Brought from the Lords 22 August 1843.

REPORT

FROM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER

THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND,

AND TO REPORT THEREON TO THE HOUSE;

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 August 1843.
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THE REPORT.

By the Lords Committees appointed a Select Committee to consider the State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, and to report to the House; and to whom were referred certain Papers and Documents relating thereto:

Ordered to report,

That the Committee have met, and considered the Matter to them referred, and examined Witnesses in relation thereto.

In order to bring the present Condition of the Lunatic Poor of Ireland more distinctly under the Consideration of the House, the Committee will first review the several Parliamentary Inquiries which have been instituted on this Subject, and the Statutes which have been enacted since the Union.

The only Provision made for the Relief of the Insane by the Parliament of Ireland was not merely objectionable in its Principle, but was also wholly inadequate and ineffectual. The Establishment of distinct Hospitals for the Lunatic Poor does not seem to have been contemplated by the Irish Legislature; a few Cells in Houses of Industry or Workhouses, and in the County Gaols, were the only Places provided for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics. By an un-repealed Clause in a Prison Act, 27 Geo. 3. c. 39. s. 8., the Grand Juries were empowered to raise Funds by Presentment for the Support of the Insane Poor; but no System of Superintendence, of moral Government, or of medical Treatment, was laid down, enforced, recommended, or even suggested; nor was this Statute, 27 Geo. 3. c. 39., brought into practical Operation, except in the County of Cork.

In 1804 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, which reported the following Resolutions to the House on the 1st June of that Year:

"Resolved—That, so far as at present appears to this Committee, the Provisions of the Act of the 27th of His present Majesty, c. 39., empowering Grand Juries to present the Sums necessary for Support of a Ward for Idiots and Insane Persons, have not been complied with.

"Resolved—That it appears to this Committee that in the House of Industry of Dublin Provision is made for the Support of upwards of 118 Idiots and Lunatics, in the House of Industry of Cork for 90, in that of Waterford for 25, and in that of Limerick for Paupers so afflicted.

"Resolved—That it appears to this Committee that the Demand for Admission of Lunatics and Idiots into all these Places greatly exceeds the Accommodation or Funds appointed for their Support, and that it does not appear that any Institution, maintained 625.

"in any degree at the Public Expense, exists in any other Parts of Ireland for their
"Reception.
"Resolved—That it is the Opinion of this Committee that the Attention and Care
necessary to the effectual Relief of those distressed Objects cannot be efficaciously
extended to them whilst they are connected with Institutions of a very different Nature,
and at the same Time must in a great degree break in upon and derange the orderly
Regulation of those Institutions.
"Resolved—that it is the Opinion of this Committee that the Establishment of Four
Asylums for Idiots and Lunatics, One in each of the Provinces of Ireland (including that
of Dublin), placed in as central a Situation as possible, to be erected and maintained in
such Manner as may hereafter be deemed advisable, either by Grand Jury Presentments
or otherwise, would be a Measure highly beneficial.
"Resolved—that it is the Opinion of this Committee that the Consideration of the
important Objects referred to their Examination requires more mature Discussion
than the present advanced Period of the Session of Parliament would allow, and further
Information than they can at present attain, to enable them to form a correct Judgment
thereon; and that they do therefore recommend to the House that the further Investi-
gation of this Subject be resumed at an early Period of the ensuing Session, as an Object
having strong Claims on the Attention of the Legislature."

In consequence of this Report, on the 21st March 1805 Leave was obtained to introduce a Bill for establishing in Ireland Four Provincial Asylums appropriated exclusively to Lunatics and Idiots. It was thus proposed to provide for the Reception and Treatment of 1,000 Patients. It was then stated that under the existing Law "the Poor and the Lunatics were confined in the
same Houses, a Practico from which the most distressing Inconveniences
resulted, the Method of Confinement being only fitted for Malefactors, and
not for Lunatics." By the Bill the Four new Hospitals were proposed to be
brought under the Inspection of the Judges. At a later Period of the Session
this Bill was unfortunately lost, and till the Year 1810 no Alteration was made in
the Law, except by the Enactment of the 46 Geo. 3. c. 95, giving an
increased Power of raising Money by the Grand Juries. In that Year a Grant
was made by Parliament for establishing in Dublin the Richmond Lunatic
Asylum, intended for the Accommodation of 200 Lunatic Patients. This
Hospital was opened in the Year 1815. (See 55 Geo. 3. c. 107.)

The Committee on the State of Madhouses in England, of which the late
Right Honourable George Rose was Chairman, reported in 1815, "that the
Necessity of making some further Provision for Insane Persons appeared to be
more urgent in Ireland than in England, as, with the Exception of Two public
Establishments and some Private Houses, there were no Places appropriated
separately for the Insane." The few other Establishments were stated to
be all connected with Houses of Industry or other Establishments for the
infirm Poor, and in consequence of that the Lunatics cannot receive that
Attention which the Nature of the Disorder requires."

On the 4th March 1817 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was
appointed to consider the Expediency of making further Provision for the
Lunatic Poor of Ireland. It was then stated, that, with the Exception of One
Institution in Dublin, One in Cork, and One in Tipperary, there was not a
Provision made for more than 100 Lunatics throughout all Ireland. This Select
Committee reported (25th June 1817), "that the only Mode of effectual Relief
would be found in the Formation of District Asylums exclusively appropriated
for the Reception of the Insane; that, in addition to the Asylums in Dublin
and in Cork, there should be built Four or Five additional Asylums, capable
of
"of containing each from 120 to 150 Lunatics." It further recommended that Powers should be given to the Government to divide Ireland into Districts, and to select the Site for an Asylum in each, and that the whole Expense of the new Establishments should be borne by the Counties included within the several Districts.

Effect was given to the Recommendation of this Committee by the Enactment of the 57 Geo. 3. c. 106., a Statute since repealed, but re-enacted, with Amendments, by the 1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 33., 6 Geo. 4. c. 54., and 7 Geo. 4. c. 14. By the Authority of these Laws the local Districts may not only be constituted, but they may be (7 Geo. 4. c.14.) varied from Time to Time, by Authority of the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The Cost of purchasing a Site, building the Asylum, and supporting the Establishment, is advanced from the Consolidated Fund, but is repaid by the contributory Counties. All the principal Officers are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and the general Superintendence and financial Administration of the Asylums are vested in Boards of Commissioners, also named by the Government, but acting gratuitously. The annual Accounts are required to be examined and passed before the Board of Audit, and the Asylums are brought under the annual Review of the Inspectors General of Prisons by the 7 Geo. 4. c. 74., and are noticed in the Reports submitted annually to Parliament.

Under the Statute to which the Committee have referred, Ten Lunatic Asylums have been established in Ireland, on Sites selected by the Government, and according to Plans laid down by the Government Architects. The following Table will exhibit the Districts for which these Hospitals have been established, the Population of these Districts, the Number of Patients admitted from the contributory Counties, the Number of Cures, and the Expense of Maintenance. Still more minute Information on this Subject will be found in the Papers printed in the Appendix.

**Tabular View of the District Lunatic Asylums, and of the Cork Asylum.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Total Admissions from opening of Asylum</th>
<th>Total Number discharged cured.</th>
<th>Total Annual Expense.</th>
<th>Total Annual Expense per Head.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asylums</strong></td>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>District and Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>County, &amp;c.</strong></td>
<td><strong>1841.</strong></td>
<td><strong>£  a. d.</strong></td>
<td><strong>£  a. d.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Avon</strong></td>
<td>729,231</td>
<td>Armagh</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>2,165</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>61</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Westmoreland</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Corn</td>
<td>294,154</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Buckie</strong></td>
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<td>Aberdeenshire</td>
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<td>2,793</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>729,231</td>
<td>Kildare</td>
<td>309,545</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>729,231</td>
<td>Kilkenny</td>
<td>1,59,549</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>729,231</td>
<td>Tipperary</td>
<td>19,071</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cork</strong></td>
<td>442,533</td>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>405,533</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(193.)
It has been unfortunately found, that although the Accommodation provided in the Ten District Asylums very considerably exceeds that which was contemplated by the Committee of 1817, it is very far from meeting the Necessity of the Case. The Asylums were originally intended but for 1,220 Patients; they now contain 2,028; various Additions have been made to them, on the Expediency of which your Committee will have Occasion to make Observations hereafter. These Additions provided for the Reception of 264 Patients; but the increased and rapidly increasing Number of incurable Cases have lamentably diminished the Efficacy of these Asylums as Hospitals for the Cure of Insanity. This Result had been foreseen by One of the Medical Witnesses (Dr. Cleghorn of Swift’s Hospital), in Evidence laid before the Select Committee in 1817. That eminent Physician stated that “Places of this Kind, “unless under a strict Rule for a limited Term of Residence, beyond which “no Patient should be allowed to remain, will shortly become Asylums for “mad People, and not Hospitals or Places for the Cure of Insanity.” Of the 2,151 Inmates of the District Asylums, no less than 688 are classed as incurable.
On this Subject the Committee have read with mueb Interest the following Observations of the Poor Law Commissioners, extracted from a Report to Lord Elliot, dated 29th September 1842. "The District Asylums are generally large and valuable Institutions, supported at a great Expense for the Reception and Medical Treatment of Lunatic and Insane Persons, very many of whom are therein eured, and thus restored to Society; but they are not all cured, or susceptible of Cure, and notwithstanding the Use of every Means which Skill and Science can devise, they may remain hopelessly and incurably insane. It is obvious that Cases of this latter Description must accumulate in every Lunatic Asylum, and in fact all the Asylums are crowded, and their Capacity for the Cure of Insanity in its various Forms is crippled by this Accumulation of chronic Cases. Hence the too frequent Commitment of Lunatics to Gaol as a Place of Security; and hence, too, the Desire now manifested of relieving the Asylums, by transferring such Cases to the Workhouse."

The same distressing Accumulation of incurable Cases is felt in many Parts of England, and in respect to some Charities (as Bethlehem Hospital and St. Luke's) it is only averted by the Regulation under which Patients whose Cases do not appear susceptible of Cure are dismissed, and removed to other Establishments.

The System of Management adopted in the District Asylums appears to have been, with the Exception of One Case of gross Misconduct and Abuse, very satisfactory and successful. The official Report on this Case (Carlow) had not been presented when this Evidence was closed.

These Buildings have all been erected on Plans approved of by Government, providing for the proper Classification of the Insane. Competent Medical Officers have been selected. A very considerable Extent of Land is added to each, thus providing for the Patients healthy out-of-door Occupation in Agriculture and Gardening. The domestic Duties of the Asylums, as well as some mechanical Employments, are also performed, to a considerable Extent, by the Patients. A humane and gentle System of Treatment has been generally adopted, the Cases requiring Restraint and Coercion not exceeding Two per Cent. on the whole. The System is one which, if applied exclusively to the Cure of the Malady, and if the Asylums were relieved from the Pressure produced by the increasing Number of Incurables, appears to the Committee in its essential Points to be deserving of Confidence and of Approval; but unless so relieved, by some Alteration of the present Law, or of the present Practice, the Admission of new Cases must necessarily be limited, and may ultimately be restricted within very narrow Bounds indeed. The Necessity of some Change in this respect is admitted by all the Witnesses, as well as proved by the documentary Evidence before the Committee. The Number of Persons refused Admission for Want of Room has in the present Year amounted to 152.

The House must not, however, imagine that the District Lunatic Asylums are the only Establishments in which Pauper Lunatics are confined in Ireland. Besides Swift's Hospital, which is supported by the private Endowment of the eminent Dean of St. Patrick's, there are other public Establishments provided for (198.)
the Custody, if not for the Cure of Insanity, and which are supported by local Taxation. Connected with some of the old Houses of Industry in Ireland, Cells or Rooms were provided for the Insane. Local Asylums still subsist at Kilkenny, Lifford, Limerick, Island Bridge, and the House of Industry in Dublin. With the Exception of the last Two, these miserable and most inadequate Places of Confinement are under the general Authority of the Grand Juries, the Funds for their Support being raised by Presentment or County Rate. The Description given of these latter most wretched Establishments not only proves the Necessity of discontinuing them as speedily as Accommodation of a different Kind can be provided, but also exemplifies the utter Hopelessness, or rather the total Impossibility, of providing for the due Treatment of Insanity in small local Asylums. No adequate Provision is made, or is likely to be made, in such Establishments, for the medical or moral Treatment of the unfortunate Patients; no Classification; no Employment; no sufficient Grounds for Air or Exercise. Hence the Necessity of a coercive and severe System of Treatment. The Chances of Recovery, if not altogether extinguished, are at least reduced to their very lowest Term. The Evidence given on this Subject by the Inspector General of Prisons, Dr. White, by the Local Inspector of the County Donegal, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, and by Dr. Phelan, when compared with the Evidence taken before the Committee of 1817, demonstrates, that whilst a general Improvement has taken place in the Management of the Insane throughout other charitable Establishments of Ireland, these local Asylums, if indeed they deserve such a Name, have continued in the most wretched State.

In order to impress upon Parliament the Necessity of an immediate Discontinuance of this Part of the System, the Committee feel it their Duty to make the following Extracts from the Evidence they have taken.

The following Evidence relates to the Asylum at Kilkenny:—

"406. Have you visited Kilkenny, where there is also a local Institution?—I have.
407. In what Species of Establishment are the Lunatics confined there?—They are confined in an adjoining Building, which was originally Part of the House of Industry, but it is not adequate to their Number, with any Degree of Comfort or Classification, or to admit of a System of moral Treatment. It is noticed in the last Parliamentary Report.
408. How many Lunatics are confined there?—Forty-nine, when I last visited it, a Year back; Twenty-five Males and Twenty-four Females.
409. Curable and incurable?—Twenty-one were then deemed curable, Eighteen incurable, Two confirmed Idiots, and Eight Epileptics.
410. That is for the County and City of Kilkenny?—Yes.
411. How is this Establishment supported?—It is supported by Presentments.
412. How is it governed?—It is governed in a similar Way to that of Cork; by a Board of Superintendence; both a County and City Board.
413. What is the Species of Building in which the Patients are confined?—It is a Kind of Turret Building, having but One Room in common to both Males and Females, for Dinner and Breakfast. The Day I visited it there were about Twenty Females in a very small Room at Dinner, and when they had done the Males came in and dined; the Cells they had were small and badly ventilated. They had but One Yard for the Females, and the Cells off the Yard were much exposed. It was the same on the Male Side.
414. What was the Size of the Yard?—I cannot say how much more than Thirty Feet square, but certainly not sufficient for healthful Exercise.
415. Is there any Provision made for the Employment of the Insane?—None what employer.
Nor is this a solitary Case; the State of the Asylum at Wexford is quite as wretched.

427. Have you visited the local Asylum at Wexford?—I have.

428. Will you describe to the Committee the State of the Lunatics in that Asylum?—

The State of the Wexford Lunatics in the local Asylum is most disgraceful; nothing could equal the State in which I found that Asylum; it is Part of the old House of Industry.

429. Have you made a Report upon it?—I made a Report upon it; but I can give shortly what I considered its principal Features. The Number amounted to Fourteen Males and Seventeen Females; the Place was quite dilapidated; the Yards gloomy; the Dinner Rooms equally so; the Cells were the worst I ever saw. There were Two Patients under Restraint, One of whom was chained to a Wall. When I went to his Cell, with the Keeper and the Medical Officer, I asked to go in. The Keeper said it would be dangerous and frightful to go in. However we went in. He was naked, with a Parcel of loose Straw about him. He darted forward at me, and were it not that he was checked by a Chain which went round his Leg, and was fastened by a Hook to the Wall, he would have caught hold of me, and probably used Violence. I asked bow it was possible they could allow a Man to remain in such a State; they said they were obliged to do so, as the Funds were so limited that they had not Money to buy Clothes for him, and that if they had Clothes they would have let him out. Now, the Consequence of this Treatment was, that the Man became so violent that his Case was made tenfold worse. I went to another Cell, and though the Individual there was not chained, he was nearly in as bad Circumstances as the other. One of the Two was once a respectable Person. Altogether, those Two Cases were the most frightful I ever witnessed; I could not describe the Horror which seized me when I saw them. I went into a Room, a very gloomy looking Room, very low, and in this Room there was a Fire-place, which was guarded by one of those large Grate Protectors that are very high up; I looked around, and heard some one moaning, and on the Top of this Screen I saw Two unfortunate Lunatics stretched out; they were trying to warm themselves through the Bars of the Grating; the Room was so dark that I could not see them at first, and here they were allowed to creep about, and to lie in this Kind of unprotected Manner.

430. Was there any moral Superintendence?—There was both a Male and Female Keeper, but they appeared to me totally unfit for the Discharge of their Duties."

The intelligent Local Inspector of the Gaol of Donegal, the Reverend Mr. Clarke, gives an equally deplorable Account of the Asylum at Lifford.

629. There is an old Gaol also at Lifford?—There is an old Gaol which had been the County Prison.

630. To what Purpose is that now applied?—It is applied to the Reception of Eight Idiot and Lunatic Patients.

631. Will you have the goodness to describe the Building?—They are confined in the Basement Story of the Building, which is also the County Court House. It was originally the County Prison, and is very ill-calculated indeed for the Reception of any Persons whatever, sane or insane.

632. Is there any adequate Space for Exercise connected with it?—There is a Yard, I should say consisting of about One Rood of Ground or a little more.

633. You are probably acquainted with the District Asylum of Derry, and other well-managed Asylums?—I am acquainted with the District Asylum of Derry.

634. Do you consider that there is any Space at Lifford adequate for the Exercise, or any Space at all calculated for the Employment of the Patients who are confined at (193.)

"Lifford?—"
"Lifford?—No Space whatever for Employment, but perhaps sufficient for the Exservice of Eight Persons who are at present confined there.

"688. Are they all of one Sex?—They are not.

"689. Can you state how many of each Sex there are?—Four Males and Four Females.

"690. Is there a Separation between the Sexes in the Establishment at Lifford?—There is not, except so far of course as their Sleeping Apartments.

"691. There is but One Yard?—There is but One Yard; in fact, there is no Day-room; it is the Keeper's Kitchen which is used in Winter, where there is a Fire.

"692. In a Paper which has been furnished to the Committee by the Inspector General of Prisons, the Names of several of the Inmates of the Lifford Establishment are given; can you inform the Committee, how long some of them have been in Custody?—Some of them have been in Custody for a Period of Twenty-three or Twenty-four Years.

"693. There appears to be One as long as Twenty-eight Years, and the shortest appears to be Fourteen?—Yes; they vary from Fourteen to Twenty-eight Years.

"694. From the same Return it would appear that some of those Patients are classed as Idiots, and others as suffering under incurable Mania; is there any Power of Separation between those Two Classes of Patients?—None whatever; there is no Classification of any Kind.

"695. It is scarcely necessary to ask whether you consider that this is a proper Place for the Confinement of Lunatics?—Most certainly not.

"696. What Attendants are there in those Establishments for the Care of them?—They are under the Care of an aged Lady Person who is the Parish Clerk, who has no Assistance whatever, except that of his Daughter, and a Maid Servant that he employs.

"697. Have they ever been brought up at any well-managed Asylum, so as to fit them for the Care of the Insane?—No, certainly not.

"698. Is there any Medical Establishment connected with it?—It is the Duty of the Medical Attendant of the Gaol to attend to them also; in fact, it is rather a curious Establishment, for it is a Lunatic Ward as it were of the Prison, that is, it is supported from the Gaol Funds, and at the same Time it is not under the Care of the Governor of the Prison, and he is not at all responsible for any Matter connected with it."

It would be gratifying to the Committee to think that the State of the Lunatic Poor in those few miserable local Asylums exhibited the only Abuse of which there was Reason to complain. A still more distressing Example of human Suffering, of mistaken Legislation, and of objectionable Practice is furnished from the Evidence. In consequence of some criminal Acts committed by Insane Persons the Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 27. was passed, to make more effectual Provision for the Prevention of Offences by Insane Persons. By this Act Two Justices of the Peace, acting with the Advice of any qualified Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, are authorized to commit to close Custody in Gaol any Person apprehended under Circumstances denoting Derangement of Mind and a Purpose of committing Crime. By a subsequent Clause the Lord Lieutenant is authorized to transfer such Person, as well as Convicts for Crime, to a Lunatic Asylum. The Case of Persons committed for Trial is also provided for under the same Act. It does not appear that any previous Parliamentary Inquiry took place to ascertain whether the Gaols of Ireland afforded any Accommodation whatsoever for the Insane whom it was thus proposed to detain in Confinement, nor yet whether such a Class of Lunatics could be received in the District Asylums if transferred thence from the several Gaols. Nor does the Statute contain any Provision rendering its Operation dependent on Depositions taken on Oath, and recorded; nor yet does it define the Qualification of the single Medical Witness on whose Evidence these Committals are permitted to take place. All these are Safeguards which should not have been overlooked in a Case where the Liberty of the Subject is involved. It would seem that this Statute has operated much more widely than could have been anticipated by its Framers. So recently
recently as in the Year 1837 (16th Report of Inspectors General of Prisons, p. 12) there were but Thirty-seven Insane Patients confined in the Gaols of Ireland, according to the following Return:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Idios.</th>
<th>Epileptic</th>
<th>Mania.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Galway</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
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In 1840 the Number of Lunatics confined in the Gaols of Ireland had augmented, under the Provisions of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 27., to the following Extent:

Number of Persons insane in the Prisons of Ireland, 1st January 1841.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>County</th>
<th>Idios.</th>
<th>Epileptic</th>
<th>Mania.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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By the Papers referred to the Committee, which carry on these Returns to the 1st January 1843, it appears that the Number of Lunatics imprisoned in Gaols and Bridewells has doubled in the course of the last Two Years, and now amounts to 214, of whom Forty only have been charged with or convicted of any criminal Offences. The Inspectors General of Prisons (19th Report, p. 9), after reciting the Provisions of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 27., (193.)
report as follows:—"This Arrangement has pressed upon both the Gaols
and District Asylums to an Extent very prejudicial to one or other of
these public Establishments, in either of which the Committal of such
an Inmate is most injurious. * * The Districts in which these Incon-
veniences are most felt are those attached to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum,
and to the District Asylums of Armagh and Londonderry. In each of
these Districts the Numbers crowding the County Gaols are truly dis-
tressing, and are made the Subject of universal Complaint by the local
Authorities." In the Inspectors General's Report for the present Year
(21st Report, p. 7) these Opinions are still more forcibly expressed. "In
the present crowded State of the District Lunatic Asylums," observe
the Inspectors, "and the Number of Lunatics confined in the Gaols from Want
of Room in the former to receive them, we are unable to report any progres-
"sive Improvement in this Department. We beg again to revert to the
"Practice of committing Lunatics and Idiots to Gaol. It injures our Prison
"Discipline much; and no Provision being made for the Care, Inspection, or
"Cure of such Patients in Gaols, by qualified Persons, the Result is, that
"any recent Case of Insanity thus committed becomes incurably diseased from
"Want of proper Treatment." After referring to certain proposed Remedies,
on which your Committee will have Occasion to animadvert hereafter, the
Inspectors close by stating, "Without these Remedies our Gaols will
"inevitably become in some degree miserable Receptacles for the dangerous
"Lunatics committed by Magistrates under the Act 1 Vict. c. 27."

The Committee insert the following Evidence bearing on this Branch of
the Subject:—

Dr. White,

"141. You have already stated, that you consider the Extent of Exercise Ground and
the Means of Employment to be essential to the due Management and Treatment of the
Malady?—Yes; and nothing can be so injurious as keeping these Persons in that Prison;
they are in a most confined Place, and a great Number of them are in Strait Waistsuits
and muffed, and Two of them strapped to narrow inconvenient Chairs.

"142. Is there any adequate Provision made for the moral Government of the Lunatics
in that Prison?—None; they are attended very carefully by the Physician of the Gaol,
who is a very experienced Physician, and pays as much Attention to them as possible,
but laments greatly the Inefficiency of the Means of carrying into effect any thing like a
curative Process for them.

"143. You have stated that in the District Asylums you do not consider in all Cases
the subordinate Officers are quite competent to the Discharge of their Duties; does
that Observation apply more forcibly to the Prisons?—Generally, no doubt of it, and it
interferes materially with the Discipline of the Prisons, and nothing can be so bad in
some of the Prisons as Lunatics being kept with the Prisoners, who are often placed in
care of them; they interfere with the general Discipline of the Gaol.

"144. Has this Subject, namely, the Impropriety of keeping Lunatics in the Gaols,
been repeatedly adverted to, both by yourself and by others your Predecessors as
Inspectors General of Prisons, who have called the Attention of the Government and
Parliament to the Fact?—I have always remarked very strongly as to the Impropriety
of it.

"145. In the Twenty-first Report of the Inspectors General, which is signed by you,
it is stated, 'We beg to advert to the Practice of committing Lunatics and Idiots to
Gaol; it injures our Prison Discipline much; and no Provision being made for the
Care, Inspection, or Cure of such Patients in Gaols by qualified Persons, the Result
is, that any recent Case of Insanity thus committed becomes incurably diseased from
Want of proper Treatment'; does that Observation apply to all the Prisons with which
you are acquainted?—No doubt.

"146. Is the Inconvenience great in respect to the Prison Discipline?—Very great; it
materially interferes with it.

"147. What
147. What Difference does it make with respect to their Chance of Cure, the Patient having been judiciously or injudiciously treated during the first few Weeks of the Malady?

148. What do you conceive is the diminished Chance of ultimate Recovery from the Want of suitable Attention to an insane Patient during the first few Weeks; what do you say as to the Alteration that makes in the Chance of ultimate Recovery? —If the Patient is not properly attended in the Commencement, both morally and medically treated, within Three Weeks of the Time he is seized, a morbid Action may be produced which can never afterwards be checked.

149. Then this Commitment of the Lunatics to Prison not only commits them to a Place where there is no moral or adequate Mode of treating them, but is even a Bar to their future Recovery if they are transferred to a well-managed Asylum? —Decidedly; that is my Opinion.

150. Grange Gorman Penitentiary is not the only Prison of Dublin which contains Lunatics; what is the Prison called Richmond Bridewell? —That is a Prison for Male Prisoners.

151. Are there Twenty-one Lunatics in that? —Yes.

152. Is there any Provision made for their Cure? —Impossible; they are in the Hospital Ward, the general Hospital of the Prison, and they are confined in a very small Yard, with no Classification; the Air is very confined, and they have no Exercise.

156. What is the Case with respect to the City Gaol of Newgate, where there are Eleven? —The very same, and even worse; they are worse cared for there; they are in One Room during the Day, and they have a small Yard, which is in common to the Prisoners, principally Debtors, to walk about, and they are left indiscriminately with a Fire-place open, and I assure you it is most frightful to witness them when you go in; their Cells are close Dungeons, and it is enough to aggravate their Maladies, and to make them tenfold worse.

157. In some of the County Gaols are there a considerable Number of Lunatics also? In the Gaol of Trim in the County of Meath there are Fifteen Lunatics? —Yes.

158. Have you any Account of that Prison? —I have no Account; I have not inspected that Prison lately.

159. In the County Gaol of Tyrone at Omagh there are Eighteen Lunatics convicted of Crime, and Two for safe Custody confined; have you visited that Prison? —Yes.

160. Have you any Account of that Prison? —I have.

161. Can you state the Size of that Prison, and the Number of Prisoners it is calculated to contain? —I think it is mentioned in the Report which is on the Table; it is under Two hundred.

162. Are many of those Prisons crowded at particular Times of the Year, especially at the Approach of the Assizes? —Generally.

163. In those Cases is not the Commitment of those Lunatics a most serious Inconvenience in respect to the general Administration of the Law? —Very serious indeed. In Tyrone Gaol I found also they were kept in the Front of the Gaol, and the Screaming and Noise they produced attracted the Attention of Persons outside, and I would say added greatly to the Insecurity of the Gaol, and might lead to very bad Consequences.

542. Will you state the Result of your own Experience in the Management of a Prison, and what you have found to be the Consequences of the Commitment of Lunatics to Prisons? —I can conceive nothing more injurious to a Lunatic, respecting whose Recovery (193.)
there is any Probability, than his being sent to a Gaol; it is in my Opinion the Place which affords the least Chance of his being cured; there is no Machinery for the moral Management of Lunatics in a Gaol, and it is very difficult for the Medical Attendant (I know it from sad Experience myself) to do his Duty by them; then Lunatics interfere very much with the proper Administration of the Business of the Gaol, by the Excitements produced by the Lunatics, and the Interference with the ordinary Business of the Portion of the Gaol in which the Lunatic is placed."

It is also observable that the Provisions of the Gaol Act, 7 Geo. 4. c. 74, so far as relates to the Classification and Arrangement of Prisoners, are rendered impracticable by the Number of Lunatic Commitals; and the Law being rendered inoperative in one important Respect is less likely to be carefully and strictly obeyed and administered in all others.

The Act of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 27, objectionable as it is, has been rendered still more so by the Practices it has produced. Cases are stated where unfortunate Lunatics are encouraged to commit trivial Acts of Mischief and Violence, in order to afford a colourable Pretence for their Commitment to Prison, thus saving their Family or Friends the Expense of providing for them otherwise. The Committee have felt great Satisfaction in perceiving that the Attention of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has been directed to this as well as to other Branches of the Subject with the most praiseworthy Benevolence and Anxiety. The following Circular addressed to the Magistrates is the strongest Proof that can be adduced of the Extent to which this Evil has spread, and demonstrates conclusively the Necessity of an immediate and an effectual Reform.

"Circular.

The Lord Chancellor wishes to draw the Attention of the Magistracy of Ireland to the limited Power given by the 1st & 2d Victories. c. 27, as its Provisions appear to have been misunderstood. Their Power is confined to Cases where a Person is discovered and apprehended in Ireland, under Circumstances denoting a Derangement of Mind, and a Purpose of committing Crime, for which, if committed, such Person would be liable to be indicted, and Two Magistrates have Power to act, if they are satisfied that such Person is a dangerous Lunatic or dangerous Idiot. The Power therefore can be exercised only where—1, the Person is a dangerous Lunatic or Idiot, and—2, where he is discovered and apprehended under Circumstances denoting 1, not merely a Derangement of Mind, but, 2, a Purpose of committing Crime, for which, if committed, he might be indicted. Now under this Power Lunatics in safe and proper Custody in a Poorhouse have been committed to Gaol merely to relieve the Poorhouse, at the Expense of the Gaol; and the Act has been resorted to in order to procure a Place of Confinement for Lunatics where the District Asylums are full. With this view the Friends of a Lunatic induce him to commit some trifling Act—e.g. breaking a Window, or striking some Person,—and then take him before Magistrates, and procure his Commital as a dangerous Lunatic to Prison, from whence in the course of Time he is transferred to a Lunatic Asylum; and this Plan prevents those Checks against improper Admissions to the Asylum which are enforced in other Cases. These Abuses ought not to be permitted. The Lord Chancellor has desired that a Return may be regularly made to him of all Lunatics committed to Prison under the Act of Victoria, but he feels assured that the Powers of that Act will in future be exercised with great Caution.

18th March 1843.

Edward B. Sudden, C."

It is the more to be lamented that this System should have been permitted to arise, as it has been in former Times condemned by Authority and Experience both in England and Ireland. So long hack as the Year 1807 the Committee of the House of Commons on Insanity observed, in reference to the 40 Geo. 3. c. 94. (which produced in England many of the Evils which the Committee have
have now described), "We fully concur in the Opinion of Sir George Paul, that to confine Lunatics in a Common Gaol is equally destructive of all Possibility of the Recovery of the Insane and of the Security and Comfort of the other Prisoners. It appears, therefore, desirable that a Building should be erected for the separate Confinement of all Persons detained for Offences committed during a State of Insanity." "Gaols," observes Sir George Paul, however well regulated, are Places highly improper for the Custody and inconsistent with the Cure of Lunatics. They are improper as Places of Custody, because the Lunatics must either be kept in Society with other Persons disposed to torment them, or they must be shut up in Solitude in a Situation inconsistent with any regard for their Cure. To confine a Madman with Criminals may also be dangerous to those with whom he is confined."

The Abuses of this Practice, even before they had attained their present Extent, had been reported to the Irish Government in 1816. "In the Two Gaols of Kilkenny," it was stated in an official Report (Report of Select Committee 1817, p. 33), "the Lunatics are not separated from the other Prisoners, except at Night or when violent; they are then confined to the Cells in which they sleep. In the House of Industry there is no Separation whatever from the Persons confined there. On Inquiry from the Keepers of the Gaols and the House of Industry, I find there is no medical or other Course followed to restore any of these unfortunate Beings to a State of Society, and the Keepers are of opinion that there are some now in this Situation that might by proper Care be restored to Society and to their Friends."

The Remedy for these Evils will be found in an Amendment of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 27., and in a more extended Provision for Lunatics generally, so as to discontinue altogether, and without Delay, the inhuman and unjustifiable Practice of confining the Insane in Common Gaols whilst unconnected with Crime. In respect to the Criminal Lunatics, properly so called, the Committee are clearly of opinion that a proper Asylum should be provided for their Custody and Care, at the public Expense, as in Great Britain. The Committee are of opinion that all Persons of this Class should be maintained and treated throughout the whole United Kingdom on the same Principle; and there are many obvious Reasons why their Removal to One central Establishment, near the Seat of the Executive Government in Ireland, is expedient. Such was the Opinion given by the Select Committee of the Commons in 1807 on this Branch of the Subject:—"As One Establishment will be sufficient for the whole Kingdom, it may be expedient that it should be at or near the Metropolis, and that Power should be given to the Secretary of State to make such Regulations as may not only provide for the due Care and Management of the Persons there confined, but may also ensure a full Examination by competent Judges into the State of Mind of any Persons who may appear to be cured, previous to being allowed their Discharge." These Observations apply with equal Force to Ireland, and the same Powers given to the Secretary of State should be granted, for the same Reason, to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Committee now approach another and a most important Branch of their Inquiries,—the Connection between the State of the Insane Paupers of Ireland and the Administration of the new Poor Law Act. The 1 & 2 Vict. c. 56. was passed "for the more effectual Relief of the destitute Poor in Ireland." By that Act the Relief of Destitution is stated as being the Object.
Object of the Legislature, no special Provision being made for Sickness, Insanity, or other Calamity, except so far as such Affliction comes under the general Definition, and the Insane are then to be relieved only under the special Provisions of the Act. The Poor Law Commissioners have divided Ireland into 130 Unions, and Workhouses are provided or about to be provided for each. Ninety-two of the whole Number being already opened, and Thirty-eight being in progress. In these Workhouses it is intended to provide Accommodation for 2,347 Lunatics, in Numbers varying from Sixty in the larger Workhouses to Four in the smaller. Beds are placed for their Reception in Cells and in Dormitories. At the present Moment the Number of Lunatics confined in Sixty-nine Workhouses is 471, suffering under various Types of the Malady, both curable and incurable, violent Manias, Idiots, and Epileptic Patients. The Evidence of Dr. Phelan, of Mr. Clarke, and of the Inspectors General of Prisons, together with the general Plans subjoined to this Report, exhibit but too strongly the inadequate and ill-considered Nature of the Establishments thus provided, unsuited in every respect for the Reception of the Insane.

The Inspectors General of Prisons, as well as other Persons, seem to have considered that the Workhouses, when completed, will furnish that additional Relief which all admit to be indispensably necessary for the Care and Custody of the Insane Poor. In the Twenty-first Report on Prisons, p. 8, this Recommendation is given as a Mode of relieving the District Asylums from the incurable Cases, and making Provision for the harmless Insane: "We suggest that the Poorhouse should be compelled to take in such Cases. The Poorhouses have been carried from the District Asylums of a few harmless Idiots, but the Relief we calculated on from this Source has failed, owing to the Absence of a Provision in the Poor Law Act rendering it imperative on the Board of Guardians to admit Pauper Cases of Idiocy and incurable Madness."

From the Tenor of their Reports, the Inspectors General do not appear to have been fully aware to what an Extent the Confinement of Lunatics in Workhouses had already been carried. It has been already shown that 471 Patients are now so confined, and that additional Accommodation for 1,876 is provided. It is undeniable that if these Establishments could be relied upon as Places for the safe Custody or Cure of Pauper Lunatics, the Imprisonment of Lunatics in Gaols might be at once discontinued, and the crowded State of the District Asylums might, to a certain Extent at least, be relieved.

The Committee have therefore applied themselves with the utmost Attention to consider whether this Arrangement is legal, practicable, or expedient.

The Intention of the Poor Law Act not being to provide for the Insane as such, the Statute contains no Provisions whatever to regulate such Inmates. Neither the Magistrates nor the Guardians have any statutable Power to commit, to control, or to restrain such Inmates. Pauper Lunatics cannot be handed over to the Guardians by their Friends or Families, nor by any Police or Municipal Authorities. If admitted, they would be still by Law at liberty to depart as they were free to enter. It does not appear that any Restraint or Coercion could be applied. The Legality of a Rate raised for their Support might
might possibly be questioned; nor does it appear how proper Attendance and Medical Assistance could be legally provided for their Relief at the Cost of the Unions. On these Grounds it does not appear to the Committee that the forcible Commitment or Detention of the Pauper Insane in Union Workhouses can be considered legal.

But if this Objection were removed by a new and a specific Enactment, it remains to be considered whether it would be practicable to confine 2,347 Lunatics within the Accommodation provided for them in the Workhouses. From the Evidence which has been taken, as well as from Reference to previous Inquiries and Parliamentary Documents, it would appear that the Impracticability of this Arrangement is as clear as its Illegality. A Witness perfectly competent to speak on the Subject, from his Experience as an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, states that the Workhouses are generally built on One Design; that the Lunatic Wards consist mainly of One Row of Cells below, having in some Cases larger Rooms above, communicating with confined Yards, admitting of no Possibility of Employment, and having but a limited Space for Exercise. No adequate Classification can under such a System be enforced, neither is there any moral Superintendence, or any distinct Medical Treatment, nor are there any Attendants retained for the Service of the Insane, competent and instructed in such Duties. Without a total Reconstruction of the Workhouses, without the Purchase of additional Land, and the Appointment of a new Staff of Officers, it would therefore be wholly impracticable to confine 2,300 Insane Persons in the present Workhouses.

Even if it were legal and in other respects practicable, it appears to the Committee that such Arrangements would be inexpedient, because they would be in the highest Degree inhuman. From the preceding Observations it is manifest that no adequate System of Classification is provided; therefore Patients suffering under the various Descriptions of this most awful of all human Calamities would be thrown together. All the Classes of the Insane would be confounded, whether Idiots, Epileptic Patients, or the violent Maniac. Occupation and Amusement, both of which, as remedial Measures, have been proved by all modern Experience to be essential to the proper Treatment of the Insane, to their Cure or their Relief, cannot be afforded in the existing Workhouses; neither can it be expected that in 130 Towns, some of them very remote and insignificant, a proper System of Superintendence, Medical Treatment, and Control can be found. The mild and humane System of Treatment essential to the Recovery of the Patient will not be introduced, or, if introduced, will soon be abandoned; and, to use the strong Language of the Visiting Justices of Middlesex, in one of their valuable Reports on the Hanwell Asylum, Society may witness a Re-introduction " of the Practice of bad Times and a barbarous People, when the Insane were beaten and chained as if they were wild Beasts who had nothing of Humanity remaining " but the outward Form, and when the Idiotic, from whom nothing was to be " feared, were left to roam at large, uncareted for and unprotected."

From the Papers appended to this Report the Intention of the Poor Law Commissioners would seem to be, that the Insane should be placed " under the Care and Superintendence of the Medical Officers of the Workhouses, and of the Nurses and other Officers, assisted by Pauper Inmates in some Cases";
Report from the Select Committee on

but on examining the Returns more accurately it appears that the Employment of Pauper Inmates as Attendants on the Insane, so far from being the Exception, as has been suggested, becomes the governing Rule. It is not surprising, therefore, that even at Clonmel, where more than ordinary Care seems to have been taken to provide for the Management of the Insane, the official Report should state, "it cannot be considered that there are in the Workhouses any proper Means for the Treatment of Insane Persons, should they happen to be violent or refractory, as the only Class of Persons at Command are unskilful, and from being unpaid are reluctant, and therefore not to be confided in; hence, when any of the Inmates become violent or refractory, we endeavour to have them transferred to the District Lunatic Asylum, where they can be properly attended to. In short, however the Workhouse may answer for the harmless Insane or Idiots, it can hardly be considered, under existing Circumstances, a proper Place for the Treatment of Insanity generally." In like Manner the Report from the Union of Kilkenny states that "Medical Attendants are provided, but that there are no further Provisions for the Treatment of Lunacy with a view to its Cure." The Medical Officer of the Lismore Union reports, "that the House does not afford the necessary Accommodation for Maniac Patients." But the Evidence of Dr. Phelan, who had acted as a Local Director of the Clonmel Asylum, as well as in the Capacity of Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, is still more important, from his Medical Knowledge as well as from his official Experience. He states that the Arrangements made for the Insane in the Workhouses neither admit of their due Classification, Employment, nor Amusement; that the Attendance of Paupers acting as Keepers is most insufficient; that this impedes the Introduction of a mild System of Government; that the Intermixture even of the harmless Lunatics with Paupers is objectionable, as they become the Objects of Derision and Attack on the Part of the young and idle, producing dangerous Irritation and Excitement. The Witness adds, that the Workhouses are wholly unfit for the permanent Reception of the Insane, unless there were added in each of the 130 Unions a separate Lunatic Asylum, with all its Characteristics of moral and medical Superintendence; a Proposal wholly inadmissible on Grounds of Economy, as well as from other Objections already stated. The Expenses of such a System in Salaries alone Dr. Phelan estimates at no less a Sum than 28,000l. per Annum, exceeding the actual Cost of maintaining nearly 2,000 Lunatics in the Seven most considerable Asylums in Ireland.

If any Doubts should remain with respect to the Expediency of confining the Insane Poor in the Union Workhouses, those Doubts would be removed by the Evidence of the Poor Law Commissioners themselves. An Application having been made "for the Removal of Two harmless and incurable Lunatics into the Clogheen Workhouse," the Reply of the Poor Law Commissioners was as follows:

"Sir, "Dublin, September 23d, 1842. "The Poor Law Commissioners have had before them Minutes of the Proceedings of the "Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union on the 23d ultimo, with reference to the "Resolution directing the Master to inform the Governor of the Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel, "that there is Accommodation for Two quiet Lunatics in the Workhouse. The Commis- "sioners desire to state, that it would be very inexpedient to act upon it, or to admit any "Lunatics into the Workhouse. The unfortunate Persons here contemplated ought to be "the Inmates of an Institution which admits of such Arrangements as their peculiar Case "required, which Arrangements cannot be made in a Workhouse without much Expense "and
"and Difficulty; and incurable Lunatics received from Time to Time into the Workhouse "would soon constitute a large and permanent Class, to the Detriment of the primary "Object of the Establishment, which is the Relief and Prevention of Pauperism under "ordinary Circumstances.

"By Order of the Board.

"ARTHUR MOORE, Chief Clerk."

This Subject is more fully discussed, and, indeed, is conclusively disposed of, in a Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to Lord Eliot, dated the 29th September 1842. From this Letter the following Passage is extracted:—

"Our Attention has been frequently drawn to this Question, the Means "provided for the Accommodation of Lunatic Persons being notoriously "insufficient, and a strong Desire, in consequence, existing, for transferring to "the Workhouses such Cases of confirmed Lunacy as are beyond the Reach "of Medical Treatment?"

"To Applications of this Kind the Commissioners have invariably "answered, that the Irish Poor Relief Act made no Provision for the Relief "of Insane and Lunatic Persons, as such, but required that Relief should be "administered solely on the Ground of Destitution, and that if a really "destitute Person were an Idiot or harmless Lunatic he would be as fit a "Subject for Admission to the Workhouse, if the Guardians so decided, as any "other Person." The Commissioners proceed to state, that "to provide for "such Cases, which it was presumed would occasionally be admitted, Idiot "Wards have been prepared in the Workhouses for the Accommodation of "Persons of this Class. There are, or rather there will be, 180 Workhouses "in all, and the Number of Idiotic and Lunatic Persons which will thus be "provided for in the several Workhouses is 2,300. To this Extent, therefore, "will the Lunatic Asylums be relieved."

But even to this Extent the Evidence taken before the Committee shows that the Union Workhouses are inapplicable to Cases of Insanity. The Committee would consider it a most grievous Misfortune if they were to be so applied, so confidant do they feel of the extreme Impropriety of making the Union Workhouses Hospitals or Asylums for the Insane. But before they refer to Evidence and Authority which appear to establish this Proposition beyond all Controversy, it is right to remind the House, that it is not the Fact that the Lunatic Wards in these Workhouses are employed solely for the harmless Cases. Provision seems to have been made throughout for violent Cases of Mania, and many such are reported as being in a State of Confinement.

Even if the Rule suggested by the Commissioners were more strictly attended to, and if an Attempt were successfully made to limit the Admission to harmless Idiots only, the Committee see very great Objection to such Arrangements. Not only would the Introduction of Idiots among the other Paupers in a Workhouse be painful to the latter, but it would require the greatest and most unremitting Attention to prevent the unhappy Idiot from being made the Object of Ridicule and Annoyance, frequently roused into Paroxysms by such Treatment, and driven to Acts of Violence and Desperation. It would appear, from the Evidence given in respect to Ireland and England, that all former Attempts to combine the Workhouse with the Lunatic Asylum have proved ineffectual, and worked Detriment to both Charities. "We cannot "forbear from expressing our Regret and Surprise," observes the Physician General of Ireland, the Surgeon General, and the Directors General of (198.)

c 4 Hospitals,
Hospitals, in their Report of the 8th October 1816, “that Lunatics and Idiots should have been for many Years past promiscuously huddled together in the same Apartments, and even placed frequently in the same Beds with helpless Paupers of a same Mind, while a Crowd of Female Lunatics have been dispersed indiscriminately among the Pauper Wards, to the utter Destruction of all Decency and Moral Feeling throughout the whole Establishment. A Charity thus constituted, instead of being a Benefit, is a real Nuisance in the Country, and if it cannot be worked in a better Manner ought, in our humble Judgment, to be abandoned altogether.” The late Mr. Baron Leslie Foster, when examined before the Committee of 1817, is equally forcible in condemning this Union of the Workhouse and Lunatic Hospital. “I have seen,” he states, “Three, and certainly Two, Lunatics in One Bed in the House of Industry. I have seen, I think, not fewer than Fifty or Sixty Persons in One Room, of which I believe the Majority were insane, and the rest Paupers not affected with Insanity. I have seen in the same Room a Lunatic chained in a Bed, the other Half of which was occupied by a same Pauper.” A Report made to the Irish Government in 1816 by the Governor of the House of Industry expresses the same Opinions. “The Concoction of Lunatic Asylums either with Prisons or Houses of Industry precludes the Application of Remedies for the Attainment of Cure or Relief of the unhappy Lunatics, from the incongruous Nature of the Institutions with which they are connected.”

Nor are these Results peculiar to Ireland. When the same viscous Principle was adhered to in England it appears that the Result was the same. The late Sir George O. Paull states, in a Letter to Earl Spencer, laid before the Committee on Madhouses in 1807 (Report, p. 17), “I believe that there is not a Parish of any considerable Extent in which there may not be found some unfortunate Lunatic who, if his Ill-treatment has made him phrenetic, is chained in the Garret or Cellar of a Workhouse, fastened to the Leg of a Table, tied to a Post in an Outhouse, or perhaps shut up in an uninhabited Room, or, if his Lunacy be inoffensive, is left to ramble, half naked and half starved, through the Streets and Highways, teased by the Scoff and Jest of all that is vulgar, ignorant, and unfeeling.” On these Grounds the Committee have come to the most decided Opinion, that the Union Workhouses of Ireland should not be made use of as Hospitals or Places of Confinement for Lunatics, being neither adapted for the safe Custody nor for the humane and successful Treatment of Insanity. On this Subject the Committee beg to refer more particularly to the Evidence, Nos. 179. 180. 181. 182. 184. 186. 187. 709.

