in the profits of any work done for the governing body or managing committee of the hospital; this disqualification does not extend to a person who is a member of a company which has done any such work.

The Commissioners may require the superintendent or any other officer of a hospital to give them any information they think fit as to the way in which the hospital regulations are carried out. If they are of opinion that the regulations are not properly carried out, they may call the superintendent's attention to such fact, and require amendment. If within six months the superintendent has failed to attend to and carry out the Commissioners' requirements, they may, with the consent in writing of a Secretary of State, order the hospital to be closed, so far as the reception and detention of lunatics is concerned. If any lunatics are detained in the hospital after the date appointed by the order for closing the hospital, the superintendent shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

After the passing of this Act no agreement shall be made between the justices of any county or borough and the subscribers to a hospital for uniting to provide and maintain an asylum, or for the reception of pauper patients into the hospital.

*Provisions concerning Licensed Houses.*

(Clause 41.)

After the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act no pauper patient shall be received in any licensed house, neither shall any licence for the reception or detention of paupers in a licensed house be granted or renewed.

After the commencement of this Act no new licence for a house for the reception of lunatics shall be granted by justices without the previous consent of the Commissioners (in writing, under their common seal).

When a licence has been transferred by the justices of a county or borough under 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, s. 39, a copy of the instrument of transfer shall be within 3 days after date sent to the Commissioners by the clerk of the peace. If he fail to send it, he shall for each day during which default continues forfeit forty shillings.

In the case of a licence granted to two or more persons, if before the licence expires any of such persons die leaving the other or others surviving; the licence shall remain in force if the survivor or one of the survivors has undertaken, or within 10 days after the death does undertake (in writing to the Commissioners or the justices who granted the licence) to reside in the house.

Visitors of licensed houses are to be appointed by the justices of every county or borough, whether there is a licensed house within the county or borough or not. In any county or borough in which no visitors of licensed houses have been appointed heretofore, the justices shall appoint such visitors at the next quarter sessions after the commencement of this Act.

Provision is made for the remuneration of the medical visitor for services rendered under this Act.

*Prosecution; Defaults and Misdemeanors.*

(Clauses 66, 67, 68.)

From and after the commencement of this Act, the power given by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 56, to a Secretary of State, to direct the Attorney-General to prosecute on the part of the Crown in certain cases, shall be extended to all misdemeanors committed by any persons under this or any other Lunacy Act.

Any person making default in sending to the Commissioners any report, &c., when required under this or any other Lunacy Act, shall for each day or part of a day during which default continues forfeit any sum not exceeding £10.

Any person obstructing a Commissioner in the exercise of his powers shall for each offence forfeit any sum not exceeding £50, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any person guilty of any act or omission which under 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, s. 90, is punishable as a misdemeanor, shall also for every such act or omission be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

If any person is proceeded against, under this or any other Act relating to lunacy, for omitting to send any document required to be sent by such person, the burden of proof that the document was sent within the time required, shall lie upon such person; but if he proves by the testimony of one witness upon oath that the document in question was properly addressed and posted in due time, or (if so required) left at the office of the Commissioners or of the clerk of the peace, such proof shall be a bar to all further proceeding in respect of such omission.

#### Definitions.

(Clause 71.)

“The Judge in Lunacy” means the Lord Chancellor or any Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature entrusted for the time being with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind.

“Relative” means a lineal ancestor or lineal descendant, or a lineal descendant of an ancestor not more remote than great-grandfather or great-grandmother.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

##### FORM 1.—Petition for an Order for reception of a Private Patient.

In the matter of *A.B.*, a person alleged to be of unsound mind.  
To the judge of the county court of [or To stipendiary magistrate  
for , or To a justice of the peace for .]  
The petition of *C.D.* of [1] in the county of  
1. I am over the age of twenty-one years.  
2. I desire to obtain an order for the reception of *A.B.*, a lunatic [2] in the asylum of  
situate at [3]  
3. I last saw the said *A.B.* at on the [4] day of  
4. I am the brother [5] of the said *A.B.* [or if the petitioner is not connected with or related  
to the patient state as follows :]  
I am not connected with or related to the said *A.B.* The reasons why this petition is not  
presented by a relation or connection are as follows : [State them.]  
The circumstances in which this petition is presented by me are as follows : [State them.]  
5. I am not related to or connected with either of the persons signing the certificates  
which accompany this petition as (where the petitioner is a man) husband, father, father-in-  
law, son, son-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, partner or assistant, (or where the petitioner is  
a woman) wife, mother, mother-in-law, daughter, daughter-in-law, sister, sister-in-law,  
partner or assistant.  
6. I undertake to visit the said *A.B.* personally or by some one specially appointed by me  
at least once in every six months while under care and treatment under the order to be made  
on this petition.  
7. A statement of particulars relating to the said *A.B.* accompanies this petition.  
The petitioner therefore prays that an order may be made in accordance with the fore-  
going statement.