If it has been shown in the preceding Part of this Report that the Accommodation provided in the District Lunatic Asylums is wholly inadequate, and that the Use either of Prisons or Workhouses for the Confinement of Lunatics is inexpedient, unjust, and cruel, it becomes necessary to inquire what is the remedial Measure which can be resorted to for the Correction of a most objectionable Practice, and to supply a most distressing Deficiency. That some effectual Remedy should be applied seems obvious; for even if there should be any who consider that Insanity among the poorer Classes is a Calamity which Society ought not to endeavour to relieve, it cannot be questioned, when Society has already undertaken the Execution of this Trust, that this Obligation so contracted should be strenuously and effectually fulfilled.
It is obvious that in some Mode or another increased Accommodation for the Insane Poor must be provided. The Mode in which this can best be done, in reference to Humanity and to a proper Regard for Economy, is what remains to be considered.

The Committee have had their Attention called to the enormous Extent of the District in which the Ballinasloe Asylum is established. This District comprehends the entire Province of Connaught, including in Five Counties a Population of 1,418,000. In the Case of Tipperary, on the contrary, One Asylum has been provided for a Population of 435,000 only, and in the single Province of Ulster Three Asylums are opened for the Reception of Patients. The Committee are clearly of opinion that at least One more Asylum is necessary for Connaught.

In reference to the Treatment of Idiots and Incurables Two Remedies have been suggested, to each of which the Committee will call the particular Attention of the House, pointing out the Advantages and the Objections which may be urged in favour of or against these several Plans.

The First Proposal is, to add a chronic or incurable Ward to each of the present District Asylums; the Second is, to erect a certain Number of new Asylums, to which the existing Cases of Idiotcy and hopeless and harmless Lunacy may be transferred, and into which future Cases of the same Classes may be received, leaving the present District Asylums applicable exclusively to the Reception of recent and curable Patients.

The Advantages of the First of these Suggestions are very clearly described in the Letter of the Poor Law Commissioners, 29th September 1842. (See Appendix.) "Ought not these District Asylums to have been so formed as " to provide for the chronic Cases which would necessarily remain, as well as " for the Cases susceptible of Cure by skilful Treatment? Ought there " not, in short, to have been a chronic Ward for the Reception of such " incurable Cases as the Friends and natural Relatives of the Parties were " unable to relieve it from? " The Addition of such a chronic Ward or Wards to a Lunatic Asylum would " leave it open for the Reception and Treatment of curable Cases. This would " be the most important as well as the most expensive Portion of its Functions. " For this the Medical Staff would be adapted, and the various Officers and " Attendants would be appointed, whilst for the incurable Inmates far less " expensive Management would be necessary. In fact the usual Staff of the " Institution, with a small Addition of Keepers, would be sufficient."

Dr. Kidd, Physician to the Armagh Asylum, has given Evidence before the House of Commons pretty much to the same Effect. Having been examined respecting the Expediency of providing for harmless Lunatics in Workhouses, he is further asked, whether it would not be more desirable to have an additional Wing or Building built at the District Asylum. He answers in the Affirmative, but assigns as his Reason, that these Patients " would then be placed under the " Superintendence of Persons more fit and expert in treating Diseases of the " Mind, and in looking after them altogether."

(193.)
It is observable that this Suggestion is recommended chiefly on the Ground of its Economy. It behoves the House well to consider whether this Advantage is likely to be realized, and whether the Addition of a chronic Ward or Wards to the existing Asylums might not be attended with Inconveniences such as greatly to outweigh any Saving of Expense, even if this Result were attained.

It should be remembered that under the Head of Incurables must be placed various Classes of Patients, whether suffering from Mania, Dementia, Idiocy, Epilepsy, or otherwise. Even the incurable Patients, who appear generally to be harmless, may at Times be subject to violent Paroxysms. It is therefore clear that any new Accommodation which may be provided, whether in a separate Establishment or in a chronic Ward added to the present District Asylums, should be such as to admit of a correct Classification, as well as of a Separation between the Sexes. Such separate Wards would require a very considerable Increase of Establishment, and any possible Savings in the medical and general Superintendence might be more than counterbalanced by the Number of Asylums. Whether such Savings could under any Circumstances take place is not very evident, but it is certain that to insure a proper Administration of these Charities the separate Establishments should not be made too large, so as to exceed the Powers of the Superintending Authority. But this is not all; the Expenses of all curative Establishments for the Insane is necessarily greater than such as are exclusively for the incurable. This Fact is given in evidence by several very experienced Witnesses. Dr. White, the Inspector General, is asked, "What may be the "Proportion between the Expense of maintaining the incurable Lunatics at "Island Bridge and the Expense at which Lunatic Paupers are maintained in "the District Asylum?" His Answer is as follows, and becomes more important as it is the Result of actual Experiment: "I think, generally speaking, "they come to One Half of the Expense. In Island Bridge they did not come to "more than 8l. or 9l. a Year, whilst in the District Asylum the Expense is from "14l. to nearly 20l." Dr. Phelan corroborates this Statement (667), and being asked, "Whether the incurable idiotic Cases, if removed from the present Asylums, "could be maintained at an Expense considerably less than that which is now "requisite in the District Asylums?" answered, "I am sure they could for One "Third less, and eventually probably even cheaper." And therefore, on the Ground of Economy as well as Humanity, the Witness considered the Public would be benefited by the Erection of new and separate Asylums.

If the present Sites and Garden Grounds are calculated for the existing Number of Patients only, it is obvious that the Purchase of additional Land would be required, as any Limitation of the Means of employing the Lunatic Poor, or any Restriction on their Enjoyment of Air and Exercise, would greatly prejudice the Chance of their Recovery and the Success of their Medical Treatment.

From the Plans laid before the Committee it also appears that it would be very difficult to carry into effect the Erection of additional Wards, without prejudicing considerably the Efficiency of the existing District Asylums. The Experiment has been tried at Limerick, and has led to very serious Inconvenience. All Access to the new Wards from the Superintendents and Matrons Apartments takes place exclusively through Rooms and Passages appropriated to other
other Classes of Patients. This cannot but be most objectionable. The necessary Remoteness of the additional Wards is also most inconvenient; the free Circulation of Air is checked, and Light and Cheerfulness are interrupted; all of which are important Matters in the Treatment of the Insane. In these additional Wards large Dormitories have been substituted for separate sleeping Rooms, an Arrangement which, though recommended by the Inspector General of Prisons, is disapproved of by Dr. Conolly, the intelligent and experienced Manager of the great Asylum at Hanwell.

The Second Remedy suggested is the Erection of new and wholly distinct Buildings for the Reception of chronic and incurable Cases only. These Asylums might be erected in Districts formed by the Government, and to which One or more of the existing Asylums might be made contributory. To these chronic Lunatic Asylums such Patients as on full Examination, and after Experience, appear to come within this Class, might be transferred from the Gaols, the Workhouses, and District Establishments, the latter being thus reserved for the Relief of recent and eurable Cases only.

The following Evidenee has been given in favour of this Proposition before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Medical Charities of Ireland:—

Sir R. A. Ferguson, M.P.

Do you think it would be desirable to extend the Lunatic Asylums, so as to provide Accommodation for incurable Lunatics?—My Opinion is that it would not be advisable to extend the present Lunatic Asylums, which, built originally for 994 Patients, contained, on the 1st of January 1843, no less than 1,778, so large Additions have been made to them; besides these, it appears by the Report of the Inspectors General of Prisons, that 1,033 were in Gaols and private Institutions at the same Date, and 700 in the Richmond and Cork Institutions; but that a better Plan would be to build distinct Houses, in which the harmless and incurable might be placed separately; they would very nearly support themselves by their Labour; they would have Medical Attendance and proper Attention paid to them, and might be supported as cheaply as in a Workhouse.

Would not that have the Effect of forming a second Medical Establishment?—It would; but it would be very difficult and very expensive to add to the present Lunatic Asylums: as they are situated near large Towns, it is almost impossible to get Ground to employ the People on. Near the City of Londonderry we have been obliged to pay 6l. an Acre for Ground; and paying that Rent we still make a Profit, valuing the Potatoes grown thereon at the Contract Price; the Impossibility of employing them otherwise makes me think that they could nearly maintain themselves by their Labour.

Is it your Opinion that it would be advisable to establish a Depot of some Kind or other, and then make Arrangements that they should be received into the Workhouses?—The Poor Law Commissioners estimate that they have provided Accommodation in the Workhouses for 2,400 helpless and incurable Idiots. Now I think it would be more advisable if a House for 600 were built in each of the Provinces in some central Situation where Land could be got at a moderate Rate, and where they could get Superintendence, and the Expense of the Medical Staff would fall lightly.”

Sir J. D. Norreys.

The Subject of Pauper Lunatics has been referred to. I most undoubtedly would so extend the Lunatic Asylums that no Pauper Lunatic, whether Idiot or whatever Description of Lunacy it might be, should be kept in the Workhouse.

Is it your Opinion that Idiots ought not to obtain Admission to the Workhouse?—Yes; but that there ought to be central Establishments for them.

Have you had an Opportunity, in visiting Workhouses, of seeing the great Inconvenience that has practically arisen from throwing Idiots into Association with the Inmates?—There is great Cruelty in doing so; they seem to be continually tormented; and besides that it breaks in upon the Discipline of the Establishment. They are obliged to allow them to do as they please.
"3784. Viscount Courtenay.] Would not that Objection be met to some Extent, sup-
posing each Workhouse to have a separate Ward for Idiots and for harmless Lunatics?—
I think that those poor Creatures who are so afflicted would be so much better taken care
of and attended to in central Establishments, where a Staff would be prepared for them.
Besides, there may be so many Cases of Lunacy in a Workhouse which might be curable
Cases, but where, if they were confined to a Workhouse, the poor Wretch would be shut
up in a miserable Cell, such as, the Two or Three Cells that have been formed in the
Workhouses for those Persons, and there would be no Chance of Relief; One large
Institution would be so much better prepared to receive them. Suppose there are One
or Two Lunatics in the Workhouse, you would be obliged either to keep a Staff for
them of Persons qualified to attend them, or else to send in unwilling Paupers to attend
them, and who would do so both badly for the Individual and very disagreeably for
themselves. I should be very glad to see Establishments formed for Persons who are
totally helpless from Loss of Limbs, Paralysis, or any other Cause, for the same Reasons,
that there would be Preparations made for them, and that their Comfort would be more
attended to, and that they would be more cheaply provided for in such Establishments
than they can be by the Creation of a certain Staff for some Two or Three, or Half
Dozen such Cases that might exist in Poor Law Unions. There are different chronic
Cases, and Persons who through Accident have lost the Use of their Limbs, that
might be so provided for; and probably deaf and dumb Persons, and blind Per-
sons. I would allow Unions in Cases of that Kind to agree with public Institu-
tions for receiving those Persons. I would encourage the Formation of such Hospitals;
may, I would go further, and make it Part of the Medical System, that such Hospitals
for the Relief of Incurable and Persons in such Situations should be established, to be
supported by Combinations of Unions.

3784. Viscount Courtenay.] Have not Unions at present the Power of making
Payment in such a Case as you have mentioned; for instance, in the Case of a blind
Person?—I apprehend not; it would be considered Out-door Relief. In Poorhouses in
England, I find they send their Lunatics to a Lunatic Asylum, and pay an arranged Price
for them.

3785. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Are you aware, that with respect to Idiots, although a
Ward is reserved for Idiots, the Practice has been to allow them to communicate
with the rest of the Inmates of the Establishment?—As far as my Experience goes,
that has been so.

3786. Is it your Opinion, that that Practice has arisen from the Want of proper
Arrangements in laying out Workhouses for the Idiot Wards, or is it necessarily incidental
to the Nature of the Establishment?—I should say it is necessarily incident to the Nature
of the Establishment. We have Wards and a Yard for Idiots; but still if they are
helpful, it would be indispensable on the Part of the Guardians to assign some Portion
of the Inmates to attend on them.

3787. Is it not your Opinion, that to be confined within those Idiot Wards is something
very like a dismal Imprisonment?—It must be dreadful.

749. Have you at all considered the Cost of erecting those Asylums?—I have. I have
considered, looking at the Matter in point of Economy, as Grand Juries may consider it,
that if you add to the District Asylums at present existing, the enlarged Buildings that
will be necessary to accommodate (admitting of Classification and Employment) all the
incurable Cases, and if you add also what I consider would be extremely important,
namely, that in order to relieve the Manager of the District Asylums from the Charge
of the incurable Cases you appoint another Person, who would be responsible for them,
thus not distracting his Attention from those Cases which are so much more important;
—that, taking all those Circumstances into consideration, and the larger Number of
Counties that would be included in the Expense of those Establishments than are at
present connected with the District Asylums, it would be a Matter of Economy as well
as certainly a Matter of Efficiency and Humanity. It is evident, that where the Manager
of a Lunatic Asylum has his Attention distracted by the Care of 300 Persons instead
of 100, every individual Case that is curable must suffer very considerably; as, for
example, the Manager of the Derry Asylum has had, instead of the original Contract
made with him for the Charge of 104 Persons, to take the Charge of 211."
The Committee feel confident that the Buildings suggested for this Purpose might be much more cheaply built, as well as more cheaply supported, than the present District Asylums. The present Expense of the local Establishments, where such exist, as in Limerick, Wexford, Kilkenny, Lifford, &c., would cease. The Cost of maintaining 214 Lunatics in Forty-four Gaols and Bridewells, and 471 Lunatics in Sixty-nine Workhouses, would also necessarily cease. Five or Six orderly and well-managed Asylums would thus take the Place of upwards of 130 existing Establishments wholly unfitted for the Purposes to which they are applied. Another Source of Economy will also arise from the greater Success which has been found to attend the immediate Treatment of Cases of Patients recently attacked with Insanity. At present such Cases must, in many Instances, be neglected altogether, or, if received into Gaols, Workhouses, and other Places wholly unsuited for the Cure of the Disease, they soon become inveterate and incurable; and thus, whilst a permanent Calamity is entailed on the Patient and the Patient's Family, a permanent Charge is ultimately entailed on the Public. A Case which might have been relieved or cured in less than Twelve Months of skilful Treatment may become a Case of Disease for Life, to be supported at the Charge of the County or other District from which the Patient is received.

The Committee do not wish, however, at the present Time, and on the Information before them, to decide absolutely on the relative Advantages of these Two Proposals. They leave the Matter in the Hands of the Irish Government, to be carefully considered during the Recess, with a view to such early and remedial Measures as may be required for an undeniable and most distressing Calamity. Much may be done without new Legislation, the Powers of the Government under the Lunatic Asylum Acts being very extensive; but for some Parts of the Case a Parliamentary Remedy must be obtained; and the Committee feel confident that in either Case no unnecessary Delay will be permitted to take place.

On a few supplemental Points the Committee wish to record their Opinions. They consider it most desirable that the Books, Registers, and Reports relating to the Insane should be kept throughout Ireland in the same Manner, and on fixed Principles, so as to allow the Results of the Treatment of Lunatics in the several Hospitals to be compared and generalized, not only for the Advantage of Science, but for the Security and better Administration of Charities, and that if an improved System of Register should be adopted in England, it should be extcuded to Ireland without Delay. These Objects may probably be attained under the new Rules which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has recommended for the Adoption of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, and which it is hoped may improve the System of these Charities. The Committee find the Reports of the Inspectors General of Prisons on this Branch of their Duties less full and satisfactory than might be the Case if the Inspection of Lunatics was made a Matter of distinct Investigation, or connected with an Examination into the Medical Charities supported in the whole or in part at the Public Cost, and not considered as merely supplementary to Prisons and Prison Discipline, with which the Treatment of the Insane ought not to have any Connexion.

The Committee make no Observations in respect to the Admission in Swift's Hospital of Patients paying for their Support, to the Exclusion in some (193.) considerable
considerable degree of Pauper inmates. That Subject has been under the Consideration of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose benevolent Exertions on the Subject of the Insane have been already noticed, and entitle him to the Confidence as well as to the Gratitude of the Public. A Memorandum made by the Lord Chancellor on this Subject, and laid before the Committee, seems so very important as to require special Notice.

"Swift's Hospital might be made the Foundation of a new System. A School might be established there, and Pupils admitted, with great Caution. Governors, and particularly Keepers, might be trained there, with whom the District and Private Asylums might be supplied. Moral as well as medical Treatment would then have a Chance of being followed systematically throughout Ireland. The Government might with great Advantage advance some small Sums to further the Object. The present permanent Income of the Hospital exceeds 3,000l. a Year, and will soon be more."

This Principle seems to have been advantageously adopted at the Hanwell Asylum, where Clinical Lectures have been given by Dr. Conolly, and from whence experienced and qualified Attendants for the Insane have been provided for other Hospitals. The whole Subject is well explained by Dr. Conolly in his Evidence, Nos. 814. 815. 816. 817. &c. The following Extracts from the Report on the District Asylum of Clonmel illustrate the Difficulty of procuring intelligent and well-informed Attendants, more especially Females:—"At the very first Meeting of the Board after my Appointment the Chairman advised me to remove almost every Servant in the Establishment as unfit for the solemn and responsible Duties of the House. It is with deep Reprisal I am obliged to state, and the Records of the Asylum will bear me out, that the Majority of the Attendants had to be removed after my Appointment for Drunkenness, Cruelty, and Neglect of Patients, and a total Disregard of Order and Discipline. I beg to give Three Instances:—I visited the Female Refractory Ward, 13th Sept. 1841, and found a Patient crying bitterly; I examined into the Cause, and found her Arm had been broken for a Period of Four Days, and no Report made by the Nurse in charge. I visited the Male Refractory Ward on 6th Oct. 1841, and found all the Keepers except one playing Cards, the one not so employed was lying, stupidly drunk, in an adjoining Bath Room. I visited the Female Tranquil Ward, 19th Dec. 1841, and found the Assistant Nurse perfectly intoxicated. Such was the State of the Asylum."

The Expediency of bringing the Cork Establishment under the same Regulations with the District Asylums has been suggested, and would seem desirable, on Grounds stated by the Inspector General of Prisons and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. But it should be remembered that, in reference to the Number of Cases successfully treated, this great County Establishment bears a Comparison with the District Asylums, which are much more expensive in their System of Management.

To the Expense of the System, various Witnesses have called the Attention of the Committee; and when the simple and cheap Dietary adopted in Ireland is considered, it does appear extraordinary how very considerable is the annual Charge. Still more difficult is it to account for the great Difference between the
the Cost of Maintenance in Asylums situated in the same Districts under Circumstances very similar, if not altogether identical. For example, the annual Expense for the Food of the Lunatics in Clonmel is less than £1 18s. per Head, whilst in Waterford the Charge amounts to £2 10s. 4d. This and other Cases of Disproportion in the Cost of Maintenance call for Explanation. The Committee consider that the Inspectors General of Prisons should furnish to each Asylum a Copy of their Report relating thereto. This should be furnished at the Time of the Visit and Inspection, with a view of giving and of obtaining immediate Information, and of ensuring the Correction of any Abuse.

The Committee are desirous of impressing on the House, as the Result of their Inquiries, the following Propositions on which they have formed the strongest Opinion—

1. The Necessity of discontinuing, as soon as practicable, the Committals of Lunatics to Gaols and Bridewells.

2. The Necessity of amending the Act of the 1 Vict. Cap. 27, which appears, on the Authority of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to have led to the most serious Abuse.

3. The Inexpediency of appropriating the Union Workhouses as Places either for the Custody or the Treatment of the Insane, for both which Purposes they appear wholly unsuited.

4. The Necessity of providing One central Establishment for Criminal Lunatics, under the immediate Control and Direction of the Government of Ireland, to be supported from the same Funds and under the System adopted in respect to Criminal Lunatics in England.

5. The Necessity of increasing the Accommodation for Pauper Lunatics in Ireland, and of providing for the Cases of Epilepsy, Idiotcy, and chronic Disease, by an increased Number of the District Asylums, by an Enlargement of those Asylums, or by the Erection of separate Establishments specially appropriated for these Classes of Patients.

And the Committee have directed the Evidence taken before them, together with an Appendix and Index thereto, to be laid before your Lordships.
MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER

THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

Session 1843.
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Die Jovis, 20° Julii 1843.

The LORD MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON in the Chair.

FRANCIS WHITE Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

1. ARE you Inspector General of Prisons?
   I am.

2. How long have you filled that Office?
   Two Years this next Month.

3. Had you an Appointment in the Public Service prior to that?
   I had.

4. What was that?
   I was Surgeon to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin.

5. How many Years?
   Going on Six Years.

6. Is that one of the principal District Lunatic Asylums now, by Act of Parliament?
   It is.

7. As Inspector General of the Prisons, the Prison Act casts upon you and your Colleague the Obligation of inspecting the Lunatic Asylums as well as Prisons?
   Yes.

8. Therefore, both at the Richmond Asylum and as Inspector General, your Attention has been practically directed to this Subject during the last Eight Years?
   It has.

9. Have you practically visited all the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland?
   I have.

10. What is your Opinion with respect to the general System of Administration of Charity within the District Lunatic Asylums?
    My Opinion is that much Good has been done already, though not to that Extent which, considering the original Expenditure,—I believe upwards of 300,000l.,—and the annual Expense at present, amounting, I believe, to over 31,000l. a Year,—considering all that Outlay, and such a very fine Establishment, that Extent of Benefit which was anticipated is not afforded.

11. Can you inform the Committee the general Proportion of Cures to the Number of Admissions?
    I can do that, from Documents.

12. Do you think the architectural Arrangements of those Lunatic Asylums are well considered and well contrived for the Reception and for the Treatment of Lunatics?
    I do not. I think there is a great Defect in the Structure and architectural Arrangement of Lunatic Asylums generally. I think a great Mistake has taken place with respect to the architectural System of Lunatic Asylums; they should not have been so partitioned out and divided into Cells as they have been. I think the greatest Injury has accrued; and when I was attached as Surgeon to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum we found the Cell System was most injurious in acute Diseases, where there was no Infirmary Ward for acute Cases, and consequently they were kept in their cold and cheerless Cells, (193.1.)
labouring under Inflammation of the Lungs, or acute Fever or Erysipelas, and various other Diseases which required Infirmary Treatment, and more frequent Attention than it is possible either the Nurses or Keepers can bestow on Patients in separate Cells.

13. Does your Objection apply to the Absence of good Infirmary Establishments, or to the Cell System, if with the Cell System was combined both larger Rooms for those who are not violent Patients, and also adequate Infirmary Accommodation for those who are sick? My Meaning is, that, with the Exception of probably One or Two, all the Asylums have been built without any Consideration as to Infirmary Arrangements whatever; and my Second View is this, that the Asylums have been taken up with too many Cells, and there is a Class of Patients in each Asylum who might be put into Dormitories, and they would be better taken care of. For instance, we find Suicidal Cases have invariably improved by associating with others, whereas if they are secludes they take every Means to put an end to themselves. There is a large Class of Lunatic Cases in the Asylums in Ireland which could be better provided and taken care of if they were in Dormitories.

14. Can you inform the Committee whether there is any considerable Extent of Land connected with each of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland?

I think the most considerable is that of Richmond Lunatic Asylum, to which are attached about Twenty-one English Acres, and there are about Three Acres more under Garden and Pleasure Grounds.

15. But there is a considerable Extent of Land connected with each of these Lunatic Asylums?

There is, fluctuating from about Twelve to Twenty-eight Acres.

16. Is that Extent of Land used for the Employment of the Lunatics, for their Occupation?

Yes.

17. Do you consider that Employment so given to the Lunatic, more especially in a Country like Ireland, where agricultural Labour is the main Occupation of the People, is beneficial both in respect to the Treatment of the Lunatic and the Chances of his ultimate Recovery?

I think it of the greatest Importance, because Two Thirds of the Lunatic Poor of Ireland are agricultural Labourers, and consequently that Employment would be most conducive both to their Habits and to their Health; it is their Occupation; and in fact I should observe, further, that generally speaking there is not Land enough attached to the Lunatic Asylums.

18. Do you find the Proportion of Land attached to the Lunatic Asylums bears any Proportion to the Number of Patients they are designed for?

Yes, I do. For instance, Limerick, which is One of the largest Asylums next to the Richmond, has more Acreage than the others, Carlow has less, and Connemara less Ground.

19. Taking the View you have mentioned, of the Advantage to the Recovery of the Lunatic of having this Ground, do you find, upon comparing the Numbers cured with the Numbers admitted in the several Asylums, that that bears out your Result?

Yes.

20. Are you acquainted with Swift’s Hospital?

Yes.

21. Are you aware that there they are employed in labouring in the Garden?

Only in the Garden; there is no other Ground attached, except a very extensive Garden. The Observations made by the Lord Chancellor and myself, and a Document I will put in connected with that Institution, will show the Propriety of adopting the Suggestion which has been thrown out by the Lord Chancellor with respect to Swift’s Hospital; it is a very important one, and I should wish the Committee to bear it in Mind.
22. It appears from the Fifteenth Report of the Inspectors General, that in respect to the District Asylum of Armagh there are Thirteen English Acres, at Belfast there are Thirty-three English Acres, in Londonderry upwards of Ten Acres, at Richmond Asylum there are Twenty-four Acres, at Carlow Fifteen Acres, at Maryborough Twenty-two Acres and a Half, at Ballinasloe Twenty-two and a Half, at Limerick Nineteen Acres, at Clonmel Eleven Acres, at Waterford Fourteen English Acres? Yes.

23. Does your Experience enable you to state to the Committee whether that Proportion of Land is required for each of those Asylums? I do think so. I am perfectly sure that even more is necessary.

24. d you consider that Addition of Land, by leading to the Occupation of the Patients, to lie an increased Means of providing for their Cure? Decidedly.

25. Do you think that the moral Government of the Asylums is adequately provided for? Hitherto it has not been. I am ready to show, by new Rules we have prepared, with the Assistance of the Lord Chancellor, who has given us great Aid, that the moral Treatment in future will be greatly improved by adhering to these Rules.

26. But the Question applies rather to the Description of Persons who are selected to be placed at the Head of these District Asylums? I understood so.

27. Not to the System of Rules under which they act? I think, so far as the Gentlemen who at present conduct the Institutions are concerned, they are highly proper and very good Persons; but at the same Time I think it was a wrong Principle to have given entirely the moral Control and Management of the Patients to them.

28. Explain the System of existing Government in these Asylums? The existing System of Government is this, that the Lord Lieutenant in Privy Council has the Power of appointing local Governors to manage and superintend each Asylum. We will take the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, for instance, or the Ballinasloe Asylum, which is so situated that it answers for the Province of Connaught, and there so many leading Gentlemen of Experience and Knowledge are selected to represent each of the Counties, and they form a Board of Governors or Directors appointed by his Excellency.

29. A certain Number connected with each of the contributing Counties? Yes. They generally meet once a Month; they are summoned, and everything connected with the Business of each Asylum is transacted by the Board.

30. Do they appoint the moral Superintendents and the Physician? No; it rests with the Lord Lieutenant.

31. What Species of Control do they exercise over the Administration of these Asylums? As to the fiscal, medical, or moral?

32. We will take them separately; what Control do they exercise over the fiscal Regulations? By Order of the Lord Lieutenant, they examine and audit all the Accounts, and there is an Estimate drawn out of the anticipated Expenses of the next Quarter, which is sent up to the Privy Council, and an Order for that Sum is transmitted to the Board, and accordingly Drafts are drawn and signed by Three of the Board. The different Payments are made by the Manager generally.

33. Are the Payments of Money and the Expenditure placed within the Power and Control of those Gentlemen who are connected with each of the contributory Counties? Yes.

(1831.)

A 3

34. Do
34. Do they exercise any Control over the moral Treatment of the Lunatic?

I do not think they do, or feel that they would be warranted in doing so. I found they had no Sub-Committee of Inspection, except on those Days of the monthly Meetings, and, probably, One or more go through the Establishment, and from their own Observations, together with the Report from the Manager, they can form the best Opinion as to the State of the Institution, and the Efficiency of the general Management.

35. Is the Manager, generally speaking, a Medical Man or otherwise? No; except in Two Instances.

36. In which Instances are those?

In Belfast, Dr. Stewart, and Dr. Flynn in Clonmel. I might add, in the Ballinsloe Asylum there is a Gentleman, a very efficient Person, who I understood was educated as an Apothecary.

37. In all Cases is there a Medical Man, independent of the general Superintendent, appointed?

Yes.

38. Is that the Case even where the general Superintendent, as in Clonmel and Belfast, is himself a Medical Man?

Yes. In fact the Two Gentlemen that are appointed to Belfast and Clonmel were merely as Superintendents; not in their Medical Capacity. I must add, in every Asylum in Ireland there is a Physician of Character and Standing appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to attend these Institutions.

39. You stated, in the Management of the Asylums there was not the same Economy as there might be under a different System.

I am not aware that that Question has been put to me directly.

40. Under the existing System you conceive there might not be the same Economy as under the System you have suggested to the Lord Lieutenant?

What I mean to say is this, that I found the present moral System was independent of any Expenditure connected with it. I merely meant that I thought the leaving the sole Control and moral Management of the Lunatic to Non-medical Managers was wrong in Principle.

41. You answered one of the earliest Questions put to you, that about £1,000 was the annual Expenditure for the whole of these Institutions?

Yes, I think so.

42. And the general View you took of it was, that that Expenditure was an Amount that ought to have produced a greater Benefit?

Yes, I did.

43. Do you conceive that is owing to the present System of Management?

I consider there has been a great deal of unnecessary Expense connected with the Management.

44. Could you state any Particulars from which you draw that Conclusion?

As to the Buildings, for instance, I think there has been great unnecessary Expenditure in setting out these Buildings, and not making them more appropriate for the Object which was in view.

45. Were not the Buildings of those Lunatic Asylums carried on exclusively under the Control of the Government, without any Interposition either of the Directors subsequently appointed or of the Managers, who had no Existence till the Buildings were completed?

Certainly. I should have stated that the Lord Lieutenant had the Power in the Act to form a Board in Dublin that conducted the whole building of these Establishments.

46. Therefore any Increase of Expense to which you have adverted, arising out of the building, has no Connexion with the present System of Management?

No.

47. Could you state in what respect then this Amount that is annually laid out would be more efficient under a different System of Management?

That requires a great deal of Consideration; for instance, we find in some of the...
the Institutions, the Patients, from Want of a Uniformity of System, in some
Districts their general Expense per Day and per Annum amount to considerably
more than in other Districts; therefore there must be something wrong in the
Principle, where we find such a material Difference in the Expenditure, differing
in one Asylum from another. It is that Circumstance to which I have been
latterly directing my Attention, recommending a Uniformity of Dietary and
various other Arrangements, which I think will ultimately lessen the Expenses
materially; and I do also think in some Instances, as I said before, it was left
too much to the Manager to arrange the fiscal Part of these Establishments.

48. With respect to the Dietary, the whole of it is subject to the Report of
the Inspectors General to the Government. Would not any Remark on that
Dietary have been attended to; any Observation of the Inspectors General?
No doubt. We do not object to the Dietary which has been laid down in
each of the Districts and by the Medical Attendant, who is competent to
decide. What we object to is, that we find they vary as to the Quantity in
various Districts, and as to the Nature of the Food, and we think what ought
to be good for one Asylum ought to be equally so for another; but we find a
Discrepancy in the Amount of Dietary of one when contrasted with another.

49. In making that Remark did you ever take into consideration the possible
Difference of Price of Provisions?
Yes; and I find very little Difference. In some Instances there are local
Circumstances that would have great Weight in that Question. Potatoes, which
are very generally used, unless in some Seasons of the Year, when they differ
a little in their Price; Meal and Milk are very generally the same Price, with
very little Fluctuation, through the Country.

50. In point of fact is there any Article of Sustenance which varies more
between one District and another than the Price of Potatoes, above all in
Ireland, from the Uncertainty of the Crops?
Certainly it does vary.

51. Would you conceive the same Dietary is quite suited for the Inmates of
the Belfast Asylum and the Inmates of the Cork Asylum; do not the Habits
of the Peasantry differ in the Two Parts of Ireland?
They differ more in Cork and Belfast; they are manufacturing People more
in Belfast than in Cork.

52. Is there not more Oatmeal used in Belfast than in Cork?
Yes; and there is Meat used in all these Asylums.

53. From the Papers before this Committee it appears the lowest Expense of
the Dietary per Head is 37d. per Diem at Cork, and the highest is at the
Richmond Asylum and Waterford, where the Expense is 5d. per Diem?
Yes; that is the very Point which I wish to explain. I cannot see why in
Waterford the Dietary should be so high, contrasted with Cork and Clonmel
and other Asylums which have been mentioned.

54. How do you find the Expenses of the Dietary in the Prisons generally,
which are under your Supervision as well as the Lunatic Asylums?
With the Exception of Dublin, the Average is from 3d. to 4d.; 4d. I think
generally, with the Exception of Dublin, and probably in their Prison it amounts
to 4½d.; but, generally speaking, the Expense of the Dietary in Prisons is lower
than in Lunatic Asylums.

55. Do you think you can keep the Dietary in a Lunatic Asylum as low
as you could keep the Dietary in a Prison, consistent with the Health of the
Inmates?
Certainly not, for obvious Reasons.

56. Therefore would you be prepared, without attributing any Extravagance
to the Managers, to see a somewhat higher Range of Dietary in the Asylums
than in the Prisons?
Yes.

57. And you have stated the Range to be about 4d. in the Prisons?
Yes.

(193.1.)
58. Can you inform the Committee what the exact Range is in the Lunatic Asylums?
   About 4½d. to 5d.

59. 5d. appears to be the Maximum?
   Yes.

60. Then there is practically no very great Difference from the Expenses of the Dietary in the Prisons?
   Not according to that; but I should like to be more particular in that. I think the Prisons, generally speaking, are lower; from a Halfpenny to a Penny.

61. Is that owing to the Uniformity of the Diet?
   I think a good deal owing to that.

62. Is the Dictary of Prisons uniform throughout Ireland?
   There are Three Classes of Dietary by the Act of Parliament used for Prisons. Generally speaking, what is called the mixed Diet, Potatoes and Milk for Dinner, and Strabour and Milk for Breakfast, is generally the Diet throughout, with few Exceptions, in Ireland. Bread and Milk in the Cities of Cork and Dublin is the Diet.

63. You admit a Difference should be made by the Price of Provisions?
   Yes.

64. Do you not also admit, from what has been suggested, that there might be a necessary Difference in the Diet itself under peculiar Circumstances in particular Towns?
   Yes; particularly for Lunatics.

65. State what you mean by a greater Uniformity of Diet for the Lunatic Asylums?
   I mean in some Instances, until lately, there was no Supper in the Asylums, and they used to give as much for Dinner in the short Days as would embrace the Quantity for Supper, and we found there was a great Difference as to the Quantity. In some Places they would give more Potatoes than at another, and in another they would give more Bread and more Milk. I have got a Scale or Table of all the Dietary of the Ten Asylums, and we think it is very possible for us to strike out a uniform Dietary for the entire, changing it according to the Prices, the Diseases, or the peculiar Circumstances of each Asylum.

66. You have been Inspector General for Three Years?
   Two Years.

67. In your Inspection of Lunatic Asylums have you made any particular Observations on the Dietaries of each as they have come under your Observation?
   I have.

68. To whom did you communicate those Observations?
   I spoke to each of the Managers and Physicians.

69. Do you make a written Report or a written Communication to the local Directors of each of the Asylums which you visit?
   No; I send a printed Report. We report annually, and that Report is sent, with the Parliamentary Returns, to each of the Asylums.

70. Do you not think it would be advantageous that the Inspectors General, in visiting the Asylum, should leave a written Report, to be laid before the local Directors of that Asylum, to be taken into their Consideration, with a view to its Improvement?
   No doubt; but I wish to have it understood that I am not finding Fault with the present System of Dietary; it is merely looking to see whether a uniform System laid down would not be better than the Discrepancy that exists at present.

71. You say you did make Remarks to the Managers?
   Yes, frequently.
72. On a subsequent Visit to those Institutions, did you find those Remarks
had been attended to?
Yes.
73. In point of fact the Views you have taken of the Dietary have been
carried into effect under the existing System?
I will not say I have been the Means of altering the Dietary.
74. You have found your Remarks have been attended to?
Yes.
75. Consequently what you thought might be amended has been amended?
Not altogether.
76. You have spoken of the Expense of Food; have you any Observation
to make with respect to the Expense of Clothing?
No, I have not. I think the Clothing is in general very economical. I was
in the Southern Asylums lately, and I found the Lunatics walking about, in
hot Weather such as this, with Frieze Coats on, and I suggested the Propriety,
both for Health and Economy, of putting on Barraca or coarse Linen Cloth
instead. I think it would conduce both to Economy and to better Health.
77. Do you consider that there is any Extravagance in the Rates of Salaries
that are paid in the District Lunatic Asylums?
I think, generally speaking, they do not look in some of the Asylums to the
importance of the minor Officers. I think it is a mere Cheese Paring the
saving effected by low Salaries.
78. You have no Objection on the Ground of Excess, although you suggest
in some Cases the Salaries might advantageously be raised of those minor
Officers?
Yes.
79. As to the superior Officers, do you conceive there is any Excess of
Expenditure?
I do not.
80. Are the Persons who are appointed to these minor Offices, as Keepers
and Nurses, generally speaking, well qualified for the Discharge of their Duties?
Generally speaking, I must say I find Fault with the minor Officers.
81. As being incompetent?
As being Persons not of that Intelligence and Character they should be,
considering the important Duties they have to perform.
82. At the Origin or Extension of so great a System as this, of District
Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, was there in Ireland any School or any Establish-
ment from which you could at once have obtained Persons adequately
instructed in the Discharge of those Duties?
Partially there was. In the House of Industry at Dublin, which contained
the Mass of the general Poor before the Institution of District Asylums, there
were a Class of Officers reared up in that Institution; and the Managers, for
instance, of many of the Institutions emanated from the House of Industry,
and a few good minor Officers also; but Time has now changed all that. I
would say, in Carlow and Cork, and one or Two other Places, that some of
the minor Officers are not Persons that I should have selected for so important
a Duty.
83. Can you inform us whether there is a Scale or Gradation of Salaries
among the Nurses and Keepers and other Attendants?
There is a Scale.
84. Do they rise from one Scale to another in proportion to their Services?
An Assistant Nurse, if she was useful, would get that Situation in case of a
Vacancy; there is that Feeling and System adopted in the Asylums; but I do
think that the maximum Sum these Persons get is too low.
85. Do you think the Number of these Attendants is adequate for the
Purpose of the safe Custody and due Management of the Inmates of the
Asylums?
As the Asylums are constructed at present, and the Number of Patients
in them, generally speaking, I think it is.
(191.)

86. Do
86. Do you conceive their Functions are administered with Humanity, without any undue Coercion and Restraint?
From all my Observation, and the Inquiries I have made, I think they have been, with very few Instances, to the contrary.

87. Are you aware what Number per Cent. of the Lunatic Asylums are, generally speaking, under Restraint or Coercion?
I can only answer that by stating that the general System now is, not what is called Coercion, except in a very few Instances: strapping, locking up in Cells, using the Shower and Plunge Baths to punish them, is done away with, and the only System now practised is the Strait Waistcoat and a Muff, which we are beginning to discontinue: we found that pressed on the Chest too much, and we are getting now a new Waistcoat which will give full Liberty to the Hands, and yet cannot be injurious.

88. Are we to collect, as the Result of your Experience, that in proportion as the System has advanced and improved so the Treatment of the Lunatic has become milder, and the Cases of Coercion have been less frequent?
No Question of it.

89. Do you believe that Alteration of System has had a beneficial Effect with respect to the Number of Cures, or the reverse?
I do consider it has had a material Influence on the Cures.

90. Were you acquainted at all with the Management of any of the old Lunatic Asylums, or Cells connected with Houses of Industry, in Ireland, prior to the Establishment of the District Asylums or the Richmond?
I was.

91. Comparing the Management adopted by them, and the System of Management now in force in the District Asylums, was there a considerable Difference in the one and the other in respect to Coercion and Restraint?
Considerable Difference, certainly.

92. The Strait Waistcoat, properly so called, has been used up to the present Time?
Yes, it has.

93. Are you acquainted with a Kind of Jacket with long Pockets, which they cannot extricate their Hands from, but which allows them more Motion for their Arms?
Yes; that is the One we are about to adopt.

94. That is not a Strait Waistcoat?
Not at all; it allows the Patient to move his Hands, and does not press upon the Muscles of Respiration, and was what I alluded to.

95. What was the Mode of Restraint adopted in the old System?
It consisted of various Modes, and was applied to Patients to whom it ought not to have been, and to whom it was quite inapplicable; it consisted in confining them with a Strait Waistcoat in solitary Cells which were badly ventilated and lighted. This harsh Mode of Treatment in many Instances aggravated the Case, and they became outrageous, and the more so the greater the Torture they suffered. They were frequently chained to the Wall, put into loose Straw with very little Clothing, and their Food left with them. They were subjected to this Treatment for Days, until they became tranquil from Terror and Exhaustion. I must say there are but few Instances, which I wish to bring before your Attention presently, of local Asylums where I found unnecessary Restraint used.

96. Do you think the Statistics of those Lunatic Asylums are carefully kept, so as to admit of being generalised, and made useful, by conveying the whole Result of the Experience of the Country, both to the Medical Profession and in the Treatment of similar Establishments?
I do not; I think they have been very defective.

97. In these District Asylums, is there much Employment given?
Not so much as there might be. I think it is very defective in that respect.

98. What
98. What other Employment have you known resorted to for the Patients besides agricultural Labour? A few weave in some of the Asylums; Tailoring and Shoemaking is also carried on in some others. The Women knit and sew, and are employed in cleansing and in the Laundry; they also spin a good deal.

99. It appears on the Reports we have before us, that at Belfast there are 149 Inmates who are employed, and Forty-eight Lunatics only who are unemployed; in Limerick there are 181 Inmates employed, and 158 Inmates who are unemployed. Are the Females employed to any considerable Extent in the House Economy, in the cleaning and washing? They are included in that.

100. Do you consider that the Employment, under proper Regulation, of the Lunatic is of considerable Advantage and Benefit in the Medical Treatment of the Lunatic? I do, certainly.

101. Do you consider that any Establishment for the Insane would he such as could be relied upon, either on the Ground of Humanity or of Expediency, if it did not provide an adequate Space for the Exercise of the Lunatic, and Employment for such as were capable of Employment? Certainly.

102. Are all the Asylums quite full? According to the Accommodation they can afford, they are.

103. Have they all been built upon much the same Principle? Nearly.

104. And is that a Principle which admits easily of Additions, keeping up the Supervision over them? Yes.

105. Are not many built upon the Plan of a central House for the Governor, and radiating Wings? Yes.

106. Suppose you had Occasion to add to that, how would you propose to add to that Asylum? I think you might extend the present Wings, as in some there is sufficient Space for that Purpose; and there are Instances where new Wings might be added.

107. In that Case, if you extended the Wings the new Portion of the Building would he still further removed from the central Superintendence of the Governor? Yes, certainly it would.

108. And in case of building a separate Ward altogether, there would he no Means of Inspection at all connected with the Governor? There would he by a small Corridor running from the central Building to the new Wing.

109. Must not that Corridor run through One of the existing Buildings, or through One of the existing Yards? It should communicate by One of the existing Wings to carry it on.

110. Would that be advantageous or desirable? I think there are some of the Asylums would admit of it. The Richmond, for instance, would admit of Extension. And there is another Plan, which I think would improve greatly some of the Asylums, and give more Room, which is that of removing the Cells in Two of the Wings, and making Dormitories, with appropriate Rooms attached for the Keepers; and I think there is a Class of Patients in each of these Asylums who could be better provided for and cured in Dormitories than in single Cells. The single Cells take up a great deal of Room, and cause greater Expense in the Erection of them.

111. If the Addition was to he made in the Nature of an Infirmary Ward, such Ward would not require so much to be under the Immediate Control of (1931.)
the Superintendent of the Asylum as those in which the Patients were confined not under a Medical Officer?

It would not.

112. You consider an Infirmary Ward might well be added, and is necessary almost to every District Asylum?

Certainly; it was never considered at all at first; it was a great Omission.

113. Do you conceive some of the Lunatic Asylums at the present Moment contain more Patients than they are fitted to receive?

Yes; some of them contain more than they were originally intended for. It was a curious Circumstance that the original Intention was that they should not contain less than 50, or not more than 150, and in Limerick there is upwards of 300, and it was built for only 150. However, they have extended it since. In the Belfast Asylum it is the same. I should mention, with respect to Belfast and Clonmel, that there are Infirmary Wards added, and in the former Asylum a Wing is appropriated exclusively to incurable Cases. They were allowed to build that Wing within the last few Years, and it is One of the best conducted Institutions in Ireland.

114. What Number of Stories are they most built of?

Two Stories.

115. And would there be any Objection to a Third Story in most Cases?

If it was built with the Staircases properly, I think there would not be any.

116. Do you consider the Walls have been built with that Strength as to enable a Third Story to be added?

I am not able to give you a decided Answer to it, but from the Way they have been built I think the Walls are sufficiently strong; they are very strong Stone Buildings. I am not prepared to give a decided Answer on that Point, as it is purely an architectural one.

117. Are you acquainted with many of the improved Lunatic Asylums of this Country or the Continent?

I am a good deal acquainted with the Subject, from reading, and paying close Attention to it, and I have visited some of the Asylums both in this Country and in Scotland; that in Edinburgh is on the System I have mentioned. The Cell System in general is given up, except for a Class for which it will necessarily be required; but the great Error in building Lunatic Asylums in Ireland has been in converting them into Cells, with few Exceptions.

118. During the Period of your Acquaintance with the Subject has the Number of Lunatics confined within the Prisons of the Country largely increased?

Yes; since the Act of the 1st Victoria.

119. Explain the Provisions of that Act; the Object of it?

I have a Paper drawn up upon that very Subject.

120. Explain the Object of the Act?

The Object of the Act was, or rather it originated in fact in the Case of the Murder of Mr. Sneyd in Dublin. The Person who shot him was well known to be going about deranged, and neither his Family nor any one else would take care of him; they felt themselves not warranted in placing him under Restraint, and the Consequence was that he shot Mr. Sneyd. The Government and Chief Secretary of Ireland saw then that something should be done to remedy the Recurrence of such an Evil, and the Act of Victoria was passed for that Purpose. If an Individual is supposed to be Lunatic, and dangerous to Society, the Course taken is this:—Any Person coming forward to swear before a Magistrate that he apprehended Danger from him, and producing a Medical Certificate, generally to the Effect that the Individual appeared deranged in his Intellect, then he is brought before the Magistrate, and, the Facts being proved, he is sent directly to Prison; and the Consequence is, that upon the most trivial Outrage committed, for instance, throwing a Stone by a poor Person in the Street whose Temper might be irritated, are many Cases of this Kind put into Prison for Days and Years, till the Prisons are filled up, and then there is an Application made to the Lunatic Asylums to receive them.
they, which they are obliged to reject in consequence of their crowded State.

121. Is there not a Certificate of a Medical Person before such Persons are committed as dangerous Lunatics?

Yes; it always is required.

122. Do you find those Medical Certificates invariably given?

In some Instances they have not been given; the Magistrates generally through the Country commit at once, and the Circular which the Lord Chancellor felt himself warranted in directing to the Magistrates was in consequence of that. In some Instances they sent the Lunatics from the Poorhouses, who were originally put into the Establishment; they sent them from the Poorhouses, into the Gaols, and that drew from the Lord Chancellor the Letter which I now read.

Circular,—The Lord Chancellor wishes to draw the Attention of the Magistrates of Ireland to the limited Power given by the 1st and 2d Victoria, c. 27., as its Provisions appear to have been misunderstood. Their Power is confined to Cases where a Person is discovered and apprehended in Ireland under Circumstances denoting a Derangement of Mind, and a Purpose of committing Crime, for which, if committed, such Person would be liable to be indicted, and Two Magistrates have Power to act if they are satisfied that such Person is a dangerous Lunatic or dangerous Idiot. The Power therefore can be exercised only where, 1st, the Person is a dangerous Lunatic or Idiot, and, 2d, where he is discovered and apprehended under Circumstances denoting, 1st, not merely a Derangement of Mind, but, 2d, a Purpose of committing Crime, for which, if committed, he might be indicted. Now, under this Power, Lunatics in safe and proper Custody in a Poorhouse have been committed to Gaol, merely to relieve the Poorhouse at the Expense of the Gaol; and the Act has been resorted to in order to procure a Place of Confinement for Lunatics where the District Asylums are full. With this View the Friends of a Lunatic induce him to commit some trifling Act, e. g., breaking a Window, or striking some Person, and then take him before Magistrates, and procure his Committal as a dangerous Lunatic to Prison, from whence in the course of Time he is transferred to a Lunatic Asylum; and this Plan prevents those Checks against improper Admissions to the Asylum which are enforced in other Cases. These Abuses ought not to be permitted. The Lord Chancellor has desired that a Return may he regularly made to him of all Lunatics committed to Prison under the Act of Victoria; but he feels assured that the Powers of that Act will in future be exercised with great Caution. Edward B. Sugden, C. 18th March 1843.

123. Have you any further Information with which you can illustrate this Part of the Subject?

I wish to read this Note from the Lord Chancellor. "Solid Objections exist to Criminal Lunatics being received into District Asylums which never were intended for Prisons. As there is a Wait of Room for Pauper Lunatics, it would save Expense to remove all the Criminal Lunatics to one Spot. There is ample Room adjoining to the Richmond Asylum to erect a Building for the Reception of all the Criminal Lunatics. A very small additional Number of Officers would, with the Staff of the Richmond Asylum, superintend the proposed Wing; the Expense would be trifling. The Advantages of bringing together all the Criminal Lunatics under the immediate Eye of the Governor is obvious; their Security could readily be provided for, and Straangers could be prohibited from visiting that Department from Motives of Curiosity. It might be attended with great Advantage if a Power were given to send Irish Criminal Lunatics to England, or English ones to Ireland, for Security. This was suggested by Mr. Blake. The present Law requires Alteration as to Criminal Lunatics in District Asylums. There should be an Authority to deal with them as to their Discharge as the Government may think fit."

124. The Paper you now put in is drawn up by Dr. Mollan, the Physician to the Richmond Asylum?

Yes.

125. Has he had much Experience?


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of the Act are such as should be sent direct to the District Lunatic Asylum, but in consequence of the Asylum being inadequate to the Wants of the District the Prisons are employed to meet the Emergency. Insane Persons admitted into the District Asylum in the ordinary Way must be provided with a Medical Certificate of Insanity, and an Affidavit of not being possessed of sufficient Means to pay for Support in a private Asylum. Persons committed to Prison under the Act, and afterwards transferred to the Asylum, are not subject to the same Regulations, and there is no Provision to prevent individuals possessed of Property from being thus disposed of. Within the last few Years there have been Two Patients in the Richmond Asylum possessed of ample Property. One had been committed under the Act; the other (since dead) had perpetrated a Homicide before the passing of the Act. In both Cases the Friends of the Parties entered into an Arrangement with the Governors of the Asylum to pay for their Support; but there is no legal Provision to enforce Payment in such Cases. Much Inconvenience arises in dealing with Patients sent from the Prisons to the Asylum who have not committed any Breach of the Peace, in consequence of the Restrictions to which they are subject. Independently of the obvious Impropriety of confounding such Persons with Criminals, the unqualified Certificate of Soundness of Mind required for their Discharge interferes with the Exercise of a discretionary Power which the Officers of the Asylum employ with Patients admitted in the ordinary Way, many of whom are sent out under Charge of their Friends when they become harmless. A very considerable Number of the Patients admitted into the Asylum from the Prisons have proved incurable; indeed many Cases were obviously such at the Period of their Admission. In the event of Accommodation being provided for Insurables in the Workhouses or elsewhere a Difficulty will arise in the Removal of such Cases from the Asylum which, according to the Letter of the Act, appears insuperable."

126. What Degree of Relief do you conceive it would give to the District Lunatic Asylums to have the Suggestions of the Lord Chancellor adopted, of having Criminal Lunatics removed from those Asylums to a central Place in Dublin?

They amount altogether to 200 in round Numbers; that is, taking in the Cases under the Act of Victoria and the Cases that have been tried and found insane; I include the Gaols also.

127. But there are 214 already in the Gaols?

Yes.

128. Can you state how many there may be of this Class in the District Asylums?

I think there are about Eighty more.

129. Where a Criminal has been tried, but where the Verdict of Conviction has been accompanied by a Finding of Lunacy, that Individual is, under the ordinary Law, sent to some Place for the Reception of Lunatics?

To a Lunatic Asylum.

130. Is there any Lunatic Asylum in Ireland separate and distinct from the ordinary Lunatic Asylums, in which such Lunatics can be confined?

Not at present.

131. Are you aware, in England, such Criminal Lunatics are confined, like other Convicts, at the Expense of the Government, in an Asylum provided for them?

I am.

132. There is no such Provision made in Ireland?

No.

133. Was it not Three or Four Years, if not more, subsequently to the Murder of Mr. Sneyd, that this Act was passed?

I think between Two and Three Years after.

134. Was there any Case besides that of Mr. Sneyd's which pointed out the Necessity of some Provision of the Character and Object which is included in the Act of the 1st Victoria?

The Case which has been now mentioned, of Carpenter's, is one of those which induced the Legislature to take up the Subject.

135. Was
135. Was that Individual tried for any Offence and convicted of it? He was.

136. Are you acquainted with the Prison in Dublin called the Grange German Penitentiary? Yes; for they females exclusively.

137. In that Prison it appears there are Twenty-eight Lunatics confined? There are. I saw them Three Days ago.

138. What Space of Accommodation is provided for them in that Prison? I consider it very inferior; there are so many Cells appropriated, and there is a Day-room, and a very limited Yard with a Shed, and altogether no System of Classification can be adopted. There are more, for the Proportion, of Cases in that Penitentiary under what I may call Restraint, than there is in the Asylums, from the Want of proper Classification and proper Keepers.

139. Is there any Extent of Land upon which they could be employed agriculturally? None whatever.

140. Is there any Employment at all provided for them? No; there are a few of them sew, but very little.

141. You have already stated, that you consider the Extent of Exercise Ground and the Means of Employment to be essential to the due Management and Treatment of the Malady? Yes; and nothing can be so injurious as keeping these Persons in that Prison; they are in a most confined Place, and a great Number of them are in Strait Waistcoats and muffed, and Two of them strapped to narrow inconvenient Chairs.

142. Is there any adequate Provision made for the moral Government of the Lunatics in that Prison? None; they are attended very carefully by the Physician of the Gaol, who is a very experienced Physician, and pays as much Attention to them as possible, but laments greatly the Inefficiency of the Means of carrying into effect any thing like a curative Process for them.

143. You have stated that in the District Asylums you do not consider in all Cases the subordinate Officers are quite competent to the Discharge of their Duties; does that Observation apply more forcibly to the Prisons? Generally, no doubt of it, and it interferes materially with the Discipline of the Prisons, and nothing can be so bad in some of the Prisons as Lunatics being kept with the Prisoners, who are often placed in care of them; they interfere with the general Discipline of the Gaol.

144. Has this Subject, namely, the Impropriety of keeping Lunatics in the Gaol, been repeatedly adverted to, both by yourself and by others your Predecessors as Inspectors General of Prisons, who have called the Attention of the Government and Parliament to the Fact? I have always remarked very strongly as to the Impropriety of it.

145. In the Twenty-first Report of the Inspectors General, which is signed by you, it is stated, "We beg to advert to the Practice of committing Lunatics and Idiots to Gaol; it injures our Prison Discipline much; and no Provision being made for the Cure, Inspection, or Cure of such Patients in Gaols by qualified Persons, the Result is, that any recent Case of Insanity thus committed becomes incurably diseased from Want of proper Treatment; does that Observation apply to all the Prisons with which you are acquainted? No doubt.

146. Is the Inconvenience great in respect to the Prison Discipline? Very great; it materially interferes with it.

147. What Difference does it make with respect to their Chance of Cure, the Patient having been judiciously or injudiciously treated during the first few Weeks of the Malady? I think it makes the most serious Difference. The acute Cases, or the first Outbreak of Insanity, requires a most active and discriminating Treatment; the (193.1.)
Brain is under a morbid Action which of all others requires a judicious Administration of Means to check; and putting into a Gaol, where moral Treatment cannot be so well appropriated and applied as in an Asylum exclusively appropriated to that Purpose, having all the Accommodation, and having Keepers and Nurses conversant with Insanity, and a Physician more conversant generally with Insanity than those connected with Gaols,—I do not speak of the Inferiority of the Physicians for Gaols; they are all clever Men, but they do not devote their Time to the Treatment of Insanity so much as those who are attached to the Asylums; and, added to this, there is neither Accommodation, nor that Care and Attention bestowed by Keepers, who are not competent, from their Manners, Habits, and Mode of Education, for the Performance of such important Duties.

148. What do you conceive is the diminished Chance of ultimate Recovery from the Want of suitable Attention to an Insane Patient during the first few Weeks; what do you say as to the Alteration that makes in the Chance of ultimate Recovery?

If the Patient is not properly attended in the Commencement, both morally and medically treated, within Three Weeks of the Time he is seized, a morbid Action may be produced which can never afterwards he checked.

149. Then this Commitment of the Lunatics to Prison not only commits them to a Place where there is no moral or adequate Mode of treating them, but is even a Bar to their future Recovery if they are transferred to a well-managed Asylum?

Decidedly, that is my Opinion.

150. Grange Gorman Penitentiary is not the only Prison of Dublin which contains Lunatics? What is the Prison called Richmond Bridewell?

That is a Prison for Male Prisoners.

151. Are there Twenty-one Lunatics in that?

Yes.

152. Is there any Provision made for their Cure?

Impossible; they are in the Hospital Ward, the general Hospital of the Prison, and they are confined in a very small Yard, with no Classification; the Air is very confined, and they have no Exercise.

153. And no Employment?

No Employment.

154. Are there proper Persons as Nurses and Keepers?

They are very careful and proper Persons, but they are not conversant with the Disease, except the Physicians, who are highly competent.

155. Alluding to those acting under the Physicians; they are not fitted for it?

No.

156. What is the Case with respect to the City Gaol of Newgate, where there are Eleven?

The very same, and even worse; they are worse cared for there; they are in One Room during the Day, and they have a small Yard, which is in common to the Prisoners, principally Debtors, to walk about, and they are left indiscriminately with a Fire-place open, and I assure you it is most frightful to witness them when you go in; their Cells are close Dungeons, and it is enough to aggravate their Maladies, and to make them tenfold worse.

157. In some of the County Gaols are there a considerable Number of Lunatics also? In the Gaol of Trim in the County of Meath there are Fifteen Lunatics?

Yes.

158. Have you any Account of that Prison?

I have no Account; I have not inspected that Prison lately.

159. In
159. In the County Gaol of Tyrone at Omagh there are Eighteen Lunatics convicted of Crime, and Two for safe Custody confined; have you visited that Prison?

Yes.

160. Have you any Account of that Prison?

I have.

161. Can you state the Size of that Prison, and the Number of Prisoners it is calculated to contain?

I think it is mentioned in the Report which is on the Table; it is under Two hundred.

162. Are many of those Prisons crowded at particular Times of the Year, especially at the Approach of the Assizes?

Generally.

163. In those Cases is not the Commitment of those Lunatics a most serious Inconvenience in respect to the general Administration of the Law?

Very serious indeed. In Tyrone Gaol I found also they were kept in the Front of the Gaol, and the Screeching and Noise they produced attracted the Attention of Persons outside, and I would say added greatly to the Insecurity of the Gaol, and might lead to very had Consequences.

164. Do you think by any Improvement in the Gaols themselves that Provision could be made in the Gaols for the Lunatics?

I think it would be very wrong.

165. Therefore you have no Hesitation in recommending, as a Matter essential to the Administration both of the Prison Discipline and Provision for the Lunatics, that Accommodation should be made elsewhere for those that are now there?

Decidedly; it is a System that should be discontinued as soon as possible; it increases their Malady tenfold.

166. You stated that the Lunatic Asylums are full, and more than full; are they often compelled to refuse the Admission of Lunatics?

Yes; there are several Applications to different Asylums that they cannot receive.

167. On what Principle are they received and refused; do they make a Selection?

They select those that are most urgent.

168. Urgent from the Circumstances of their Friends, or the Nature of the Disease?

I should say it is very fairly administered in that respect; generally they give Preference to the most urgent Cases. There may be a few Cases in which great Interest is made to get them admitted.

169. There may be Urgency from the domestic Circumstances as well as the Virulence of the Disease?

I think Preference is given, first, to the Urgency of the Case itself; secondly, there are urgent Family Circumstances to make one preferred to another; then there are the Grades of Disease. A harmless Person or less urgent Case would not, comparatively, be received so soon as another.

170. By whom is this Application made?

There are printed Forms for each of the Asylums, and which require to be filled up by the Party seeking the Admission of the Patient. An Affidavit is to be made of Poverty on the Part of the next of Kin of the Lunatic, and a Medical Certificate of Insanity, stating the probable Cause and Duration of Insanity, is sent to the Manager; the Manager cannot take in that Lunatic without that appears to the Board of Governors. There is a List of the Applicants laid before the Board, that they may consult the Physician on each of those Cases; they confer together, and they select such Cases as there are Vacancies for. I presume, and know it to be the Case, that they would select, if it was a very urgent Case, rather, if they were beyond their Number, such a Case; but that is generally the Course of proceeding.

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171. Where
171. Where several Counties form a District of an Asylum, is it not the usual Practice to allot a certain Proportion to each County, according to its Size; and if Applications beyond that Number come from that particular County, though the Asylum is not full, would the Patient be so admitted?
I think there would be great Difficulty in getting him in, except in some urgent or remarkable Case; generally speaking, that is the Case.

172. It would appear by the Sixteenth Report of the Inspectors General, in the Year 1837, that at that Period the Number of Lunatics in the Prisons in Ireland was no more than 36, but by the Report of 1840 it appears that the Number had increased to 103, and by the Report of 1843 it appears that they had augmented to 214; if so, do you attribute that rapid and extraordinary Increase to the Operation of the 1st of Victoria?
No doubt.

173. Are you able at all to trac what the Effect of this Act and the building of Lunatic Asylums has on moral Feeling in Ireland, in regard to the domestic Care of Lunatics in Families wishing to throw them off their own Protection on to others?
I think there is a Degree of Influence exercised by that. I think Families, in some Instances I have known, where they would be very anxious, if there was not a great deal of Caution and Circumpection used, to throw them off, and put them into the Asylums. I draw my Conclusion from this:—In Cases that become curable, for instance, or those that become so harmless that they might be safely sent home to their Friends, we find great Difficulty in getting their Friends to take them back. And it is a remarkable Circumstance, that when once they are sent into an Asylum we find the greatest Apathy and Neglect on the Part of their Relatives and Friends in coming to see them after. They have a Kind of Pride which leads to a Feeling that it is a Degradation to have it known that Insanity exists in the Family.

174. Are you aware in some Instances a Kind of Bond or Security is required from the Friends who send in an Insane Person, that in the event of his Recovery or Discharge they should take charge of him?
Yes, there is such a Bond; but in general it is quite useless.

175. In case of partial Recovery, where it may not be expedient, perhaps, with a view to more pressing Cases, to retain a Lunatic in a Lunatic Asylum, is there among the ordinary Peasantry of Ireland the Means of taking charge of that partially recovered Insane Person in their own Houses?
Generally speaking, there is not.

176. You stated that that Undertaking is useless to take them back; how then are they disposed of when they are recovered; who takes them back?
We find many take them back; but yet a Number remain in the Asylums who ought to be taken back, both curable and harmless Cases. We find the greatest Difficulty in sending them back, and those who have signed Bonds are not forthcoming.

177. Are there a Class of Persons in those Institutions who are cured, or who have been ordered for Discharge, but nobody to receive them?
Several.

178. Have you visited any of the new Union Workhouses?
Yes.

179. By a Return which is before the Committee it would appear that there is an Accommodation prepared within the Union Workhouses for 2,347 Lunatics?
So the Commissioners reported.

180. Do you conceive that the architectural Arrangements which have been made in those Workhouses you have visited for the Reception of Lunatics are good?
The very worst Description that could be thought of.

181. Is there any adequate Space for the Employment of such Lunatics?
No.
182. Is there any adequate Means provided for their Classification?

No, there is not.

183. Are you acquainted with the Management of any of them?

I am.

184. Is there any moral Superintendence provided for those Lunatics?

I should state, with respect to the Limerick Poorhouse, that in the old House of Industry there were a Number of Lunatics, and they were transferred, on the opening of the Union Workhouse in Limerick, to that House. I have the Numbers here. It is not above Ten Days or a Fortnight since I visited it. There is a Keeper who superintends these who appears to be an efficient and active Person; but the Structure of the Cells, the small Space of the Yard, the Area altogether, I apprehend to be of the very worst Description. The Cells were ill ventilated and badly situated. In a small narrow Room were several of them congregated together, and the Air completely vitiated and foul.

185. Were these Cells and the rest of the Rooms where you found them constructed at all with a view to these Cases?

Yes.

186. But utterly inadequate for such a Purpose? Entirely. There are Dormitories for them also besides. The Cells and Places that they have huilt are only fit for the dark Ages.

187. Would it be possible to introduce in these Branches of the Workhouse a humane System of Management of the Insane, as distinguished from the coercive?

Under existing Circumstances there is no possible Way that I can see, unless a new Building could be erected for them, and new Officers altogether employed.

188. You stated that at Limerick you thought the Person in charge of the Lunatics appeared competent for his Duties?

I did.

189. Was that an Exception, or did that apply to any other Workhouse which you have visited?

I did not inquire so much about the others as I did about this Person, who was brought particularly before my Notice; but, generally speaking, the Keepers of the Workhouses appear to be very fair intelligent Persons; but it is the Accommodation and Want of Classification, the Want of Room, and Structure altogether, is what I complain of.

190. In the Papers before the Committee it is generally stated that the Keepers or Officers employed in the Care of these Insane are Persons selected from those who happen to be the usual Paupers at the Time?

Yes.

191. Do you conceive it is possible to provide adequately for the Care of Lunatics, except by Persons who are brought up with more Knowledge than can be acquired by mere Paupers?

Decidedly; they should be under no other Persons; and with respect to that Point I think it right for me to state that I asked that very Question, why they did not employ proper Females particularly, and I was told the Poor Law Commissioners would not allow the Expense or Payment of such Persons.

192. Are you acquainted with the Workhouse at Clonmel?

I did not visit it; I visited the Cork one, and there are some Instances where the Board of Guardians will not admit a harmless Lunatic, the Law is so evasive on that Subject, and they refuse to admit even in a Workhouse, where they could give fair Accommodation enough for a few, but they refused Admission.

193. Suppose a Lunatic, in a Case of Mania, to be admitted into a Workhouse, does there exist by Law any Power by which he could be kept in that Workhouse?

No, I believe not.

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194. Is he not perfectly free to leave it whenever he pleases? Except that the Authorities ought not to allow a Lunatic to go out if he asked it. That is the Answer I was met with in Wexford; that very Reason was applied. I said, “You have a miserable Place for them at present; take them into your Workhouse.” I was answered, “By the Law how can they take a Person into the Workhouse? He must ask to come in; and he may ask Tomorrow to be let out.” I said, “Here is a Person who ought to be removed from Public View; and, for the sake of his own Protection and that of the Community, you ought to receive him.” I think when they receive a Person once into the House they ought not to let him out, if he asks.

195. Are you suggesting a Discretion which they might morally exercise, or referring to any legal Provisions by which they could enforce it? There are no legal Provisions; but I think there ought to be such a discretionary Power until fit Asylums be provided for them.

196. Do you conceive that the Accommodation in those Workhouses for the Lunatic is intended as a temporary rather than a permanent Accommodation? I believe that was the original Intention, from Mr. Nicholls’s Report. It was one of the great Inducements of the Poor Law System, so far as removing the harmless Lunatics and born Idiots, as they are called, into the Workhouse, thereby implying that they were not fit Subjects for a Lunatic Asylum, inasmuch as the original Intention of District Asylums was for curable Cases, and he held out the View that the former Class might be received into Workhouses. Now I will not say they were intended as a temporary Refuge, because they have built particular Cells and Places for them; therefore I should say they intended them to be permanent.

197. Even in respect to that Class to which you allude, namely, the harmless Idiots, do you not conceive there are Objections to placing them in immediate Connexion with Guardians of another Description? Unless they had a particular Department separated from the general Establishment, unquestionably, I think, generally speaking, it is a bad Place for them.

198. There are many Cases of Patients, are there not, who, though at Times perfectly harmless, are subject to Paroxysms of the Disease? No doubt.

199. Would it be safe or expedient, do you think, to place that Class of Patients in the Workhouse? No, unless they have a particular Department, and then they could be cared for; not otherwise. In fact, they should form local Lunatic Asylums themselves. My general Impression is, that none of those Cases should be received any where but into the District Asylums, if there were sufficient Accommodation.

200. Do you think it would be competent to the Guardians of Workhouses so to discriminate between the curable and incurable Cases, and the Cases that are generally harmless, but at Times are subject to Paroxysms, so as to make them the safe Depositaries of the Power to take charge of Lunatics? It would be very wrong. In the Town of Carrick-on-Suir there was One of these born Idiots going about comparatively harmless, and one Day the Boys pointed him out as a Subject for Ridicule; he got curaged, and took up a Stone, threw it, and struck a Person; the Person died in a few Minutes from the Effect of a Fracture of the Skull; the Lunatic is in Clonmel Gaol at this Moment for committing that Act. This proves that it is very difficult to discriminate in what Cases, whether curable or incurable, dangerous or otherwise, you can interfere. I do think, generally speaking, they are not fit Subjects to be received into the present Workhouses of Ireland.

201. Are there any Means provided for a proper Separation and Classification? None whatever.

202. Are you acquainted with any other Lunatic Asylums in Ireland not coming under the Head of District Asylums, Gaols, or Workhouses?

I am.
203. Name any of those with which you are familiar?
The County and City of Cork Local Lunatic Asylum; that is a very im-
portant One; I have Papers connected with that.

204. Name the others?
The next is the County and City of Kilkenny Local Lunatic Asylum, the
County and Town of Wexford Local Lunatic Asylum, Lifford, County of
Denegel, the Lunatic Wards in the House of Industry, at Island Bridge,
Dublin, and Swift's Hospital.

205. Are there any private Asylums in Ireland to which Pauper Lunatics
are sent?
No.

206. Are there any private Asylums of that Sort which could be available
for Pauper Lunatics if the Law permitted Parishes or Unions to send them
there?
I am not aware.

207. What is the Establishment at Island Bridge; what Description of
Lunatics are confined in it?
The incurable Lunatics that remained after closing the House of Industry
in Dublin; they were removed to a temporary Asylum at Island Bridge,
taken for them, but put under the Care of the Poor Law Commissioners, and
they are paid by means of the Poor Law Fund. They were removed to that
Place, and there are about 100 at the House of Industry still; they are
the worst old chronic Cases, that grew out of the House of Industry, where
they were for Years.

208. The House of Industry was supported by Parliamentary Grant, which
Parliamentary Grant has now ceased; were those Inmates of the Island
Bridge Asylum those who had been previously supported by the Public, and
are now transferred to the Rate?
Yes.

209. Was a Building erected for their Reception, or an old Building adapted
to that Purpose?
It was the old Artillery Barracks, and the Stable of those Barracks was
fitted up, and Sheds added, as a temporary Place for that Class.

210. What may be the Proportion between the Expense of maintaining
those incurable Lunatics at Island Bridge and the Expense at which Lunatic
Pamers are maintained in the District Asylums?
I think, generally speaking, they come to about One Half of the Expense;
in Island Bridge they did not come to more than Eight or Nine Pounds a
Year.

211. And in the District Asylum to how much?
From 14l. to near 20l. I suppose there are not Fifty out of Two hundred or
Three hundred that could be put to any Employment.

212. Do you not consider, if an Establishment was entirely appropriated to
Lunatics of that Class, to chronic and incurable Cases, they could be supported
in that separate Establishment at a lower Rate than they are now supported in
the District Asylums?
I do.

213. And by their Transfer would there not he a Space left in the District
Asylum for the Application of the curative Process to more recent Cases?
Considerable.

214. Therefore the System would be more efficacious in its Results, and
more Economy would be produced?
That is my Opinion.

215. State what the Difference of Expense turns upon?
In the curable Cases there is more Variance in Diet. There is a certain
Class of Diet necessary for curable Lunatics, those that may admit of being
discharged after proper Medical Treatment, and to whom a Dietary consistent
with their State of Health is requisite. Animal Food is necessary, and sometimes
(Wine,

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F. White, Esq.
20th July 1843.
Wine, Tea, and various other Luxuries, comparatively speaking; whereas the old worn out chronic Cases, that are fatuons, require merely the common Food they were accustomed to. Potatoes and Milk for Dinner, and Stireabout and Milk for Breakfast and, Supper.

216. Is not the Expense of the Attendance very much less also in the one Case than the other?
Yes; but yet it is a mistaken Notion to suppose that this Class does not require strict Attention. There is no Class requiring better or more perfect Officers than the incurable Lunatics, for if you put improper Persons over them nothing can equal the Extent of the Injury they may receive; and from a very close Inspection the Lord Chancellor and myself made lately we found it was necessary to attend more regularly and strictly to them than heretofore. It was considered, as they were incurable Cases, the Physician ought not to see them every Day, and it was the Opinion of the Lord Chancellor and myself that they required to be seen every Day, and examined very closely. Several of them in cold Weather get Erysipelas and Inflammation of their Legs, and if they are not watched closely they fall into Mortification very soon. There are no Cases that require more Care and Attention, both morally and medically, than this Class. However, generally speaking, they could be treated at a less Expense per Head than the curable Cases in the District Asylums.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

The Right Honourable ANTHONY RICHARD BLAKE is called in, and examined as follows:

217. WERE you One of the original Commissioners for Inquiry into the State of the Poor Law in Ireland?
I was.

218. In the course of that Inquiry were you led to turn your Attention to the Cases of the Pauper Lunatics?
I was.

219. Have you been acquainted with the State of the Country for many Years?
Yes.

220. That Class is a numerous Class?
Very numerous.

221. Have you also turned your Attention to the State of the Prisons in Ireland, and other public Establishments?
Yes.

222. From the Condition of the Irish Peasantry, is not the Case of the Lunatic Poor one peculiarly pressing, and requiring Interposition?
I have no doubt it is; I include among the Lunatic Poor Idiots.

223. Of all Classes?
Yes.

224. Where the Case of the Lunatic occurs in the Family of an Irish Peasant, is it not one of the most melancholy and hopeless Visitations to which they can be exposed?
I think it is.

225. Were you acquainted with the State of the Lunatic Poor of Ireland before the Establishment of the District Asylums?
No; I only know of it from having read of it.

226. Have you visited any of those Asylums?
I have not.

227. Have you visited the Richmond Asylum in Dublin?
No; but I have made particular Enquiries with respect to it and other Institutions.
228. From the Inquiries you have made do you conceive that the Management of those Asylums is on the whole satisfactory?

I think the Management of the District Lunatic Asylums is on the whole satisfactory. I think, however, it requires Amendment with respect to financial Matters.

229. By your Answer do you suggest more Economy might be introduced into the Management?

I do. I had to consider the Question of Economy as to Lunatic Asylums and other Institutions supported by Grand Jury Presentments very lately under the Commission appointed to inquire into the Administration of the Grand Jury Laws.

230. Those Functions brought the Case of the financial Administration of these Asylums especially under your Notice?

It did.

231. Can you trace at all the Excess of Expenditure to any particular Cause?

I think it is occasioned by Mismanagement. The Charge for Maintenance is much higher in some Asylums than in others, though the Price of Provisions in the local Markets differs but little, if at all. In the Grand Jury Report we have gone very minutely into the Expenses of the different Gaols; we have compared the Expenses of one with those of another; we have pointed out, what I now mention, the great Difference between the Charge at one Place and another, and we have traced it to Difference of Management.

232. That is with respect to the Gaols?

Yes. Then, as to Lunatic Asylums, I have before me the Account rendered to Parliament of the Expense of each District Lunatic Asylum in the last Year, and it shows pretty much the same Differences between the Charge for Diet at one Place and another that are to be found in the Gaol Accounts. For example, the Cost of each Person for Food at Clonmel is 5l. 15s. 1d. per Annum, or 3d. or Eleven Fifteenths per Diem, yet at Waterford, which is within a few Miles of Clonmel, and where Provisions, I apprehend, are not higher than at Clonmel, the Cost per Head for Food annually is 5l. 10s. 4d., being 5d. per Diem.

233. Although they seem to be pretty nearly under the same Circumstances, do you know they are actually under the same Circumstances with respect to Prices of Provisions?

I have made general Inquiries with respect to the Prices of Provisions in Ireland, and I do not think they essentially differ in Waterford and Clonmel.

234. Because Waterford is excessively high?

The Price of Food is what I am speaking of, and my Impression is that the Price of Provisions at Clonmel does not differ from the Price at Waterford in the Degree that the Charge for Diet does.

235. What is the Nature of the Dietary in these Two?

I apprehend the same.

236. Chiefly Potatoes?

Chiefly Potatoes and Milk, or Stirabout.

237. Have you any Record of the average Price of Potatoes in those Two Towns?

No. But last Year, when I was making the Inquiries to which I have already referred, I got Returns of Prices from different Parts of Ireland, and on comparing the Prices of one Place with those of another I found the Difference between them in general very trifling indeed.

238. The Difference between Clonmel and Waterford would be absolutely nothing?

I should think little or nothing.

239. Is not the Management the same in both those Places?

They are under separate local Boards.

(1831.)

240. They
240. They are on the same Principle?
They ought to be.

241. Do they contract in both Instances for their Provisions?
I think so.

242. By Tender offered in the same public Manner?
Yes. But with respect to Tenders I have become so satisfied that there
must be some Understanding between the Persons who send in Tenders in
particular Places, that I have suggested to the Privy Council of Ireland that
all Tenders should be sent to Dublin from every Part of Ireland, and should
be opened there. I have understood that a considerable Reduction of Expense
has been produced in the Ordnance Department, by requiring that all Tenders
for the Supply of Articles required by the several Barracks, instead of being
sent in locally to the Barrack Master of the particular Place, should be sent to
the Ordnance Department in Dublin, and there opened.

243. What Benefit do you expect to derive from that?
I think it would produce a more extended Competition.

244. Local Contractors are apt to combine?
Yes. If Tenders were called for by One general Advertisement applying
to every District Asylum, these Tenders to be received and opened by the
General Board of Directors in Dublin, I think local Combination would be
defeated, for by throwing the Contracts open to general Competition you
would have not merely Persons of each Place tendering for that Place, but
you would have Tenders probably from the same Person for more Places
than One. I rather think I was the Person who originally proposed to the Privy
Council that Tenders should be required in all Cases.

245. Is it your Opinion that Tender is in all Cases the proper Way
of supplying those Institutions?
From a great deal of Experience in Ireland I should say, decidedly, it was
the only safe Way.

246. And taking the Case of Tenders, is the lowest Tender invariably that
which should be accepted?
I am not prepared to say that; I should leave some Discretion, but a Dis-
cretion never to be exercised without an assigned Cause; for instance, it has in
some Cases been stated to the Privy Council that the Tender of A. has been
preferred to the Tender of B., because the local Board did not believe that
B. could fill his Contract, or because he had done Wrong on some former
Occasion; thus there may be a very good Reason for not taking the lowest
Tender, but I should lay down as a general Rule that the lowest Tender
should be taken.

247. How are the Contracts entered into?
The Persons who propose to supply the Articles required send in Tenders.

248. For what Time?
For a Year, generally.

249. By what Board would these Contracts be opened?
There is a General Board of Superintendence for Ireland, and the Tenders
should be opened by it.

250. For Gaols and Lunatic Asylums?
For Lunatic Asylums. The Board of Works is now the General Board.

251. Do you consider it would be desirable to make the Contracts half-
yearly or quarterly?
I should propose to make the Contracts quarterly.

252. Do you consider that there is an adequate Check on the Expen-
diture afforded by the local Board appointed to superintend those Lunatic
Asylums?
From the Difference I have found to exist in the Expenses, I should appre-
hend not.

253. Have
253. Have you any other Suggestion with respect to the District Asylums? I think the District Asylums require an improved System of Inspection.

254. At present you are aware that the only Inspection to which they are subject is the Inspection of the Inspectors of Prisons in Ireland?
At present the Inspection is only by the Inspectors of Prisons, who visit once a Year; I think we have recommended in the Grand Jury Report that the Lunatic Asylums should be visited from Time to Time by the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

255. In the event of any Establishment of a general Inspection of Charities in Ireland, do you consider the Inspection of Lunatic Asylums would rather belong to the general System of medical Charities than to the Inspection of Prisons?
I do, decidedly.

256. Are you aware that the Inspectors General are bound to report upon the Gaol and Bridewell, and that those Officers are only Two in Number?
I am.

257. Do you think that that Species of Inspection can be relied on as being adequate for the Necessity of the Case?
I do not; I have expressed an Opinion to the contrary in the Report to which I have just now adverted. My Notion is that the County Prisons in Ireland should be inspected by one of the Inspectors General Four Times a Year, and that the local Inspectors of the Constabulary should be required to inspect them, and the Bridewells too, once a Month at the least, and to report upon them.

258. Whatever the System of Inspection that might be enforced by Parliament, do you not consider that written Reports communicated to the Parties locally interested in the Management for their Guidance ought to be Part of it?
Undoubtedly.

259. No such System is now provided by Law with respect to the Asylums for the Insane?
No.

260. Have you read the Reports which are annually presented from the Inspectors General of Prisons?
For some Years I have paid a great deal of Attention to them.

261. Those Reports notice the Lunatic Asylums; but do you consider that they furnish, either to Parliament or to Government or to Parties locally interested, adequate Information on the Subject?
By no means; the Grand Jury Report comments particularly on the Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons.

262. In the course of that Inquiry was your Attention naturally turned to the Gaols?
Yes.

263. Then you could not have failed to remark the increasing Number of Lunatics that are confined in Gaols in Ireland?
Yes; I think the Number has increased very much; but we were rather looking to financial Matters.

264. Have you any Observations to make on the Fact?
I understand that the Numbers are greatly increased by what I consider an Abuse of the Powers of the Law; Lunatics, whom their Families cannot provide for, are not unfrequently, I understand, made to commit some Act of Violence, that they may be taken up as violent and dangerous Lunatics, and committed to Prison.

265. Have you ever visited any of the Gaols in Ireland?
Yes.

(1931.)

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266. Is
266. Is there any Accommodation in those Gaols you may have visited which is adequate or at all suited for the safe Custody, or still less for the Cure of this Malady?

None.

267. Have any Instances of that which you have mentioned just now come under your own Observation?

No; but I understand that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has inquired into the Matter, and has found it so.

268. With respect to the Acts of Violence committed by the Poor for the express Purpose of their being sent to Prison?

I have no doubt that there have been many Persons committed to Prison as dangerous Lunatics who ought not to have been. I think the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has caused a Circular to be addressed to the Magistrates of Ireland on the Subject.

269. Do you consider the Number of District Lunatic Asylums, which are Ten, are adequate for the Purpose?

From the Inquiries which I have made I should be inclined to think that the Number would be sufficient if you confined them strictly to the curable Lunatics; but I do not think the Number at all sufficient for curable and incurable Lunatics, nor do I think it desirable that Curables and Incurables should remain permanently in the same Institution.

270. Do you mean by not the same Institution, not in the same Wards?

No. I think it would be desirable to have separate Institutions for the curable Lunatics, because those curable Lunatics require a Degree of medical Attention which the Incurables do not; a sanitary System is, I think, required for the one, which is not for the other. I include in the incurable Lunatics Idiots and Persons of that Description; I do not think they should be allowed to lie among the curable Lunatics; I think their being so does Mischief.

271. Might there not be possible Cruelty in pronouncing a Person incurable, and putting him beyond the Reach of such Treatment as might cure him, except after the Experience of some Years?

No Person should be pronounced incurable on a sudden; but if it should appear to Persons competent to express an Opinion on the Subject that a Man was incurable, I would not have that Man continued in an Asylum for Curables.

272. Are you aware that the Distinction which you have thrown out is that which is acted on at Saint Luke's and Bedlam, where Parties are received as it were on Probation for a Year or a little longer, in order to ascertain whether they are curable or not?

I was not aware of the Fact.

273. Does your Observation apply to their being confined in the same Institution or the same Wards?

A Portion to confining them in the same Wards, but I think it would be better to place them under a separate Superintendence altogether. I think the Superintendence required for the one Class is not that which is required for the other. I should suppose, from general Information, that you would find the Expense attending an Institution for the Relief of curable Lunatics much greater than the Expense attendant on incurable Lunatics, and therefore the Expense for curable Lunatics should not form a Standard or Measure for that of incurable.

274. The incurable Lunatic is in a different Situation at one Period of the Year to what he is at another; he is fituous at one Period, and furious at another?

Yes. In any Institution provided for Incurables there should be medical Attendance for them, and due Care taken both of the Health of the Mind and of the Health of the Body; but they do not require that constant Watchfulness which the Curables do with a view to Cure.

275. The
The State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland.

276. The Care would depend on the Number of minor Officers who were put over the Wards in which the Curables were placed; might not Regulations be made in the same Institutions, where Curables would have a greater Degree of Superintendence, and where there might be a lesser Degree to the Idiots and Incurables? Not being a Medical Man I cannot speak positively; but from general Conversations with intelligent Medical Persons I have been led to the Conclusion that it is desirable to keep them separate.

277. Were you ever at Richmond Asylum in Dublin, where there are curable Patients?
No.

278. Or at Island Bridge, where there are Incurables?
No.

279. Has the Fact come within your Knowledge at all what the Difference of Expense is at those Two Establishments?
My general Impression is, that the Expense of the Incurables is considerably less than the Curables.

280. It appears from the Papers before us that there is but One Establishment for all Connaught, which contains 1,500,000 Inhabitants?
Yes.

281. In Waterford District there is One Asylum for 195,000 Inhabitants?
Yes.

282. And in the Queen’s County One Establishment for 555,000 Inhabitants?
Yes.

283. Now, considering those Facts and the Distance of Connaught, do you conceive that One Lunatic Asylum can be adequate for the Care of the Lunatics?
I am quite satisfied it cannot.

284. What is the Distance from the extreme Points?
I cannot precisely say, but it is very great. From Calculations which I have seen it appears, that of the Population of a County in which a Lunatic Asylum happens to be situate there is generally a much greater Proportion supported as Lunatics in the Asylum than of the Population of a County where there is not One. I think you will find about One Lunatic out of a Population of 2,000 provided for in some Counties, and only One for every 5,000 in others.

285. What is the District you take that from?
I have taken it from an Account of the Population of each County, and of the Number of Lunatic Patients for each County which is given in Mr. Phelan’s Work on the Medical Charities of Ireland.

(193.)

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286. By
286. By the Papers which are before Parliament it would appear that in respect to the Londonderry District in the County of Londonderry, in which the Asylum is situated, there are Sixty-nine Patients, in the County of Donegal Eighty-five Patients, and in the County of Tyrone Sixty-two Patients; do you conceive, taking that as an Example, the Results to which you have called our Attention will be proved?

Yes.

287. By the Comparison of the Number of Patients with the Population?

Yes. In Confirmation of what I have stated, I will read a Passage from Mr. Phelan’s Work, which was published in 1835; at Page 289 he says, "It appears that in those Counties which have pretty large Establishments for such of their insane Poor as are not sent to District Asylums the Number of Lunatics is much greater than in the others; thus the Counties of Dublins, Cork, Waterford, Mayo, Tipperary, Roscommon, Limick, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Donegal have 490 Patients in District Asylums, and 1195 in the Asylums of their respective Houses of Industry, or in old Gaols that have been converted into Establishments for the safe keeping of incurable Cases. In all these Ten Counties, which contain a Population of 3,355,365, have in both Classes of these Institutions 1,675 Yaper Lunatics, whilst the other Twenty-two Counties, which have no local Asylums, and with a Population of 4,379,600, have only 698 in the District Institutions, and 164 in Gaols, &c., in all only 857."

288. Do you consider that presents any thing like an Example of what are the Cases in the present Day?

I should apprehend very closely. I do not think that from that Time to this there has been any very material Change.

289. Lunatic Asylums are a novel Introduction; do you consider that presents a fair View of the general Operations?

I do. There is another Point worthy of Notice: as the Law now stands there should not be more than 150 Patients, to the best of my Recollection, in any One Lunatic Asylum, and we have had great Difficulty in the Privy Council in sanctioning Buildings that would afford Accommodation for a greater Number, but we have found that the Necessities of the County required it, and we have sanctioned it accordingly.

290. 150 being the Maximum provided by Law?

Yes.

291. How did you get out of the Difficulty of a positive Enactment?

It is directory.

292. Have you visited any of the Workhouses in Ireland?

I have seen some.

293. By the Returns which are before Parliament it would appear that there is an Accommodation either provided or proposed to be provided for upwards of 2,000 Lunatics in those Workhouses; in those that you have visited can you state what Space of Accommodation is provided for Lunatics?

The general Impression on my Mind is, that the Accommodation is not at all adequate, and that it is not at all desirable that Lunatics should be sent to Workhouses.

294. Is it not, generally speaking, a mere Range of Cells below, with a few Dormitories above, with a Range of Yards?

I understand that is the general System.

295. Supposing the architectural Arrangements were adequate for that Purpose, do you consider the internal Management of our Workhouses would make them a proper Place for the Relief of the Insane?

I should think not; I do not think the Workhouses are at all suited to the Accommodation of Lunatics.

296. Is it not the Essence of the Management of the Disease that there should be adequate Space afforded both for Exercise and Employment of the Lunatic?

I have always understood so.
THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

297. Is there any such Space provided in any of the Workhouses you have seen?
I do not think there is.

298. You do not think there would be the moral and medical Appliances that can be relied on for the Cure of the Malady?
It is because I have a strong Opinion that Lunatics could not be adequately attended to in Workhouses that I object so decidedly to having them sent there.

299. Before the Establishment and the Extension of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland it was not an unfrequent Thing to have Idiots and Lunatics at large in the Country?
By no means unusual or unfrequent; you have several at large in some Places still.

300. From the Experience derived from that Circumstance, and the Way they were dealt with by the Mass of the Population, do you think it safe or humane to leave the Lunatics in Intercourse with the ordinary Classes of Paupers in Union Workhouses?
I think the contrary.

301. Supposing Lunatics received in the Union Workhouses, does there exist any Power by Law by which, however dangerous they might be, they could be kept as Prisoners in those Workhouses against their Consent?
I do not think they could be legally kept contrary to their Will.

302. Therefore, unless there he an Alteration in the Law on that Subject, the Inexpediency of which is already marked by your previous Answer, the Union Workhouses cannot he made use of as Places for the Confinement of the Insane?
I think not.

303. Are you acquainted with the Condition of the Lunatic Poor in any of the separate local Establishments?
I am not.

304. You stated that these Institutions would be better applied for the curable Lunatic Poor; in the Town of Ballinasloe and the other Places there were 45 curable and 191 incurable; how do you make out that there was a Necessity for an increased Accommodation for Curables in that District?
I go on general Calculations; finding that the Number of Lunatics in the Ballinasloe Asylum, which is the Asylum for Connaught, bears a much smaller Proportion to the Population of Connaught than the Number provided for in other Districts bears to the Population of these, I think the Connaught Asylum must be insufficient for the Wants of the District.

305. Did you look at the Return of the Number of Lunatics in the Gaol of that District, and the Number that are confined in the Workhouse of that District?
No.

306. You are aware that in England a Criminal Lunatic is maintained as a Convict at the Expense of the Government in a separate Establishment, and wholly apart?
Yes.

307. Is there any Establishment for Criminal Lunatics in Ireland?
No.

308. Would it not be very desirable, not only with respect to the Justice of it, but with respect to the local Charges?
It is due to Ireland that the Criminal Lunatics of Ireland should be provided for out of the general Funds of the Empire, as those of England are, and not out of local Rates. I consider also that the Lunatics would be better taken care of if they were placed in some one Asylum than they can possibly be when left, as they frequently are, in Prisons. If I was to offer a Recommendation (193.1.)

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20th July 1843.

Right Hon. Anthony R. Blake.
on the Subject, my Recommendation would be that the Irish Criminal Lunatics should be sent to the English Asylum, and that it should be so enlarged as to contain them. There may be an Objection to this on the Ground of their Friends and Connexions not being able to see them, but I think it may be useful to teach Criminal Lunatics, for they can be taught, that if doomed to Confinement they will be shut up, not in their own Districts, but far from Home.

309. Independent of that Consideration, as the Prerogative and Exercise of Mercy must occasionally be used in such Cases as in the event of their Recovery, is it not essential they should be brought within the Superintendence of Government and the highest legal Authorities, rather than to be dispersed over a Number of Gaols and local Establishments, where they are forgotten?

I have no doubt of it.

310. With respect to your Opinion about Incurables, would you have One Establishment, or how many additional Establishments would you suggest as necessary to meet the Want of Accommodation?

I should suppose about Eight would be required; and my Notion would be not to have new Buildings, or Buildings of the same Magnitude as the Asylums we now have, but to rent Places here and there, and have a moderate Number in each.

311. Have you made any Computation of what the Expense would be from an increased Number of Asylums?

I have made a loose Calculation that you might support Incurables for from 8s. to 9s. per Head a Year.

312. Would that include the Establishments?

Yes.

313. Would it not be possible, by the Mode of Management of those District Asylums, to lessen the Expense of taking care of the Incurables, by making, for instance, separate Wards for them?

You must have separate Wings for those Buildings.

314. Might they not be maintained at the same Rate of Expense in Wards adjoining those or belonging to those Establishments as in a separate Establishment altogether?

Finding that the general Expense of those Establishments is so much greater than I think would be required for an Establishment wherein curable Lunatics only were, my Impression is that they could be maintained cheaper in separate Asylums; however, that is a Point on which I should not venture to express a positive Opinion.

315. As amongst the Curables there are the various Classes of Malady, whether Mania, Dementia, Idiots, or Epileptic Patients, would it not be necessary, in the event of having a separate Ward, to have a separate System of Classification as applicable to the incurable Patients, as well as the System of Classification which is provided for the curable Patients?

I should think it would be, for the Treatment required for one Class would be very different from that required for the other.

316. In the event of requiring that Classification, would it not be as expensive to provide that in the different Wards as in a different Hospital?

I conceive you must have a separate Staff for the Purpose; and my Apprehension is that the Expenditure with respect to each Class would, if each were in the same Institution, be equal, so that the Incurables would thus cost as much as the Curables.

317. In point of fact you would have different Establishments?

Yes.

318. That is, assuming there are Eight more required?

Yes.
319. If you have, instead of that, a proper Degree of Attention paid to the several Descriptions of incurable Lunatics in other Situations or in other Institutions, as Appendages to them, you would require much more than Eight additional Staffs.

You would have Ten, because you must have One for every Institution.

320. And in the event of those Ten being insufficient, which you have already stated with reference to the Province of Connaught?

I meant to state it as throughout Ireland.

321. Originally, with respect to Connaught, taking into account its Population, you considered there the One Establishment was not sufficient; in proportion, therefore, as those Establishments were multiplied, you would also have to multiply your Staff?

Yes.

322. At present the Incurables have the same Superintendence as the Curables?

Yes.

323. Would not the Separation of the Incurables from the Curables reduce the existing Staffs?

No; not according to my Notion; because, if you take the Incurables away, the Vacancy, I think, would be filled up by Curables; that is my Opinion. I think the Population of Connaught is 1,418,000; now, if you look to Cork you will find there are 423 in the Cork Asylum alone, yet in the Connaught Asylum there are only 282, of which 237 are set down as incurable; and my Belief is, that if you take away the 237 Incurables you would have their Places filled by 237 Curables. Therefore the existing Staff would still be required for the Curables alone.