[Signed]

Dated full Christian and surname.

[1] Full postal address and profession or occupation. [2] Or an idiot or person of unsound mind. [3] Insert a full description of the name and locality of the asylum, hospital, or licensed house, or the full name, address, and description of the person who is to take charge of the patient as a single patient. [4] Some day within 14 days before the date of the presentation of the petition. [5] Or whatever the connection or relationship may be.

##### FORM 2.—Statement of Particulars.

STATEMENT of particulars referred to in the annexed petition [or in the above or annexed order].

The following is a statement of particulars relating to the said *A.B.* [1] —  
Name of patient, with Christian name at length.  
Sex and age.

†Married, single, or widowed.  
 †Rank, profession, or previous occupation (if any).  
 †Religious persuasion, as far as known.  
 Residence at or immediately previous to the date hereof.  
 †Whether first attack.  
 Age (if known) on first attack.  
 When and where previously under care and treatment as a lunatic, idiot, or person of un-  
 sound mind.  
 †Duration of existing attack.  
 Supposed cause.  
 Whether subject to epilepsy.  
 Whether suicidal.  
 Whether dangerous to others.  
 Whether any near relative has been afflicted with insanity.  
 Whether found lunatic by inquisition, and date of inquisition.  
 Names Christian names and full postal addresses of one or more relations of the patient.  
 Name of the relative to whom notice of death to be sent, and full postal address if not  
 already given.  
 When the petitioner or person signing an urgency order is not the person who signs the statement, add  
 the following particulars concerning the person who signs the statement.

Name. Occupation (if any). Degree of relationship (if any) or other circumstances of connection with the patient. (Signed)	}	

[1] If any particulars are not known, the fact is to be so stated. [Where the patient is in  
 the petition or order described as an idiot omit the particulars marked †].

**FORM 3.—Order by a Judge of County Courts, Stipendiary Magistrate, or Justice for re-  
 ception of private patient.**

I, the undersigned *E.F.*, being the Judge of the County Court of \_\_\_\_\_, [or a Stipendiary  
 Magistrate, or a Justice for \_\_\_\_\_] upon the petition of *C.D.*, of [1] \_\_\_\_\_ in the matter  
 of *A.B.*, a lunatic, [2] accompanied by the medical certificates of *G.H.* and *I.J.* hereto  
 annexed, and upon the undertaking of the said *C.D.* to visit the said *A.B.* personally or by  
 some one specially appointed by the said *C.D.* once at least in every six months while under  
 care and treatment under this order, hereby authorise you to receive the said *A.B.* as a  
 patient into your asylum [3]

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

*E.F.*

The Judge of the County Court of \_\_\_\_\_

[or a Stipendiary Magistrate, or a Justice for \_\_\_\_\_]  
 To [the Medical Superintendent of the \_\_\_\_\_ asylum for the county of \_\_\_\_\_ or to  
 as the case may be.]

[1] Address and description. [2] Or an idiot or person of unsound mind. [3] Or hospital  
 or house or as a single patient.

**FORM 4.—Form of urgency Order for the reception of a private patient.**

I, the undersigned, being a person over twenty-one years of age, hereby authorise you to  
 receive as a patient into your house [1] *A.B.*, a lunatic [2], whom I last saw at \_\_\_\_\_ on  
 the [3] day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_. I am not related to or connected with the person signing  
 the certificate which accompanies this order in any of the ways mentioned in the margin [4].  
 Subjoined [or annexed] hereto [5] is a statement of particulars relating to the said *A.B.*

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

Name

Rank or profession (if any)

Full postal address

Degree of relationship (by blood or marriage)  
 to patient

[If not a relative, the person signing to state as briefly as possible: 1. Why the order is  
 not signed by a relative. 2. His connexion with or interest (if any) in the patient, or the  
 circumstances inducing him or her to sign.]

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 To \_\_\_\_\_, proprietor or superintendent of \_\_\_\_\_ house [6] [or hospital or asylum].

[1] Or hospital, or asylum, or as a single patient. [2] Or an idiot, or a person of unsound  
 mind. [3] Some day within seven days before the date of the order. [4] Husband, wife,  
 father, father-in-law, mother, mother-in-law, son, son-in-law, daughter, daughter-in-law,  
 brother, brother-in-law, sister, sister-in-law, partner, or assistant. [5] See Form 2. [6] De-  
 scribing house or hospital or asylum by situation and name.