324. Is it your Opinion that there are 237 Curables waiting for Admission into the Connaught Lunatic Asylum?

I cannot conceive any Principle on which we could account for having a much less Number of Lunatics in a given Population in Connaught than you have in the same Amount of Population in Cork or elsewhere; and, therefore, I think there must be many at present unprovided for in Connaught.

325. Take the Case of Limerick; the Number in the Asylum is 348, of those 136 only are Curables; now, taking 136 from 348, you have upwards of 200 Incurables?

Yes.

326. Is it your Opinion there are upwards of 200 Incurables waiting in the Limerick District?

I can again only state the general Conclusion I have arrived at. To compare the Limerick Asylum, having regard to the Counties comprised in that District, with the Connaught Asylum, the Population of the Limerick District is 898,000, and that sends 352 into the Lunatic Asylum; and yet the Connaught District, for a Population of 1,418,000, being about Double that of the Limerick District, sends less than 300. The Reason that Connaught sends less, I think, must be that there is not adequate Accommodation for the Lunatics from there.

327. Do you think, from your Acquaintance with Ireland, there is less Fever prevailing in Connaught than there is in Munster?

The contrary; yet, from the Information we got while we were making Inquiries with respect to the State of the Poor, as regards Connaught, we found that there were extensive Districts in Connaught without any Fever Hospital.

328. Take the Case of the Maryborough District Asylum; the Curables there amount to Sixty-one; taking that from 168, the Total in the Asylum, there remain 107 Incurables. Now there is that Asylum at Limerick which shows 200 and odd Incurables for 136 Curables, would you conceive those Institutions would find that Number of Curables ready to be filled up?

I think so.

(193.1.)
329. It appears from Papers which are before the Committee that out of 1,367 Persons admitted as Lunatics in Omagh 536 have been discharged cured; that out of 1,366 admitted at Belfast, 716 have been discharged as cured; that in Carlow, out of 532 admitted, 257 have been discharged as cured; that in Clonmel, out of 403 admitted, 240 have been discharged as cured; that at Ballinasloe, out of 984 admitted, 366 have been discharged as cured; that at Limerick, out of 1,594 admitted, 867 have been discharged as cured; that at Londonderry, out of 1,230 admitted, 576 have been discharged as cured; that at Maryborough, out of 523 admitted, 237 have been discharged as cured; that at Richmond Asylum, out of 1,215 admitted, 607 have been discharged as cured; that in Waterford, out of 395 admitted, 155 have been discharged as cured; and that in Cork, out of 2,139 admitted, 1,707 Cases have been discharged as cured. Now, do you conceive that those Results, which are shown to be the Results of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, can be attained through the Agency of the Gaols, or through the Agency of the Workhouses, or by any other Principles than by an Extension of the present System of District Lunatic Asylums?

Certainly not. You will find that the highest Proportions cured have been in those Places in which you would expect to find the best Medical Assistance. There were rather more than Half in Dublin, and considerably more than Half in Cork. Now, those are the Places where you would expect to find the greatest Medical Skill.

330. The Richmond Asylum does not appear to be under a Medical Man? But there is Medical Attendance.

331. Do you conceive that limiting the Appointments to Medical Men exclusively as Superintendents and general Managers of Lunatic Asylums would be expedient or inexpedient?

I think it would be expedient as a general Rule. I would not make it a positive unhending universal Rule, but I would make it a general Rule; allowing it to be departed from only on special Grounds. In some Places you might not be able to get a Medical Man.

332. You would prefer, amongst equally qualified Persons, a Man who added to his other Qualifications Medical Knowledge?

Certainly.

333. Have not some Rules which have emanated from the Privy Council lately required such to be the Case?

No. The late Rules require that the Manager shall be under the Direction of the Physician of the Asylum, and shall not attempt to do particular Things unless under the Direction of the Medical Man. In Two of the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland it so happens that the Governors are Medical Men, viz. at Belfast and Clonmel.

334. Do you conceive that a Medical Manager is necessarily a better moral Manager than a Non-medical One?

I do; I think it—Medical Science—necessary.

335. The Alteration that was lately made by the Privy Council took the local Governors somewhat by Surprise; did it arise from finding that the moral Managers had shown any Indisposition to follow the Directions of the Physicians or Surgeons of the Institutions?

It was found that the Medical Men did not themselves give the constant Attention that was thought necessary, and that the resident Officers or Servants sometimes took on them to do very improper Acts, such as placing Lunatics, without any Direction from the Medical Attendant, under a violent Shower Bath in order to subdue them. This is a shocking Practice; indeed it may endanger Life.

336. Do you conceive it would have been obviated by his being a Medical Man, instead of a moral Manager?

Yes; my Opinion is that it never should he done, except as Means of Medical Treatment.

337. Would
337. Would not a moral Manager be incompetent for his Business if he did not equally well understand that a Shower Bath was not a proper Means of Punishment?

He ought undoubtedly to know whether it be or not, or he ought not to have recourse to it, and therefore I think it should only be resorted to when a Medical Man directs it. The Danger is that a Man not a Physician may try it when it is wrong to do so, and not try it when it is right.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned till To-morrow,
Twelve o’Clock.

(193.1.)
Die Veneris, 21° Julii 1843.

The LORD MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON in the Chair.

FRANCIS WHITE Esquire, M.D., is called in, and further examined as follows:

338. YOU stated Yesterday that there were some secondary local Establishments for the Insane in Ireland which you have visited, not being of the Class of District Lunatic Asylums; can you state to the Committee the Names of those Establishments?

The first is the Cork County and City Local Asylum, in which are confined four hundred and thirty odd Inmates; the next is the Kilkenny Local Asylum; the Wexford County and Town; the Lifford, County of Donegal; Swift's Hospital; the Class of Insane removed from the House of Industry to the Artillery Barracks, Island Bridge, at Dublin; and those remaining still in the Cells of the old House of Industry at Dublin. Those are the local Lunatic Asylums which I have to state to your Lordships still exist, not under the same Control and Management that the District Lunatic Asylums are placed under.

339. When you state that they are not under the same Control, they are still under your Inspection, are they not?

All Lunatic Establishments are under the Inspection of the Inspectors General of Prisons.

340. Have you had Occasion to visit those?
I have occasionally visited all those.

341. Have you made a Report upon them?
I have.

342. Can you describe to the Committee the State of the Cork Lunatic Asylum; first, what is the District for which it is allotted?
The whole of the County and City of Cork, which comprise a Population of above 853,000.

343. You have stated that there are 430 Patients in the Cork Asylum; can you state how many of those are curable, and how many incurable?
I can, so far as the Return has furnished it; it is stated in this Way:—"Supposed to be curable, 150; ditto incurable, 280; Total, 430."

344. Have you any further Classification?
I have. Of the above Incurables there are Idiots, 101; Epileptics, 28; Lunatics or common Maniac Cases, 152; those make up the Total of the incurable Cases, 281; the supposed curable Cases amount to 150; making a Total of 430.

345. Can you inform the Committee whether that Building is, in its Architectural Arrangements, in your Judgment, suited for the Insane?
I can state that it is totally unsuited for the Purposes.

346. Was it built under the same Control and with the same Responsibility as the District Lunatic Asylums which you have already described?
No.

347. It was built solely under the local Authority of the Grand Jury?
Yes.

(193.2.) — 348. Was
348. Was it a separate Establishment, or was it Part of the general Work
house or House of Industry for Cork?
The Origin of that Asylum was with the Governors of the House of
Industry, and it derived its sole Support in its Infancy from their Exertions.
Parliamentary Grants were afterwards afforded for the Lunatic Poor of Ireland,
and out of them a Fund, proportioned to the Wants of this Institution, was
left to the Management of the Governors.

349. It was still in connexion with the House of Industry?
It was adjoining it; and as the Number increased they built accordingly,
and they unfortunately got an Addition to their Buildings adjoining the House
of Industry, several Fect below the common Sunrifice of the Place, so that the
most of this Asylum now is considerably lower than the first Part which they
built, and it is circumstanced very unfavourably, being very little above the
River.

350. Does it admit of proper Classification, and is there a sufficient Space of
open Ground to admit of the Employment of the Patients?
By no means; they have not more than an Acre of Garden.

351. Can you state the Date of the original Building?
It is of very old Date.

352. At a Period when there was very little known upon the Subject of the
proper Management of the Insane?
Very little.

353. Are you acquainted with any Establishments for the Insane in Ireland,
that were of that Date, or prior to that Date, that were regulated upon proper
scientific Principles for the Management of the Insane?
I am not.

354. Is the Cork Asylum supported by Presentment?
Yes.

355. What is the Nature of the Management which it is under?
A Board of Superintendence appointed by the Grand Juries of the City
and County. They meet monthly, and perform the same Duties as are
performed by Governors of District Lunatic Asylums.

356. With respect to the Manager and Physician, who appoint them in this
Institution?
The Grand Juries.

357. Do you consider it a well-conducted Institution?
Considering the many Disadvantages under which it labours, and the defe-
tive Structure of the Building, it is extraordinary how well it is conducted.
With the Permission of the Committee I will read a Minute of what occurred
at the last Meeting of the Board which I attended. This is dated, "Board
Room, 29th June 1843.—At a Meeting of the Board, specially summoned
at the Desire of Dr. White, Inspector General of Prisons. Twelve o’Clock
A.M.—William Coppinger, Esq., Chairman.—Present, William Coppinger, James
Murphy, Adam Newman, and Dr. Osburne." I stated that in the official
Situation which I held I was anxious to meet the Gentlemen composing the
Board of Superintendence of the Lunatic Asylum, to address them on a
Matter of much public Importance on the State of the Institution, and I had
to regret that I was not favoured with a more numerous Attendance. I had
inspected the Asylum so late as at Ten o’Clock the preceding Evening, and it
seemed to me that there was much to disapprove of. I said, I make no Charge
against the Officers who conduct the Establishment, as I am already aware of
the Difficulties they have to contend with, and that Dr. Osburne and Mr. Smith
were deserving of much Credit, and to their Exertions were to be attributed,
that in its crowded State and limited Space Disease and Contagion had not
prevailed. My Objections were chiefly to the Structure of the Asylum, as
I looked on a large Proportion of the Buildings to be situated on too low
Ground for healthful Purposes, and some of them so confined that, with all
the Advantages of whitewashed Walls and limed Floors, the unfortunate
Lunatic littered in his Straw on a Bedstead in some Instances only Twenty-
six
six inches in Breadth, which was little (if at all) removed from the State he was to be found in in his Cabin. I considered that the Institution was mainly defective in Extent of Grounds for agricultural Purposes, where nearly Three Fourths of the Patients had been accustomed to such Labour, depriving them of that Exercise and Employment so conducive to Health and mental Convalescence; and I disapproved of the Way in which the Funds were supplied, where Dr. Osburne was obliged to attend at several Sessions, yearly, to battle, as it were, for the Support of so important an Establishment, and when by his last Report it appears that Debts will be incurred which the Grand Juries will not be able to discharge. In conclusion, I regretted to find that Means had not been taken to give to the Inmates the Advantage of religious Communication, the Value of which I felt strongly, and I earnestly appealed to the Gentlemen present, whether, with a due Sense of their own Obligations, they should not exert themselves to secure for so many of their Fellow Creatures the Comforts arising from regular religious Attendance. As a Remedy for the several Defects stated, I submitted whether it would not be advisable to apply for an Extension of "The District Lunatic Asylum Act" to Cork, as in every other Part of Ireland. Some additional Expense would of necessity be incurred, but it would be well bestowed in keeping pace with the Improvements daily suggested in the Management of the Insane. That was an Outline of what I stated to the Board at the Meeting, and that was grounded upon a particular Inspection which I had made on the previous Evening, on that Day, and also on a former Occasion.

358. Has what you have read now your entire Concurrence, so far as your Information goes?
It has.

359. Then you do not conceive that there was any Want of good Management on the Part of the Board of Superintendence?
I do not.

360. Do you consider that there could have been better Management under any other System of Superintendence?
Yes. I remarked to the Board that I must say that I thought the Members of it were not conversant with the Advancement and Improvement made in the Management of Lunatic Asylums, and that there was but One of them that I spoke to on that Day who was acquainted with the Way in which District Lunatic Asylums are now conducted, and I considered that they were very backward in their general Mode of Management. For instance, with regard to the Cells, there were several of them very badly ventilated, and very dark; the Patients in them were put in loose Straw, without any Ticking whatever; Patients whom I thought might probably be cured. They were in narrow Bedsteads; and in One Instance a Cell was opened for me where I saw a Female, scarcely with any Clothes, sitting on some loose Straw, a Pan of Potatoes on one Side, and a Porringer of Broth on the other. She was locked up in that Way. Now that I remarked upon, and I consider in the present Day very had. You would not see such a Thing in a District Lunatic Asylum.

361. With respect to the Ventilation of the Cells, that has reference to the local Structure of the Building?
It has.

362. It does not affect the Question of Management at the present Day?
It does not, so far.

363. The Fact you have just mentioned would seem to apply more to the Superintendence of the Person immediately in charge?
Yes; the Nurse or the Keeper.

364. Might not such a Circumstance as that have happened under a different Mode of Management?
It might, but would be reprehensible under any. They have no Convenience whatever.

365. How do you connect that Circumstance with the Management of the Board of Managers?
The Board could not be accountable for that Mode of Management, and (193.)
I will
I will not say that the Board were in fault, but I think they did not look into Details sufficiently; for instance, the Two Members of the Board who went round with me stated that they never saw those Imperfections in the Asylum until I pointed them out. It is too much the Habit with Country Gentlemen to gloss over those Things, and to take Credit to themselves because the Places are clean to the Eye; they are dazzled with the Light of the Whitewash and Chalk, and in many Instances they are satisfied with Appearances. Country Gentlemen who go through the Asylum once a Month or so do not inspect so closely as I feel it my Duty to do. If you go into the Cells, and examine them closely, particularly the Cork Cells, you will find them objectionable. I saw Patients, as I before stated, who ought not to be in that Situation. It is true there are filthy Patients, who have very dirty Habits, and with whom it is necessary to dispense with the usual Bedding; but there are still Comforts necessary to such Patients, and it is too much the Habit of Keepers to lock them up, and to leave them to themselves.

366. Did you ever see any Cases, such as you have described to exist in the Cork Lunatic Asylum, in any District Lunatic Asylum?
I never did.

367. Or in the Richmond Asylum, Dublin?
Certainly not; that is a very superior Institution.

368. To what do you attribute the Difference in those Asylums, with reference to the particular Circumstance of the apparent Neglect of individual Patients?
First to the Structure of the Cells; they are very gloomy; many of them dark and ill-ventilated. Those that I allude to more particularly are not floored with Boards, but Earth, and have only a borrowed Light from the Corridors and small Openings in the upper End Part of the Wall near the Ceiling, without any corresponding Openings in some of the Doors, so that the Ventilation is very imperfect. When I went, at Ten o’Clock at Night, into some of them, the Miasma was most foul and offensive to encounter.

369. Then it is not with respect to the Management, but with respect to the Structure of the Asylum, that the Superiority consists?
It is a delicate Point to go upon; but still I think they are backward. I have seen better Management in the District Asylums than I saw here; I think the Nurses and the Keepers were of a very inferior Class. I recollect in one Instance, while attempting to classify the worst Cases of Idiots and incurable Lunatics, I had Recourse to the Keeper, and he was not able to give me the slightest Information as to any One Case. I questioned him further, and finding him utterly ignorant, I turned round to the Manager, and observed, “Why, this must be a Lunatic himself.” “No,” he replied, “he has been a very good Keeper, but he has latterly got a little affected in his Head, and we think he is the best Person to manage this Class.” I assured the Manager that he was the very worst, and that they ought to have a Person of unquestionable Intelligence and marked Activity to superintend that Class. Their keeping this stupid Man over the most important Class in the whole Institution shows what their Management is.

370. Are you aware how the Cork Asylum stood, with reference to other Establishments for the Insane, prior to the Establishment of District Asylums; was it better or worse at that Period than the other Class of local Institutions?
It was better, owing to the Humanity and Skill of Dr. Halloran; and there is great Credit due to the Cork Gentry for having established it at the early Period they did.

371. Practically speaking, they were about the first in Ireland, were they not?
They were, and great Credit was due to them; but they have not kept pace with the Advancement of the Times.

372. Was this Institution more or less expensive than others?
Less so, per Head, about 13l.; and that is One of the Arguments used against having it a District Asylum; on the other hand, my Argument to them...
they was Humanity. I said, even if it cost a few Shillings or a Pound more per Head, you ought to seize upon the Advantages of the other Establishments, because they give more Comfort, and greater Prospect of Relief and Health. The Answer generally given is, we have more Cures than the others, and no epidemic Diseases; an Answer which, if minutely gone into, might not be found sound.

378. Who are the Parties who certify to the Returns from that Institution; are they the Governors, or merely the Managers? They are the Governors.

374. Are the Governors appointed by the Grand Jury?

By the Grand Jury. One of these Reports is signed by Sir William Beecher, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. French.

375. Did you inquire, at your Inspection of that Institution, how often those Gentlemen inspected it?

I did. They met every Month, and some One or Two of the Members inspecting went through it; but One of the Members stated to me that they never went through so much of it before as they did on the Day of my Inspection, and they admitted that there were Abuses, such as I have pointed out to your Lordships, which they were not aware of before. They appeared to feel that I had pointed out Matters that had escaped their Observation previously.

376. Do you think that if, by some quicker Means of Communication, Reports of the well-managed Lunatic Asylums were laid before the Board of Superintendence in Cork, for instance, and their Attention called to the Subject by the Communication of the Experience of one Place for the Benefit of another, that would have a great Tendency to improve the System? Certainly.

377. Do you not attribute, in fact, the Neglect or the Imperfections of the Cork Asylum, first, to the inadequate Arrangement of the Apartments, and next to the Want of Knowledge of the Subject on the Part of the Members of the Board of Superintendence? Certainly.

378. Would you not have Confidence in those Gentlemen acting upon the Suggestions that you threw out for the Improvement of that Institution? No doubt of it; they all are highly respectable and most intelligent Persons; but they appear to be altogether unacquainted with the Improvement that has been made in the Treatment of Insane Persons in latter Days.

379. In what Set of Gentlemen should you imagine that a greater Knowledge would be found than in those who have been superintending that Institution?

I think the Gentlemen that superintend that Institution are perfectly competent, provided the Course which ought to be adopted is pointed out to them, and they are shown what is done at other Institutions.

380. Would not any other Set of Gentlemen that you could appoint be circumstanced as little or even less advantageously?

Not now, because the Question has been generally raised, and has obtained much public Attention. It requires considerable Time to bring Persons to think and to form their Opinions upon such Subjects; but when once you start one of this Kind, and it has gained such Notice as this has gained, it will not fail to enlist the Sympathies of the Gentry, and they will certainly turn their Minds to it. Gentlemen who had never visited a Lunatic Asylum before assured me, on this Occasion, that they intended to visit others. I believe my Report was the first ever made against them, and the Circumstance has created Discussion, which the Inmates will be ultimately benefited by. I may have given my Views strongly, but I believe, generally speaking, they were correct, and that this Asylum does not come up to the Degree of good Management and Comfort afforded by the District Lunatic Asylums. With the Permission of the Committee I will deliver in that Report.
The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

" Visited the County and City of Cork Lunatic Asylum on the 27th of June, Three o’Clock p.m., and found several Male and Female Patients in the Airing Yard or Ground in front of the Building. There is no effectual Mode adopted to keep these Classes separate, which appears to be an objectionable Arrangement.

There were about Twenty of the Male Class sitting at a long Table at Dinner (Potatoes and Broth); there seemed to be no Regularity or Order enforced, and the whole appeared to be conducted in a slovenly Manner. More of the Patients were walking about, apparently without the least Employment, Object, or even any amnesting Occupation in view, with the Exception of Two or Three of the Patients at Ball-playing, and a few Female Patients dancing. In the Female Division there were Four Patients confined in dark ill-ventilated Cells, who were described as being of the refractory or more violent Class. On opening their Cell doors they presented a most wretched and deplorable Appearance; and I could not avoid remarking that One of these unfortunate Beings, who was sitting in her Bed of loose Straw, and only half clothed, with a Tin Pan of Broth and a Dish of Potatoes, placed carelessly by her Side amongst the Straw, that it was quite sufficient to keep up the Excitement and Violence with which she acted. She complained in loud Terms of the cruel Conduct of the Keepers in treating her so, and not allowing her out of her Cell to enjoy the fresh Air, &c., &c. Upon the whole, I considered this Case to be greatly neglected, and treated in such a Manner as to lead me to suppose it was done to save the Trouble of a Keeper, or the Time which such Cases would necessarily require to manage and attend to. Another Patient, an aged Woman, was rolled up in a Blanket, without even a Chemise on her, huddled up in some loose Straw; she had not been out of her Cell for some Length of Time. A Third Case was that of a young Woman who had only been about a Fortnight in the Asylum. She was naked in her Bed of Straw; the Bedstead very narrow; and attached close to the Wall. (Their Bedsteads appear to be of the rudest Description; scarcely fit for a Pigsty.) This unfortunate Being had not been allowed to dress since she was received into the Asylum, except that while the Cell was being cleaned she was removed to another. A Fourth Case was that of a Woman, who was lying in her Straw Bed labouring under a severe uncertain Leg. She appeared much neglected and filthy; a Plaster on some coarse Linen with a Bandage was placed on the ulcerated Surface, from which there was Inflammation and a considerable Discharge. I recommended to have the Leg gently washed, and a Poultice applied for a Day or Two. In order to allay the inflammatory Irritation, previous to other local Remedies, such as should appear suit for healing the Leg. I must, in conclusion of this Part of my Report, remark, that I was not at all satisfied with the Manner in which these unhappy Sufferers were treated; there was apparent Neglect to be found on the Part of the Nurses and Keepers, and the Patients were left in a most wretched and dirty State. I have directed the Manager to give me a Return of these Cases; their Names, Ages, Length of Time in the Asylum, with any other Particulars connected with their Maladies, &c.

Cork, 26th June 1843.

F. WHITE, I. G. P.

381. Did you visit also Clonmel?
I did.

382. Are there not a great many Lunatics in the Workhouse at Clonmel?
I did not visit the Workhouse in Clonmel; but in the Papers before Parliament there is a Report on the Workhouse at Clonmel.

383. For what Number of Patients is Accommodation provided?
Forty-four; Half are Males and Half Females. The Number of Inmates is Thirty; Fifteen Males and Fifteen Females. The Master and Matron of the Workhouse of course look after the Economy of this Part of the House; besides there is a Matron or Superintendent, whose peculiar Office it is to take care of the Inmates of the Lunatic and Idiot Wards. There are Four unpaid Servants (Two Males and Two Females, Paupers,) under the Matron. The Medical Officer, the Apothecary, and the Hospital Nurse, in their respective Capacities, attend to the Medical Wants of the Insane and Idiots, as well as those of all the other People of the Workhouse. Notwithstanding this, it cannot be considered that there is in the Workhouse proper Means for the Treatment of Insane Persons, should they happen to be violent or refractory, as the only Class of Servants at command are unskilful, and (from being unpaid) reluctant, and therefore not to be confided in; hence, when any of the Inmates become violent and refractory, we endeavour to have them transferred to the District Lunatic Asylum, where they can be properly attended to. In short, however the Workhouse may answer for harmlessly Insane or Idiots, it can hardly be considered, under existing Circumstances, a proper Place for the Treatment of Insanity generally.

384. Have..."
384. Have you visited the District Asylum at Clonmel also? I have.

385. Have you got the Report which has been made from the Manager? I have; from Dr. Flynn.

386. Are you aware of an Application having been made in the Year 1842 to the Master of the Clogheen Poorhouse to take charge of Two Persons, harmless Lunatics, Natives of that District; and can you inform the Committee what Reply was given to that Application?

This is the Reply:—"Dublin, September 23d, 1842. Sir, The Poor Law Commissioners have had before them Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union on the 23d ultimo, with reference to the Resolution directing the Master to inform the Governor of the Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel, that there is Accommodation for Two quiet Lunatics in the Workhouse. The Commissioners desire to state, that it would be very inexpedient to act upon it, or to admit any Lunatics into the Workhouse. The unfortunate Persons here contemplated ought to be the Inmates of an Institution which admits of such Arrangements as their peculiar Case required, which Arrangements cannot be made in a Workhouse without much Expense and Difficulty; and incurable Lunatics received from Time to Time into the Workhouse would soon constitute a large and permanent Class, to the Detriment of the primary Object of the Establishment, which is the Relief and Prevention of Pauperism under ordinary Circumstances. By Order of the Board. Arthur Moore, Chief Clerk."

387. Do you concur in that Opinion? I concur fully in that Opinion.

388. Are there any other Observations you would wish to make in respect of Clonmel, as to the general Control and the Economy of the Establishment?

I think it is beginning to he worked very well now. They have got an intelligent and active Manager. The Board are assiduous in their Attendance. They had previously a Manager, and there was some Defalcation; but the Establishment is now coming under a better System.

389. It seems that there are some Insane Persons in the Prison at Clonmel? There are.

390. Are the Committee to understand that there are Three separate Establishments for the Insane at Clonmel, all supported at the Public Expense; some in Prison, some in the Workhouse, and some in the District Lunatic Asylum? Yes.

391. What is the Expense per Head at the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum? The average Cost of each Patient for 1842 up to the last Day in the last Year was 18l. 14s. 11½d.

392. That is for the total Expense, including Salaries and Clothing? Including every thing.

393. Can you state the Expense for Food only? It is 3½d.

394. Will you have the goodness to state what is the Expense of the Waterford Lunatic Asylum per Head, including the Establishment Charges? The last Return of the Waterford is 18l. 10s. and a Fraction.

395. Then in fact in the Lunatic Asylum at Waterford they are supported at a lower Rate than in the Lunatic Asylum at Clonmel? A few Shillings; about 4s. 11½d. There was a greater Discrepancy a few Years ago than exists at present between those Two Asylums.

396. Then the Extravagance of Waterford Two Years ago has been corrected at the present Day? Yes.

(1932.)

F. White, Esq., M.D.

21st July 1843.
397. And Waterford is as economically managed as Clonmel at the present Day?
   Certainly.

398. Then there is not that Difference of Management between one Lunatic Asylum and another that there was formerly?
   There is not; they are coming more to an uniform System of Expense.

399. At what Period was that Return furnished?
   This is made up to the 1st of January 1843.

400. You have alluded to the Equality of the Two Expenses; are you aware that the Expense for Food in maintaining the Panper Lunatics at Waterford is 5d. per Day, and at Clonmel 3d. and a Fraction?
   That I find Fault with; I think there ought not to be that Difference.

401. Has any Dietary Table been issued to all those Asylums?
   One is now in progress; it was making out the very Day I left Dublin. I hope to have it before the Committee's next Meeting.

402. There has been no Dietary Table hitherto furnished for the Purpose of establishing Uniformity?
   None; it was left to the local Boards and Physicians, though I believe there was originally a Scale of Dietary laid down by the Board of Directors in Dublin for all the Asylums in Ireland, but it has undergone Alterations as the Opinions and Views of the local Boards happened to vary.

403. Have you visited Kilkenny, where there is also a local Institution? I have.

404. In what Species of Establishment are the Lunatics confined there?
   They are confined in an adjoining Building, which was originally Part of the House of Industry, but it is not adequate to their Number, with any Degree of Comfort or Classification, or to admit of a System of moral Treatment. It is noticed in the last Parliamentary Report.

405. How many Lunatics are confined there?
   Forty-nine, when I last visited it, a Year back; Twenty-five Males and Twenty-four Females.

406. Curable and incurable?
   Twenty-one were then deemed curable, Eighteen incurable, Two confirmed Idiots, and Eight Epileptics.

407. That is for the County and City of Kilkenny?
   Yes.

408. How is this Establishment supported?
   It is supported by Presentments.

409. How is it governed?
   It is governed in a similar Way to that of Cork; by a Board of Superintendence; both a County and City Board.

410. What is the Species of Building in which the Patients are confined?
   It is a Kind of Turret Building, having but One Room in common to both Males and Females, for Dinner and Breakfast. The Day I visited it there were about Twenty Females in a very small Room at Dinner, and when they had done the Males came in and dined; the Cells they had were small and badly ventilated. They had but One Yard for the Females, and the Cells off the Yard were much exposed. It was the same on the Male Side.

411. What was the Size of the Yard?
   I cannot say how much more than Thirty Feet Square, but certainly not sufficient for healthful Exercise.

412. Is there any Provision made for the Employment of the Insane?
   None whatever.

413. Is there any Power of employing them in such a Place?
   No Power.
414. Is there any Ground attached to the Asylum?
   The Keeper has an Acre or Two, which he farms himself; but there is no
   Ground for the Purpose of employing the Patients. The quiet are shut up
   with the violent, and there is no proper Classification. You saw there the
   quiet and harmless Lunatics exposed to the Excesses and Outrage of the most
   violent Maniac; nothing could be worse. The Lord Chancellor drew the
   Attention of the local Authorities to it upon my Report; but whether they
   have done any thing since I do not know.

415. Did you visit the Workhouse at Kilkenny, where there appear to be also
   some Lunatics confined?
   I did not visit the Workhouse.

416. Did you consider that the Lunatics in Workhouses came under your
   general Superintendence as Inspector General?
   At first I did not think so, but latterly I found that all Lunatics, no Matter
   where confined, public or private, come under the Inspection of the Inspector
   General of Prisons; at first I did not like to interfere with the Administration
   of the Poor Law Act, but now I find that I am bound to inspect all Lunatics.

417. Can you state to the Committee the Number of Lunatics in the
   Kilkenny Poorhouse?
   There are Seven Idiots there.

418. What is the Report upon them?
   "Medical Attendants are provided, but there are no further Provisions
   suitable to the Treatment of Lunacy with a view to its Cure."

419. Are there any Lunatics also in the Prison at Kilkenny?
   There are.

420. How many?
   Twelve.

421. Is there any adequate Provision made for them?
   Not the least.

422. Are the Committee to understand that they are equally unfavourably
   circumstances in Kilkenny Gaol as in the other Two Places?
   Yes.

423. Then in Kilkenny there are Three Establishments in which Insane
   Persons are confined; the Workhouse, the local Asylum, and the Gaol?
   Yes.

424. And they are all equally inadequate?
   They are all equally inadequate.

425. There is but One Gaol for the County, and that is in the City of
   Kilkenny?
   Yes.

426. There are no Lunatics in the City Gaol?
   No; but those in the County Gaol are recent Cases under the Act of Her
   present Majesty. Those in the local Asylum are both from the City and the
   County; they were kept over from the old Arrangement of the House of
   Industry.

427. Have you visited the local Asylum at Wexford?
   I have.

428. Will you describe to the Committee the State of the Lunatics in that
   Asylum?
   The State of the Wexford Lunatics in the local Asylum is most disgraceful;
   nothing could equal the State in which I found that Asylum; it is Part of the
   old House of Industry.

429. Have you made a Report upon it?
   I made a Report upon it; but I can give shortly what I considered its prin-
   cipal Features. The Number amounted to Fourteen Males and Seventeen
   Females; the Place was quite dilapidated; the Yards gloomy; the Dinner
   (193.2.)

F 2 Rooms
Rooms equally so; the Cells were the worst I ever saw. There were Two Patients under Restraint, One of whom was chained to a Wall. When I went to his Cell, with the Keeper and the Medical Officer, I asked to go in. The Keeper said it would be dangerous and frightful to go in. However, we went in. He was naked, with a Parcel of loose Straw about him. He darted forward at me, and were it not that he was checked by a Chain which went round his Leg, and was fastened by a Hook to the Wall, he would have caught hold of me, and probably used Violence. I asked how it was possible they could allow a Man to remain in such a State; they said they were obliged to do so, as the Funds were so limited that they had not Money to buy Clothes for him, and that if they had Clothes they would have let him out. Now, the Consequence of this Treatment was, that the Man became so violent that his Case was made tenfold worse. I went to another Cell, and, though the Individual there was not chained, he was nearly in as bad Circumstances as the other. One of the Two was once a respectable Person. Altogether, those Two Cases were the most frightful I ever witnessed; I could not describe the Horror which seized me when I saw them. I went into a Room, a very gloomy looking Room, very low, and in this Room there was a Fire-place, which was guarded by one of those large Grate Protectors that are very high up; I looked around, and heard some one moaning, and on the Top of this Screen I saw Two unfortunate Lunatics stretched out; they were trying to warm themselves through the Bars of the Grating; the Room was so dark that I could not see them at first, and here they were allowed to creep about, and to lie in this Kind of unprotected Manner.

430. Was there any moral Superintendence?

There was both a Male and Female Keeper, but they appeared to me totally unfit for the Discharge of their Duties.

431. Was this supported by Grand Jury Presentment?

It was. I went to the Board of Guardians on that Day, after witnessing that Scene.

432. Was there any Board of Superintendence for the Government of that Lunatic Asylum?

Yes, there was a Board of Superintendence.

433. Appointed by the Grand Jury?

Yes.

434. And notwithstanding that its State was as you have described it?

Yes. The Lord Chancellor, having directed his Attention to it, wrote to Mr. Walker. I have Papers here referring to this Case, which I think of Importance.

The same are delivered in, and are as follow:

LETTER from JACOB W. GOFF Esquire to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

My Lord,

Hustown-Taggery 13th March 1843.

I have the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 10th instant, relative to the State of the Wexford Local Lunatic Asylum, which, I must admit, is at present in a deplorably bad State, the Funds now allowed by CountyPresentment, and which are limited by Law to 100L. a Year (6 & 7 William 4th, Chap. 116. Sec. 89), being totally inadequate to support the Number at present confined there. There are also at present Ten Lunatics confined in Wexford Gaol, some of whom were formerly inmates of the different Poorhouses in this County, but being considered troublesome there they have been transmitted to Wexford County Gaol, each under the Commitment of Two Magistrates, and are now a most serious Inconvenience there, from the bad Accommodation the Prison affords. One of these Lunatics is a shocking Object; he will not wear Clothes, is filthy in the extreme, though washed and cleaned repeatedly during the Day; his Cell is very offensive from the bad Smell, though it is well ventilated and constantly cleaned. It is absolutely necessary that some further legal Provision should be made for these wretched Beings, whose State loudly calls for Commiseration.

In a few Days I will again visit the Asylum above alluded to, and consult with the local Authorities what we can do to remedy the Defects complained of, and communicate the Result to you.

I have the Honour to be, my Lord, Your very obedient Servant, JACOB W. GOFF, J. P. and D.L., High Sheriff, County of Wexford.
Letter from the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND to Lord Carew.

My Lord,

Stephen's Green, 14th March 1843.

Mr. Goff, the High Sheriff of the County of Wexford, in answer to a Letter which I addressed to him on the Subject of the Wexford Local Lunatic Asylum, informs me, that there are at present Ten Lunatics confined in Wexford Gaol, some of whom were formerly inmates of the different Poorhouses in the County, but being considered troublesome there, they had been transmitted to the Wexford Gaol, each under the Committal of Two Magistrates, and are now at most serious inconvenience there, from the bad Accommodation this Prison affords. He then describes the shocking State of One of these unhappy Persons.

I am under the necessity of requesting your Lordship to inform me who are the Magistrates who signed the Warrants in the above Cases, and under what Authority they acted. If it was under the 1 Vict. c. 27, I apprehend that it gave them no such Power. It seems to be a great Abuse to transfer Lunatics from Workhouses to Gaols, to which latter Places they ought never to be sent without an actual Necessity, and ought never to be allowed to remain there.

From all the Returns and Accounts which I have seen, the Lunatics in Wexford are not properly treated. I am persuaded that it is only necessary to bring the Matter before the local Authorities, and that if an Abuse exists it will be remedied. As the Accounts have differed, I have had some Thoughts of visiting the Asylum.

I have, &c.

Edw. B. Sugden.

Letter from JACOB W. GOFF Esquire to the LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

My Lord,

Houttown-Taghmon, 20th March 1843.

In compliance with the Promiss contained in my Letter of the 15th instant, I send you the Report of the Inspector General (which they had not previously seen), as well as your Letter to me. We then minutely inspected the entire Concern, and I examined each Patient, accompanied by Dr. Borwell (the Medical Attendant, who acts gratuitously). I found them in general healthy, though somewhat deficient in Dry Clothing, but their Blankets, &c. were very good, and an ample Supply thereof.

Their Diet I found of very good Quality, consisting of White Bread and sweet Milk and Panacce, and more in Quantity than is allowed at the Poorhouse.

The Buildings now occupied as this Asylum formerly constituted the County Gaol, and are consequently very old and ill constructed, and a new Gaol being built in 1816, these Concerns (which are subject to no Rent) were converted into a House of Industry, to which a Lunatic Ward was attached. This Establishment was supported by private Subscription, together with a County Grant of from 800L. to 1,000L. a Year; but on the opening of the Poorhouse the Inmates were removed thither (except the Lunatics, who now occupy the entire Concern, and at present consist of Fourteen Males and Fifteen Females, with a Master and Mistress and Three Servants). The Funds at present in hand will enable the Committee to carry on the Establishment for about a Year longer. It amounts to about 974L, being a Residue of what remained on the breaking up of the House of Industry, and including 100L. since presented for the Lunatic Asylum, but which Sum cannot again be raised, in consequence of the Lunatic Asylum not being now attached to the House of Industry. (See 6 & 7 William 4th, Chap. 116. Sec. 89.)

It therefore is necessary that some legal Provision should specifically be made for the future Support or Removal of those Persons now confined there. It appears to me that the Inmates are supported here at a much cheaper Rate than in Carlow, as the Cost of each (including Master's, Mistress's, and Servants Salaries, and other Contingencies,) is 9L. 2s. 6d. a Year, or 6d. per Day, whereas the Charge in Carlow is from 16L. to 17L. a Year, or 11d. per Day (exclusive of Salaries).

The Premises are not in such bad Repair as you would be led to suppose from the Inspector General's Report. They are very extensive, and some new Buildings were erected by the Committee of the House of Industry, and which are in excellent Repair. There are Two very large and spacious Yards; and in my Opinion, if a Sum of 350L. was judiciously expended on those Concerns they could be made capable of accommodating from Fifty to Sixty Persons, and afford better Classification. I find that the utmost Economy at present exists in the Management of this Establishment; the Master's Salary is 18L. a Year, the Mistress's 18L., and Three Servants at 3L. a Year each, and the Clerk, who formerly had 20L. a Year, now acts gratuitously. Should it appear necessary to abandon those Concerns altogether (they now belong to the Poor Law Commissioners, see 1 & 2 Vict. c. 116. sec. 34.), the Alternative must lie, to enlarge our District Lunatic Asylum at Carlow, into which (by a Bye Law of the Committee) no incurable Case is now admitted; and as the Enlargement must be made for the Inmates of Five Counties, it will require very extensive additional Buildings with a large subordinate Staff. We now find it very difficult to get any Patients into Carlow Asylum.

We have Forty-two there at present, and there are many other Inmates, if there was Room for them. May I request you will excuse this long Letter. I much fear

(193.2.)

I have
I have gone into extraneous Matter. Any further Information that I can procure, or am able to give, I will have much Pleasure in forwarding to you, should you require it. I have, &c.

JACOB W. GOFF,
High Sheriff, County of Wexford.

LETTER FROM CHARLES A. WALKER ESQ TO HENRY SUGDEN ESQ.

Sir,

Belmont, Wexford, 31st March 1843.

I have the Honour to acknowledge your Letter of the 28th instant, enclosing me a Copy of the Lord Chancellor's Letter to Lord Carow, respecting the Lunatics now confined in the Gaol and Lunatic Asylum of Wexford. I went yesterday to both those Institutions, and by personal Inspection and Inquiry I have made out the accompanying Returns, which I trust will furnish his Lordship with the Information he requires.

As regards those confined in the Gaol, it would appear that there are but Two Cases that are at all applicable to the Poorhouses; and they belong to Gorey. Of course it would be necessary to understand from the Guardians of Gorey Union whether they will receive them. There is no possible Accommodation in the Poorhouses for violent Lunatics; they should be moved to Carlow District Asylum.

I think it would be well if the Magistrates would in future set forth in the COMMITMENTS the PARTICULARS of the sworn Informations, or accompany it with a Copy of the Informations in those Cases of Lunatics, as well as a Medical Certificate; it might have the Effect of making them more particular to confine COMMITMENTS strictly to the Cases intimated by the Statute. The Magistrates of this County are really most anxious to do right, and are a highly respectable and intelligent Body.

As to the Wexford Local Lunatic Asylum it is in a very deplorable State; in fact, just as described by Dr. White in his Report on Prisons.

I consider the best Plan as to it is to remove the violent Lunatics to Carlow Asylum, and the harmless Inmates to their respective Poorhouses, and to break up this Establishment as soon as can be conveniently done.

The Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Men, and 4, 9, 12, 14, Women, should be sent to Carlow Asylum.

The Remainder would properly be divided among the Four Poorhouses of this County, provided the Boards of Guardians can be induced to admit them, which I hope, on the Case being represented to them, they may.

But as this may take some Time to arrange, I have summoned a Meeting of the Guardians of our Lunatic Asylum for Thursday next, in order that we may apply the Funds we have in hand to clothe the unfortunate Inmates, and to make them as comfortable as the very wretched State of the House will admit, until their final Removal can be arranged. I think we will have Funds to do this, and maintain them for Six Months, after which Time all the Resources of that Establishment will be exhausted. But this will afford the Government Time, perhaps, to arrange as to the Removal of the violent Lunatics to Carlow Asylum, and the others to the Poorhouses.

Any other Information the Lord Chancellor may require I shall have Pleasure in exoring myself to furnish it.

I have, &c.

H. SUGDEN,
Secretary to Right Honourable
Lord Chancellor.

LETTER FROM HENRY SUGDEN ESQ TO C. A. WALKER ESQ.

Sir,

The Lord Chancellor is very much obliged to you for your Communication. He entirely agrees with you, that the Establishment had better be broken up, and he hopes that there will be no Difficulty in transferring the Patients as you suggest. No new Cases should, under any circumstances, be received into the Asylum. The Female Patients Nos. 15, and 16, should be discharged as quickly as possible, and the Male No. 1, should be restored to his Friends; No. 14, is about to leave. The COMMITMENTS to Gaol appear to be very irregular; No. 1, and No. 2, appear to have been committed by One Magistrate only, which is contrary to the Act of Parliament. No. 8, should be discharged at once. The Lord Chancellor will exercise his own Authority for that Purpose, if necessary; but if he can be received in the Carlow Asylum at his Friends Expense, that would be desirable. No. 4, was irregularly and Illegally committed, viz., by One Magistrate only; No. 6, was illegally removed from the Poorhouse, to which he should be immediately restored; No. 8, should be removed to the

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEES ON
the Poorhouse; No. 9, should be discharged; No. 10. should be removed to Carlow; No. 3. and No. 10. (Males) might properly be placed in a private Asylum where the Charges are moderate; No. 11. appears to be a Case which ought to be discharged; but further Inquiry would be proper, as the Case is so recent a one. The Lord Chancellor wishes his Opinion of the Ineligibility of some of these Commitals to be communicated to the Magistrates. He does not now wish further to comment upon these Proceedings, as he has taken Steps to prevent any such Commitals in future. All proper Measures should be forthwith taken to place the Prisoners in proper Custody.

To C. A. Walker, Esq.

LETTER FROM CHARLES A. WALKER ESQ. TO THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

My Lord,

Belmont, Wexford, 28th May 1848.

I beg leave to inform you of the Result of my Applications to the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum, and to the Four Poorhouses of this County, respecting the Admission into them respectively of the Lunatics and Idiots which were confined in the County Gaol and old House of Industry in the Town of Wexford.

The Governors of the Carlow District Asylum positively refuse to admit a single Case, as they state that they have no Room for any more Lunatics, having in their Asylum at present more than Sixty Persons over the Number the House was originally built to contain.

They append that there is no Prospect of relieving the Gaol of the Lunatics confined there until the Government shall take some Steps for enlarging the District Asylum.

The Boards of Guardians of the Four Poorhouses of Wexford, Enniscorthy, New Ross, and Gorey have taken such Idiots as are quiet and harmless who belong to their respective Unions, and who were confined in the County Asylum attached to the old House of Industry; this has relieved that Establishment of Twelve of its Inmates, leaving still in that House Seventeen Lunatics who are violent and dangerous, for which Class you are aware the Poorhouses have no Accommodation whatever, and can only be provided for in some Lunatic Asylum.

The Governors of the old House of Industry in Wexford have clothed the Seventeen violent Lunatics who are still left on their Hands, and have endeavoured to make them as comfortable as the small Balance of a former Presentment will afford. We would beg to impress upon your Lordship that this Balance will not carry on the old Establishment beyond the Year, and that the present Law gives no Power to obtain any further Presentment.

So that unless the Government shall provide in the present Session of Parliament for sufficient additional Accommodation in the District Asylums, these unfortunate Creatures will be without any Provision whatsoever; they will, if turned out, of course, as the only Resource, be sent to the Gaol by the Magistrates for the Commission of some Act of Violence.

Unless some Enactment is made to make it compulsory on Grand Juries to present for the Enlargement of the District Asylums, they will never do it voluntarily, and there is scarcely anything so pressing as this. It might easily be introduced now into the Poor Law Amendment Bill, or the Medical Charities Bill; and this Addition to the Lunatic Asylums should be extensive; for it is to be considered that when such Asylums will be obliged to admit all incurable Cases, which they have not done hitherto, the Number of permanent Inmates will increase yearly, considerably.

This additional Branch for incurable Lunatics should be built and conducted upon the cheap Scale of the Poorhouse System, and could easily be managed by some few subordinate Officers at low Salaries. If this is done the Expense would not be greater upon the Counties than the Support of Paupers in the Poorhouses; but the Care, Comfort, and Management of the unfortunate Beings would be very superior to any Poorhouse.

The Guardians of the Gorey Union positively refuse to take the Idiot who had been in their Poorhouse, and who was committed to the Gaol. They state he was very violent and dangerous.

I am, &c.

HENRY SUGDEN, SECRETARY.

435. There is a local Asylum at Lifford in the North of the County? There is. I inspected the Lifford Local Asylum early in the Year 1842, and I found at the Time Eleven Inmates in a very unhealthy Locality. It was the Ground Floor of the old Gaol of Lifford. That was, earthen dark Cells, no Ventilation, very limited Room, and only a small Space of Yard. The Inmates were kept completely in this dark Kind of Dungeon. It is remarkable, because it is the very Gaol and the very Place that the celebrated Mr. Howard visited, and drew his Conclusions of the State of the Gaols in Ireland from. You could hardly see them through the Smoke from the Fire. The Cells were cheerless and damp, and there was no Comfort whatever in them. I made a strong Report in consequence, and I drew the Attention lately of the Lord Chancellor to it. His Lordship wrote to the Reverend (193.) Mr. Clarke,
Mr. Clarke, an intelligent and respectable Clergyman, a Local Inspector of Prisons, and he forwarded a Return to his Lordship of the Number at present confined, with this Letter.

The same is delivered in, and read as follows:

My Lord,

Lifford, 11th March 1843.