**FORM 5.—Order by County Court Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, or Justice for enlargement  
 of time under Urgency Order.**

I, the undersigned, *E.F.*, being the judge of the county court of \_\_\_\_\_ [or a stipendiary  
 magistrate, or a justice, for \_\_\_\_\_], having had presented to me the petition of *C.D.* of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the matter of *A.E.*, a lunatic [or a person of unsound mind], who is now detained  
 at [here state the place of detention, whether an asylum, hospital, licensed house, or as a private  
 patient] under an urgency order which, unless enlarged by me, would expire on the  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby, by this present writing under my hand, order that the time

XXXI.

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during which the said urgency order shall remain in force shall be, and the same is hereby, enlarged until the day of

(Signed) E.F.  
The judge of the county court of [or stipendiary magistrate for or a justice for ]

FORM 6.—*Certificate of Medical Practitioner.*

I, the undersigned A.B., do hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a person registered under the Medical Act, 1857, and I am in the actual practice of the medical profession.

2. On the [1] day of 18 , at [2] in the [county [3] of [separately from any other practitioner] [4], I personally examined C.D. of [5] in the county [6] of [7], and came to the conclusion that he is a [lunatic, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment.

3. I formed this conclusion on the following grounds, viz. :—

(a) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself at the time of examination.

(b) Facts communicated by others [8].

4. I am not acquainted with the contents of any other medical certificate relating to the mental condition of the said C.D. made within the last seven days.

[If an urgency certificate is required it must be added here. See Form 7.]

b. I give this certificate having first read the clause of the Act of Parliament printed below.

Dated (Signed) A.B., of [9].

[Clause of Act making wilful mis-statement a misdemeanor.]

[1] A day not more than seven clear days before the date of the presentation of the petition or three clear days before reception under the urgency order, as the case may be. [2] Insert the name of the street or place, with number or name of house, or, should there be no number, then insert Christian and surname of occupier. [3] City or borough, as the case may be. [4] Omit this where only one certificate is required. [5] Insert residence of patient. [6] City or borough, as the case may be. [7] Insert profession or occupation, if any. \* \* \* If the same or other facts were observed previous to the time of the examination, the certifier is at liberty to subjoin them in a separate paragraph. [8] The names and Christian names (if known) of informants to be given, together with their names and addresses. [9] Insert full postal address.

FORM 7.—*Certificate of Urgency.*

I certify that it is expedient for the welfare of the said C.D. [or for the public safety, as the case may be] that the said C.D. should be forthwith placed under care and treatment.

My reasons for this conclusion are as follows:

FORM 8.—*Certificate as to pauper Lunatic in a Workhouse.*

I, the undersigned Medical Officer of Workhouse of the Union hereby certify that I have carefully examined into the state of health and mental condition of A.B., a pauper in the said workhouse, and that he is in my opinion of unsound mind, and a proper person to be kept in the workhouse, and that the accommodation in the workhouse is sufficient for his proper care and treatment.

The grounds for my opinion that the said A.B. is of unsound mind are as follows:

Dated

(Signed)

Medical Officer of the Workhouse.

FORM 9.—*Order for detention of Lunatic in Workhouse.*

I, the undersigned A.B., a justice of the peace for [ ] being satisfied that C.D., a pauper in the workhouse of the is a lunatic [or idiot or person of unsound mind] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment in the workhouse, and being satisfied that the accommodation in the workhouse is sufficient for his proper care and treatment, hereby authorise you to take charge of and detain the said C.D. as a patient in your workhouse. Subjoined is a statement respecting the said C.D.

(Signed)

A.B.,

A justice of the peace for

Dated

To the Master of the Workhouse of the

Statement.

Name of patient and Christian name at length. Sex and age. Married, single, or widowed. Condition of life and previous occupation (if any). Religious persuasion as far as known. Previous place of abode. Whether first attack. Age (if known) on first attack. When and where previously under care and treatment. Duration of existing attack. Supposed cause. Whether subject to epilepsy. Whether suicidal. Whether dangerous to others. Whether any near relative has been afflicted with insanity. Union to which lunatic is chargeable. Name and Christian name and address of nearest known relative of the patient and degree of relationship if known. I certify that to the best of my knowledge the above particulars are correct.

[To be signed by the relieving officer.]