In compliance with your Lordship's Desire, I have the Honour to submit a Return of the Persons at present confined in the Local Lunatic Asylum here. From this Return your Lordship will at once observe that all of those at present confined have been so for many Years; that some have attained to an advanced Age; The Accommodation which they have as regards sleeping Cells is (as stated in the Report to which your Lordship refers) the Basement Story of the Court House. It is certainly so far objectionable; those Apartments are, however, sufficiently ventilated and large; they are also kept in a State of perfect Cleanliness; each Person is provided with a separate Cell and a separate Bed. They have also a Day-room in which a large Fire is always kept, and have free Access during each Day to an enclosed Piece of Ground laid down in Grass, commanding a View of the River, the Town of Strabane, and the Road leading to it from Lifford. For these abundant Food and Clothing and Bedding are provided; personal Cleanliness is attended to, and every Kindness exhibited by a humane Keeper, assisted by his Daughter and a Female Servant (who has held the Situation for nearly Forty Years, and also that of Parish Clerk). As Local Inspector of the Gaol, I visit regularly Twice each Week, and the Medical Attendant of the Gaol (the Surgeon of the County Infirmary) gives his Inspection and anxious Attention to every Case of Illness which occurs. I may be permitted to observe, that as the Basement Story of the Court House, in which they are confined, was for many Years the only Prison in the County, and was visited as such by the Philanthropist Howard. In 1829, when the District Asylum at Londonderry was opened for the Reception of Patients, all such Cases as were considered curable were sent from this, and an Order was then made by the Grand Jury that none should after that Time be admitted here. This Order has been strictly complied with. Those at present here are evidently unfit for a District Asylum, and many, if not all, have no Relative who would take charge of them; but when the Poor-houses shall have been completed they may be transferred to them, each to his own Locale; and I observe that the Poor Law Commissioners state in their last Report, that they "expect that by the End of Spring or Midsummer of this Year (1843) the Workhouses throughout Ireland will all be in operation." I beg leave, in conclusion, to assure your Lordship that the Grand Jury of this County and the Board of Superintendence of the Prison (who are the local Authorities) have always been desirous to attend to any Suggestion made with a view to increase the Comfort of those confined; in the course of last Year certain Alterations were made by their Authority materially calculated to produce that Effect. It will be my Duty to call their Attention at the approaching Session to your Lordship's Letter, and I am certain that any Repairs which may be necessary will at once be ordered.

I have, &c.

E. M. CLARKE,
Local Inspector of the Gaol, County Donegal.

A Return of all Persons at present confined in the Local Lunatic Asylum at Lifford connected with the Gaol of the County of Donegal, this 11th Day of March 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>When committed</th>
<th>Age when committed</th>
<th>How long in Conf confinement</th>
<th>Nature of Malady</th>
<th>Present State of Health</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James Porter</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>20 Years</td>
<td>23 Years</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Charles Campbell</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Incumbent Mania</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mary Kelly</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Sane</td>
<td>Delicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Audrey Henry</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rose Cunningham</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jane McIntyre</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Incumbent Mania</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Prudence Brown</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Idiocy</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Catherine O'Donnell</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Idiot and Epileptic</td>
<td>Delicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Frances Burns</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Incumbent Mania</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—Two have died since the Visit of Dr. White as Inspector General of Prisons:
1. Mary Dorin; committed 1824; in Confainment 18 Years; died 4th February 1842.
2. Catherine O'Donnell; committed 1826; in Confainment 16 Years; died 3d April 1842.
Some Repairs of Plastering and Flagging necessary.

436. Does
436. Does it not appear from this Report that the State of Lifford Lunatic Asylum is considerably better than those which you have described at Kilkenny and at Wexford?
No; I think it is every bit as bad.

437. Was there recourse to Coercion?
No; there was a moral System of Treatment; but I speak of the Situation in which the Inmates were placed which I object to.

438. You have been examined with respect to Lunatics in Prisons. Can you give the Committee any Return which will show the Number of curable, as distinguished from the incurable Cases in Prisons?
I can.

The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAOLS</th>
<th>Number at present in Gaol of</th>
<th>Total Number of Lunatics in Gaol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anterio, County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlow, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavan, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, City Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donegal, County Gaol</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Newgate -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Richmond Bridewell -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Grange German -</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernmannig -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway, County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Town Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerry, County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kildare, Nass, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Athy, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny, Do.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick, County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. City Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford -</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louth -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Drogheda -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meath -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaghan -</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen's County Gaol</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sligo -</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipperary, Clonmel -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Nenagh -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrone -</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmeath -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wexford -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicklow -</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>230</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

439. What is the total Number of Patients in the Prisons in Ireland?
230.

440. Of that Number, how many are curable?
100.

(193.2.) G 441. Is
441. Is there any Provision whatever that can be relied upon in the Prisons of Ireland for the Treatment of those curable Cases?

Not the least.

442. Does your Return state how many are Men, and how many are Women?

Yes; Sixty-three Males and Thirty-seven Females curable.

443. From your Experience in the Management of the Insane, have you any Doubt that the Confinement of those curable Pauper Lunatics in Prison diminishes greatly the Chance of their future Recovery, even if they were subsequently brought under proper moral and medical Treatment?

My Experience leads me to that Conclusion strongly.

444. You visited Swift's Hospital in Dublin?

I did.

445. Under what System of Management is Swift's Hospital?

It is under a Board appointed under a particular Act, which was founded upon the Will of Dean Swift. The Heads of the Courts, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chief Baron, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas are ex officio on that Board; and so are the Lord Chancellor, the Primate of all Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin, Bishop of Kildare, Dean of St. Patrick's, &c., &c. Several Merchants and Gentlemen of Respectability are selected, and placed upon that Board, and meet monthly to conduct the Business of the Establishment.

446. Do you consider it to be well regulated?

I consider it to be very well regulated.

447. Are the architectural Arrangements suitable for the proper Custody and Care of Pauper Lunatics?

Considering that it has been a long Time built, I think it has been improved greatly, and there are great Facilities for carrying on a very good System in it; but I have to observe that I shall hand in Papers connected with that Establishment which I think are very important. It seems that under a mistaken Notion of the Powers of the Charter under which it has been managed the Objects of it have been perverted from the original Intention. The original Intention of Dean Swift was, that they should receive "as many Idiots and Lunatics as the annual Income of his Lands and Effects should be sufficient to maintain." The Board, from Time to Time, seeing that their Means were rather limited, adopted the Principle of receiving Patients to pay, by which they calculated that ultimately they would have a surplus Fund to enable them to take in more than the Funds were originally capable of providing for; they acted upon that Principle; but we found, upon looking into the Mode of Management, that the Rich were always sure to get Admission, and that great Difficulties, in latter Years, were thrown in the Way of the Reception of the Poor; and we found that it was often Half a Year, or even more, before a poor Person could get in. The Consequence was, that upon a late Inspection by the Lord Chancellor and myself it was found that there were Sixty-one paying Patients and Ninety-four poor Patients. The Sixty-one paying Patients were in Four Classes; the First Class paying 100l. a Year, the Second Class 60l., the Third 40l., and the lowest Class smaller Sums; and Ninety-four were destitute Poor, who, as I have just stated, are admitted with Difficulty of late Years. Upon looking into the Charter the Lord Chancellor found that the Board had no Right to do as they had done; that they had changed the Charity from the original Intention of the Founder. It was then found that the Pauper Patients cost the Establishment nearly 30l. a Head, which is Twice the Cost in other Institutions; that the Charity has an Income of over 3,000l. a Year, the Property having increased in Value from Time to Time, and there having been several Donations of Property by charitable Persons for its Support; it was then further found that at present the Income amounts to nearly 4,000l. a Year, and that only Ninety-four Patients are supported upon that Fund; whereas in the District Lunatic Asylums 200 and very nearly 300 Patients (for instance, in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum,) are supported for about the same Amount. The Lord Chancellor, therefore, directed that such Cases of the paying Patients as came within his Jurisdiction should be removed into private Asylums. The Consequence is, that the Friends are removing them every
every Day into private Asylums, giving, ultimately, as I hope, Room for the Accommodation of Pauper Cases. I have here a Copy of the Minute which the Lord Chancellor made upon of those Occasions, which I will deliver in.

The same is delivered in, and read as follows:

Minute of the Lord Chancellor on St. Patrick's Hospital.

There is no Case Book, and some of the important Entries in the Day Statement Book are not filled up regularly, and therefore the Number of Patients under Restraint at all Times does not appear. There is, however, but little Restraint here. The Apothecary lives in Dublin, a long Distance from the Hospital, and the Medicines are compounded generally at his Shop, which tends of course to Delay and Trouble. It seems desirable that the Apothecary should attend every Day, and prepare the Medicines generally on the Spot.

There are 155 Patients, of whom Sixty-one pay, and Ninety-four are free. There are Four Classes which pay; the First pay 100l. a Year (the Number is Seven), the Second pay 60l. a Year (the Number is Seventeen), the Third pay 40l. a Year (the Number is Twenty-two), and the last pay smaller Sums which upon the whole may perhaps be about Half of their Expense, and the Number is Fifteen. Last Year 3,074l. 6s. 5½d. was received for the Four Classes. The whole Expense of the Institution was 5,707l. 10s. If they who pay leave no Profit the Account would stand thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,707.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,074.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,633.40</td>
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which last Sum would be the Expense of Ninety-four Pauper Patients, which is about 23l. per Head, and to the Extent of any Profit made of the Classes the Rate would be higher. The Income of the Hospital from its own Resources is more than 3,000l. a Year, and I was told would be 4,000l. a Year. The Rich, that is, those who pay to the Three First Classes, are admitted at any Time; the Poor, on the contrary, only once in Six Months, and perhaps it is more than Twelve Months before they are admitted. I state these Matters from a cursory Inspection and Inquiry of the Clerk and there are Inaccuracies.

Upon perusing the Copy of the Charter which recites Dean Swift's Will, I do not observe any Power to admit Patients who pay; but the Foundation is a Charity, and it would be a Breach of Trust to apply its Funds to the Support and Cure of the Rich. It appears to me that the Restraint upon the Admission of the Poor is not justified by the Will or the Charter, and that there is Danger that the Accommodation for the Rich may exclude from the Charity the real Objects of the Founder's Bounty. It seems difficult to suppose that the free Patients could not be maintained at present without any Aid derived from Patients who pay; and this extensive Hospital might, with some further Aid, be rendered a noble Institution for the Insane Poor.

448. Is there any Difference made between the Treatment of the rich and the poor Patients?

There is, in some particular Instances; there is a Difference between some paying Patients and others; but there is no Difference made between the lower Class of paying Patients that pay Thirty or Forty Pounds and the Pauper Patients.

449. In what respect is the Difference?

There are many very respectable Gentlemen and Ladies who have their own Servants, and who have their Dinner in their own Apartments, and get that Kind of Accommodation and that Mode of Living which it is supposed they would get in their own Establishments. The others have a due Proportion of Animal Food, Soup, Vegetables, and that Kind of Diet.

450. The Difference is a Difference of Dictary?

Yes.

451. Does it appear that the whole Amount of what they pay is laid out in their personal Comfort?

Certainly.

452. And in addition to that they have the Advantage of the Superintendence of the Keeper and the Medical Officers?

Yes.

453. Are the Committee to understand that in no one of the Pauper Lunatic Establishments to which your Attention has been hitherto applied, with the (193.2.)

G 2 Exception.

Exception
M. D., 21st July 1843.

Exception of Swift's Hospital, are there any paying Patients or Patients of the richer Classes admitted?

None of the rich; but there are, I believe, Five or Six in the Richmond Asylum who pay for their Support as much as each Patient costs per Head.

454. Are you aware whether there is any Law to authorize the Reception of such Persons, or the Receipt of any such Money from them?

No Law; I believe it is contrary to Law.

455. It has often been suggested that, with Advantage to the Pauper Asylums, a Class might be established for the more wealthy, those who could not probably afford the entire Expense of the Charge in a private Establishment, but who could afford to contribute towards the Expense of a District Lunatic Asylum; have you ever turned your Mind to consider the Expediency of such a System?

I have. It is a most important Subject. There is a Class of Persons, not so poor as to enable their Friends or Relatives to state that they are not able to support them, which is necessary for Admission into a District Lunatic Asylum, but at the same Time not able to pay any Sum beyond their common Expenses in a private Asylum. There are several Persons of that Class throughout Ireland; and it has been suggested whether the Law might not be so altered as to allow Admission to such Patients into the District Lunatic Asylums; for instance, in the Richmond it is tried, and there are Five or Six of them there paying, as well as I can recollect; a Pensioner is made to pay the Amount of his Pension; some 8l. or 10l. a Year; another pays according to the Sum that he costs, which is 16l. It has been suggested that a Plan like that might be adopted, and that the Law might be changed; and I think it is worth Consideration. There are many Persons so circumstance whom we cannot now get into Asylums.

456. Have you known any Cases in the District Lunatic Asylums in which, in consequence of the Absence of such a Provision as that which you have described, you have Reason to believe that Persons who could contribute to their own Support are yet received into the Asylum as Paupers?

Yes.

457. Did you happen to ask any Questions upon that Subject in the Connaught Asylum?

I believe I did. I think there are Two or Three there; but in most of the Asylums the Governors think that it is contrary to Law.

458. Supposing such an Alteration of the Law were made, by which, under certain Regulations, paying Patients were admitted, do you not consider that, unless the Accommodation for Lunatics were considerably extended, the Result in the District Asylums might be analogous to that which you have described to have taken place at Swift's; namely, a Preference given to Pay Patients over the Pauper Patients?

I think it certainly might be abused. Hitherto, in Swift's, the Evil has existed in the Way I described; but in the District Lunatic Asylums, I think, in the present Day, an Abuse of that Kind would not creep in. A Scale might be laid down.

459. Does the Scale of Payment at Swift's do more than cover the Cost of Maintenance and Medical Attendance? Does it take in any thing for the Establishment?

The higher Class pays, doubtless, more than it costs. All a Patient should be asked to pay should be just what per Head is the general Cost of each Patient.

460. Do you not conceive that if you had Individuals admitted of different Classes in point of Wealth there might be a Preference given in the System of Management to those who were wealthy over those who were poor?

Yes; but I do not think that would hold good in the Case of the District Lunatic Asylums. Take a Farmer's Son; his Mode of living is very little above that of the destitute Poor; and I do not think that it would lead to any material Difference if you took Money from him. In the Richmond Asylum there is no Change whatever made either in the Diet or in the Associates of a paying Patient.
461. If there were a Class of Pay Patients admitted, would it not be essential to provide that no Manager or Medical Man or other Attendant should have any pecuniary Interest whatever in any thing received from those Pay Patients, but that the whole should be carried to the Credit of the County?

Decidedly; that is most important; it would be very wrong otherwise. I wish to state, that with respect to Swift's I have here a very important Note by the Lord Chancellor, upon a Point to which I called his Lordship's Attention. "Swift's Hospital might be made the Foundation of a new System. A School might be established there, and Pupils admitted, with great Caution. Governors, and particularly Keepers, might be trained there, with whom the District and Private Asylums might be supplied. Moral as well as medical Treatment would then have a Chance of being followed systematically throughout Ireland. The Government might with great Advantage advance some small Sums to further the Object. The present permanent Income of the Hospital exceeds 3,000l. a Year, and will soon be more." That is the most important Thing of all.—you would have a School training up. The Keepers would be sent to different Asylums, and there would then be Medical Students brought up in that particular important Department of Medicine, making it a Clinical Hospital in fact.

462. At the present Moment there is no Establishment of that Character? No; that is a great Desideratum.

463. Is it a Thing that is supplied in any other Country that you are aware of?

I understand that it is on the Continent to some Extent, in France particularly.

464. A Kind of Training School for those Officers?

Yes. It often occurred to me, when I was President of the College of Surgeons, (having been myself Five Years a Pupil in, Swift's Hospital) that some of the Students who were examined after Three Years Probation should be selected to attend the Physicians of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, or Swift's, for Six Months, and act as Clinical Clerks. It was my mentioning this Circumstance to the Lord Chancellor that led his Lordship to draw up the Note I have read.

465. From the Papers you have laid before the Committee it would appear that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has directed very great Attention to the Condition of the Insane Poor?

The most praiseworthy Attention. In fact he has taken up the Subject with so much Zeal and Discrimination, that, with the Assistance of the Committee, I think some practical Good will at last be done.

466. Have there been any general Rules founded upon those Inquiries which you have described?

There have. I stated Yesterday, that, considering the large Sums which these District Asylums cost the Country annually, they do not fulfil their Objects. What I meant to convey to the Committee was this, that I did not think that in a scientific or medical point of view they had produced that Amount of practical Benefit which the Legislature intended when they were first instituted. This was originally caused in a great measure by the Want of a systematic Plan of Rules for their Government, and for defining the Duties of the various Officers in their Management. Hence it struck the Privy Council and the Lord Chancellor that it would be desirable to draw up a Set of Rules and Regulations, and they directed their particular Attention to this great Improvement. The Rules were not hastily drawn up; they were maturely and properly considered. Every Rule, and every Question connected with them, was discussed, and the whole was the Result of many Years Experience; and not only in my Opinion, but in the Opinion of those who have had more Experience than I possess, they are fully adapted to meet the Difficulties under which the Management of those Institutions, both medically and morally, have laboured heretofore.

467. Will you have the goodness to put in those Rules?

The same are delivered in. (Vide Appendix B.)

F. White, Esq.
M. D.

21st July 1843.
468. Do those Rules provide for any general System of Report founded upon one uniform Plan, so as to generalize the Information acquired from all those Asylums? They do.

469. Has not the Want of some System of that Kind been a great Bar to the Promotion of scientific Medical Knowledge upon the Subject as connected with these Asylums? Most certainly; nothing can equal the past Defect of the System in that respect.

470. Were these Rules communicated to the respective Governors of Asylums before they were issued? They were not.

471. Was any Communication had with any of the local Boards upon the Subject before these Rules were framed? Not that I am aware of; there was no general Notification made to them, I believe.

472. Was any Communication had with any individual Members of those Boards before these Rules were drawn up? With the Exception of some of the Medical Officers, none.

473. Was any Communication had with any of the moral Managers of those Asylums before these Rules were drawn up? Not that I am aware of.

474. Then in fact these Rules were drawn up without Inquiry from the Persons locally concerned. Without any Inquiry immediately before the Rules were made out; but still they were founded upon the Results of Experience, and of preceding Inquiries made from Time to Time, and upon Reports received and Observations made, and Information derived from the Governors and from Managers from Time to Time.

475. From what Time do those Documents date upon which those Rules were founded? The Rules had been under Consideration for Years before they issued, but the first Circumstance that led to the immediate Adoption or passing of them was the Set of Rules drawn up by the Board of Governors of the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum. The present Manager, Dr. Flynn, when he was appointed to the Institution, about Two Years back, found great Difficulty both in the Classification of the Patients, in the Certificates that were brought in for them, and in keeping the general Registry. It was altogether a defective System. He suggested to some of the local Governors the Propriety of having some uniform and regular System adopted; and be, with the Assistance of One or Two of the Governors, drew up a Code of Rules for the Clonmel Asylum. I got a Copy of these, and reading them over, to a certain Extent I approved of the Groundwork. I am only now referring to their Operation quoad Clonmel. I approved of them generally, suggesting some Alterations. They went back again, and some Alterations were made. Afterwards I got a Notice that the Board would meet for the final Consideration of those Rules, but that they did not like to pass them without my Assistance. I consequently went down to Clonmel, and there meeting the Board, those Rules underwent a full Consideration. I gave my Opinion as to the changing of some of them and modifying some. We ultimately agreed that this would be a very good Code of Laws for the Clonmel Asylum, and passed them; and the Consequence was that a Resolution was agreed to by the Board, authorizing me to present them to the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council, and recommending them for Adoption. They were sent up to me, and I wrote a Letter, conjointly with my Colleague, Major Palmer, sending them to his Excellency and the Privy Council, stating that they were consistent with the Nature of the Institution, and altogether the best Code that could be framed under existing Circumstances, and a great Improvement upon the old System. We recommended their Adoption. After some Time had elapsed I got a Letter stating that the Clonmel Board were urgent to have them sent back. I wrote a Letter to the Clonmel Board, stating that
that the Privy Council were taking into consideration the Propriety of adopting an uniform System for all Asylums in Ireland, and that they would not send the Clonmel Rules down at present. After some Time I was consulted, and the Lord Chancellor, who takes a great Interest in the Subject, considered that it would be better not to make partial Improvements of this Kind, but to draw out such Laws as would meet the Case of every Asylum in Ireland; and with that View the Privy Council and the Lord Chancellor, assisted by myself and Medical Persons of great Experience in Lunatic Asylums, drew up this Code of Rules, which the Privy Council, after, as I understand, a very long and minute Investigation into every Rule, passed.

476. Then in fact there was a Communication with the Clonmel Board? There was.

477. Are the Rules at present issued in accordance nearly with those which the Clonmel Board approved? They are not fully. The great Change in the Rules is this, that heretofore the Manager had, as they considered, too much the moral Control and Management of the Patients, and it now devolves more upon the Physician than upon the Manager. That is the material Alteration that has been made even in the Clonmel Rules. I am fully aware that it has created on the Part of the Managers much of a strong Kind of Feeling that they are slighted and thrown in the Shade by it; but I have not a Doubt that I shall prove to the Committee, upon mature Consideration, it will be much more advantageous to the Public, and much more advantageous to the Patients, to have these Rules followed up as they are framed, and to give the Physician both the moral and the medical Management and Control of the Patients.

478. Was Major Palmer of the same Opinion? He is of the same Opinion now that I am.

479. Are you aware that Major Woodward was of a different Opinion? I am quite aware that he was, but, not being a Medical Man, he could not be held to have the best Experience in such Matters.

480. The First of those Rules sets out with appointing General Meetings of the Governors. In fixing the Date of those Meetings was any Reference had to the Convenience of the Governors? There was no Communication made to the Governors for that Purpose, that I am aware of.

481. Five are required to form a Quorum for the Purpose of auditing the half-yearly Accounts. Will you state why that was considered necessary? The Reason of that was this, that the monthly Meetings being frequent, are in general hardly attended, particularly in such a large District as Connaught. The Governors living so far away, probably some of them will not attend once a Year, and it was considered very important, independently of the monthly Meetings, to have Two Special Meetings in a Year, with a view of encouraging all Meetings as much as possible. It was thought, that as in many Instances several of the Governors, living at a great Distance, did not know the Character of the Asylum, how it was managed, and how its Accounts stood, the holding those Special Meetings twice a Year would induce them to take a greater Interest in them than they had done before. It was with the view of getting the Governors to attend, in order to elicit the Opinions of Country Gentlemen, that these extra Meetings were suggested; for it is a lamentable Fact that it is often necessary to ride Thirty Miles, even after a monthly Meeting, to get the Signature of a Third Member to pass the Accounts.

482. If there is that Difficulty about getting Persons to attend, would not that be rather an Argument against making it necessary that there should be Five to form a Quorum without whom the Business cannot be done? A Remedy has been pointed out to meet that; but the Object of the Special Meeting is, to make Five attend; and if Gentlemen whose Interest it is to attend to such an important Institution as this will not attend once in a Year at this Meeting it will be much to be lamented. Supposing the Governors amount to Twenty-four, if Five out of the Twenty-Four will not make it convenient to attend twice a Year, you have a bad State of Things.

(193.)

483. What
F. White, Esq.,
M.D.
21st July, 1843.

483. What is the Alternative which you would propose if they do not come?

What I have noted upon that is this:—Half-yearly Meetings are quite necessary, and hold out the strongest Inducements to distant Governors to come together, as hitherto the Management has been left too much in the Hunds of a very limited Number of Governors who happened to live in the immediate Neighbourhood of the Asylum; but in order to meet the Convenience of the local Boards the following Alteration in the First Rule is suggested; viz. Two half-yearly General Meetings of the Governors, Five to constitute a Quorum, to be held at the Asylum in every Year, on such Days as may be fixed upon by the Board. The annual General Statement of the Establishment, its Expenditure, &c., required by Act of Parliament for the Office of Imprist Accounts, shall be submitted by the Manager to the first Meeting in each Year, to be revised and authenticated, &c. These General half-yearly Meetings shall be competent to transact any Business which may be referred to them from the monthly Meetings, as well as all ordinary Business of the Institution; and as it is possible that the Number of Five may not assemble, it is hereby directed that it shall and may be lawful for any Number of Governors less than Five, assembled on any such Days, to adjourn de die in Diem for the Despatch of Business, until such Day as a Number of Governors, not less than Five, shall have assembled at the Asylum. That is what I would propose.

484. What is the Degree of Control that is vested in the Governors for which it is so desirable to have them on the Spot?

First, to audit and to inspect the Accounts minutely, and to see that a proper Statement is laid before them, and to inspect the Asylum, and to receive the Reports from the Officers of the Asylum, and to see that every thing in it is right. A Governor may be absent from the Asylum Four or Five Months, and he may not have attended the public Meetings, and he may like to see the general Accounts of the last Half Year when he did not attend; it would be highly satisfactory to him to see them. It is possible that from Illness a Governor may not attend for Two or Three Months, and in that Case it would be very satisfactory for that Governor to come to this half-yearly Meeting, and have the general Substance of all the Proceedings of the last Six Months laid before him; and it would be most satisfactory to him to go through the Asylum with the other Members, and to see that every thing is well-conducted. That is the Object.

485. The Second Rule is, that "The local Board (Three forming a Quorum) are to hold their Meetings on the first Tuesday in every Month, for the Discharge of the ordinary Business of the Asylum." Do you conceive that it would be right to make that imperative upon the local Board?

Decidedly.

486. And in case of Three not being present at that Board, how would you manage?

Then I think there ought to be a Power to call a Meeting again in a Day or Two or Three Days, or a Week; but I do not think that Two Persons should be allowed to conduct the Establishment, or to ratify the Accounts of the previous Month, in an Establishment of that Kind. It is a bad State of Things to see the Manager hunting about the Country to get a Governor to ratify that which he is quite ignorant of.

487. Do you mean that Documents are sent round for the Signature of a Governor who has never attended?

Certainly.

488. Do you consider that when the Act of Parliament prescribes that the Accounts shall be signed by a certain Number of Persons, it is a legal Mode of executing that Trust that they shall do it separately, and not jointly?

I do not know this Fact to have occurred myself; but I state that Managers, more than One, have mentioned it to me as having occurred; and I know an Establishment very near my own District in Dublin, where the Manager has been obliged to go to the House of a Governor to get his Signature.

489. Does not that very Circumstance show that it is rather injudicious to make it imperative that there should be Three present?

I think the more stringent the Rule is the better.

490. Do
490. Do you conceive that the Country Gentlemen appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to superintend these Establishments are of such a suspicious Character that less than Three cannot be trusted to go over the ordinary monthly Accounts?
I do not mean to convey that Opinion; that would be monstrous.

491. Then what is the Objection to allowing less than Three to proceed with Business?
I cannot point out how you are to get over that Difficulty; but the Question is, whether, in an important Institution, where Thousands of Pounds are laid out annually, you ought to leave the Decision of such important Questions to Two Persons. I say, no matter how high their Character stands, in a public Institution of that Kind no Accounts of the Board should be carried without the Sanction of Three.

492. When these Lunatic Asylums are intended for more Counties than One, is there not an additional Reason that there should be a considerable Number of Persons responsible for each Act, in order to insure to the more distant Counties that full and accurate Justice shall be done to them, as well as to the adjacent Counties?
No doubt; and there is another Thing to notice. I find a great deal of Jealousy to exist on the Part of the distant Country Gentlemen, on account of their own Part of the Country not being represented, as they express it, or getting in their due Proportion of Patients; and I have often asked them, "Why do you not attend, and represent the Claims of your Country?"

493. Among the Duties charged upon those local Boards, of whom Three are to be a Quorum, is that of inspecting the Institution; is it necessary that Three should inspect it?
No, I do not think it is necessary; but I think it would be best; it is understood that One or Two or Three may, according to their Convenience, inspect the Institution.

494. Under this Rule can an Inspection regularly take place without Three being present?
They may inspect. There is an Observation Book, and they have every Right to note their Views, after inspecting, upon that Day. As an Act of the Board this would not be valid; but that does not prohibit them from making Observations in the Book.

495. Then, for the Purpose of Control or even Inspection, nothing can be done by the local Commissioners unless there is a Board of Three?
I think they could inspect.

496. But they have no Control as the Result of that Inspection?
They could not order any particular Change without the Board being full; for instance, suppose a Governor or Two found Fault with the Manager in some particular Respect, they could not go and pass a Resolution remarking upon it, but they could strongly remark upon it in the Book, and call a Meeting of the Board to entertain any Question so arising, and to act accordingly. In all public Boards and Hospitals this is the Habit.

497. Is there not in the Hospital Acts, both for County Infirmary and Fever Hospitals, and also in respect to the Boards of Superintendence appointed for the Gaols in Ireland, a Quorum uniformly fixed for carrying on the Business?
Always.

498. Those Establishments being for separate Counties only, does not the Necessity of having a Quorum for the Performance of the Business become greater where the Establishment is for several Counties?
Decidedly, and in none more so, I think, than the very District in which my Lord Clancarty resides.

499. Will you state why you think it is especially necessary in that particular District?
Because it is so extensive, with a Population of above a Million and a Half. I believe it is Sixty Miles nearly from Ballinasloe to some Parts of the District.

(193.)

H

500. You
500. You say that a Meeting could be called, if any thing was seen to be wrong by a Governor who inspected the Establishment; but how could he call it?

He could state first on the Book the Complaint he had to make, and he could then head the Requisition, stating that such and such was the Object, and sign his Name to it, and send that to the Manager, then the proper Officer would send it to the next Governor, and so on, to get a sufficient Number to sign the Requisition.

501. Have you not known Cases in which Meetings have been called even without any additional Authority beyond the One Individual calling it? Certainly.

502. Are you not aware that there is in these general Rules one that precludes the calling of Meetings except by Two or Three Governors?

Yes; and that is very necessary, because One Man might be a fidgety uneasy Kind of Man, and might take up a Thing in a wrong Light; whereas a Second Person would take a more judicious View of the Circumstances. If both concur, there is a probable Foundation for calling a Meeting.

503. Is there any local Establishment to which your Attention has not been as yet pointed by the Examination before this Committee?

Yes; there are the Cells in the House of Industry in Dublin.

504. Have you any Report upon the Subject of that Establishment?

Here is a Report, which is contained in the Parliamentary Papers; it is the Report on Prisons. This is a Report drawn up by Major Palmer. In the House of Industry there are 103 Cells, Three Day-rooms, and Three Yards.

505. How many Lunatics?

There are about 100.

506. What is the Size of those Yards?

They are very limited in Size, and the Cells are very small. The Corridors open out into the Yard, are very badly ventilated, very narrow, and very confined. The Day-rooms very bad. The Lord Chancellor, on inspecting it with me, found some of those under Restraint sitting strapped to Chairs, which were very inconvenient and very narrow. Such Patients appeared to be extremely uncomfortable. Altogether I think that Institution should be discontinued. It contains some of the worst Cases of Idiots and incurable Insanity. I do not think there are Ten curable Cases in the whole Number.

507. Is there any Mode of employing them?

No.

508. Do you consider that Employment is as necessary in incurable as in curable Cases?

Decidedly.

509. Is there adequate Means of giving them Air and Exercise?

There are no proper airing Grounds; there are only those Yards already mentioned.

510. Is there any adequate Mode of classifying them?

There has been an Attempt made at classifying them, but it is very imperfect; in fact the epileptic, the violent, and the quiet are all in One Room. When there is much Violence an Attempt at a Change is made, but the whole Management is very bad.

511. Under what System of Government is this Establishment?

There is a Male Keeper and a Female Keeper, with Attendants under them; there are Two Male and Two Female Keepers under the Head Keeper, and a Matron, and there is a Governor over the entire, both over the Island Bridge and over this Department of the House of Industry—Mr. Allen, who is also Governor of the Hospitals, for all the great Government Hospitals are in this very Locality. There is the Richmond Surgical Hospital, the Whitworth Fever Hospital, Claremont Hospital, and the Lunatic Branches of the old House of Industry and Island Bridge, are all superintended by that Governor.

512. How
512. How is it supported?

The Lunatics are supported by the Poor Law Rate.

513. Do the Guardians exercise any Supervision?

They have the Power of visiting, but I do not know whether they do visit.

514. Is there any Registry kept of the Visits or Observations?

I saw none. Here is a Minute drawn up by the Lord Chancellor upon the Subject of the Lunatic Asylum at Island Bridge: "The Day Statement Book was not there, as it had been sent to the Governor, although that Book ought always to be on the Spot for Inspection. The Management appears to be left in too great a Degree to the Superintendent, the Governor not attending regularly. It would appear to be desirable that, with few Exceptions, he should attend there daily. There are about 250 Patients; but there is no Apothecary's Shop, and they have to send for their Medicines to the other Establishment, about Two Miles off. The Physician attends but Twice a Week, and the Surgeon (who it was stated does not consider himself bound to attend) attended on the 1st of December and on the 4th of February, and on no other Days between the 1st of December and this Day. It appears to me that the Asylum ought to be visited every Day by a Medical Man."

515. Have you any similar Memorandum with reference to the House of Industry?

None; except what I have stated with respect to the House of Industry Cells, that they are totally unfit for their present Use, and objectionable, from the Want of Ventilation, and of proper airing Grounds and Employment.

516. In your Report you state that the Connaught District Asylum was very damp; will you state to the Committee what your Opinion of the Asylum is in that respect?

My Opinion of one Part of the Asylum was, that it was very damp; it was very bad Weather, certainly, when I visited it, but I found it very damp, and the Mode of heating it I found to be very imperfect. I found that it was Turf that was used, and Turf is not a good Fuel for a large Establishment, such as a reduced Establishment like that. It diffuses the Heat only to a very partial Extent, and is not capable, like Coal, of communicating Heat to a Distance. I suggested that proper Furnaces with Flues, such as they have in the Clonmel Asylum and in some of the Gaols, would be desirable. Whether it was owing to the Weather, or whether it was owing to the Stone of which the House was built, the Damp was most conspicuous; but this, I think, would be remedied to a considerable Extent by a proper System of Stoves and Flues.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned till Monday next,
at Twelve o'Clock.

(193 a.)
Die Lunæ, 24° Julii 1843.

The LORD MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON in the Chair.

DENIS PHELAN Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

517. You are a Native of Ireland?
I am.

518. You have long resided in that Country?
Always, except while obtaining some Medical Education in London.

519. You are a Medical Man?
Yes; I am a Member of the London College of Surgeons. I am a Licentiate of the Dublin Corporation of Apothecaries, and I am a Midwifery Practitioner of the Dublin (Britain Street) Lying-in-Hospital.

520. Has your Attention been called to the State of the public and charitable Establishments for the Relief of Distress in Ireland?
Very much for many Years, both as a Member of Society and as a Medical Man.

521. Where have you resided chiefly?
I have resided in the County of Tipperary the last Twenty-eight Years; for Twenty-six Years in the Town of Clonmel, until 1838, when I left it.

522. Are there not at Clonmel several Establishments for the Relief of Distress?
There are.

523. Were you at all connected with the Management of any of those?
I was with every one of them, I believe.

524. Will you state what the Nature of those Charities was, and what was your Connexion with them?
I was Surgeon to the County Gaol for several Years; I was Surgeon to the House of Industry previous to the passing of the Poor Law Act; that was a House of Industry which contained Two Classes, infirm Persons and Lunatics. I was also one of the Governors of the Fever Hospital and Dispensary; I was active in the Management of it, and I was one of the acting Managers of a Mendicity Institution.

525. When you speak of Lunatic Establishments, as connected with the former House of Industry at Clonmel, do you allude to any of the District Asylums as now established, or one of the Lunatic Asylums previously existing?
One of those previously existing. Up to the Period that I speak of, up to 1834, all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland had been built, except those for Waterford and Tipperary; and the Lunatic Institution I was Surgeon to ceased to exist as such in 1834 or 1835, when the District Asylum of the County of Tipperary was opened. I am a Governor of the District Asylum for the County of Tipperary at present.

526. The Governors of the District Asylums were appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in Council?
They were, I believe.

527. Was it from the Lord Lieutenant in Council that you received your Appointment?
It was.

(193r.)

H 3

528. Was

Evidence on the State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland.

Denis Phelan, Esq.
24th July 1843.
528. Was the Change made by the mere Conversion of the old Establishments into District Lunatic Asylums, or were there additional Buildings provided?

There was a new Building provided.

529. How long did you act as one of the local Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum?

Not long; it was not long previous to my becoming an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, and leaving Clonmel, that I was appointed a Governor; but I was frequently in the habit of visiting that Institution, and I know its Proceedings very well.

530. In what Year were you appointed Assistant Poor Law Commissioner? In October 1838.

531. In performing your Duties as Assistant Poor Law Commissioner what Parts of Ireland did you visit?

Every County in Ireland, and almost every Part of every County. I superintended Two Districts; each District is about the Tenth Part of Ireland. I superintended one District first, my original District, and next I superintended the Limerick District; those compose about Two Tenths of Ireland. That was as Assistant Commissioner, forming and superintending Poor Law Unions and Workhouse Arrangements. During that Period I had an Opportunity of seeing the State of the Lunatics in the Workhouses, and being acquainted with the State of the Lunatic Poor generally, my Attention having been previously turned to the Subject. I then, as Assistant Commissioner inspecting the Medical Charities, visited every County in Ireland; inspected the District not officially, but as Matter of professional Curiosity. In this Manner I visited every Lunatic Asylum in Ireland, except that at Waterford.

532. In performing your Duties as Poor Law Commissioner did you visit all the Workhouses which were built or in progress?

I did, the greater Number; and officially I superintended a considerable Number. I inspected, under an Order from the Poor Law Commissioners, a still more considerable Number, and my Attention was then particularly turned to the State of the Lunatics in those Institutions.

533. Therefore are the Committee warranted in concluding that the whole of your Life has familiarized you with the State of the Medical Charities, the local Prisons, the Lunatic Asylums, and the existing Workhouses in Ireland?

I have devoted a great deal of Attention to them. Having been Surgeon to one Lunatic Asylum, and having held the County Gaol, and often visited several other public Institutions previously, I was induced, in 1835, to publish the Result of such Information as I had obtained on the Subject, and I have before me a Copy of that Work. Having corresponded with the Medical Officers and moral Governors of all the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and with several in England, and having seen several of them also, I published the Result of my Views at that Period. Since, I have been in communication with Persons connected with Lunatic Asylums, have been making Inquiries respecting them, and respecting Medical Charities, both officially and otherwise; I believe there is no Class of public Institutions in Ireland that I may not fairly say my Attention has been especially directed to.

534. In the Interval which has elapsed since the Publication of this Book, have you been able, by personal Observation and Communication with others, to test the Accuracy of your first Statements so as to correct them if you fell into Error or Misapprehension, and to stand confirmed in the Opinions which you formed that have stood the Test of Experience?

I have had very ample Opportunities of doing so.

535. From your Knowledge of the Prisons of Ireland are you enabled to say that the Number of Inmates in those Prisons is a constant Number, or whether it is subject to very considerable periodical Increases at or before the Period of the Assizes?

It is subject to very considerable Increases.

536. At
536. At the Period when the increased Number of Prisoners takes place are they, generally speaking, very crowded? Frequently.

537. Take the County of Tipperary for instance? The Gaol with which I was connected was very much crowded indeed; but it must necessarily be less crowded now, because there is a second Gaol established in the same County; but applying the Question to other Prisons, I believe that they are much crowded about Assize Time, and that the crowding diminishes of course after the Gaol Delivery.

538. Is the Number of Prisoners considerably in Excess as compared with the Number for which the Building was originally destined and adapted? That I am not enabled to say.

539. Have you known Two or even Three Persons confined in the same Cell? Yes, I have known Three or more; never Two; either One or Three or more; but I have known more in a Cell than the Dimensions of the Cell properly admitted of.

540. From the Papers before the Committee it would appear that of late Years, and especially since the passing of the Act of the 1st of Victoria, the Number of Lunatics confined in the Gaols in Ireland has been greatly augmented, and that at the Period of the last Return it amounted to no fewer than 214, of whom Forty alone came under the Class of Criminal Lunatics; does that agree with your Experience?

Yes; I found that a considerable Number of Lunatics were in several Gaols.

541. And that an increasing Number? Certainly an increasing Number. Some Lunatics being taken into some of the Workhouses would naturally check that Increase, but I believe it is still an increasing Number; in many Places I have heard the Gaol Authorities state the Inconvenience and Injury arising from it, and I myself, as the Surgeon of a Gaol, found it exceedingly inconvenient and injurious.

542. Will you state the Result of your own Experience in the Management of a Prison, and what you have found to be the Consequences of the Commitment of Lunatics to Prisons?

I can conceive nothing more injurious to a Lunatic, respecting whose Recovery there is any Probability, than his being sent to a Gaol; it is in my Opinion the Place which affords the least Chance of his being cured; there is no Machinery for the moral Management of Lunatics in a Gaol, and it is very difficult for the Medical Attendant (I know it from sad Experience myself) to do his Duty by them; then Lunatics interfere very much with the proper Administration of the Business of the Gaol, by the Excitement produced by the Lunatic, and the Interference with the ordinary Business of the Portion of the Gaol in which the Lunatic is placed.

543. Have you read the Reports of the Inspectors General of Prisons in Ireland?

I have.

544. Are you aware that of late Years this System of committing Lunatics to Gaol has been made the Subject of special Note and Complaint?

I am.

545. In the Sixteenth Report, in the Year 1837, the Number of Lunatics in the Gaols at that Period is stated. Will you state what the Number appears to be?

Thirty-six.

546. Will you state the Places from whence committed? Cavan, Two; Galway, Two; Kerry, Four; Kildare, Three; Leitrim, Two; Monaghan, Two; Sligo, Nineteen; and Westmeath, Two; making a Total of Thirty-six.

(193.3.)

547. Will
547. Will you state the Number in the Gaols at this Moment, and how many of those Criminal Lunatics have been committed without any Charge or without any Sentence? The total Number is 214; and the Number charged with or convicted of Offences Forty.

548. Are there any moral Attendants or any experienced Superintendents provided in those Prisons for the Management of the Insane? I have never known of any; I believe there are none. There may be some slight Effort on the Part of the Governor to employ one of the best Prisoners, or some very ineffective Attendance of that Kind; but I am sure it is very ineffectual.

549. You allude to mere casual Attendance which may be procured; is there any Attendance which you, as a Medical Man experienced in the Management of Insane Institutions, could rely upon for the Purposes of Cure? There is no Reliance whatever to be placed upon it.

550. Do you consider that Employment, Classification, Air, and Exercise are Portions of the due Management of Lunatics in a Lunatic Asylum? They are absolutely necessary, and Amusement also.

551. Is there any Possibility of applying any of those Remedies which you consider to be necessary within Prisons? A Gaol is the Place where I should least expect it possible that any of those could be applied; in point of fact they cannot be applied in a Gaol.

552. Have you found any Inconveniences arising to the Discipline of the Prison from the Lunatics confined in it? Yes, considerable Inconvenience I have myself personally found.

553. Is it possible to carry into effect the Provisions of the Gaol Act with respect to Classification in a Prison if there are several Lunatics confined in the Gaol? It is impossible. While Surgeon of the Tipperary Gaol I had several Lunatics in the Hospital of that Establishment; I was obliged to put them into the Hospital, of course interfering with the Recovery of the Patients. In that and other Prisons Five or Six Prisoners have been brought from different Classes to restrain and remain with the Lunatic; this occasions other Inconveniences, for instance, the Danger that these Prisoners would escape. The Governor has been sometimes obliged to put a Guard outside to prevent the very Prisoners that were put to superintend the Lunatic from escaping; many other Inconveniences have occurred.

554. Have you visited any of the Lunatic Asylums which formerly existed in many Places, and still continued to exist in some Measure under the Name of Lunatic Asylums? I have.

555. There was one at Clonmel, was there not, connected with the Clonmel House of Industry? There was.

556. Was there one at Waterford also? There was.

557. And in Limerick? One in Limerick; also One in Wexford, One in Kilkenny, One in Ennis, and One at Lifford. I should mention that the Cork Lunatic Asylum still continues, not as a District Asylum, which it never was, but as a County and City Asylum.

558. But the Cork Asylum is a very large Establishment, and partakes rather of the Character of a District Asylum than one of those small local Asylums? It does. It is one sni genera; it is neither a District Asylum, nor is it one of the local Asylums referred to.

559. What was the Description of Building in most of those Cases to which you have referred? The Clonmel House of Industry was built specially for the Purpose of receiving
receiving Paupers and Lunatics, and a Portion of it was as well adapted for
the Purpose of receiving Lunatics as such Buildings were at that Time.
With that Exception all the other Institutions of that Kind that I saw were
very ill adapted for the Reception of Lunatics, and the Treatment of Lunatics; they
were Portions of old Buildings; some of them irregularly and haddy built,
and such as would not be built for the Purpose at present.

560. Was the Management of the Insane in those Establishments, excluding
for the present the Asylum in Clonmel, which was rather an Exception than the
Rule, a satisfactory System of Management, or at all analogous to that in
the improved Asylums?
The Circumstances did not admit of the same improved and enlarged
efficient System that is now carried out; but after a good deal of Communi-
cation with them, and observing them very much, I was glad to find how much
was done under Circumstances where I should not have expected so much. I
should say that at Ennis, Clonmel, and Waterford they were doing very fairly; I
am not so well acquainted with the Lifford one; I think those Institutions
were well managed.

561. Were the architectural Arrangements such as to admit of proper
Classification?
No, in none of them.

562. Were all of those Establishments rather supplementary to other Estab-
lishments of a charitable Description than Establishments primarily intended for
Lunatics?
Yes, they were supplemental to Houses of Industry for the Reception of
poor Persons and of Prostitutes.

563. Do you consider that the annexing Lunatic Asylums to those Houses
for the Reception of Vagrants and Prostitutes and infirm poor People has been
found advantageous?
I should think not, but the contrary I should say has been the Case.

564. In those Establishments to which you have adverted, was there an
adequate System of moral Superintendence and Government provided?
There was not; there was some applied, but not adequate.

565. Was the Consequence of the Imperfection in the architectural and
internal Arrangements in those Asylums the Necessity of using a greater
Degree of Restraint and Force and Seclusion than is adopted in the improved
Asylums?
Certainly.

566. More Use of the Strait Waistcoat and the Strap?
More Use of Restraints of various Kinds.

567. When you recollect those Institutions first, were not those Restraints
very commonly practised?
Very much indeed.

568. And the Use of Chains?
Yes. Latterly, in the Institution with which I was officially connected, after
I became Surgeon of it, I induced the moral Governor to give up Restraints as
much as possible, but occasionally the State of the Institution was such that
it was necessary to use them. In better Institutions, such as the District
Asylum at Clonmel and other Places, it is now rarely although occasionally
necessary.

569. In one of the Reports before the Committee it appears that not above
Two per Cent. of the whole Number of Lunatics confined in the District
Asylums are subject to Restraining; would that consist with your general
Experience?
I think so; I have been at several of them where there was not a single
Individual under Restraining when I visited.

570. In those small local Establishments which you have described, more
especially those that were not of an improved Character like that of Cork and
Clonmel, you have no doubt that much more Restraining was necessary?
That was the Result of the Information I obtained, and I know it must have
been the Case.

(193.)

571. Do
571. Do you not think that the gentler and less coercive the Mode of Treatment is the more it must tend to the Cure of the Malady as well as to the Happiness of the Patient?  

Certainly; I think it is one of the great Secrets for the Cure of the Malady; without it there can be very little Prospect of curing the Person.

572. You have stated that you have visited all the District Lunatic Asylums that were built under the Direction of the Government upon Plans adopted by the Government?  

Yes; they were new Lunatic Asylums built under the Direction of the Lord Lieutenant and a Board of Commissioners.

573. Generally speaking, the Plans are founded upon one Principle, are they not, the radiating Plan?  

They are.

574. Have you ever visited the Asylum at Glasgow?  

No, I have not.

575. You have before you a Plan of the Lunatic Asylum of Glasgow. (The same being shown to the Witness.) Is not that somewhat upon the same Principle with the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, consisting of a central House for the Governor and Officers, and radiating Buildings for the Use of the Patients?  

To a considerable Extent it is.

576. The Plans and architectural Arrangements of those Buildings are greatly superior to any thing that was before introduced for Lunatics in Ireland?  

Greatly.

577. There is a considerable Portion of Ground annexed to each of them?  

Yes; from Ten to Fifteen or Twenty Irish Acres.

578. What is your Opinion of the moral Superintendence which is provided at those District Asylums?  

It is very good, I think.

579. Is there an adequate Number of experienced Officers?  

Wherever I went, I thought there was.

580. Can you state to the Committee what are the several Districts, and the Population contained in each of those Districts as appearing by the last Census?  

I can. I am furnished with a Paper containing a Statement of the District Asylums, and the Counties and Population of each; the Number of Patients for each County; the total Number of Admissions, and the total Number discharged; the average Number of Patients, and the total Expense per Head; also a Statement of the Expenses of the different District Asylums given under different Heads.

The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

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<th>DISTRICT ASYLUM</th>
<th>Counties, &amp;c., and Population.</th>
<th>Number of Patients for each County.</th>
<th>Total Population of each District.</th>
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### EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

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<th>Total Population of each District.</th>
<th>Total Admissions.</th>
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### Expenses of District Asylums.

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<th>County</th>
<th>Total Cost per Head, calculated from Average Number.</th>
<th>Expense per Head in Clothing.</th>
<th>Expense per Head in Salaries.</th>
<th>Cost per Head in Food per Annum.</th>
<th>Cost per Week.</th>
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(198 s.) I 2 581. Do
581. Do you consider that those Districts are any of them too great for One Lunatic Asylum?  
I think some of them are.

582. It appears that the Clonmel Asylum is provided for the Population of the County of Tipperary, amounting to 435,555, and that the Connaught Asylum is provided for a Population of 1,418,900; do you consider that the Connaught Asylum is adequate to the whole Province of Connaught?  
I am sure it is not.

583. Can you state the Distances from the extreme Points to Ballinasloe?  
It is a very considerable Distance from Ballinasloe to the extreme End of Erris and to Clifton; I should think Seventy or Eighty Miles.

584. Can you state the Number for whose Accommodation the District Asylums were originally intended?  
I can. The total Accommodation at first provided was for 1,220; since that Accommodation for 264 has been added, making at present Accommodation for 1,484.

585. Can you state the Number at present in the District Asylums?  
The Number on the 31st of March last was 2,028.

586. Exceeding by how many the Number for whom Accommodation was originally provided?  
Five hundred and forty-four.

587. To what do you attribute this Excess between the Number of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums and the Number of Persons for whom they were originally intended?  
To the incurable Cases remaining in the Asylums; to there being no sufficient Provision for removing them when the moral and medical Management cases to improve them.

588. Does it not also arise from the Number of Idiot and Epileptic Cases that perhaps from the first were unsusceptible of Cure?  
Yes, it does; I should have included both Classes.

589. Does that Accumulation of Numbers interfere materially with the Application of the curative Process in other and more recent Cases?  
Very materially; so much so, that the District Lunatic Asylums are now very inferior in point of curable Means to what might have been expected, and to what they are capable of under different Circumstances.

590. Do you not consider that the Accumulations which have been rendered necessary in many of the Lunatic Asylums with a view to providing for this Class of Patients have, in fact, diminished the Efficiency of the Building itself in the way of Inspection, and in the way of moral Management?  
I have been always of that Opinion, and I am more still convinced of it now from recent Experience.

591. Take the Case of the Limerick Asylum, where originally the Building was intended for 150, and which now contains 352. Is not the additional Accommodation which is required procured by placing together in the same Dormitories a very considerable Number of Idiotic and Lunatic Patients?  
Certainly.

592. Is not that a System which is scarcely reconcileable with the proper Treatment of the Insane?  
It is. It is impossible for the Master and Matron to superintend so large an Institution in the same efficient Manner that they would a smaller Number, for they cannot apply themselves both to the Curables and Incurables so well as they can to a smaller Number of curable Cases. I am of opinion that the Attention of the Master and Matron and that of the Officers of such Institutions should be applied exclusively to the probably curable Cases.

593. If by the Increase of the Number of incurable Cases the Accommodation for Cases of another Description, namely, the more recent and curable Cases, be greatly diminished, is not the Chance of affording Relief in those curable
curable Cases greatly diminished by the Postponement of the Application of the proper Remedies?

It is diminished in the Ratio of the Time. Every Day that a Lunatic is kept out of the Asylum the Chances of ultimate Cure are diminished.

594. And therefore, if ultimately a curable Patient is rendered incurable, and his Support and Maintenance in that incurable State is ultimately thrown upon the Public, that Increase of Charge so produced is the Consequence of the Postponement of a Remedy, which, if timely administered, would have been complete?

Certainly; the Community suffers much more by the Individual being kept out of the Asylum than if he had been taken in early.

595. Does your Experience enable you to state to the Committee that not only is this Mischief produced to the Public, but that great Calamity and great Suffering is entailed both upon the Lunatic himself and upon his Relations and Friends?

It is almost impossible, except for a Person that has seen as much as I have of such Cases, to describe the Injury inflicted upon individual Families by the Detention of the Lunatic in the Family. When I heard of such Cases in the County of Tipperary, whilst I was Surgeon to the Lunatic Asylum, I have occasionally gone to see them when we had not Room for them in the Asylum, and the State in which I found them was the most heart-rending that could be, and such as would certainly prevent any Tendency to a Cure.

596. So long back as the Year 1817, in Evidence given by a Member of the House of Commons before a Select Committee, it was stated, "there is nothing so shocking as Madness in the Cabin of the Irish Peasant, where the Man is out labouring in the Fields for his Bread, and the Care of the Woman of the House is scarcely sufficient for the Attendance on the Children. When a strong young Man or Woman gets the Complaint the only Way they have to manage is by making a Hole in the Floor of the Cabin not high enough for the Person to stand up in, with a Cril over it to prevent his getting up; the Hole is about Five Feet deep, and they give this wretched Being his Food there, and there he generally dies. Of all human Calamity I know of none equal to this in the Country Parts of Ireland which I am acquainted with." Have you known Cases of very great Suffering and great Abuse which, without being precisely of the Character described in the Evidence referred to, are analogous to it?

I have known Cases analogous to it; since I became an Assistant Commissioner even I have seen Cases analogous to it.

597. Do you not consider that due Employment, with reference particularly to Pauper Lunatics, is of essential Advantage towards Recovery?

Quite essential.

598. Of course where Lunatics are confined in Gaols or Workhouses that can hardly be provided?

It cannot to a sufficient Extent.

599. Is there not Land attached to many of the Workhouses?

There is.

600. Do you conceive it to be practicable or desirable to employ the Lunatics upon Land attached to the Workhouses, which Land is necessarily required for the other Purposes of the Establishment?

I think it is scarcely practicable to employ Lunatics on the Land connected with Workhouses, inasmuch as it would interfere with the other, the same Paupers. If they he kept in Classes, it would be impossible. The Land connected with the Workhouses is little enough, if not too little, to give Employment to the Paupers able to work, to the Women and Boys and Girls, and old Men. If you hire Lunatics and mix them with these it would interfere with the Classification. In a Word, I think it is difficult to put Lunatics to work on such Land as we have connected with the Workhouses.

601. Is there any Provision made in the District Lunatic Asylums of Ireland for a Class above the Class of Paupers, namely, the Class of Individuals who (193.)

13 from
from their own Property or through the Agency of their Friends are enabled to contribute to their Support?

No; the Act prevents it.

602. In Principle, therefore, the Act is strictly confined to Pauper Patients?

Yes.

603. Observing the small Number of private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and the very limited additional Accommodation which is given in Swift’s Hospital, and in others which appear to be founded in part upon the Principle of Payment, is it your Opinion that there are a considerable Class of very distressing Cases of the Character described which are now unprovided for?

I am sure of it, from Experience.

604. Do you think that amongst that Class there are many who would be ready to pay such a reasonable Sum as would indemnify the Public for the Expense and Inconvenience attending the Reception of their Lunatic Friends or Relatives?

I have no doubt that many would wish to send their Friends to District Lunatic Asylums, and to pay moderately for them, in proportion as they could afford; and that, further, they would not expect any better Treatment in point of Diet or Clothing than is usually given in those Establishments.

605. You allude to the Class of better Farmers, and small Tradesmen and Shopkeepers?

Yes.

606. Do you think it would be possible to introduce a paying Class of that Description, and yet to preserve a perfectly just System of Management towards the Pauper Inmates of the Establishment?

I believe it to be quite possible.

607. How would you propose to realize such a Result?

First I assume that the incurable Cases would be removed from the Asylums, and that there would be Room then not only for all the probably incurable Pauper Cases that were sent, but there would be some spare Room for Pay Cases. I see no Necessity for separating such Pay Patients from the Paupers. They are all well clothed, and are all decently kept, and I see no Reason why they might not be put with others of that Class.

608. Would you think it essential, in case of the Establishment of such a Principle, that there should be an express Provision made by which no Superintendent, Physician, or other Officer of the Establishment should have any special pecuniary Interest in the Management of those Patients of a higher Class?

Decidedly; that should be fully understood, and rigidly carried out. The Society of Friends have a Lunatic Asylum called the “Retreat,” and in that, as well as in their Schools, a System prevails which perhaps your Lordships may wish to have brought before you; some are sent to them as Paupers, the great Majority pay, but the Master of the School or of the Asylum that admits them does not know who pays, and who does not; it is not known, in fact, who pays; it is managed by a Committee. I am not sure that the Governors of Lunatic Asylums could manage that, but I mention it to show bow a Body of Persons, possessing very considerable Judgment in the Management of public Institutions, manage it.

609. Are not the Public largely indebted throughout Ireland to the Assistance of Members of the Society of Friends in the Management of various public Institutions?

More than to any others. For Thirty Years I have had personal Experience of the great Value of their Assistance.

610. And that not limiting the Observation to Clonmel, but extending it to other Parts of Ireland?

Yes; I knew them at New Ross, and in Limerick, Dublin, Waterford, and in various other Places. With respect to Pay Patients, I have endeavoured in the Chapter on Lunatic Asylums in my Book to give some View of the Subject; it was forced upon me by knowing several Individuals who wished to
611. You have already stated that the great Difficulties connected with the Management of the District Asylums are mainly attributable to the Increase of the Number of incurable Patients; can you show that by reference to the State of Belfast?

I find the following Extracts in my Work from the Report of the Inspectors General of Prisons:—"It is stated it is much crowded from the Accumulation of incurable Cases;" in reference to the Londonderry Asylum it is stated, "it is much to be regretted that the present Accommodation is not sufficient for the Wants of the Province;" in Limerick the Manager, Mr. Jackson, states, that "though we have been enabled to afford Accommodation to nearly Fifty more than the Number for which the House was originally intended, yet we find it inadequate to the Wants of the District, chiefly because of the progressively increasing Number of Incurrables, an Evil by which our Sphere of Usefulness is much circumscribed, and which often obliges us, however reluctantly, to refuse Admission to Applicants who, could they be received, would most probably be cured, but are now, under these painful Circumstances of Exclusion, compelled to remain at home under the Care of Persons who for the most part are ignorant of the Mode of treating them, and generally inflict such Usage as strengthens the Disorder and diminishes the Chance of Recovery when Vacancies for their Reception occur in the Asylum."

612. Can you state what was the Proportion between curable and incurable Lunatics in the District and other Asylums at the End of the Year 1834?

There were only 624 curable Cases, and 1,824 were reported to be incurable.

613. Do you consider that if the present Asylums were relieved from the incurable Cases the Accommodation which they contain, supposing an additional Asylum to be built for Connaught, would be adequate for the Management of the curable Cases?

I am of opinion that it would. Mr. Jackson, the Manager of the Armagh Asylum, in a Communication to me in 1835, says, "we felt the serious inconvenience of being obliged to admit chronic (incurable) Cases, and, I may say, have never been able finally to overcome the Difficulty that the receiving of a large Number from the Gaols caused on the first Opening of the Asylum. It strikes me that these Institutions are not adequate at present to relieve all the Lunatic Poor; that they are equal to meet all curable and violent Cases I have no doubt, provided they were relieved of their present Incurrables, which would be of great Advantage and public Convenience."

614. Had you had any Communication from the District Asylum of Carlow to the same Effect?

I had. The Physician of it informed me, "Our House is now filled by old established confirmed Cases, in which neither moral nor medical Management can effect a Restoration to Reason. I think great and important Alterations ought to be made in these Institutions, and that a Class of Patients should alone be admitted that are capable of Cure."

615. Do those Opinions agree with your own?

Perfectly; and my subsequent Experience has only strengthened them.

616. You have stated that in your Discharge of your Duties as Assistant Commissioner you have visited the Union Workhouses in Ireland?

A very considerable Number of them.

617. Can you state how many Union Workhouses are already built or in progress of building in Ireland?

180 built and in progress of being built.

618. Is there any Provision made for the insane Poor at those Workhouses?

There is.

(193.s.)

I 4

619. To
619. To what Extent is the total Number of Lunatics proposed to be provided for?

2,347, the total Number of Beds in double and single Cells, and in the Dormitories.

620. Can you inform the Committee what Number of Lunatics are actually in the Workhouses of Ireland at the present Moment?

I can; it is 471 in Sixty-nine Workhouses. There are Twenty-three Workhouses in operation in which there are no Lunatics. According to the Return there are Thirty-eight Workhouses not yet opened in May last, making a Total of 130 Workhouses.

621. How many were opened?

Ninety-two.

622. Do the Lunatics in the Workhouses consist of the various Classes of Lunatics?

Yes, of the various Classes.

623. Under the various Types of the Malady?

Certainly; I have seen Cases of violent Mania there. I have seen Cases that I considered to be curable and fit for a District Asylum. I have also seen incurable Cases, and Epileptics and Idiots.

624. Are the Workhouses generally built upon the same architectural Principle and under the same architectural Arrangements?

They are, generally.

625. Is the Provision made for the Lunatic Poor, generally speaking, a Range of Cells below and some Dormitories above in a Building separate from the general Arrangements of the House?

In several of the larger Lunatic Asylums it is a Range of Cells below and Dormitories above, but in the smaller Workhouse, when the Number is under 800, there are no Dormitories above.

626. Are there Airing-yards connected with the Lunatic Establishments?

There are Yards connected with each, one for the Males and one for the Females.

627. Are those Yards of any considerable Size?

They are of tolerable Size, so as to enable them to walk about and take Exercise.

628. Are the Arrangements made such as to admit of due Classification or Employment?

Neither the one nor the other.

629. Or Amusement?

Not at all, I should say, unless they were taken into the Ground along with the Paupers.

630. From the Papers before the Committee it appears that in most Cases the Attendants upon the Lunatics are selected from amongst the most respectable and trustworthy of the Pauper Inmates?

I believe the Master and the Guardians generally endeavour to do so, but I consider them to be very insufficient.

631. Do you consider that the proper Management of the Insane is a Duty which requires training and Experience in the Management of Lunatic Asylums?

Certainly, and considerable Intelligence.

632. As a Medical Man yourself, and having directed Lunatic Asylums, could you have any Confidence in the Application of the curative Process, or even of safe and gentle Treatment, unless you had Officers acting under you who had had some Experience in the Management of the Insane?

Certainly not.

633. Then, as far as relates to Employment, as far as relates to the Superintendence and Management of the Officers, and as far as relates to the architectural Arrangements, you do not consider that Workhouses are fitted for the permanent Reception of Lunatics?

I consider that they are not; I may observe that they were not intended
for that Purpose either; I have heard the Poor Law Commissioners say so, and it never was supposed that they were, except merely for the Receptation of idiotic and harmless Cases, as it was known that there was a Surplus of such that were not absorbed by the District Asylums.

634. Can they be practically applied, according to Law, for the Custody of the Insane? Is there any Mode by which any Inmate of a Workhouse can be restrained from quitting it at any Time he thinks fit? I think not. According to the Provisions of the Poor Law Relief Act for Ireland they can leave at Three Hours Notice.

635. Therefore the Workhouses do not afford even safe Custody, as well as being entirely deficient in the Administration of a curative Process?

In a legal point of view they do not.

636. You have already stated that you had Experience of the older Establishments in Ireland where Lunatics were kept in connexion with Houses of Industry or Workhouses. Was the Result of your Experience such as to enable you to feel any Confidence that it would be safe, or prudent, or humane to connect with the Workhouses Establishments for the insane Poor?

Certainly not, my Experience is entirely against it.

637. In the Evidence given in the Year 1817, by Mr. Leslie Foster, in respect of the House of Industry or the Workhouse of Dublin, he states that he had seen Three and certainly Two Lunatics in One Bed in the House of Industry; that he had seen not fewer than Fifty or Sixty Persons in One Room, of whom he believed the Majority were Insane, and the rest mere Paupers not afflicted with Insanity; and that he had seen in the same Room a Lunatic chained in a Bed, the other Half of which was occupied by a sane Pauper. Have you in your Visits to the various Establishments that you mention seen Abuses of that Character?

Yes, of that Character; not to that Extent.

638. Were the Lunatics in those Establishments separated from the sane?

The Lunatics if they were harmless were mixed very much with the Paupers in the Establishment, and did certain culinary and other Offices.

639. Is that the Case in respect to harmless Lunatics and Idiots who may be in the present Workhouses?

It is; and there is a great Objection to mixing them with Boys and idle Persons in the Workhouses, who everlastingly torment Creatures of that Kind, so that they become irritable, and injury will sometimes occur. But the Classification and Discipline of the Institution is impeded by it.

640. But in dealing with the Classification must there not be a doubtful Class? Are there not amongst the incurable Patients many various Types of the Malady, from the highest Mania down to the most harmless Idiocy?

Certainly; it is very difficult to say what Case is incurable, unless the Person be quite Idiotic. I have seen Cases cured that had been several Years considered incurable.

641. But even in Cases which may, upon fair Experience, be considered as incurable, are there not Periods of the Malady in which Excesses of Phrenzy and Excitement occur?

Frequently.

642. There would be in the Workhouses of Ireland no Mode whatever of dealing with those Cases of Mania consistently with the mild and humane Treatment of the Insane?

I do not think there would, unless Provision were made to an Extent not hitherto contemplated, and to which I do not believe the Poor Law Commissioners and Guardians would be disposed to agree.

643. Unless, in fact, there was a Lunatic Asylum, with all its Characteristics of moral and medical Superintendence and Classification, added to each of the 130 Workhouses?

Yes, I meant that.
644. Do you consider that that Arrangement, waiving all other Objections, would be an economical one?
   No; I consider that it would be a very expensive one; expensive in two respects, immediately and prospectively.

645. If the Workhouses in Ireland are to be relied upon, either under the existing Law or by any alteration of the Law, as places for the cure of this Malady, is it not essential that there should be provided in each a proper superintendence for the cure and custody of those Patients?
   Certainly.

646. What is the general Salary at which you think you could obtain for a small Asylum a Superintendent and a Matron qualified to take charge of the Insane?
   I do not suppose that in Ireland, where Parties offer their Services on very moderate Terms, you could have a tolerably competent Male Superintendent for less than 30l. a Year and his Dict, and a Female for less than 30l. and her Dict, and those would not be of the high Order that one would wish, but they would be tolerably competent.

647. Assuming those Salaries, and assuming the Dict and Support on the Establishment of the Two at 20l. a Year each, that would be 120l. a Year. What then would be the cost for the Workhouses of the mere superintendence of the Lunatics?
   That would be 15,600l. a Year; then there would be the Assistants to these Persons.

648. Do you think that a Male and a Female Superintendent would be of themselves adequate?
   They would not; they would require a Male and Female Assistant.

649. At what Expense do you think a Male and Female Assistant could be provided?
   A Male say 15l. a Year, and a Female say 10l.

650. And their Keep?
   And their Keep.

651. How much would that be for the whole Number?
   About 7,800l.

652. Making a total of how much altogether?
   28,800l.

653. The accommodation for Lunatics in the Workhouses you have already stated is accommodation intended for 2,347 Persons. Now, even assuming that those 2,347 Persons were to be provided for in a separate establishment, are you not of opinion that an establishment moral, medical, and generally administrative could be procured at a Sum very much below that amount?
   I should think so.

654. Can you inform the Committee what the expense of Salaries and Servants Wages at Limerick is?
   906 6s.

655. What was the number of Patients in the Limerick Asylum?
   Three hundred and fifty.

656. Therefore in that establishment 350 are provided for at the Expense for Salaries of 900l., whereas dispersed through the Workhouses the Expense of Salaries for 2,300 would amount to 23,800l.?
   Yes.

657. Have you turned your Attention to the best Mode of meeting the Difficulty which you have so clearly described arising out of the Accumulation of incurable Cases in the District Asylums?
   I have considered the Subject.
658. Is there any Remedy which has suggested itself to you which is not founded upon removing them from the present Asylums?

There are two Means; there is one Remedy by leaving them in the present Asylums, and by enlarging those Asylums, that is, by enlarging the Portion which would be fit for accommodating incurable Cases, and Epileptics and Idiots.

659. What other Remedy has suggested itself to you?

When I wrote that Work the Suggestion I made on much Consideration and Inquiry was that County or District Asylums for incurable Cases, and for Idiots and Epileptics, should be established, leaving the present District Asylums to be what they were originally intended for, curable Institutions; and my subsequent Experience has strongly convinced me that that would be the better Mode.

660. You are clearly of opinion that it would be better to remove the existing incurable Cases to other Asylums to be hereafter formed than to attempt to provide for them by the Extension of the existing District Asylums?

Certainly; I would remove such Cases as the Medical Officers of the several Institutions considered totally incurable, and such as it would be safe to place in the new Institutions, and as would be a Bar to the Reception of recent Cases.

661. Would that be adopting the System which prevails at Bethlehem and Saint Luke's at the present Moment, by which, after a certain Time of Probation in the event of no Cure being effected, the Patients are removed from those Hospitals to other Establishments?

It would. I went through Bethlehem Asylum the other Day, and I ascertained that Fact among others. I have given some Proofs of the Importance of that Arrangement in my Work, and several have occurred to me since. When the Dublin District Asylum was enabled to transfer incurable Cases from Time to Time to the House of Industry, and was thus enabled to receive more recent Cases than they could otherwise admit, their Cures were greater in Proportion to the Number admitted than they have been since, or can he under altered Circumstances.

662. Supposing an Establishment for Incurable, would not that Establishment require Classification according to the different Types and Appearances of the Malady, as well as between Males and Females?

It would.

663. Therefore if incurable Wards were to be added to the existing Lunatic Asylums, they must, in fact, be new Lunatic Asylums founded upon Principles of Classification and Arrangements of a Character analogous to those of the existing Asylums?

I think it is likely that they should re-distribute the Classifications.

664. Have you turned your Mind to the Number of Asylums for Lunatics of the incurable Classes that might be necessary in Ireland?

I have considered the Subject.

665. How many do you think would be sufficient?

I should think Seven or Eight would be quite sufficient. Very particular Care should be taken that they were judiciously distributed, for some of the present Asylums are not judiciously placed; I do not say that with a view of throwing any Blame on the Lunatic Authorities, but we have a Right to Benefit by Experience. The more central for the District the Site is, the better.

666. From the Papers before the Committee it appears that the total Expense per Head of maintaining the Pauper Lunatics in the District Asylums is a Sum varying from 12s. or 13s. up to between 18s. and 19s. Varying from 18s. 1s. 10d., which is the Minimum, to 18s. 17s. 10d. which is the Maximum; the Mean of all being 18s. 17s.; the Cork Asylum being 11s. 17s. 1d.

(193s.)

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667. Do
667. Do you consider that the incurable idiotic Cases, if they were removed from the present Asylums, could be maintained at an Expense considerably less than that which is now requisite in the District Asylums?

I am sure they could for One Third less, and eventually probably even cheaper.

668. Therefore, on the ground of Economy as well as on the ground of Humanity, do you consider that the Public would be benefited by such an Arrangement?

I do.

669. Can you inform the Committee of the total Number of Lunatics which, according to the last Return, were provided for throughout Ireland?

I can. The District Lunatic Asylums had 2,068; in Cork there were 433, in Gaols there were 214, in Workhouses 471, in the Kilkenny and Wexford local Asylums 79, in the Dublin House of Industry and at Island Bridge 329, and in the Grange Gorman Penitentiary 28; making a Total of 3,622. The Return in the Inspector General's Report is not correct; it is incorrect by the Omission of 343 that were in the Cork Asylum, which are not given in the Return, and it is incorrect by the Addition of Sixty that are in the Limerick Workhouse, for they have no Right to include those in one Workhouse without including those that are in all; it is a mere Omission of theirs, I suppose.

670. Is there any Reason to imagine that the Proportion of Lunatics to the whole Population is greater or less in Ireland than it is in England and Wales?

My Recollection does not enable me to say just now.

671. By a Return which is before the Committee it would appear that the Number of Lunatics which were in England and Wales bore a Proportion to the whole Population of England and Wales of One Tenth per Cent., or One in a Thousand. Assuming the same Proportion in Ireland, and taking the Population at 8,175,000, it would appear that the Number of Pauper Lunatics in Ireland might be supposed to be 8,000; is it not so?

I believe it would, according to that Calculation.

672. Have you any means of judging how far that Calculation, which is founded upon mere Analogy, is likely to be consistent with the Truth?

I have not at this Moment.

673. Have you any Doubt that there are a considerable Proportion of the Pauper Lunatics in Ireland that, under the existing Arrangements, are not yet provided for?

I am satisfied of that, both by Experience and by Inference. I will mention a Circumstance which by Inference shows it. I know no Reason why there should be more Lunatics in the County of Waterford than in any other County in Ireland; and on going through the County one does not see or hear that there are; now if the Waterford Asylum, being for a small County with Accommodation for 100 Patients, is enabled to send, in proportion to the Population, a greater Number than other District Asylums, the Inference is, that if all the other Counties in Ireland were to send Lunatics to the District Asylum in the same Proportion quoad the Population as Waterford does, there would have been, in the Year 1842, 1,239 more admitted than there were.

674. What would that give as the total Number of Lunatics to be provided for in Ireland?

4,831. And again, Waterford, Cork, and Belfast are the Three Institutions in which there is greater Accommodation in proportion to the Population of the District. If all the other Counties in Ireland had sent in Paupers in proportion to those Districts there would have been 839 more received in that Year than there were.

675. If the present System, by not providing adequate or timely Relief for recent Cases, and by keeping a great Number of Lunatics in Custody in Prisons, in Workhouses, and in smaller Asylums unsuited for their Cure, postpones the Period of Recovery and renders it uncertain in all Cases, and altogether deprives the Treatment of any Chance of Success in many Cases, is not the Tendency...
Tendency of that to increase the Number of Lunatics disproportionately to what it would be under a better System of Administration?

Certainly. By the Returns I find that the Proportion of Patients from each County at the District Asylums is very dissimilar, showing, apparently, that Insanity, Idiocy, and Epilepsy do not prevail to the same Extent relative to the Population in every County. The Disproportion is very great; for every 10,000 of the Population of the County of Waterford I find Six and a Half were admitted into the Asylum; for every 10,000 in the County of Armagh there were only One and a Half admitted; those are the Maximum and Minimum. Then into Limerick Four and a Half, into the County of Derry Three and Five Sevenths, and so on.

676. Must not that Calculation be in itself liable to some Error, unless you take into account not only the Patients admitted to the Lunatic Asylum, but other Lunatic Patients in other Places in Custody at the same Time coming from those Counties; for instance, in the County of Meath there are Twenty-four admitted to the Lunatic Asylum, but there are Fifteen in the Gaol. Now it must be evident that the State of Insanity in the County is to be judged of not by the Admissions into the Lunatic Asylum, but by the total Number provided for in the Asylum, and elsewhere?

It is liable to some Error, but it proves that a very small Number from certain Counties, such as the County of Meath, go to the District Asylum, which is the proper Place to cure them.

677. Coming to the Results of your general Examination, are the Committee to understand that you consider the present State of Accommodation inadequate, and that you consider that the District Asylums ought to be relieved of the incurable Patients; and that it is more advantageous, both with a view to Humanity and with a view to public Economy, that those incurable Patients should be provided for in a separate distinct Establishment than that they should be provided for in Establishments connected with the existing Institutions?

I am of opinion in respect to both that that is the Case.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Wednesday next, Twelve o'Clock.
The LORD MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON in the Chair.

The Reverend EDWARD MARMADUKE CLARKE is called in, and examined as follows:

678. IN what Part of Ireland do you reside?
In Lifford in the County of Donegal.

679. Do you hold any public Situation there?
I do. I am the Chaplain of the Gaol of the County of Donegal, and Local Inspector of the Prison.

680. Have you in consequence of your official Situation been induced to turn your Attention to the Condition of the Lunatics in that Place?
I have.

681. The Donegal County Prison is at Lifford?
It is.

682. There is an old Gaol also at Lifford?
There is an old Goal which had been the County Prison.

683. To what Purpose is that now applied?
It is applied to the Reception of Eight Idiot and Lunatic Patients.

684. Will you have the goodness to describe the Building?
They are confined in the Basement Story of the Building, which is also the County Court House. It was originally the County Prison, and is very ill-calculated, indeed, for the Reception of any Persons whatsoever, sane or insane.

685. Is there any adequate Space for Exercise connected with it?
There is a Yard, I should say consisting of about One Rood of Ground or a little more.

686. You are probably acquainted with the District Asylum of Derry, and other well-managed Asylums?
I am acquainted with the District Asylum of Derry.

687. Do you consider that there is any Space at Lifford adequate for the Exercise, or any Space at all calculated for the Employment, of the Patients who are confined at Lifford?
No Space whatever for Employment, but perhaps sufficient for the Exercise of Eight Persons who are at present confined there.

688. Are they all of one Sex?
They are not.

689. Can you state how many of each Sex there are?
Four Males and Four Females.

690. Is there a Separation between the Sexes in the Establishment at Lifford?
There is not, except so far of course as their Sleeping Apartments.

691. There is but One Yard?
There is but One Yard, in fact, there is no Day-room; it is the Keeper's Kitchen which is used in Winter, where there is a Fire.
692. In a Paper which has been furnished to the Committee by the Inspector General of Prisons, the Names of several of the Inmates of the Lifford Establishment are given; can you inform the Committee how long some of them have been in Custody?

Some have been in Custody for a Period of Twenty-three or Twenty-four Years.

693. There appears to be One as long as Twenty-eight Years, and the shortest appears to be Fourteen?

Yes; they vary from Fourteen to Twenty-eight Years.

694. From the same Return it would appear that some of those Patients are classed as Idiots, and others as suffering under incurable Mania; is there any Power of Separation between those Two Classes of Patients?

None whatever; there is no Classification of any Kind.

695. It is scarcely necessary to ask whether you consider that this is a proper Place for the Confinement of Lunatics?

Most certainly not.

696. What Attendants are there in those Establishments for the Care of them?

They are under the Care of an aged lame Person, who is the Parish Clerk, who has no Assistance whatever, except that of his Daughter, and a Maid Servant that he employs.

697. Have they ever been brought up at any well-managed Asylum, so as to fit them for the Care of the Insane?

No, certainly not.

698. Is there any Medical Establishment connected with it?

It is the Duty of the Medical Attendant of the Gaol to attend to them also; in fact, it is rather a curious Establishment, for it is a Lunatic Ward as it were of the Prison, that is, it is supported from the Gaol Funds, and at the same Time it is not under the Care of the Governor of the Prison, and he is not at all responsible for any Matter connected with it.

699. Is there any Committee of Superintendence or Local Board of Administration?

There is a Board of Superintendence for the Gaol, and they also act as a Board of Superintendence for that Establishment.

700. There is no special Board for the Superintendence of this Establishment; they take it as collateral and incidental to the Gaol?

Precisely.

701. Who has the local Superintendence?

I consider that as Part of my Duty; when I accepted the Office I considered it such.

702. You discharge those Functions consequently as Part of your Duty as Local Inspector of the Prison?

Yes.

703. Are there any such Duties assigned to you under the Prisons Act?

Certainly not.

704. Therefore the Functions which you perform there are extra official in themselves, and only as connected with another Office?

Precisely.

705. Do the Powers which are vested in the Board of Superintendence under the Prison Acts assign to them distinctly any legal Power of managing this separate Lunatic Asylum?

I should say not.

706. In the last Report from the Inspector General of Prisons it is stated, that the Idiots and Lunatics in the old Gaol at Lifford are to be removed to the
the Poorhouses this Summer, and it is therefore unnecessary to urge their
Removal to the Derry Asylum, already too crowded. Are you acquainted
with the Poorhouses which have been lately built in your Neighbourhood?
I am acquainted with the Poorhouse with which Lifford is connected—with
the Union Poorhouse near Strabane.

707. Is it finished now, and in operation?
It is.

708. Are you acquainted with the internal Arrangements made in the
Establishment for the Insane?
I am.

709. Do you consider that the Poorhouses in Ireland generally, and that
Poorhouse especially, can be considered as proper Places for the Reception and
Treatment of Insanity?
Certainly not. I will state why I think so; there is not, in the first place,
the Inspection and Control which ought to exist in Establishments where the
Insane are confined, and there is not that moral or medical Treatment which
Insane Persons require, nor the Employment which they most decidedly ought
to have.

710. Is there such an Extent of Ground connected with that Poorhouse as
would enable them to be employed on agricultural Work out of Doors as they
are employed in many of the District Asylums in Ireland?
I think, so far as I can recollect, there are about Two Acres of Land,
including that upon which the Building is erected.

711. Do not the Buildings occupy a considerable Portion of the Ground?
A considerable Portion.

712. You have stated that there are separate Accommodations for the
Lunatics in this Poorhouse?
There are.

713. What Description of Places are set apart for their Reception?
Immediately behind the general Building appropriated to the same Inmates
there is a small Building erected for the express Purpose of Confinement of the
Insane or Idiots, consisting of a few Sleeping Rooms, and, I think, Two Day-
rooms, with a small Yard; the whole Accommodation, I should say, very
unsatisfactory and incomplete.

714. Do you know whether that Accommodation is similar to that which
has been erected in other Workhouses for the Reception of the same Class of
Persons?
I think quite similar. All the Workhouses are built pretty nearly upon the
same Plan, so far as I know.

715. Is there any adequate Provision made in the Lunatic Portion of the
Workhouse for the Ventilation of those Cells?
I cannot speak on that Subject.

716. Is there any Mode of warming them? Is there any Application of Heat
to those Cells?
There are, I think, Two common Fire-places in the Day-rooms.

717. But in the Cells below the Sleeping Rooms, is there any Provision
made for the heating of them?
None whatever for the Sleeping Rooms.

718. Are you aware that in the Management of the Insane the keeping up
a regulated Temperature, so as to prevent the Chances of obstructed Circulation
leading to Mortification in the Extremities, is very important?
I should certainly say so.

719. What is the Extent of Accommodation in those Cells?
There are at present in the Workhouse of Strahane Sixteen Persons confined,
and, as far as my Observation goes, they might accommodate, I think,
Twenty.

(1834.) L 720. What
720. What is the total Number of Inmates in the Workhouse?  
The Number was 330, about Three Weeks since.

721. Is that the full Number it is calculated to hold?  
No; it is calculated for 800 Persons.

722. Are the Committee to understand that, in addition to the Idiot and  
Lunatic Paupers in the Gaol at Lifford, there is a further Addition of Sixteen  
or Eighteen in the Workhouse at Strabane?

Certainly.

723. Are those kept quite distinct, or are any of them allowed to mix with  
the other Inmates in the Workhouse?

I think they are quite distinct.

724. Do you know what Attendants are provided for them?

There is only one paid Officer to attend on them, and I think, also on all the  
other Inmates of the Establishment,—One Wardsman.

725. Will you state, referring to the Parliamentary Return, whether any  
further Provision is made for the Care of those Persons?

There are Two Females, Paupers, employed on the Female Side, according  
to the Return.

726. Do you think the Public can rely upon the Care bestowed upon  
Lunatics where the Attendants are selected from the casual Paupers who may  
be in the Establishment?

By no means.

727. But it seems to be suggested in the Twenty-first Report of the  
Inspector General that the Idiots and Lunatics in the old Gaol at Lifford are  
now to be removed to the Workhouse at Strabane in addition to the present  
Lunatic Inmates in the Workhouse; would there be Accommodation for their  
Reception?

I should think not; in any event, they would not be taken into that Work-  
house; the Guardians would object to make the Union chargeable with a Num-  ber of Persons confined in Lifford who have been brought together from all  
Parts of the County of Donegal; they would require to know the Locality from  
which they originally came.

728. With respect to such of those Inmates as are labouring under Mania,  
would there be any legal Power vested in the Guardians that would enable  
such Persons to be forcibly detained within the Workhouse?

I think not; in fact, such a Case does not appear to have been contemplated  
at all with regard to violent Persons. I think they are not at all admissible to  
the Workhouses, and that the Guardians would properly refuse them.

729. Do you consider that the Accommodation provided in Workhouses can  
be relied upon for the Care of the Insane, or do you only view it as a mere  
Place of Transit and Custody for them till they can be removed to a Lunatic  
Asylum?

In no other Way.

730. Do the Workhouses admit the Application of the proper Mode of  
Medical Treatment that may be held to conduce to the Recovery of the  
Patient?

None, as regards the Treatment of mental Disease.

731. Are you acquainted with the District Lunatic Asylum at Derry?

I am; I have visited it frequently.

732. Does it resemble in any Degree the Two Establishments you have  
already described at Lifford and Strabane, or if it differs from them, in what  
respects does it differ?

In none whatever does it resemble them, except that both Places are Places  
of Confinement; but the admirable medical and moral Treatment and Em-  
ployment which exist in the one Place certainly do not exist in the other, and  
scarcely can.

733. There
733. There is medical and moral Superintendence provided at Derry? 
    There is at Derry, certainly; it is an Establishment which I consider most 
    efficiently managed.

734. Does the Result of the Establishment at Derry in the Number of 
    Cures also furnish Evidence of the proper Treatment of the Lunatics in that 
    Establishment? 
    The Number of Cures appears small, I think; it has been considered at 
    Twenty-five per Cent.

735. Does that Answer apply to the whole Number of Persons admitted 
    from the Origin of the Establishment, or only to the general Result of Cures 
    per Annum? 
    The Observations I made should have been made, not with reference to 
    that Asylum particularly, but with respect to the District Asylums generally.

736. Is there any Example within your Knowledge of such a Proportion of 
    Cures in the Lifford Establishment, or at Strabane? 
    Certainly not. I have never known a Cure effected in the Lifford Estab- 
    lishment.

737. It is stated that the Derry Asylum is also too crowded; can you state 
    the Number for which it was originally intended, and the Number of Lunatics 
    now there? 
    The Number for which it was originally intended was 104, and the Number 
    at present in Confinement, or in Confinement on the 1st of January, I believe, 
    was 211.

738. Has the Building been increased in Size since its original Con- 
    struction? 
    Not at all.

739. Therefore it contains more than Double the Number that it was 
    originally contemplated for?
    It does.

740. Can you state what Proportion of the 211 are curable, and what 
    Proportion are incurable, Patients? 
    I should say One Third curable and Two Thirds incurable. With regard to 
    the crowded State of the Asylum in February this Year I beg leave to submit 
    a Letter which was received in answer to one written by my Desire, in con- 
    sequence of our Wish to be relieved from the Charge of certain Lunatics in the 
    Gaol, because, independently of the small Establishment at Lifford, we had a 
    considerable Number in the Gaol at Lifford. The Answer of Mr. Clift, the 
    Manager of the Loudonderry District Lunatic Asylum, to that Application was 
    this:—13th February 1843. Dear Sir, I am sorry to say that we are crowded 
    beyond every thing at present, and Six Male Patients Admission has been 
    ordered as Vaeanies occurred, you may therefore see there is little Chance of 
    taking yours for some Time. Respecting the Way the Counties stand, you 
    will find Donegal has its Share. Londonderry, Forty-four Males, Twenty-six 
    Females; Total, Seventy. Donegal, Forty-six Males, Thirty-eight Females; 
    Total, Eighty-four. Tyrone, Twenty-five Males, Thirty-six Females; Total, 
    Sixty-one. You will observe, that, although the Population of Tyrone exceeds 
    that of Donegal very considerably, the Number of Patients from the latter 
    exceeded that of the former.

741. Then are the Committee to understand that there are Four separate 
    Modes of dealing with Lunatics in the Part of Ireland to which you refer; 
    namely, the District Asylum, with which the County of Donegal is connected, 
    the Cells at Lifford, the Strabane Workhouse, and the Prisoners also in the 
    County Gaol? 
    Certainly.

742. And those Four different Establishments are kept up at present at the 
    public Expense? 
    They are. Three of which, I should say, most decidedly are injurious instead 
    of useful to the Insane; that is, the Prison, the Asylum at Lifford, and the 
    Workhouse.

(1934.)

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743. Are
743. Are the Committee to collect from your Evidence, that the Accommodation provided for the Lunatic Poor in Ireland at the present Moment in that District is inadequate to the Necessity of the Case as well as imperfect in Three Cases out of Four? Certainly.

744. How would you propose to remedy this Inconvenience, by supplying a more adequate as well as more efficient Mode of treating Insanity? By a separate distinct Establishment for incurable Cases, by which the District Asylum would be relieved from such Cases, as well as the Prisons and the Workhouses.

745. In the present crowded State of the Derry Asylum must there not be many recent Cases to which Medical Relief might advantageously be applied, which cannot be received in the District Asylum by reason of the Number of incurable Lunatics? Certainly. I will mention a particular Case which occurred immediately before I left Lifford. On the Occasion of a Meeting of the Board of Superintendence, I heard one Member of the Board make a particular Application to another, who was a local Director, for Admission for a Case of extreme Urgency, where great Violence had been exhibited, and a recent Case; and he mentioned at the same Time, that in Two Cases in which he had sought Admission for Persons into the Asylum, which were also recent Cases, those Two Persons had destroyed themselves. Mr. Johnson, who is a Grand Juror, and a Magistrate, and a Member of the Board of Superintendence, used that Language, in my Presence, to a Gentleman who is also a Grand Juror, a Magistrate, and a Member of the Board of Superintendence, Captain Humfrey.

746. You have stated that in your Judgment a separate Establishment ought to be provided for the Insane; how would you propose such a separate Establishment to be provided? I would propose that a Depot (as it were) should be formed in some convenient Situation, to which a certain Number of District Asylums could send their incurable Cases. I hold in my Hand a Plan, which is a very rough one, but which may throw some Light upon the Subject, by which I propose to divide Ireland into Six Portions, and in each Portion to form a separate Establishment for incurable Cases. And, with reference to that Plan, I have a tabular Statement also, which shows, 1st, the Number from each County at present in the District Asylums, and in that of Cork; 2dly, the Number of incurable Cases in each, calculated at Two Thirds; and 3dly, the Number which I would propose to be accommodated in each Asylum for Incourables. The Result of the Total is, that those Six Districts have at present 2,448 in the District Asylums, and in the Cork Asylum; the Proportion of incurable Cases calculated at Two Thirds is 1,653. The Number I propose those Six Establishments to accommodate amounts to 2,700. According to the Return made by the Inspectors General of Prisons (1842), the Total of Incourable Cases confined, not only in the District Asylums, but in private Asylums, in Gaols, and everywhere else, amounted to 2,474, and the Six Establishments which I propose would accommodate 226 above that Number.

747. Will you have the goodness to deliver in that Table? The same is delivered in, and is as follows:
Proposed Districts for Asylums for Incurable Lunatics and Idiots.

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<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Number from each at present in District Asylums.</th>
<th>Number of Incurable Cases in each, calculated at Two Thirds.</th>
<th>Number allowed for each Asylum for Incurables.</th>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>Excess</td>
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748. Have you at all calculated at what Expense this Relief for the Lunatic Poor could be afforded?

I have not calculated the Expense, but I should say that the Expense of supporting the incurable Cases in Asylums, such as I propose, will be considerably less than the Expense of the same Cases in the District Asylums.

749. Have you at all considered the Cost of erecting those Asylums?

I have, I have considered, looking at the Matter in point of Economy, as Grand Juries may consider it, that if you add to the District Asylums at present existing the enlarged Buildings that will be necessary to accommodate (193.4.)
Rev. E. M. Clarke.
26th July 1843.

(admitting of Classification and Employment) all the incurable Cases, and if you add also what I consider would be extremely important, namely, that in order to relieve the Manager of the District Asylums from the Charge of the incurable Cases you appoint another Person, who would be responsible for them, thus not distracting his Attention from those Cases which are so much more important. That, taking all those Circumstances into consideration, and the larger number of Counties that would be included in the Expense of those Establishments than are at present connected with the District Asylums, it would be a Matter of Economy as well as certainly a Matter of Efficiency and Humanity. It is evident, that where the Manager of a Lunatic Asylum has his Attention distracted by the Care of 300 Persons instead of 100, every individual Case that is curable must suffer very considerably; as, for example, the Manager of the Derry Asylum has had, instead of the original Contract made with him for the Charge of 104 Persons, to take the Charge of 211.

750. Do you think it would be practicable to add Buildings to the District Lunatic Asylum of Derry without impairing the Efficiency of its present Plan of Management, and impeding the Light and Ventilation of the existing Buildings?

I think not.

751. It is a radiating Building, is it not?

It is on the Panopticon Plan. Of course any Buildings they erect for the incurable would require certain Classification connected with them.

752. Could not you add another Floor to the Buildings?

You might add another Floor, but I do not think that Addition would answer the Purpose of the Classification which the incurable Cases would require.

753. You have placed before you the Plan of the District Lunatic Asylum of Limerick, (the same being shown to the Witnesses,) which consists of a central Building and four radiating Wings; is it not that very much the Plan of the Lunatic Asylum of Derry?

It is.

754. The Limerick Lunatic Asylum having been of late extended for the Purpose of accommodating 300 Inmates in place of 150, Buildings have been erected in front of the radiating Wings in order to give that Accommodation. Do you not conceive that those Buildings must necessarily interfere with the free Circulation of the Air, and the interior Management of the Establishment? Certainly, materially so.

755. Is there any Mode of Access to the additional Buildings from the Centre, except by passing through the radiating Wings?

Not according to the Plan which is exhibited.

756. Do you not consider that a very serious Inconvenience?

I do.

757. In case of the Adoption of the Plan which you propose, would not the Counties be relieved from the present Charge, such as it is, of maintaining those Paupers in the Workhouses, in the Gaols, and in such an Asylum as that which you have described at Lifford?

Certainly.

758. Therefore it would be a Misapprehension to consider the whole of the Expense as an Increase; the only Increase would be the Difference between the one Expense of building and the other?

Certainly.

759. Do you consider that that would be amply compensated by the improved System of Management, and the increased Number of Cures that would be produced if the District Asylum were specifically and exclusively appropriated for the Reception of incurable Cases?

Most decidedly.

760. Have you any other Information to give to the Committee upon this Subject?

I have a tabular Statement here for the whole of Ireland, which, perhaps, may be of some Interest; it shows the Total of Insane confined on the 1st January 1843, specifying the Total curable and the Total incurable. It gives also a Number of other Particulars. From this it appears, that the Number of curable Cases contained in Thirty-two Gaols on the 1st of January 1843 was Seventy-eight.
761. Is it possible to carry out the Provisions of the Gaol Act if you have several Lunatics in addition to the Prisoners? Certainly not.

762. It renders an habitual Violation of the Prison Regulations necessary? Yes. Suppose the Rule of Silence is attempted to be enforced, and you have Two or Three Lunatics shouting, yelling, and using violent Language; it would be in vain to attempt to carry it into effect. The Number of curable Cases in the District Asylums is returned at 693, and the Number of incurable Cases is stated at 1,368. I think the Act of the 1st of Victoria has done a great deal of Mischief as far as relates to Prisons, at the same Time that it is very valuable in some Cases in giving a Power to the Lord Lieutenant of removing tried and untried Prisoners from the Gaols to the Asylums.

763. Can that Power of Mitigation in the Case of untried Prisoners be practically exercised if the Lunatic Asylums are already too full? Certainly not.

764. Will you have the goodness to deliver in that tabular Statement?

The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

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<td>Return of District Asylums and the Asylum of Cork (not District), showing the Number of Counties comprised in each District, its Population, and the Number confined in each, 1st January 1842, according to the Report of the Inspector General of Prisons (Ireland) for 1842, Page 106.</td>
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| Return of District Asylums and the Asylum of Cork (not District), showing the Number of Counties comprised in each District, its Population, and the Number confined in each, 1st January 1842, according to the Report of the Inspector General of Prisons (Ireland) for 1842, Page 106. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Manchurough | Richmond | Waterford | Clare | Cork |
| Counties - 4 | Counties - 4 and City of Dublin, and City of Drogheda | County - 1 | County - 1 | County - 1 |
| Patients - 168 | Patients - 288 | Patients - 113 | Patients - 101 | Patients - 433 |

(1934.)