## FORM 10.—Order for reception of a Pauper Lunatic.

I, *C.D.*, having called to my assistance *E.F.*, of \_\_\_\_\_, a duly qualified medical practitioner, and being satisfied that *A.B.* [*describing him*] is a pauper [in receipt of relief, or in such circumstances as to require relief for his proper care and maintenance], and that the said *A.B.* is a lunatic [or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, hereby direct you to receive the said *A.B.* as a patient into your asylum [or hospital, or house]. Subjoined is a statement respecting the said *A.B.*

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ *C.D.*,  
A justice of the peace for the city or borough of \_\_\_\_\_  
Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_  
To the superintendent of the asylum for the county [or borough] of \_\_\_\_\_ [or the lunatic  
hospital of \_\_\_\_\_; or proprietor of the licensed house of \_\_\_\_\_; describing  
the asylum, hospital, or house].

*Note.*—When the order directs the lunatic to be received into any asylum, other than an asylum of the county or borough in which the parish or place from which the lunatic is sent is situate, or into a registered hospital or licensed house, it shall state, that the justice making the order is satisfied that there is no asylum of such county or borough, or that the asylum or asylums thereof is or are full; or (as the case may be) the special circumstances, by reason whereof the lunatic cannot conveniently be taken to an asylum for such first-mentioned county or borough.

*Statement.*

[If any particulars in this statement are not known, the fact to be so stated.]  
Name of patient, and Christian name at length. Sex and age. Married, single, or widowed. Condition of life, and previous occupation, if any. The religious persuasion, as far as known. Previous place of abode. Whether first attack. Age (if known) on first attack. When and where previously under care and treatment. Duration of existing attack. Supposed cause. Whether subject to epilepsy. Whether suicidal. Whether dangerous to others. Parish or union to which lunatic is chargeable. Name and place of abode of the nearest known relative of the patient, and degree of relationship, if known.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ *G.H.*

[To be signed by the relieving officer or overseer].

## FORM 11.—Certificate that patient continues of unsound mind.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, certify that *A.B.*, the patient to whom the annexed report relates, is still of unsound mind, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Medical officer of the \_\_\_\_\_ asylum, or  
medical attendant of the \_\_\_\_\_  
hospital or \_\_\_\_\_ house situate at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, or medical practitioner  
visiting the said *A.B.*

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM 12.—Sanction by the Commissioners in Lunacy for the Admission of a Boarder.

We hereby sanction the admission of \_\_\_\_\_ as a boarder into \_\_\_\_\_ for the term of \_\_\_\_\_  
from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the provisions of the statute and  
in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ application.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioners in Lunacy.  
Given at the office of the Commissioners in Lunacy, London, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

## FORM 13.—Notice of Admission.

I hereby give you notice that *A.B.* was admitted into this house as a private boarder on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent or proprietor of the  
house situate at \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_  
To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

## FORM 14.—Notice of Discharge of Boarder.

I hereby give you notice that *A.B.*, a boarder received on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ into  
this house, was discharged therefrom on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent or proprietor of the  
house situate at \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_  
To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

FORM 15.—*Certificate for Admission to Institution for Idiots and Imbeciles.*

I, the undersigned *A.B.*, a person registered under the Medical Act, 1857, and in the actual practice of the medical profession, certify that I have carefully examined *C.D.*, an infant *or* [of full age], now residing at \_\_\_\_\_, and that I am of opinion that the said *C.D.* is an idiot *or* has been imbecile from birth, *or* for \_\_\_\_\_ years past *or* from an early age], but is capable of receiving benefit from care, instruction and training.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ (full postal address).

*Appointments.*

JACKSON, ARTHUR, M.B., B.A.Oxon., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer, Surrey County Lunatic Asylum.

MORTIMER, J. D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.Lond., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Portsmouth Borough Asylum.

PADDISON, EDMUND H., M.D.Lond., M.R.C.S., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the City of London Lunatic Asylum, Stone, *vice* Mercier, resigned.

WOOD, J. OUTTERSON, F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.C.S.Ed., M.R.C.S., appointed Resident Medical Superintendent of Sussex House and Brandenburg House Asylums, *vice* Dr. L. S. Forbes Winslow, resigned.

FINEGAN, ARTHUR, L.K.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., Assistant Medical Officer, Northumberland County Asylum, Morpeth, appointed Medical Superintendent of the Mayo District Asylum, Castlebar.

"*The Blot upon the Brain.*"—Under this title, Dr. Ireland is about to issue a work which consists of "Studies in History and Psychology." The subject of Hallucinations will form an important feature of the book. Other subjects are discussed, as the Insanity of the Cæsars, Lefthandedness, &c. The work, which will be one of much interest to medical psychologists, will be published by Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, Edinburgh.

## ERRATA.

JOURNAL, APRIL, 1885.

- p. 95, line 24—*for* "by" *read* "for."  
 p. 106, line 5—*for* "1480" *read* "480."  
 p. 107, line 24—*for* "300" *read* "140."  
 p. 107, line 25—*for* "building" *read* "ward."