The Witness is directed to withdraw.
JOHN CONOLLY Esquire, M.D., is called in, and examined as follows:

765. YOU are the Superintendent of the Asylum at Hanwell?
I am.

766. How long have you filled that Situation?
Four Years.

767. Had your Attention been previously directed to the Subject of Insanity and its Treatment?
For many Years.

768. For what District is the Hanwell Asylum established?
For Panper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex.

769. How many does it contain?
About 980. There are 1,000 Beds.

770. Does that comprehend all the Supply for Admission, or are you limited for Want of Room?
We are limited; there are about 300 more in the County who cannot be accommodated.

771. How are those 300 provided for?
I believe several are in Workhouses, and some are in the licensed Asylums in the Neighbourhood of London, at Hoxton and Bethnal Green.

772. Have you had an Opportunity yourself of witnessing the Condition of those in Workhouses?
Not in London. In the Country I have, in former Years, on different Occasions.

773. What did you find to be their Condition, and the Care taken of them, both moral and medical?
It did not appear to me to be satisfactory. Those who were at all troublesome were generally in a great deal of Restraint, and those who were not were subject to be much annoyed by the other Inmates.

774. As a general Principle, from your Experience, are you decidedly of opinion that the mixing up of Patients of that Description with other Classes is itself ruinous to the Patient, and quite inconsistent with their receiving the Care which is due to them?
I believe so. It tends to make them very uncomfortable, and I have no doubt retards the Cure in many Cases.

775. Do you conceive that the Management of the Insane requires separate Establishments and separate Treatment, and that it ought not to be considered as merely supplementary or subsidiary to Establishments of other Descriptions, whether Gaols or Workhouses?
I have no doubt of it.

776. Have you remarked the Difference in the Treatment of the Insane in Workhouses as compared with what their Treatment would be in a separate Asylum for the Insane, as exhibiting more or less of Necessity of Restraint and Coercion?
It appears to me that they are obliged to use more Restraint in Workhouses. They restrain many Patients there who would be perfectly at liberty in a well-managed Asylum, from the Want of Persons to look after them and other Causes.

777. Do you think that it is possible to manage the Insane under the mild System that is now introduced, without having Attendants who have been specially instructed in the Management of the Insane, and whose Experience has enabled them to treat them properly?
Certainly not. I would say that the whole Principle of managing them without corporeal or physical Restraint, and the humane Treatment, altogether depends upon having a proper Number of efficient Attendants; that is the great Point, whatever the Direction of the Asylum may be.

778. The
778. The Strait Waistcoat, the Belt, and the Chain are used as Substitutes for proper moral and medical Treatment?

I have always considered so.

779. Do you consider that there is a Difference in the Results as to the Number of Cures where the mild or where the coercive System of Management is applied?

I believe the Number of Cures to be greater under the mild System, but there is some Difficulty in answering the Question with perfect Correctness. Of this, however, I have no doubt, that the general Comfort and Happiness of the Insane is greatly improved, and an immense Number more are relieved to a much greater Degree. I am afraid there are not Facts yet recorded in sufficient Number which distinctly afford an Answer to the Question; but I should say, that whatever tends to relieve the incurable must also tend to cure those whose Cases admit of perfect Cure.

780. When you state the Difficulty of coming to any distinct Results upon the Subject, do you conceive that that Difficulty might be lessened if on the Part of public Establishments there was a more uniform and better regulated System of Registration; thus creating statistical Information upon the Subject that could be relied upon, and that could be generalised, with a view to the Purposes of Science as well as the better Management of those Establishments?

It would be of very great Service, without doubt; but Part of the Difficulty of replying to the Question arises from the Circumstance that the present entirely altered System of Treatment has not yet been tried for a sufficient Number of Years in a sufficient Number of Asylums. The Plan of Treatment has been different in different Asylums until within the last Three or Four Years, and is not yet complete in any.

781. Has any Effort been made on the Part of the Medical Profession itself, or those connected with these Establishments, to supply that Information which is now defective?

In almost every Lunatic Asylum in the Kingdom Statistical Tables are now published; but the Plan pursued is not uniform throughout the Kingdom. An Attempt has been made lately by an Association of the Superintendents of Asylums to remedy the Defect, but they still disagree upon One or Two Heads of the Tables, and consequently they have not yet uniformly adopted them; but I think the Difficulty will be got over.

782. How long has the Hanwell Asylum been in full Operation?

It was opened in 1831.

783. Is the System pursued at Hanwell the milder System or the coercive System?

The milder System. We have not employed any Coercion; we have not bound the Hand or Foot of any Patient, or used a Strait Waistcoat, or used any Sort of physical Restraint, by Day or by Night, since September 1839.

784. How many Patients do you think have passed through Hanwell in that Period?

There must have been more than 700 Admissions. There have always been 800 or 850, the daily Number, and latterly it has been greater; but the Number admitted has been about 150 a Year in the Four Years.

785. Can you state what Proportion have been discharged cured?

The Proportion of Cures is about Twenty-two per Cent.

786. In the Absence of coercive Restraint and other mechanical Agencies what Mode do you apply for the Management of violent Maniacs?

Supposing we have a very violent Patient brought to us, the worst Case that can be imagined, as when a Man is brought to us who is powerful, young, and active, and hound up in a Strait Waistcoat, we always remove his Restraint entirely; we have him undressed, and taken to a warm Bath, and then dressed in comfortable Clothing. He has Food offered to him; and we take an early Opportunity of talking to him, if he is in a State to bear a little Conversation. We examine the Case medically, and apply Leeches, or whatever may be required, and take particular Notice of every thing relating to him. If he is extremely violent, we put him into his own (193*.) Bed-
Bed-room. If he is disposed to throw himself about we have Rooms padded up to a certain Height, and the whole Floor of which is made into a Bed, so that there is scarcely a Possibility of his hurting himself in any way; still we have him under watchful Superintendence, and he is frequently looked at by means of an Inspection Plate in the Door. His Seclusion is not allowed to be prolonged if it can be avoided. In the course of an Hour or Two, or in the course of a certain Number of Hours, we sec from Day to Day if it is practicable to bring him out into the Galleries or Airing Courts; then, if he is still very mischievous and disposed to be violent, to strike his Neighbours, or to do any Harm, we have One or more Attendants constantly near him, but they do not use any coercive Means whatever, or interfere with him without Necessity, but allow him to exercise his Activity, only not so as to be mischievous or dangerous; and after a Time he is taken back to his Room again. By that Means in the course of a few Weeks, and sometimes in a few Days, with the medical Treatment required, the Result is such that we scarcely ever find that we have a long continued Case of furious Mania; and when I was last Year delivering a Course of Clinical Lectures, and wanted on Two successive Saturdays to illustrate the Lecture by producing the Case of a furious Maniac, we had not One in the whole House; so that it appears to me that the furious State is far less frequent, and is of shorter Duration where nothing is done to aggravate it. By all these Means we find no Difficulty in managing violent Patients. There are of course many and various Accidents and Difficulties in all such Cases, but each of these is met by some particular Measure or Contrivance.

787. Do you give Employment to the Patients, or do you allow them to remain without Occupation? We employ as many as we find capable of Employment, or as many as we can find Employment for; the whole Number employed in the Asylum daily is nearly 500, of whom the Majority are Women. In the Fifty-ninth Report of the Visiting Justices the Subject is thus mentioned:—"The Danger of Idleness is not less striking in the Insane than in those who have the Gift of Reason, and few Things could have been suggested of greater Value or more efficacious in promoting good Order among the Patients than the various Occupations, however trifling and unprofitable in themselves, in which they are engaged."

788. Are any of those Patients employed in mechanical Arts and Trades, such as that of Carpenters? We have some employed as Carpenters, some as Shoemakers, some as Tailors.

789. Are they allowed the Use of sharp Tools? All Kinds of Tools.

790. Have you found that in any Instance Injury has been inflicted by one Patient on others by reason of such Employment? Never, I believe, by any Instrument that has been employed, except, Iately, a slight Injury by a Man throwing a Garden Fork at another; that was within the last few Weeks; but the Carpenter, who has been several Years at Hanwell, tells me that he never knew an Instance of any of the Instruments in his Shop being employed hurtfully. The greatest Care is taken to observe the Character and Temper of the Patients employed; they all very soon become known to us. If a Man is in a bad Temper or irritable, he is not employed that Day; he is taken to his Ward. In the course of a few Days he gets very tired of being there, and begs hard to be allowed to work again; and we allow him, sometimes upon his promising not to do any Harm. There is a Man in the Carpenter’s Shop at present, a violent Man, whom the Carpenter did not like to trust; but he gave me his Word, several Months ago, that if I let him go back he would not do any Harm, and he has kept his Word hitherto.

791. Have you any Extent of Land connected with the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell? The Quantity of Land altogether is Fifty Acres, including what the Building stands upon; but a large Portion of it is entirely devoted to Pleasure Gardens.
Gardens and to Fields for Exercise, so that the Quantity they cultivate is about 26 Acres.

792. Do the Pleasure Gardens you have described furnish Occupation for the Patients,—the Inmates?

They furnish some Occupation; not a great deal, but some. There are some Patients who are always employed there. The greater Number of the Male Patients employed out of Doors are employed in gardening and farming. There is an epileptic Patient who keeps one of the Gardens in the most perfect Order.

793. Do you consider those Out-door Employments to be important, not only as conducing to the Happiness and Comfort of the Patients, but as also being a valuable Auxiliary to your medical Treatment in the Process of Cure?

I think they are a very important Auxiliary, and more desirable than any Employments within Doors, even than carpentering.

794. It has a calming soothing Effect upon their Minds?

Very much so. I have often found that Patients who have never been accustomed to Out-door Employment have improved greatly upon being allowed to go into the Gardens. They become better in bodily Health, and their Minds often improve at the same Time.

795. Do you think it would be prudent to adopt any general System of Lunatic Asylums for large Numbers of the Insane which did not provide sufficient Space out of Doors for their Occupation in the Mode you have described?

I should think that their Management would be extremely difficult in an Asylum where no Employment of that Kind was provided for them. We have a great Number who are fretful and irritable in the Wards, and who are quite well-behaved when they are occupied; this is especially seen in the Laundry at Hanwell; there are a great Number of Women employed in Washing; they do all the Washing of the Asylum, and some of those when in the Wards and unoccupied are quarrelsome and almost unmanageable.

796. Is there a striking Difference in the Conduct of the Patients in such Weather as does not admit of their being taken into the Airing Grounds, and at those Periods of the Year in which they can be allowed free Access to Air and Occupation out of Doors?

I think there is; but Part of the Difference arises from the Patients being at such Times rather crowded in the Wards; we generally find that on a bad Day there is more Irritability in the Wards.

797. Are they more irritable in Winter than in Summer?

In extremely cold Weather and in extremely hot Weather we find that the Irritability of the Patients is increased; that is the only Effect of atmospherical Changes that I have been able to perceive.

798. At those Times, as well as for the general System of Management, do you not consider that it is necessary to provide adequate Day Rooms for the Use of the Patients?

There should either be large convenient Day Rooms, or the Galleries should be particularly large; I am myself inclined to prefer Galleries which are so large as to admit of the Patients dining in them without Inconvenience. The Reason I prefer that is, that I consider the whole Success of the Treatment adopted at Hanwell as depending on the constant Superintendence of the Insane, and that such Superintendence is easier in a Gallery than it is where there are Day Rooms distinct from the Galleries. The Attendant may be in the Day Room, and something may happen in the Gallery, or vice versâ.

799. But in the one Way or the other such a Provision you consider to be actually necessary for a well managed Asylum?

Quite indispensable.

(1584.)

M 2

800. Do
800. Do you consider it desirable to give them that greater Intercourse with other Persons, and Familiarity with the Sight of Strangers, which there is in the Galleries, than in the Day Rooms?

I think to some such Intercourse does Good; and it very seldom excites or disturbs them if the Visitors exercise tolerable Discretion.

801. You think that, generally speaking, it does not produce a mischievous Effect?

I think not.

802. What Number of Attendants are there at Hanwell?

The Proportion is about 1 to 17 or 18 Patients.

803. What Proportion of Male to Female?

The same Number in proportion to the Number; but the Female Patients are more numerous than the Males, and consequently we have more Attendants; but the Proportion is the same.

804. Who are the immediate superior Officers who are acting under your Superintendence?

A House Surgeon on the Male Side, and One on the Female Side.

805. Are the Medicines prepared in the Establishment?

They are compounded in the Establishment by the House Surgeons.

806. With respect to the Class of Patients who are taken in at Hanwell, do you consider those at present there a fair Average of the general Class of Lunatics, or are they above or below it, assuming by the Word "above" to mean more of the Nature of curable Patients, and "below" to mean more of the Class of incurable Cases?

The Majority of those admitted at Hanwell seem to be incurable; many of them come to Hanwell after they have been previously at Bethlem or St. Luke's, or in other Places, for some Time.

807. They are transferred from those Establishments when their Cure is despaired of?

Often, after being dismissed as incurable from Bethlem or St. Luke's they come to us.

808. Therefore, whatever Proportion of the eurable Patients discharged from Hanwell bear to the total Number of Admissions, it cannot be taken as establishing the Ratio which would be exhibited in an Establishment receiving a larger Proportion of recent Cases?

Certainly not. At the Close of last Year, when the Report was made out, it would appear that there were then about 950 Patients left in the Asylum; and of those not less than about 100 were Patients who had been ill a shorter Time than Two Years, and I do not think there were fifty who had been insane a shorter Time than One Year. As the Chances of Cure are found to diminish in proportion to the Duration of the Malady, this shows what a Number of Incurables we must at all Times have; indeed, out of the 930 we now have, I am afraid we have not Eighty eurable Persons.

809. If any System established for the Treatment of the Insane in a County limits the Reception and delays the Reception of eurable Patients, must not that add ultimately to the Expense and Charge of maintaining those who are afterwards received, not as recent Cases, but as chronic Cases?

I have no doubt that it does.

810. You have stated the Proportion of your Attendants to the Number of Patients; do you find it difficult to obtain the Services of properly qualified Male and Female Attendants?

We find it rather difficult to obtain them with all the Qualifications we require, but we have less Difficulty with the Male Attendants than the Female; the Changes among the Female Attendants are numerous.

811. Do you find that in a large Establishment of considerable Reputation, like that of Hanwell, the Experience there acquired by the Attendants forms a Species?
812. Does the Cure of Lunatics come at all under the general System of medical Education?  

Not at all. With the Exception of Lectures that have been delivered occasionally by the Physicians of Bethlehem Hospital, chiefly, I believe, by Sir Alexander Morrison, and with the Exception of a very small Number of Pupils having been admitted there by paying rather a high Fee, there has been no clinical Instruction whatever, except my own clinical Course delivered last Year and during the present Year, and a short Course delivered recently at Saint Luke’s by Doctor J. Sutherland.

813. Has it ever occurred to you that a System of National Education for the Cure of Lunatics might be founded upon some one of the great Lunar Asylums?  

I think it might, and that it would be very desirable.

814. Have you ever reduced into Writing any Plan for a System of that Kind?  

I recollect mentioning it in an introductory Lecture at the University College in 1828, and I also recommended it or spoke of it in a Work I published on Insanity in 1830. In my Hanwell Reports I have had an Opportunity of mentioning the Result of the first Trial made during the last Year.

815. Can you refer the Committee to that Report?  

I have the Report, and I can refer the Committee to the Passage.

816. Will you have the goodness to read it?

The same is read as follows:

Clinical Lectures.—When the System of Treatment without bodily Restraint had acquired the Sanction and the Strength afforded by a Trial of Two Years at Hanwell, and the Anxieties attending the Commencement of it were no longer pressing, the resident Physician had the Satisfaction to find that the Attention of the Visiting Justices again became directed to a Proposition made at an earlier Period, but of which it had been thought expedient to postpone the Consideration. This Proposition was, that the Wards of the Asylum should, under certain Regulations, be thrown open to Students of Medicine. The Disadvantage to which Medical Practitioners had long been subject in consequence of their entire Exclusion from Hospitals for insane Persons, and the Evils thence resulting to the Public at large, rendered such an Extension of Clinical Teaching highly desirable; but a reasonable Apprehension was entertained that it might be productive of Disturbance, or Detriment to the Patients. In order to try how far the Interests of the Profession and of the Public in this respect might be rendered compatible with the continued Tranquillity of an Asylum, the Visiting Justices determined to allow the resident Physician to deliver a short Course of Clinical Lectures to Students, not exceeding Ten in Number, One being nominated by the Medical Officers of each of the large Hospitals of London. Six Lectures were delivered in the Asylum on this Plan, One on each of Six successive Saturdays in May and June. Each Lecture was preceded by a Visit to the Wards; the Students being divided into Two Parties, each Party attended by One of the House Surgeons. The Students were Gentlemen who had nearly or entirely completed their general medical Studies; and their Interest in what they witnessed and in what was addressed to them was probably increased by their professional Proficiency, whilst their Demeanor was such as to make their Visits to the Wards rather salutar than in the smallest Degree distressing to the Patients whom they saw and conversed with.

In the First Lecture of this short Course the resident Physician endeavoured to reduce the various Forms of mental Disorder to a few intelligible Classes, illustrating each by Reference to Cases which had just been seen in the Wards. The Second and Third Lectures were entirely occupied with the Description of the Nature and Treatment of Mania in its acute and chronic Forms, chiefly with reference to Cases which had been pointed out to the Students in the Morning Visit. In these Two Lectures the Mode of Treatment with Restraints was illustrated by References to the Instruments of Restraint formerly employed, and which were shown to the Students; and the Mode of Treatment (1834.)
without Restraints in all Varieties and Emergencies of the Disorder was minutely described, with continual Reference to what was to be observed in the Asylum at the Time. The Fourth Lecture embraced the whole Subject of Maniacal, with similar Reference to the Treatment by and without Restraints. In the Fifth Lecture the Compilations of Insanity and Epilepsy, and Insanity and Paralysis, were treated of, and the Nature and Treatment of Puerperal Insanity, Cases of all these Varieties of Disease in various Stages of Progress being referred to for Observation. In the Sixth and concluding Lecture the important Subject of Prognosis in mental Disorders was introduced to the Attention of the Students, and Rules were offered for the Decision of the Question of the Patient's Removal from Home in different Cases; the Course terminating with several Remarks on the general Management of the Insane, and on the Construction and Economy of Lunatic Asylums.

During the Five Weeks occupied by this Course several new Cases were admitted into the Asylum; some of these furnished instructive Examples to the Students, and their Progress, as well as that of other Cases referred to for Illustration, was described at the Commencement of the subsequent Lectures; the continual Object being to give the Lectures an entirely practical Character.

The Interest attached to the Subject of these Lectures was manifested by the numerous Applications made for Admission to hear them, and the public Expression of Approbation addressed to him at their Close by the accomplished medical Gentlemen to whom they were delivered was deeply gratifying to the Lecturer.

The Distance of Hanwell from London limits his Expectation in the Delivery of such Lectures to the Hope of being serviceable to a small Number of the Members of his Profession, and to showing by Example that the Words of a Lunatic Asylum may become a Clinical School. The judicious Observations on this Subject recently addressed by Dr. Webber to the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, and the more recent Resolution of the Governors of Saint Luke's to admit Pupils, strengthen the Hope that as great Facilities will soon be afforded to the Medical Student of studying mental Disorders as of becoming acquainted with Disorders of other Kinds in General Hospitals and Infirmaries."

Dr. Conolly.—In addition to what I mentioned in my Report with respect to Clinical Lectures, I think it would be very desirable to have resident Pupils in Asylums. I could myself find full Employment for Half a Dozen Clinical Clerks, as they are called at Edinburgh, in examining Cases from Day to Day, keeping accurate Records of them, and consequently furnishing very important statistical Information at the End of each Year to the Public, and accumulating medical Facts of great Value.

817. Would such a System of Education be not only advantageous to the Public by bringing forward Persons well informed upon the Subject, but would it be advantageous also to the Persons who received the Education by finding lucrative Employment for them?

I have no Doubt they would in such Cases always have an Advantage when offering themselves Candidates for the Superintendence of Lunatic Asylums. But another Advantage that would be derived would be as regards the Public: from some Acquaintance with Cases in private Practice I know what extreme Anxiety and Distress a Case of that Sort always occasions in a Family. A Medical Man has a great many Things to take into consideration which do not fall at all within the ordinary Scope of his Practice, and great Mischiefs are often done; the Patient is hurried away to a private Asylum, or is severely coerced or dangerously indulged.

818. In general Practice what is the Sort of Person that they take as a Guardian or Keeper?

In general Practice they commonly apply to an Asylum. There are some private Asylums where they profess always to have Attendants ready.

819. How are the Attendants formed at the Asylums; are they Persons of matured Habits, such as old Soldiers, or are they young Men regularly brought up to watch the Progress and Cure of the Complaint?

I believe several of them are old Soldiers, and some of them are Men that have lived in respectable Service; they commonly seem to make the best Attendants.

820. Do you think that Attention to this Branch of the Subject by Persons in charge of great national Establishments might be productive of Good?

Of great Benefit, I think, to the Public.
**THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.**

821. On the Reception of a Patient at Hanwell is an Inspection made, and we have a Record kept of this Kind, exhibited upon this Paper.

The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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Name, Station or Occupation, Age, Religion, Date of Illness, Causes - | Married or Single, Education, Moral, Physical, Hereditary, Form of Disease, History of Disease, 

State of the Mind, General Physical - Appearance, Attitude, Locomotion, Complexion, &c. State of the Skin, of Head, of Extremities, of the Tongue, Desire for Food, Functions of Stomach and Bowels, of Kidneys, Pulse and general Circulation, Respiration and Voice, Functions of Uterus, Sleep,

General Treatment, Ward, Employment |

As soon as a Patient arrives we endeavour to fill up this, and it is usually completed in the course of a few Days. It is copied afterwards in a Folio. The Intention is from Time to Time to have similar Papers filled up, so as to present a general Record of the Progress of each Case. That Part of my Plan, however, I am sorry to say, from Want of Assistance, it is physically impossible for me to carry into effect.

822. Is this carried on from Time to Time, so as to exhibit the History of the respective Cases?

That is the Intention; but in a very large Asylum it is scarcely possible to do so.

823. When you say that you find it physically impossible to effect that Purpose, do you conceive that that Impossibility arises from the great Extent of the present Asylum, and the Number of Patients that are confined in it?

It arises from that Cause.

824. The Hanwell Asylum which is intended, as you have already stated, for Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex, is one of the largest that has ever yet been tried?

I believe it is. It is the largest in this Part of the World.

(1934.)

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825. Do
825. Do you consider that it would be more prudent, with a view to the due Management of the Malady, in forming Establishments generally over the Face of the Country, that such large Establishments as Hanwell should be contemplated, or Establishments on a smaller Scale?

I think Establishments on a smaller Scale would be preferable, but not on a very small Scale. It appears to me that an Establishment which combines every Advantage of an Asylum, including the perfect Superintendence of it by its chief Officer, should not exceed about 400 Patients. But I believe that an Asylum of that Kind, or an Asylum of any Number above 100, is more easily managed, and with better Effect upon the Patients, and more comfortably and honorably for them, than the smaller Asylums.

826. So that, whilst you consider that an Establishment for 1,000 would be too large, you would not recommend Establishments below a certain Amount?

Not below a certain Amount.

827. You spoke of the Advantage which you thought would result from taking Pupils in Lunatic Asylums; do you mean upon the same footing upon which they are admitted at Hospitals and Infirmaries of a different Kind?

Yes. I think the Medical Officers of the Asylum might have a certain Number of Pupils living under their immediate Care and Inspection; carefully selected young Men, who have almost finished their Education, and who should live for a Time with them.

828. Upon the same footing on which they are taken in at the Hospitals and Infirmaries?

On a footing of the Kind that prevails in some Hospitals; that they should live entirely under the Roof, and be enabled to watch the Cases from Day to Day and from Hour to Hour.

829. You do not think there would be any greater Objection to taking in that Class of Inmates in a Lunatic Asylum, proper Care being taken in the Selection, than there would be in any other Hospital or Infirmary?

I think, if proper Care was taken as to the Selection, there would be no particular Objection. It does require, of course, particular Care in the Selection; and all such Pupils, like all the Officers of the Asylum, should strictly conform to the general Plan laid down by the Superintendent.

830. Are you aware of any Cases in which that has been done?

At Glasgow it is done by Dr. Hutchison, and I think also by Dr. Hitch at Gloucester, and at Northampton by Dr. Thomas Pritchard.

831. Supposing such increased Medical Assistance through the Medium of Pupils were afforded, would it not then become practicable to follow up the History of each individual Case, which you have now described in such an Establishment as Hanwell to be physically impossible without more Aid?

It would be perfectly practicable even in Hanwell.

832. Could that be done without some increased professional Aid, such as you have suggested, by any mere Addition of Clerks?

No, I think not.

833. Do you make a Distinction between a Clinical Clerk, who would have some professional Knowledge, and an ordinary Writing Clerk, who would be merely competent for Transcriptions?

Certainly. I used the Term "Clinical Clerk" as a Term commonly employed in the Edinburgh Hospital, meaning a Medical Student who attends on the Physician in his Visits when required, and writes Notes of the Cases under his Direction.

834. Can you furnish the Committee with a Copy of the Register which you keep of the Patients?

I can. This is filled in from the Medical Register which I have already delivered in.

The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

Form
## FORM OF THE GENERAL REGISTER

From which the preceding Abstracts of Causes, Duration, &c. are taken.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Station or Occupation</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Married or Single</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Date of Illness</th>
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### FORM OF THE MEDICAL REGISTER

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### SYMPTOMS WHEN ADMITTED

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### GENERAL STATE OF THE MIND

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### DITTO OF HEAD AND EXTREMITIES

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### GENERAL TREATMENT

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### PROGRESS OF THE CASE AFTER ADMISSION

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(1934.)

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835. Can
885. Can you furnish the Committee with the Dietary of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum?

I can.

The same is delivered in, and is as follows:

THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM DIETARY.

MALES.

Breakfast:—
Milk, thickened with Oatmeal and Flour, 1 Pint; Bread, 6 Ounces.

Dinner:—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>1 Pint Soup; Bread, 6 Ounces; Beer, Half a Pint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>Meat, 5 Ounces, cooked; Yeast Dumpling.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>4 Ounces; Beer, Half a Pint; Vegetables.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Meat Pie, Crust, 12 Ounces; Meat, 1½ Ounce; Beer, Half a Pint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>1 Pint Soup; Bread, 6 Ounces; Beer, Half a Pint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Meat Pie, Crust, 12 Ounces; Meat, 1½ Ounce; Beer, Half a Pint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Meat, 5 Ounces, cooked; Yeast Dumpling.</td>
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Supper:—
Bread, 6 Ounces; Cheese, 2 Ounces; Beer, Half a Pint.

Extras to Workmen:—
Out-door Workers to be allowed Half a Pint of Beer at Eleven o’Clock a.m. and at Four p.m. daily, and 1 Ounce of Tea and 4 Ounces of Sugar per Week.

FEMALES.

Breakfast:—
Bread, 5 Ounces; Butter, Half an Ounce; Sugar, 4 Ounces per Week; Tea, 1 Pint.

Dinner:—
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
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<td>Meat Pie, Crust, 12 Ounces; Meat, 1½ Ounce; Beer, Half a Pint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Meat, 5 Ounces, cooked; Yeast Dumpling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supper:—
Milk, thickened with Oatmeal and Flour, 1 Pint; Bread, 5 Ounces.

Extras to Laundry Women, &c.:—
Laundry Women to be allowed Half a Pint of Beer at Four p.m., and, together with Helpers, &c., 1 Ounce of Tea and 4 Ounces of Sugar per Week, in lieu of the ordinary Supper.

836. Can you furnish the Committee with Information of the general Cost per Week of the Patients at Hanwell? The Question refers to the Charge to the Parishes?

This is not in my Department, but I believe I am generally acquainted with the Particulars. The present Charge to the Parishes is 9s. 1d. per Week.

837. What is the actual Cost to the Establishment?

8s. 7½d.

838. Can you state how much of this goes to the several Items of House Expenses, Food, Salaries, Clothing, and Medicine?

The House Expenses are 1s. 3d.; the Food, from 5s. to 4s. 9d.; Salaries, 1s. 7d.; Clothing, 10½d.; and Medicine, 4½d.

839. This does not include any Repayment for the original Outlay upon the Building?

I believe not.

840. Are you aware what that Outlay was?

£124,000, I think.

841. Including the Purchase of the Ground?

Including every thing. But there has been a great deal laid out since. Wings have been built since, and the whole Amount I do not know. I will furnish it.
842. Are the Arrangements at Hanwell for a separate Room for each Patient, or do they comprehend Wards as Dormitories containing many Patients? I am sorry to say we have many large Bed-rooms; some containing Sixteen Beds.

843. Do you approve of that?
Not at all. I think there should in every Asylum be at least Two Thirds of single Bed-rooms for Patients, and that the rest should be Bed-rooms where not more than Five or Six should be placed.

844. Must not that vary very much with the Nature of the Asylum, whether you have a large Number of Incurables, or whether you have recent Patients?
In some Degree it does; but I think there is great Inconvenience in having a great Number of Patients in One Bed-room. If there are Sixteen in a Room, and you have One violent Person in the Room, he disturbs Fifteen others.

845. Are there not many, whom you would class as incurable and chronic Cases, who are subject to violent Paroxysms, and consequently cannot be placed with any Propriety in Rooms with other Patients?
There are a great Number of Cases of that Description among them, including almost all the epileptic Patients.

846. In fact, if there were an Establishment exclusively for chronic or incurable Cases, would not it contain within it the various Classes of the Malady, whether as Mania or Dementia, or epileptic and idiotic Cases, quite as much as an Establishment for curable Cases?
Quite as much. A great Number of the Patients in an incurable Hospital for the Insane will consist of Cases of Mania in a chronic Form, but liable to the Recurrence of violent Paroxysms at certain or uncertain Times.

847. Therefore it would not be practicable to provide an Establishment for the Class of incurable Patients, or chronic Cases partaking of the Nature of incurable Cases, unless there was a System of Classification adopted within it?
I think not.

848. Are you aware what is the usual Expense paid by Parishes or Unions for the Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in private Asylums?
I believe it is sometimes less than at Hanwell. I have heard of the Payment being Six Shillings a Week, and in some Parts of the Kingdom less than that.

849. Do you believe that at the Asylums in which they are received for so little as that they are properly taken care of?
I do not believe that they are or can be properly taken care of.

850. Do you not consider that the Care and Attendance in Asylums where they are taken in at those Sums must be very imperfect and inadequate?
I have every Reason to believe it to be extremely bad, deficient in every thing that relates to the Cure and in much that relates to the ordinary Comfort of the Patient, especially in having a small Number of very insufficient Attendants, Keepers, or Nurses; the Consequence of which always is that immense Restraint is employed; the Patients are tied up, because there is nobody to look after them.

851. Is there not a Tendency, which is felt at Hanwell as well as at other Lunatic Asylums, to find the Number of the chronic incurable Cases increasing so rapidly as greatly to limit the Means of receiving curable Patients?
That seems to be the continual Tendency at Hanwell; the Number of incurable Cases is always accumulating, and many of them, if they survive the first Year of their Attack, live on to a tolerable Age, so that we shall have a smaller and smaller Number of Vacancies for Cases of any Kind; and the Proportion of those that are curable being always getting smaller, eventually we must expect to have scarcely any Cures at all.

852. In that Event must not the Consequence be that many curable recent Cases being delayed will become incurable, and become a greater eventual Burden than they would be if Provision were made for them in Time?
I believe that to be the Effect.
853. Can you state to the Committee the Number of Feet from one extreme Point of the Building at Hanwell to the other?

It is very nearly 1,000 Feet.

854. Is not that a very great Inconvenience, to have such a Distance between the central Portion of the Building and the extreme Points?

It is certainly inconvenient.

855. Supposing it were considered expedient to add considerably to Hanwell, could any Addition be made without increasing that Inconvenience which you mention, or else obstructing the fair Ventilation of the existing Building?

At present it would be scarcely practicable to increase the Building without one or other of these Inconveniences.

856. There is placed before you the Ground Plan of one of the District Asylums in Ireland, namely, that which is erected at Limerick, which consists of a centre House for the Superintendent and radiating Buildings for the Patients. From the Necessity of increasing the Accommodation, new Buildings have been erected, blocking up the View of the Country, and diminishing the Ventilation of the Yards. Do you think such an Arrangement can be made without Prejudice to the Management of the Establishment?

I should think such an Arrangement very prejudicial indeed to the Comfort, and even to the Health, of the Patients, judging from the Plan before me. We have thought it even desirable, without this Inconvenience, at Hanwell to lower several of the Walls, with a view of adding to the Cheerfulness and improving the general Ventilation of the Airing Grounds.

857. Has any Case occurred at Hanwell of an opposite Description, in which, where Buildings have been augmented, the Ventilation and Cheerfulness have been diminished, and there has been Inconvenience felt?

The Visiting Justices have endeavoured to avoid that as much as possible; but lately (to show how trifling a Circumstance does affect the Character of a Ward), by way of improving the Ventilation of the Laundry, they raised an additional Roof to the Top, making it a few Feet higher than it was before; and the Effect of this has been to shut out from the Day-room of the Female Ward the View of the Country. They look now merely upon the Roof of that Building, instead of looking over Gardens, Fields, and Woods.

858. Do you not find that the Cheerfulness of the Position in which Lunatics are placed is far from being an unimportant Matter in the Treatment of the Malady?

I consider it very important, but more so in proportion to the Intelligence and the Capability of Cure of the Patient.

859. At Hanwell have you carried this Principle so far as in many Instances to look to the actual Amusement of the Patients?

We have.

860. Do you find that of some Importance as an auxiliary Process in their Recovery?

I think it of great Importance as regards the general Comfort and Tranquillity of the House; it seems to produce Cheerfulness, and it concurs to the Production of that Confidence and friendly Feeling which it is the principal Object of the Superintendent of an Asylum to create among his Patients. When once you have gained their entire Confidence, and convinced them that you are their Friend, and have no Object but to promote their Comfort, you have gained a great Means of Control over them.

861. Are there any Classes in the Hanwell Asylum who are susceptible of the Consolations of religious Offices?

Many of the Patients in the Asylum seem to be so.

862. Have you a Chapel in which Divine Service is performed?

We have a Chapel in which Divine Service is performed twice every Sunday, and we have also Morning and Evening Prayers on Week Days.
863. Is the Conduct of such Classes of Patients as are permitted to attend on those Occasions decorous and orderly?

It is wonderfully so. We have on Sundays about 300 Patients, and there very rarely happens any Disturbance in the Chapel. On other Days we have every Morning and every Evening perhaps 150 Patients in the Chapel, and the Morning and Evening Services are as tranquilly performed as they can possibly be in any private Family.

864. Who reads the Service on the Week Days?
The Chaplain.

865. Is the Chaplain resident in the House?
He resides in the Village; he has no Residence in the Establishment.

866. What Salary has he?
£200 a Year.

867. Has he any other Duties to perform?
He has no other Duty.

868. Referring to the Effect of Cheerfulness on the Minds of the Patients, are you aware of what occurred some Years back at Bethlem Hospital, in which, at the Suggestion of the late Lord Robert Seymour, the Size of the Windows was altered, and the Patients were allowed the Pleasure of looking out at the animated Scene without?

I have been informed that it contributed very greatly to their Gratification.

869. You have alluded to the Benefit which has been received at Hanwell by considering the Amusements of the Patients; of what Nature are those?

We occasionally have Evening Parties of the Patients, sometimes on the Male Side of the House, sometimes on the Female Side. We never have the Two Sexes together on those Occasions; but we find it quite practicable to assemble from Two to Three hundred of them, and to give them an Evening's Entertainment. They begin by having some Tea and Coffee with Cake, and then a Dance, and then whatever Music we can provide for them, and at about 9 o'Clock they have Supper. The Women have a Supper of Cake with a little spiced Beer. The Men have a substantial Supper of cold Meat with hot Vegetables and a Pint of Beer, and each Man who likes it has a Pipe. We had a few Weeks ago a Party of that Kind of which 270 were Partakers on the Green in front of the House, and about Nine o'Clock they went to their Wards and Bed-rooms in the most perfect Order, with the greatest Cheerfulness, and with Expressions of Gratitude to every Officer of the Institution. These Parties have been repeatedly tried, and the Effect of them seems to be always the same. The Patients are glad to look forward to them, and they speak of them with Pleasure afterwards; in fact they present one of the most gratifying Spectacles that can be witnessed.

870. The Supervision of the Establishment is carried on by the Visiting Justices?

By Fifteen Visiting Justices.

871. How often do they attend?
They generally hold Meetings once a Fortnight.

872. Is it on any fixed Day?
On a Thursday.

873. Have they any Power of calling special Meetings in the event of Circumstances requiring their Interposition?
They have the Power of calling special Meetings. The Chairman can do it at any Time, or a certain Number of the Magistrates.

874. Are the Meetings generally well attended?
Very well attended. More than Half the Visiting Justices are almost always present.

875. Do they exercise any Control over the Management of the Establishment?
They exercise an entire Control over its Finances, and a certain Degree of Control over every Part of it.

(1934.)

876. The
876. The Patients at Hanwell, being all Pauper Patients, are all treated upon One uniform Principle. Has your Attention ever been turned to the Expen-
diency or Practicability of having a higher Class of Pay Patients; Persons able
to contribute to their own Support; if they did not altogether defray it, or
perhaps paying for superior Accommodation; the larger Sum so paid, beyond the
Cost of their Maintenance, going in Relief of the County Rate?
It has, I believe, occupied the Attention of the Magistrates frequently, but
the great Size that the Hanwell Asylum has already attained has seemed to
put it entirely out of the Question. Independently of that, however, I confess
I think there are some Doubts as to its good working; where it has been
tried it has been found, I have been informed, that the better Class of
Patients do not like to be associated in the Asylum with the Pauper Class,
and on the other hand the Pauper Class are disposed to think that they have
the Refuse of every thing. That has been met extremely well at Glasgow, in
an Establishment lately opened, by making them Two perfectly distinct
Asylums, though under One Roof.

877. Does the Payment made by the higher Class of Patients at Glasgow
contribute to lessen the general Expense of the Establishment?
I believe very much, and also at Northampton I believe that is the Case,
and at Stafford, Gloucester, and Nottingham, and in other Asylums; in fact,
wherever it is tried, I believe that is the Principle adopted, and that it is found
that the Profits of those Patients are considerable, and enable them to take
others at a lower Rate.

878. Do you think, upon the whole, that the Objection you have stated more
than counterbalances the Advantage to the Public of giving the Benefit of the
Establishment to Pauper Patients at a less Price?
I rather think it does, and that it is always an inconvenient Arrangement.
I think that if I were at the Head of an Establishment of that Sort, it would
be extremely difficult to act with Impartiality with respect to the Distribution
of the Attendants and other Circumstances. One would naturally be inclined
to give the best Attendants to the better Class of Patients, which would be
in itself right; but it would perhaps lead to the lower Class of Patients not
having so good a Class of Attendants as they would have if their establish-
ment were quite separate from the other.

879. In the Formation of a new Asylum you would not, upon the whole,
recommend that Course to be taken?
I should not recommend it.

880. Would not your Objection be somewhat modified if, without admitting
Patients requiring a higher Degree of Accommodation, and belonging to a
Class of Life that could contribute by increased Payment, Persons of the humbler
Classes were admitted, not being exactly Paupers, but capable of paying the
Amount of their Cost, and receiving within the Asylum precisely the same
Treatment, neither better nor worse than the other Inmates?
I should think that not only not objectionable, but highly desirable; I am
most anxious to see such Institutions in this Country; there is not a Week
passes without my having the most affecting Accounts of Distress brought upon
Families in middle Life by the Insanity of some Relative, the Head, perhaps, of
the Family, or a Son or a Daughter; and there is no Place to send them to. We
want an Institution that should receive them for a small Sum within their
Ability to pay, say 20l. or 30l. a Year, other Patients being received at
higher Rates; but all being accommodated alike.

881. Would not the Demand for Admission of Patients of that Class be
so great as to make it Matter of Difficulty to make a Selection of those to
be admitted?
I fear there would be a great many Demands upon it; and it might be
scarcely practicable, without some other Fund than what would arise from the
more Payments, to support such an Institution. A certain Proportion of such
Cases might, however, he safely so received, the Cases being carefully
selected.

882. There are in Ireland at the present Moment Ten considerable District
Asylums, containing from 150 to 200 Patients in each. In that Country, as
in
in this, the greatest Inconvenience is felt from the Accumulation of chronic and incurable Cases, diminishing the curative Power applicable to the Malady. Two Suggestions have been made to the Committee; the one to provide for this Inconvenience by adding incurable Wards to the existing Asylums, the other, by the Establishment of chronic Asylums, separate and distinct, to which the chronic and incurable Cases might be transferred. So far as your Experience enables you to judge, which of these Two Plans should you consider the preferable one?

If the old Establishments would admit, without the Inconveniences that have already been alluded to, of further Enlargement, I should rather be inclined to keep all the Patients in the same Asylum under the same Direction, fearing that there might be a bad Effect produced upon the Patients from being removed from one Asylum to another, from which they would know that Patients never went away, or very seldom went away, as we find it very important to keep up a Feeling of Hope even in the incurable, or those who are ordinarily deemed so, and also because the incurable require as much Care in their Treatment as the curable, but supposing those Difficulties to be met, and that every Care was given to them, there could be no Objection to the Establishment of Hospitals for the Care of the incurable Insane, which would only then be what some of those now existing are actually becoming.

883. In the event of taking such a Course, do you not consider that it would be more than a mere Change of Name to consider the one Class of Hospitals as a Class for recent Cases, and the other for chronic and more permanent Cases?

I think it would be very important to avoid the Expression "incurable," and therefore to speak of them as well as to treat them as recent and chronic Cases.

884. If the Alternative of adding to the existing Establishments is to be accomplished by a Plan similar to that which has been exhibited to you upon the Plan of the Lunerick Asylum, blocking up the Air, and diminishing the Light and the Cheerfulness of the Asylum, do you not consider that to be so considerable an Inconvenience as to make the Establishment of separate Hospitals preferable?

Certainly, I should consider it so; because among the incurable there are a great Number of Patients who are capable of partaking of all the ordinary Enjoyments of Life, capable of Enjoyment from natural Scenery and from fine Weather, and the Occupation of Reading and Writing, capable of feeling the Influence of Friendship, and even capable of receiving Instruction of various Kinds. We have lately established a School in which several Female Patients learn to read or recover their Reading, and learn to write or recover their Writing; they also learn Geography. But the most interesting Circumstance is, that among those who go to the School we have not only some of the younger Patients and some of the curable Cases, but some old and incurable, and some who used generally or always to be in some Kind of Restraint.

885. Supposing the County of Middlesex were desirous of relieving Hanwell from the Accumulation of incurable Patients by way of extending its curative Power; do you think that would be most advantageously done by adding to the present Building Wards for the chronic and incurable Cases, or by the Transfer of those Cases to some other Place?

Undoubtedly, by the Transfer of them to another Building.

886. And would that be the Case in your Opinion wherever the Circumstances were analogous to those of Hanwell?

I think so.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned.
APPENDIX

TO THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER

The State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland.

1843.
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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.1.

Extracts from the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Charities, Ireland. 1843.

John Jacob Esq. (17th May 1843.)

1869. Do you find the Management of the Maryborough Lunatic Asylum, under the present Regulations, as satisfactory as you represent the Management of the Infirmary to be?—The present Regulations are only in operation for a few Weeks. Sir Edward Sugden, the Lord Chancellor, has given a great deal of Attention to the Subject of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and he, assisted by the Inspectors General and the Privy Council, and the Lord Lieutenant co-operating, has established a new Code of Laws for the Regulation of Lunatic Asylums in general; and that Code of Laws I highly approve of, and I consider that it will be conducive in a high Degree to the well working of the Establishments. The previous System at Maryborough differed in some Degree from the System adopted in the other Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. When I was appointed to that Situation, I came to the Conclusion that the System elsewhere in operation was a bad one. I visited a great Number of Asylums in England and Scotland, I collected a good deal of Evidence on the Subject, and addressed a Communication to the Board of Governors, containing Suggestions with respect to the Management. They adopted Rules for the Management of the Institution, which were rather at variance with the Rules elsewhere. Those Rules were approved by the Government of the Day and have been carried out, but within the last Three Months the Subject has been considered by Sir Edward Sugden, and the whole of the Establishments put under an uniform System, and that System will, I expect, he carried out to the full Extent. The Suggestions which I originally made to the Board of Governors, and which were partially adopted, would have been fully adopted by the Board but for the Difficulties that were then existing.

1870. How do you account for it that the Lunatic Asylums are so expensive?—I think the Lunatic Asylums are an Example of the Evil of requiring Grand Juries to present Money without knowing why and wherefor; I think the Lunatic Asylums and the Constabulary are both Examples of that, and if the Grand Jury had a little more Control those Asylums would probably be less expensive. The Asylums may have been expensive also in consequence of the mixed Character of the Administration which those Establishments are subject to. Instead of giving satisfactory Rules for their Guidance, a resident Manager is sent down, he goes down to the local Board, and meets a Dozen Country Gentlemen; he lays his Commission upon the Table, and he says, “I am sent down by Government to open this Institution.” The Rules and Regulations are not defined, and this Officer has considerable Influence in carrying such Rules and Regulations into effect as he approves of, and in that Way a very objectionable System came into operation in Ireland, at variance with common Sense, and at variance with long Practice in this Country and on the Continent; and that has existed to the present Time; but now, through the Exerions of Sir Edward Sugden, assisted by the Inspectors General, the Matter has been very fully corrected.

1871. And henceforth you think they will not be so expensive?—I think not; I look forward to most important practical Improvements.

1872. In the Lunatic Asylums there is no Control on the Part of those who contribute. No Control whatever. The Board of Governors is constituted in this Way: the Lord Lieutenant of the County sends a List to the Lord Lieutenant, at Dublin Castle, of the Persons that he would approve of as a Board of Governors. Those Names are generally approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, and then, from Time to Time, as Vacancies occur, Additions are made to the Board. But although our Board have invariably acted with me in everything, so that so far I should feel anxious to speak in the highest Terms of them, and they have invariably acted for the public Good, still I think that perhaps the Constitution of the Board may be a little too limited and close.

(193.—APP.)

1873. You
1573. You would introduce into Lunatic Asylums some Control on the Part of those who pay their Rates?—What I should recommend for Lunatic Asylums at present is, to let them alone. A very decided Step has been taken; I would give that Time, to operate and wait awhile.

George Macartney Esq. (18 May 1843.)

1575. The Funds for the Support of Lunatic Asylums are levied by a compulsory Rate; do you think it advisable to extend that to other Medical Charities?—The levying and the Application of the Fund for Lunatic Asylums has always given great Dissatisfaction to the County of Antrim Grand Jury, as well as others in the North of Ireland; they having no Control, but merely for the Foreman writing his Name. We have always found that Establishments conducted in such a Way are more expensive than those under the Control of local Boards. On comparing the Expenses of the Lunatic Asylums with those of our Goals, we find that where there is a Board of Superintendence, as there are in Gaols, they have reduced the Expenses much below those of the Support of the Lunatic Asylums. We have always considered it a great Mistake in the Law, allowing no Kind of Control on the Examination of Presentments; and have protested more than once against it. I think, at the same Time, the Lunatic Asylums might be made more important to the Country than they are, and much more useful.

* * * * *

1786. Would you give the Power to the Central Board to force the Grand Jury to present, or would you confine the Power to Recommendation?—I am satisfied it would be sufficient, coming so recommended. There is one Matter with regard to Lunatic Asylums that we have found a serious Evil in Ireland, and that is, that in the County of Louth, and in those Counties connected with the Richmond Institution, we have had Prisoners in Goal waiting Weeks and Months for a Vacancy; and I regret to say that it is the same in the County of Antrim. On going to the Richmond Institution, I found there as many as 150 Incurables on the Establishment, who had been there for Years; and therefore a great Alteration ought to be made in those Establishments, so as to give Facility for getting rid of the violent Lunatics so soon as they are ascertained to be such.

J. W. Cusack, Esq.

James William Cusack, M.D. (19th May 1843.)

1800. With respect to St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital and Lunatic Asylum, can you state the annual Income and Expenditure?—I cannot exactly, because it is not a Part of the Medical Duty. The permanent Income is about 8,100l., or from that to 3,200l. In addition to this, almost since its Foundation, the Hospital has admitted Boarders; and the Profits on the Boarders, combined with the Funds derived from the Institution, have supported about 100 Persons without Charge, and left a Surplus; the accumulating Surplus being very considerable since I first commenced attending.

1801. Do you know the average Cost per Patient?—I could not exactly give you the average Cost; I know that 16l. 3s. 4d. would support a Patient, independently of the general Charges of the Hospital.

1802. What is the Form of Admission into the Hospital?—The Governors admit the Pauper Patients; the 110-Guinea and the 60-Guinea Boarders, when there is Room, are received on the usual Medical Certificate.

1803. Have there not been lately some new Regulations made by the Lord Chancellor for the Purpose of rendering the entire of the Asylum available to the Insane Poor?—The Lord Chancellor is a Governor, and he has ruled it that the Institution has no Right to make a Profit of Boarders. On the other hand, it was submitted to his Consideration by the Governors, that if the Funds of the Hospital are only capable of maintaining Seventy Beds, and if by receiving Boarders they could maintain Ninety or 100 without Charge, it is, after all, doing a Good to the Public. On the other hand, it is proposed to receive Patients at the lowest Rate at which they can be maintained at a Profit by private Institutions, and that thus more positive Good will be done to Society; because inasmuch as the Poor exceed the Rich in Number, so do those Persons who can contribute a little to their Support exceed those who can pay the Price required by private Asylums. This was the Principle that I endeavoured to place before his Lordship. He has assented to it; and the only Difficulty is now to reduce the Ninety-five Persons to Seventy-one, and then take in the Class of Persons just alluded to, who, after all, form a large Class in Ireland, as must be known to every Member of the Committee. I should explain that in the public Lunatic Asylums there is an Affidavit of Pauperism requisite to obtain Admission; and hence a Person, say having 20l. a Year, or his Friend, is reduced either to purjure himself, or to have his unfortunate Relative on Society.

1804. Do you consider that this Alteration would be attended with beneficial Results to the Public?—I have always thought that if an Establishment was created by private Subscription for the mere Purpose of receiving Persons at the absolute Cost, it would be one of the greatest Benefits to Society that could be conferred in Ireland.
1806. Are there any other Circumstances connected with Swift's Asylum that you wish to lay before the Committee?—I have always thought that it would be a desirable Object to separate the Male and Female Lunatics in different Buildings, and that, if it was possible to do this, great Good would be effected, for obvious Reasons, as to the Sexes; and also, that Institutions could be erected for the Females of a totally different Character from those which are required for the Male.

* * *

1826. Mr. Young.] When you say "in the first instance," how long would that last?—I could not define it. I served on a Board for erecting Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland. I had 100l. a Year as Secretary; there was an Accountant at 20l., and there were Ten Gentlemen; and the entire of those Buildings were erected without any very material Charge against the Public.

1827. Mr. Hamilton.] How long did it last?—I believe it was about Ten Years on hand till it finally closed. I was in it from the Year 1826 up to the final closing of the Account. Mr. Todd was Secretary previously; he died in 1826, and from that Period to the final breaking up of the Board I remained Secretary.

1828. When was the Board broken up?—I cannot exactly say. I think it continued either Ten or Eleven Years.

1829. Was the Board regularly attended?—The Board was sufficiently attended; there were generally from Three to Five present.

1830. Lord Elliot.] Can you give the Committee an Idea of the average weekly Attendance of each Member?—I could not. I can only say that the Expense was about 150l. a Year, every thing included, and the Board was an unpaid Board.

1831. How often did it meet?—It was an uncertain Attendance, because it depended upon the Asylum, which was in course of Erection at the Time, and the different Details which were necessary before commencing the Building. Except in one Instance, I never heard an Objection to the Site selected for the Building.

1832. Mr. Villiers Stuart.] Had the Board a Control over the Expenditure in the Erection of the Asylums?—It was all done by the Direction of the Board.

1833. Mr. Young.] Did the principal Part of the Duties devolve upon, and were they discharged by, the Secretary?—I think I did as little or less than the Directors.

1834. Less than each individual Director?—I will not say less. Dr. Renny is well known as being in advanced Life; but, by his Business-like Habits and Attention, he certainly assisted me to a great Extent.

1835. Did any individual Director give as much Time and Attention to it as the Secretary?—I think Dr. Renny did.

1836. Any other?—Mr. Disney, as long as his Health permitted, and Major Woodward, and one of the Mr. La Touches.

1837. Then there were Three who gave as much Time and Attention as the Secretary?—I have no doubt. Dr. Renny, Sir Philip Crampton, Baron Foster, John David La Touche, William Disney, Major Woodward, and John Cheyne were Members of the Board.

1838. Mr. Hamilton.] Then it was a mixed Board, partly Medical and partly Laymen?—Yes.

DENIS PHELAN Esq. (10th May 1843.)

624. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Would you think it desirable that the local Managers of the Lunatic Asylums should have the Power of making an Arrangement with Persons in comfortable Circumstances to receive Members of their Families, being Lunatics, on Payment of such an Amount as they could afford?—Yes; I have always considered that that Improvement was required in those Institutions; that the middle Class of the Community, when they have the Misfortune to be in that Situation, ought to have some Place for their Reception, and not be in the Condition in which they are at present, either admitted as Paupers, being able to pay a certain Amount, or rejected altogether.

625. Practically, now, Persons are received as Paupers who are not Paupers?—Yes.

626. And thereby Persons who are really Paupers are excluded pro tanto from the Benefits of the Institution?—That would naturally happen; I am not prepared to state that it does, but think it must.

627. You state that the Amount of Relief administered by Lunatic Asylums is not adequate to the Wants of the Country; if Persons who are in Circumstances to pay are admitted, they must so far exclude Paupers?—Yes.

628. Lord Elliot.] Do you consider it desirable that a County in which there are no Pauper Lunatics should be altogether exempted from the Expense of erecting or defraying the Cost of the Establishment of a Lunatic Asylum?—I think that would not be equitable; Provision should be made for the whole of Ireland, and each County be made a Portion of some District; it is but fair that a County, if it should be so peculiarly circumstanced as to

APPENDIX A. 1.

Extracts from Evidence before Sc. Com. of H.C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

J. W. Cusack, Esq.

D. Phelan, Esq.
have no Pauper in it, should be called on to contribute a Share of the Staff Expenses; but I do not believe there is a County in Ireland in which there are not some Pauper Lunatics.

689. Provided that such County be not called on to contribute to the Maintenance of any Paupers but their own?—I think still it should be called on to pay their Proportion of the Staff Expenses.

690. [Chairman.] Do you not think it a Hardship where a County has enlarged its Gaol, and devoted a separate Portion of it for the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics, that the Executive Government shall without their Consent subject them to the Expense of an Establishment they have not called for?—In my Opinion a Gaol is a very unfit Place for the medical or moral Management of Lunatics.

691. [Mr. Hamilton.] Can you state whether by Law a Grand Jury are at liberty to enlarge their Gaol for the Reception of cumbersome Patients in Lunacy?—I believe there is no Power to do it.

692. [Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.] Did you ever hear it laid down in any Court of Great Britain or Ireland, that any Magistrate could send any Lunatic to Gaol because he was a Lunatic, he having committed no Offence, unless he is a Criminal Lunatic, under the 1st & 2d of Victoria?—I know of no Cases of the Kind.

693. [Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Have you known of any Cases in which the Friends of a Man, seeing his dangerous State, and finding there was no Chance of his Admission into a Lunatic Asylum, have caused Informations to be sworn against him as a Criminal, and had him sent to Gaol?—I have heard of that being done frequently.

694. [Mr. Attorney General for Ireland.] In that Case he is committed under the 1st & 2d of Victoria?—Yes, I believe.

695. Do you think there is any Justification for sending a Lunatic to Gaol, unless he is a Criminal Lunatic, coming within the Statute of the 1st & 2d of Victoria, or acquitted by a Jury on the Ground of Insanity?—I know it frequently occurs that a Person whose Friends have applied for his Admission into the District Asylum, and were unable to obtain it, is committed to Gaol by the Magistrates on One of the Friends swearing that he apprehends that the Individual will injure himself or others, and on a Medical Certificate of his Insanity; and that he would be afterwards transferred to a Lunatic Asylum.

696. Unless he is a Criminal there is no Authority to commit him to Gaol because he is a Lunatic?—I should think not.

697. [Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Practically, Persons who do not come properly under the Description of Criminals are occasionally sent to Gaol with the Concurrence of the Magistrates, because there is not sufficient Accommodation for them in the existing Lunatic Asylums?—It occurs frequently, I believe.

698. Lord Elcho.] But do not the Magistrates always require Information on Oath that there is personal Danger apprehended?—Yes.

699. In consequence of which, such Persons are considered as Criminal Lunatics?—I cannot say that; I speak of Parties respecting whom there have been previous Information on Oath.

700. Do you believe that the Grand Jury of any County would be justified in enlarging the County Gaol for the Purpose of receiving Pauper Lunatics?—I know of no Law to that Effect.

701. Colonel Acton.] Do you consider the County Gaol a Place where a Lunatic can be properly treated?—I do not; it is very unlikely he can.

702. Are you aware that we are forced to retain in our Gaols Lunatics for a considerable Time, in consequence of not being able to obtain Admission for them into Asylums?—Yes, I know it as Medical Officer to a Gaol, and from other Sources.

703. [Mr. Hamilton.] That arises from the Retention in’ the House (District Asylum) of incurable Lunatics?—Yes,

704. The Retention of Criminal Lunatics in the Gaol arises out of the Necessity of the Case?—It does arise from extreme Necessity.

705. The Law is strained in some Instances by the Magistrates, in consequence of the Application of their Friends?—Yes.

706. Lord Elcho.] Would not the Inconvenience referred to be easily removed by providing additional Wards in the Lunatic Asylums for the Admission of Incurable Lunatics?—That appears to me the proper Way of providing for them, and I have heard that such Addition is under the Consideration of Government. I know that it has enlarged some of them.

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707. [Mr. W. S. O’Brien.] Have you had Occasion to observe any Defects in the Management of Lunatic Asylums, or their Inadequacy for the Purposes for which they are intended?—I have. I have gone, not officially, but when I was employed on other Matters, to every Lunatic Asylum in Ireland, and the Officers very kindly allowed me to see them; generally they are much crowded with chronic and incurable Cases, and this choking of the Institution
Institution prevents the Admission of recent and more curable Cases. This is a great Evil, because a Lunatic who may be curable To-day, if admitted this Week Six Months or Eight Months will not infrequently be then incurable.

682. Do you think it would be necessary to increase the Number of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland?—They are very noble Institutions, and I should not propose building except in the Case of the Ballinasloe Asylum, which I know is insufficient; but I think Room might be made, by Shields and other Means, at very moderate Expense, and that the idiotic and insensitive Cases might thus be provided for by an Increase of Room, so as to admit of recent Cases being received. As Surgeon of a Gaol, and whilst superintending Workhouses as Assistant Commissioner, I had extensive Opportunities of knowing that considerable Injury arises from the Commitment of Insane Persons to Gaol, and from their being sent as Paupers to Workhouses; I think dangerous Insane Persons cannot be properly treated in either Place. I believe a late Act of Parliament directs the Magistrates, and they are obliged to do it, to commit them to Gaol, and then the Lord Lieutenant can transfer an Individual to a Lunatic Asylum when there is a Vacancy in it; but it may be some Time before there is a Vacancy.

683. Have you formed any Calculation of the Proportion which Lunatic Paupers bear to the whole Population?—There is a Calculation of that in my Work.

684. You think the Amount of Accommodation afforded by the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland cannot be considered adequate until that Number, whatever it is, is provided with Accommodation?—I think it is universally admitted by the Lunatic Asylum Authorities, that the Lunatic Asylum Accommodation is insufficient, and that great Evil arises from that Deficiency.

685. Mr. Hamilton.] Do you think they are insufficient for the curable Cases, supposing Provision were made for the others who are incurable?—I think it is sufficient for the curable.

686. Chairman.] What is the Expense of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums?—It was 2l. 10s. in some of them; it is now but 14l. in some.

687. Mr. Hamilton.] Are you aware of the comparative Number of curable and incurable Cases in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin?—I have the Returns, but not here.

688. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Is it your Opinion that those Institutions are managed in an unduly expensive Manner?—The Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council, and local Governors, very respectable Gentleman, are the general and local Authorities, and it is not for me to say that they are over expensively managed; but it has been considered that in a little Time they may be less expensively managed.

689. The Maintenance of Paupers in a Workhouse is calculated at 7l. or 8l. a Year; and it appears that the lowest Rate of Maintenance at a Pauper Lunatic Asylum at present is 14l. to 16l.; is there any thing in the Circumstances of the Patient which would justify such a Difference of Expense?—Nothing in the Disease, but the Machinery for the general Management is necessarily a more expensive one.

700. Lord Eliot.] Is it sufficient to account for that Difference?—I am not quite sure.

701. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] With reference to the Management of Lunatic Asylums, is it your Opinion that such Management would be more efficient and less expensive if there were upon the Board some who represented those who contribute to the Rates?—In point of Principle I do think such Persons ought to be on the Board.

702. At present the Persons who conduct the Institutions are nominated by the Lord Lieutenant?—Yes; I had the Honour to be a Governor myself of one in the District in which I resided.

703. It may happen, and often does happen, that the Persons on the Board do not contribute at all to the Support of the Institution?—Generally they are large Cess-payers, respectable Gentlemen of the County, some of them Merchants and Persons who pay very little Cess; and it is possible some may pay none at all; but it must be very rarely indeed that they are not Cess-payers.

704. Captain Archdall.] Do you think they are managed impartially with regard to the Admission of Patients from distant Counties?—There is a certain Proportion for each County allotted to each Asylum; but I know they are not admitted in proportion to the Population, nor do I believe that they are admitted in proportion to the Number that require it from some Parts of the Counties.

705. Mr. Hamilton.] May not the Remoteness of those Parts of the County be one Reason for that?—That is an Element in it, but I do not think it entirely explains the Matter.

706. Each County contributes in proportion to the Number actually in the Institution from the County?—The Staff Expenses are according to the Proportion originally fixed, and then they pay according to the Proportion of Patients in the House.

707. Chairman.] With respect to the Money furnished for the Counties, the Lord Lieutenant issues from the Consolidated Fund whatever he thinks necessary for the Support of the Establishment, and the Sum is raised upon the County?—Yes; a Judge would flat the Presentment if the Grand Jury refused it.

(193.—App.)

708. There
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D. Phelon, Esq.

708. There are some Instances in which there are Assessments on the Counties not having a Lunatic in the House at all—For the Staff of the Establishment.

709. You alluded to the Asylum in Connaught; have you seen it?—I have.

710. Is it not built in a Swamp?—It is not in an elevated Situation.

711. Mr. Hamilton.] Have you examined all the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland?—I have.

712. Can you state whether upon the whole the Irish Lunatic Asylums appear to you as well managed as those in England?—I think the Irish Lunatic Asylums are very well managed. I should say the same of the English Lunatic Asylums I saw; but there is a Difference in the Mode in which Patients are received, and that is a very important Point. I will mention one; in England, Patients are received at a moderate weekly or monthly Payment. A Party, for instance, that in Ireland is able to pay 15l. or 20l. a Year would not be admitted into one of our District Asylums, except as a Pauper; the Consequence is, that either a Person is admitted who can pay 20l. a Year, the Institution receiving nothing from him, or he is rejected. If he be rejected, his Friends are unable to get him into a private Institution; that Class of Lunatics is very badly off. In England they provide for this Class, and receive them also from the Parishes, according to the Sum which the Parties are able to pay.

713. Does it occur to you that it would be more desirable to have a Depot for incurable Cases in each Asylum, or that they should be received into the Workhouses, provided they are harmless?—I think the Depots should be connected with the Asylums, for it not infrequently occurs that a Lunatic will, for a considerable Period, be quite inoffensive, and that, after a Time, he will become very violent. And as the Committee is on the Subject of Lunatics, it is my Opinion there is one Point on which the Regulations respecting them require Consideration. I do not find Fault with any thing, but I have seen several epileptic Lunatics which were the most dangerous Cases I ever met with, and these are, unless I mistake, excluded from the District Lunatic Asylums; if it be not stated that they are not epileptic, they are not received; I think the Word epileptic is usual in the Document authorizing them to be admitted.

714. Lord Elgin.] In the Workhouses there are no Persons conversant with the Treatment of Insanity?—There are not; the Idiot Wards provided in Workhouses are only provided for Idiots; there is no Provision for moral Treatment, without which Medical Treatment must in general be nearly useless.

715. If an additional Ward were provided in Workhouses, would not there be a Difficulty in finding Persons competent to treat Insanity?—There would.

716. Mr. Hamilton.] Your Opinion is, that upon the whole a Workhouse is not a desirable Place either for a curable or an incurable Lunatic?—Certainly; but there are many of a Class that may be safely taken care of in Workhouses. I have seen several harmless, inoffensive Persons, usually called Lunatics, more properly called Idiots, turned to a very good Account in Workhouses; they draw Water and do other Things; but those who are dangerous occasionally should never be in Workhouses, but in Asylums.

717. There is a Class in Ireland, epileptic, not admissible either into Workhouses or Asylums?—Yes; in my Opinion they are receivable under the Act into Lunatic Asylums; I think it requires Consideration whether the Regulations respecting this Class may not be safely altered, so as to admit of their being received; Epilepsy, even in Adults, has been cured latterly.

718. Colonel Acton.] Do you know why they have not been admitted?—No, I do not know it, but I believe it is because Epileptics are considered incurable; I am not prepared medically to concur in that View, but I think the Public Safety, and the Safety of the Individual, requires that they should be taken into a Lunatic Asylum.

719. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Have you ever heard Complaints by the Lunates of the Workhouse that the Idiots derange the Establishment?—Yes; perhaps they may complain more than they need, but they necessarily will no doubt derange the Establishment. But I know they do derange it.

W. L. Kidd, Esq.

WILLIAM LODGE KIDD Esq. (15th May 1843.)

1299. Chairman.] You are Physician to the Armagh Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

1300. Will you have the goodness to state the Stations you hold in the Profession, and the Medical Society you have filled?—I am a Physician, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; I am a Lieutenant of the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin; a Lieutenant of the Apothecaries Company in Dublin; Surgeon in the Royal Navy; and I am also local Inspector of the Gaol in the County of Armagh.

1331. How long have you been Physician to the Lunatic Asylum at Armagh?—Between Fifteen and Sixteen Years.

1392. Can you inform the Committee what are the Counties for which this Asylum is intended?—The Counties are Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, and Armagh.
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

1233. The Population of those Counties appears to be 793,366; is the Asylum sufficient for the Insane Poor of those Counties?—At present it appears to be so.

1234. How many Beds does the House contain?—It was intended first to contain only 104, but it admits from 120 to 130.

1235. Are they usually occupied?—Yes.

1236. Will you state the Form and Mode of Application for Admission?—There is a printed Form of Application which has to be filled up; it contains an Affidavit of Poverty, and of actual Residence in the County; there is also required a Certificate of Insanity from a Physician, and a Certificate of the Truth of the Allegations by the Clergyman of the Parish and by a Churchwarden. By the new Regulations, however, the Circumstances are in some Degree changed.

1237. Are Patients refused Admission to the Asylum for Want of Room?—They have been.

1238. That is not of frequent Occurrence?—It was a very frequent Occurrence until lately.

1239. Captain Archdall.] When you say until lately, within what Period?—Within the last Six Months.

1240. Chairman.] Has it been the Case that Patients who probably or certainly were curable have been refused Admission, while many who were perfectly incurable have been retained in the Asylum?—It was so; but lately there has been no Occasion to refuse Admission to any.

1241. Mr. Young.] What has caused the Change?—There have been new Regulations made, which have given the Physician Authority to recommend the Discharge of Persons apparently incurable and harmless.

1242. Chairman.] Should such a Circumstance occur as that Patients who are curable are refused Admission in consequence of those who are incurable being retained in the Asylum, are not such Cases, by this Exclusion, rendered difficult, if not hopeless of Cure, being deprived of that Treatment which alone offers a Prospect of Relief?—Undoubtedly.

1243. By the 1 Vict. c. 27. dangerous Lunatics and Idiots are committed to Gaols by Magistrates?—Yes, under certain Circumstances.

1244. Has it happened that such Cases have been allowed to remain for a long Period in Gaol, or has any Exertion been made by the Manager of the Gaol to have them transferred to Asylums?—In my own District there was formerly a very great Difficulty in obtaining Admission into the Asylum, and I have known Thirty to Forty such Persons in the Gaols, who could not be admitted into the Asylum for Want of Room; such is not now the Case. I believe there is not One Lunatic now in the Gaols in that District.

1245. When Vacancies occur in the Asylum, in what Manner are Patients selected for Admission?—At present there is Room for all.

1246. Would you give a Preference to Priority of Application if there were not Room for all?—Perhaps, under some Circumstances, we should not; but we should admit according to the Necessity of the Case and the Degree of Danger.

1247. You would prefer a curable Patient to one whose Case seemed hopeless?—Yes; but we would rather take one whose being at liberty would be dangerous to either himself or the Public.

1248. You would think it advisable to give the Preference to those whose Cases afforded the Promise of a Cure?—Certainly; unless there were any whose Admission was necessary for the Safety of themselves or others.

1249. That would be carrying out the Object of the Institution as the Place for the Cure of Insanity rather than an Asylum?—Yes; they are Asylums in one Sense of the Word, but they should be called, as they are now in England, "Hospitals for the Cure of Insanity;" the Word "Asylum" is rather applicable to those who cannot be cured, and they have been too much considered as Asylums for Insane Persons.

1250. Have you known any whose Cases appeared to be curable when committed to Gaol, but which have become incurable in consequence of their not being admitted in Time into the Lunatic Asylum?—It is scarcely possible to say so positively, but I believe there have been many.

1251. Independently of the Injustice to the Patients, is not the Discipline of the Prisons materially interfered with by those Persons being retained there?—Exceedingly so; and I have felt that very much as Inspector to a Gaol.

1252. Mr. Villiers Stuart.] Has not a Circular been lately issued by the Lord Chancellor on the Subject of the Committal of Lunatics to the Gaols?—Yes, in consequence of Questions having arisen whether some who were committed were amenable to the Law; there were Cases in which the Friends of a Lunatic, not being able to bear the Expense of hiring a Car and bringing him to Armount, have obtained the Assistance of the Police, having first irritated the Lunatic, and induced him to commit some trifling Act which enabled them to bring him before a Magistrate, and the Magistrate has committed him, which I do not think, indeed, he had the Power to refuse.

(189.—Arr.)

1253. Mr.
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W. L. Kidd, Esq.

1253. Mr. Hamilton.] You attribute this to the Facility of getting Insane into the Asylum through the Gaol?—It was an easy Way of getting rid of the Nuisance out of the Family.

1254. Chairman.] A Warrant from the Lord Lieutenant is necessary for the Removal to the Lunatic Asylum of a Prisoner committed to Gaol?—Yes, under that Act.

1255. Will you mention the Steps which must be taken to facilitate the Removal from the Gaol to the Asylum?—In order to avoid the Necessity of obtaining an Order from the Lord Lieutenant to remove a Prisoner to the Asylum, being Inspector of the Gaol, and being also Physician of the Asylum, I have recommended to the Magistrates to discharge the Man, and have at once transferred him, without the Necessity of applying for the Authority of the Lord Lieutenant.

1256. Captain Archdall.] You spoke of the Man being irritated; was that by his Friends or by the Police?—By his Friends; it was necessary that the Man should commit some overt Act in order to his being brought before the Magistrate and committed, and then that was a Step to his Transfer into the Asylum.

1257. Chairman.] Is the Proportion of incurable to Curable Patients in the Armagh Asylum generally very great?—Yes.

1258. In the Report of the Poor Law Inquiry Commissioners, at Page 415, it is stated, that of 180 Patients only Seventeen were considered Curable; was this your Report?—No; I knew nothing of that Statement until the Report appeared; that Report was made out by the Manager; I was not consulted upon it; I do not mean to say that I disapprove of his having made it.

1259. Lord Courtenay.] Is the Manager a Medical Man?—No, he is not.

1260. Mr. Hamilton.] Have you any Idea whether the Proportion which exists in the Armagh Asylum of Curable and Incurable Patients is the same which exists in other Districts?—I cannot say; the Report which is referred to I am not responsible for; it was made out by the Manager, and made out in such a manner that he considered right.

1261. Do you think that Armagh forms a general good Average?—I think it is a fair Average.

1262. Do you consider that the Transfer of Idiots and harmless Lunatics, who are considered incurable, from the Asylum to the Workhouse, would be desirable?—It would be a very desirable Measure for the Asylums, and I think might not be injurious in most Cases to the Workhouses; they would certainly be supported at a cheaper Rate.

1263. You doubt, probably, whether it would not be injurious to the Patients themselves?—I think, in many Cases, they might as well be there; there is a separate Ward built in the Workhouses in Ireland for Idiots and harmless Insane Persons, and there are none but harmless Persons admitted into the Wing so provided.

1264. Chairman.] You mentioned that the Cost of maintaining Persons in the Workhouse was a good deal less than in a Lunatic Asylum?—Yes.

1265. There appears, on looking over the Reports, to be a great deal of Difference in the Thirty Cases of harmless but Incurable Patients in Clonmel District Asylum, what would be the Cost per Annun. in the same Town Workhouse they could be maintained at the Rate of 170l. per Annun.?—Yes; about One Third.

1266. In the Clonmel Unions Workhouse the Cost is 5l. 12s. 6d., in the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum it is 18s. 11d. 2d.?—That is more than Three Times. I dare say that will be nearly the Proportion all over the Country.

1267. Lord Courtenay.] Are you speaking of Cases where Medical Treatment is not required?—I should say that Medical Surveillance is necessary to all Insane Persons, but that all our Acquaintance with such Cases would show that the Attendance which a Medical Man in a Workhouse could afford would be sufficient for the Class I have alluded to.

1268. Chairman.] The Way in which they account for the Difference of the Cost is in the Article of Diet; do you consider it practicable to introduce into a Lunatic Asylum such a Diet as would assimilate to that of Patients in a Workhouse?—No, I do not think it would be judicious; I think it would be wrong; there must be a Variety of Diets in the Lunatic Asylums.

1269. Lord Courtenay.] Is it not the Case that in some Cases a full Diet is requisite?—Yes.

1270. Are you acquainted with the Hanwell Asylum?—No; but I know the Practice there. All those Establishments in England are much higher rated than our Poor are in Ireland.

1271. Chairman.] Would an Enlargement of the District Asylums, so as to admit of Separation and different Arrangements for Diet, so that the Incurables could be maintained at a less Expense, be preferable to their Transfer to the Workhouse?—That is a Question I have not considered. I would rather leave them under the Care of those Persons who were considered most competent to the Treatment of Diseases of the Kind, which would no doubt be of Advantage.

1272. In
1272. In the House of Industry in Dublin the Cost of Lunatic Patients per Head is
9s. 8d., that is 10l. less than in the Clonmel Asylum; can you account for the Difference?
—There must have been something left out; there are all the Salaries to be included;
that cannot include many of the Items that ought to be included.

1273. Lord Courtnay.] Can you state what is your Average per Head?—I really do not
know precisely; but I think between 17l. and 18l.

1274. Does that include all the Expenses of the Establishment?—Yes; it is much less
than it was.

1275. Viscount Jocelyn.] Is the Asylum generally full?—Yes.

1276. Is Lunacy a common Complaint in that Part of the Country?—It is very
common; and more, I think, at least we see more of it, than we did before the Establishment
of this Asylum. I think a great many mad People were kept out of the Way; they
were not brought so much into public View.

1277. Do you think the present System of sending them to Prison tends to aggravate
the Complaint?—Yes.

1278. Captain Archdall.] You state that in Fermanagh they have found it cheaper to
commit Lunatics to Prison, and thence transfer them to the Asylum, through the Police;
is that Practice peculiar to or confined to Fermanagh?—No; I mention Fermanagh,
because that is at a greater Distance from us; but they do it at Armagh.

1279. Chairman.] The Expense of the Armagh Lunatic Asylum for 1842 appears to
be 16l. 16s. 1d.; what is the Cost of maintaining a Pauper in the Workhouse at Armagh?
—It is not very sure; but I think it is between 7l. and 8l.

1280. The Poor Law Inquiry Commissioners, in Page 414, state, "that the quiet,
reserved, decently-mantered young Females were in the same Room and under the same
Superintendence with the turbulent chaffering Idiots, the grinning restless Maniacs, and the
dragging helpless Wretches who had survived the Loss of almost every Sense and every
Faculty"—In the first place, I had nothing to do with the Classification of them; they
were not classified, perhaps, so well as they might have been; but the Class of Society
from which they were taken was not taken into consideration; the Class of Disease was the only
considered.

1281. If such were the Case, do not you think it desirable that the Power should be
vested in the Medical Man, and that he should have the Administration of it?—It is now;
but I can consider only the Class of Disease.

1282. Lord Courtnay.] Is there any Classification as to the Sexes?—They are in per-
factly distinct Parts of the Building.

1283. Chairman.] Has the Expense of Maintenance in the Asylum of Armagh dimin-
ished much of late?—It has.

1284. The Commissioners of Inquiry remark very strongly on the State of the Armagh
Asylum; have any Improvements been made in the Matters to which the Report refers?—
Yes, I think there have.

1285. Viscount Jocelyn.] Had you the Management of the Armagh Asylum in 1834?—
I had the Medical Management of it; I was the Physician.

1286. Was there any Difference made between the Sexes at that Time?—It always has
been so; there has been no Intermixture of the Sexes in that Institution.

1287. Chairman.] Among the Deficiencies in the Report they state that there was no
Infirmary for the Treatment of the acute or contagious Diseases; has this been corrected?—
No; but it is a Matter of Opinion whether that would be of any Service; whether they
cannot be better treated in their own separate Cells. That is a Matter sub judice whether it
would be of Advantage or not.

1288. It is stated that there was a Want of Privies, bad Watercourses, Accumulation
of Filth, and bad Arrangement of Rooms for Servants; the Nurses were obliged to pass in
their Bed-rooms through a small Ward?—Some of those were temporary Circumstances.
There was no Want of Privies, but they were badly constructed; there were Two Streams
running through the Ground.

1289. Do you consider Classification an important Feature in the Treatment of Insanity?
—Very important.

1290. For Want of Classification the District Asylums have more the Character of Depôts
for Idiots and Lunatics through the Country; they are mere Prisons for Lunatics?—In the
first place it is a Question, are the Classes sufficiently divided? I think that perhaps some
more minute Division might be desirable, but, generally speaking, I think the Classification
is unquestionably good.

1291. What Classification do you consider best?—First, of the Sexes; then the violent
Maniac, the mischievous, the harmless, the quiet.

1292. Mr. Young.] Are not the latter removed from your Asylum now?—No; I am sorry
to say they are not. The Poor Law Commissioners gave Permission to the Guardians
to receive them, but they are very unwilling to receive them. I think something ought to
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be done to make it compulsory on the Guardians to receive a certain number coming with a certificate from the Medical Men of the Asylum that they think them harmless.

1893. Mr. Hamilton.] Do you think harmless Lunatics are fit Subjects for a Workhouse?—Harmless Idiots, fitous Persons, Persons not any way disposed to be mischievous, I think might be, to a certain Amount, in the Workhouses; and it appears that the Legislature considered so as well as myself, for they made a Provision for such in the Workhouses.

1894. Do you not think that it is desirable rather to have an additional Wing or Building connected with the Lunatic Asylum for them?—Indeed I do; they would then be under the Superintendence of persons more fit and more expert in treating Diseases of the Mind, and in looking at them altogether.

1895. Capt. Archdall.] You do not consider that the Poorhouse Diet would be suited to all Classes?—Not to some Classes.

1896. Chairman.] The Classification now in some Cases is of Curables, Incurables, Idiots, epileptic Patients, and Insane Criminals?—There seems to be a great Mixture; for instance, in epileptic there may be a curable or incurable Patient.

1897. Do you not think the Epileptic should be distinct from the others, and have not you been used to refuse them Admission?—Yes, but not now; the new Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council requires us to receive Epileptics.

1898. Captain Archdall.] How long do they continue in the Asylum?—Some until Death; some are removed very soon; some at more prolonged Periods.

1899. Epilepsy is a Disease that never can be entirely cured?—I regret to say that it is one of the Diseases which Medicine has not been able to do so much for as we could wish, but some Cases of Cure have taken place; they were of that Kind supposed not to arise from Causes of an Organic Nature.

1900. Chairman.] On whom does the Duty of the Classification devolve?—Hitherto it has devolved on the Manager.

1901. He is not a Medical Man?—No.

1902. The Classification making a Distinction between curable and incurable Patients must necessarily depend much upon the Judgment of the Medical Attendant, and ought not this Duty to be performed solely by him, and not left to the Manager?—Certainly; at the same Time I think it is scarcely possible to predict with any Degree of Certainty that a Man is incurable. I never would call any Man altogether incurable, for I have seen Patients get well that I had at one Time considered incurable.

1903. Mr. Villiers Stuart.] Is it your Opinion that the Medical Man has not sufficient Control in the Superintendence of those Institutions?—He had not until of late; where he had it, it was rather a Concession of the local Authorities; there was no authoritative System for the Regulation of Lunatic Asylums till within the last Month or Six Weeks.

1904. Chairman.] Is it not essential for the Cure of Insanity that daily Visits and daily Records of Changes should be made which require the Services of a scientific and well-educated Individual?—I would say that it is not necessary there should be daily Visits; it is now arranged that the Apothecary shall visit every Day and the Physician Three Days a Week, which I think is quite sufficient; there may occasionally be some Cases which might require more frequent Visits.

1905. Lord Courtenay.] In what Number of Cases are the resident Managers Medical Men?—There are no resident Managers necessarily Medical Men; it happens that there are a few, but it is not at all a sine qua non.

1906. Are you aware that it is the common Practice in this Country?—Yes; it is very desirable, such as if I should be very anxious to recommend; they might be of an inferior Class of Medical Men, merely to see that the Directions of the Physician were carried into Effect, and Medicines properly and duly administered. It is the Practice in Great Britain, but not in Ireland. Some of the Managers are very excellent, amiable, attentive Men, but the System certainly requires that they should be Medical Men.

1907. Chairman.] Are the Reports and the Statistical Returns from the Armagh Lunatic Asylum based on Uniformity with the other Lunatic Asylums?—I believe the Audit Office requires there should be uniform Returns.

1908. It would be a great Desideratum that they should be uniform?—Yes; the Inspectors should be the Persons to make them uniform.

1909. The Question refers more to the Medical Treatment?—There have been hitherto no Medical Reports from them.

1910. The Restraint of violent Lunatics appears to form an important Part of their Treatment. On whom does the Execution of that Duty devolve?—Hitherto it has devolved on the Manager, and to a certain Extent it must still; for he is resident. It may be proper to leave a Man at liberty at this Moment, and in a few Minutes he may require Coercion.

1911. Do you not consider that Abuse is likely to arise in the Exercise of Restraint, which may interfere with the Recovery of the Patient?—I have seen no Reason for Complaint; I know it is the Habit to decline against all Restraint.

1912. Out-
1812. Out-door Employment is very much recommended by Writers on this Subject; is this arranged for in the Armagh Lunatic Asylum?—There are a great many employed out of Doors; there are Seven or Eight Acres of Land, and the Tillage of that Land is generally performed by the Convalescents.

1813. Lord Courtenay.] Has the Asylum a Space of Ground connected with it in which you could introduce out-door Employment from Time to Time, as it may be desirable?—Yes; some Addition might be made to it; there is sufficient Room.

1814. Are you familiar with the Mode of managing Lunatics under what some Persons consider an improved System, what is called the curative System at Lincoln and Hanwell?—I think I know the Management which is generally employed there.

1815. The System of giving them Employment in that with which they are conversant?—Yes.

1816. Does your Institution afford Means for that?—Yes; the most of our Patients are agricultural People, and Spinners and Weavers; we have some who can scarcely tell their Names who go through all the Intricacies of Weaving, and recollect all the Intricacies by which their Occupations are conducted; they wind the Yarn and they spin, and so on.

1817. Mr. Pilliers Stuart.] Have they required that Skill after their Admission into the Asylum?—No, those were their Habits before they were admitted.

1818. Lord Courtenay.] Is that the System in the other Institutions in Ireland?—Yes, I believe so; they have not Weaving in the South of Ireland.

1819. Chairman.] What Proportion have you observed between the Admission and the Recovery of Patients for Five or Ten Years?—I could not say without reference to the Books.

1820. Have you seen the last Report of the Inspector General; he says that of 463 Patients admitted in 10 Years, 226, or nearly One Half, have recovered completely; does that accord at all with the Proportion within your Experience?—Yes; but it is hard to say recovered completely, several being liable to a periodical Return of the Disease.

1821. Do you keep any Record of the Number of Relapses which have taken place?—I keep a Case Book; but as I have not made out the Statistics I am not able to state that at this Moment.

1822. What has been the Proportion of Deaths to the Admissions during the last Five Years?—That I cannot state without reference to Books which I have not here.

1823. When Patients are declared cured, does any Difficulty arise in having them removed from the Asylum?—Yes, a good deal, and the chief Difficulty arises in this Way; there is a Bond in which it is stated that the Person who signs it becomes liable to Her Majesty for £10 if he does not take away his Friend when he is declared to be cured or insane; but those Bonds are, in general, signed by Persons of no Note; I speak generally; and therefore it would be very desirable that some Person known, a Magistrate or Clergyman in the Neighbourhood, should be induced to sign for them, so as to ensure a Person who might be communicated with. When coming here I scarcely expected to be examined on this particular Branch, believing it to be not a Part of what is called the Medical Charity Inquiry; I must therefore beg to be excused for any Want of Correctness which may appear in my Evidence.

1824. Do you consider that any Alteration is required in the Laws and Regulations by which Lunatic Asylums are at present managed?—I know of none but what the Lord Lieutenant in Council has Power under the Act to bring about; probably, but that is matter of opinion, it might be desirable that some Plan should be arranged by which Persons who could not afford to be sent to a private Lunatic Asylum, but could afford to pay for their Support, should be received.

1825. Is the present Mode of supplying Funds for the Lunatic Asylums open to Objection?—No; I think it is exceedingly well arranged.

1826. The Money is advanced out of the Consolidated Fund; the Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant goes down, and the Grand Juries are obliged to present; if they refuse, the Judges have a Power of presenting?—Yes.

1827. Have the Grand Juries in the different Counties any Power of proving whether the exact Proportions are raised in their Counties that ought to be?—Yes; Reports are given to them.

1828. Have they the Power of correcting those if there is any Mistake?—Yes; the Audit Office is exceedingly particular in correcting the Account.

1829. Mr. Hamilton.] Is a particular Account filed before the Grand Jury?—The Lord Lieutenant has ordered Twenty-five Copies to be sent to the Grand Jury of each County in the District.

1830. Chairman.] Would the Establishment of a Central Medical Charities Board, and placing the Control of the Lunatic Asylums of Ireland in such a Board, be advisable?—I am not prepared to state that; I am very much in favour of the Establishment of a Central Board for the Management of the Charities, but I scarcely consider the Asylums as coming under that Head; they are virtually working so well, and managed so well, as respects the fiscal
Appendix A.

Extracts from Evidence before Sel. Com. of H.C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

Sir R.A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P. (29th May 1843.)

2942. There is a District Lunatic Asylum in Derry, and you are a Governor of it?—Yes. It is for the Counties of Derry, Tyrone, and Donegal.

2943. Its Efficiency is stated to be curtailed by the Detention of incurable and harmless Lunatics and Idiots. Have you any Information that you can give to the Committee upon that Subject?—I attend generally the monthly Meetings, where all the Cases are brought forward; and I know that the first Question we ask of the Surgeon is, whether there is any Room, or whether he can make any Room by turning out the Harmless and Incurable. We endeavour to get as many of those as are Idiots and Harmless and Incurable removed to the different Workhouses; and by that Means, with the very greatest Difficulty, we are able to take in the most pressing Cases; but still I know we are very much pressed by incurable Cases; and I see by the Return of the Inspector General of Prisons, that the idiot, epileptic, and incurable Cases amount to Two Thirds nearly of the entire Patients in these Institutions, while there are Sixty-seven Cases represented to be incurable in the Goals.

2944. [Mr. Hamilton.] Do you find any Objection on the Part of the Poor Law Commissioners or the Guardians to receive those Cases?—We never correspond with the Poor Law Commissioners on the Subject; we go direct to the Boards of Guardians. The Accommodation in the Workhouse in Derry was extremely bad, and for a long Time after the Poor Law came first into operation the Guardians were not prepared to receive them; they must select Servants or select other Paupers to attend upon those Cases; besides, there is always an Unwillingness, and there always must be an Unwillingness. Under the present System, in the District Lunatic Asylums, the Patients are supported at the Expense of the County; when they go to the Workhouse they must be maintained at the Expense of the Union or of the Electoral Division, and the Guardians are not very willing to receive them.

2945. Chairman.] Had you not a Correspondence with the Poor Law Commissioners about the Lunatic Wards in the Derry Workhouse?—The Board of Guardians were obliged to represent very strongly the extreme Dampness of them; that they were on a Flag Flooring; that they were without Heat and without Ventilation; and at last we told them that they were so abhorrent to Humanity that we could not keep the People in them unless they laid out Money in making them habitable; and they assented.

2946. Had not you a Correspondence from the Castlederg Union of the same Kind?—The Correspondence with the Castlederg Union was as to the State of our Hospital in general. When the Workhouse was finished we borrowed some Money for building a Wall round the Grounds, and we found the Hospital in such a State that we wished to apply that Money in building an additional Story to the Hospital. The Commissioners hesitated for some Time, and tried to dissuade us from it; and at last, as Chairman of the Castlederg Union, I drew up a Statement of the State of the Hospital, and forwarded it to them, with an Application for an Alteration of it. With the Permission of the Committee I will read this Statement. It is dated "Castlederg, 8th December 1842: The most prominent Defects of the Hospital of the Castlederg Workhouse are, that it is deficient in Accommodation, Ventilation, Heat, and Light; there are only Two Wards, one for Males and one for Females, rendering it impossible further to separate Patients; these Wards are too small to have sufficient Space between the Beds; the Bedsteads are too narrow, and without Sides. There is no Lying-in Ward; there is no Nurse's Room on the Male Side; there are no Yards or open Spaces for Patients to exercise in; there are no Privies or Waterclosets to the Hospital; there is no Dead House. There is a free Communication between the Male and Female Wards, and between both and the Female Side of the Workhouse, to the Privies of which the Male Patients resort. There is no Bath for the Hospital. There is no Lunatic or Epileptic Ward. There are no Means of heating Water, or doing any of the minor cooling Processes so requisite in an Hospital. All the Apartments are very ill ventilated; the Wards have a small Stove each, and only one small Window to the North; the Chimneys all draw badly, particularly those of the Surgery and Nurse's Room, the Fireplaces of which are set in the Corner; the Windows of these Rooms do not open, and there is no Access for Air, but by a small Hole below the Ridge-board; they are very damp. Light, so essential to the Healthy, and if possible more so to the Sick, is as badly supplied as it could well be imagined; I say enough on this when I state that the Sun never did and never can shine into any One of the Four Apartments as they are at present constructed. Heating is very defective; a small Stove in each Ward, set at the further Extremity from the Door, and the careful Exclusion of Light, to which add the defective Draught in the Chimneys, render it very difficult to maintain a proper Temperature." That I signed, and sent up to them, with an Application for an Alteration of the present Hospital, and adding a Story to it; to which they assented.

2947. You
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

2947. You yourself having cognizance of the Fact?—Certainly.

2948. Mr. Young.] Were the Alterations made as you suggested?—Yes. We got by return of Past an Answer authorizing us to make the Alterations, and suggesting some Improvements on our Plan.

2954. Mr. Hamilton.] Do you think it would be desirable to extend the Lunatic Asylums, so as to provide Accommodation for incurable Lunatics?—My Opinion is that it would not be advisable to extend the present Lunatic Asylums, which, built originally for 984 Patients, contained, on the 1st of January 1843, no less than 1,773, so large Additions have been made to them; besides this, it appears by the Report of the Inspectors General of Prisons, that 1,405 were in Gaols and private Institutions at the same Date, and 700 in the Richmond and Cork Institutions; but that a better Plan would be to build distinct Houses, in which the harmless and incurable might be placed separately; they would very nearly support themselves by their Labour; they would have Medical Attendance and proper Attention paid to them, and might be supported as cheaply as in a Workhouse.

2955. Would not that have the Effect of forming a second Medical Establishment?—It would; but it would be very difficult and very expensive to add to the present Lunatic Asylums; as they are situated near large Towns, it is almost impossible to get Ground to employ the People on. Near the City of Londonderry we have been obliged to pay 6l. an Acre for Ground; and paying that Rent we still make a Profit, valuing the Potatoes grown thereon at the Contract Price; the Impossibility of employing them otherwise makes me think that they could nearly maintain themselves by their Labour.

2966. Is it your Opinion that it would be advisable to establish a Depot of some Kind or other, and then make Arrangements that they should be received into the Workhouses?—The Poor Law Commissioners estimate that they have provided Accommodation in the Workhouses for 2,400 helpless and incurable Idiots. Now I think it would be more advisable if a House for 600 were built in each of the Provinces in some central Situation where Land could be got at a moderate Rate, and where they could get Superintendence, and the Expense of the Medical Staff would fall lightly.

The Right Hon. The Lord MONTAGUE. (19th June 1843.)

Appendix A. 1. 

Excerpts from Evidence before Sir R. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.

Medical Charities, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Montague.
defective unless the Medical Men were accompanied also by some Civilian. If the Inspection were exclusively of a Medical Character, I cannot help thinking that it would be defective. I am sure that in the Administration, for instance, of our Lunatic Asylums, with which I have been long familiar, although the Administration must be of a Medical Character more or less, the Supervision is better from being of an unprofessional Character.

3796. The Object of the Inspection being twofold, fiscal and medical?—Yes; and not only fiscal and medical, but administrative; that the Regularity and strict Discipline, if I may so express myself, of all the Medical Charities, which are of extreme Importance, should be brought into one Centre as it were, so as to apply the combined Experience of the work in improving the Medical Charities of Ireland. The Committee are aware that by an Act which I introduced into the House of Commons, I think in the Year 1839, I made an ineffectual Attempt to reach this Object by empowering the Grand Juries to appoint Committees of a permanent Character, to inspect and report upon the Medical Charities. In some Counties I believe that Act has been brought into Agency; in the County of Cork, I think it was; but generally speaking, I fear it has been only a dead Letter; and I doubt whether we could rely upon any local Inspect to attain the Object which the Committee and Parliament would both have in view, namely, securing increased Efficiency for the Medical Charities of Ireland.

3797. With respect to the Lunatic Asylums, your Lordship has stated that your Attention has been particularly directed to them?—My Attention during the whole of my Life has been turned to the State of the Lunatic Poor in Ireland; and I very much fear that, in place of improving, we are now retrograding upon that Subject, and that, unless some Alteration in the Law and the Practice shall take place, we shall find reproduced in Ireland all the Evils which it was the Intention of the Act of 1817 to extirpate us from; or if not all the Evils, yet a considerable Portion of them.

3798. To what does your Lordship attribute that Retrogression of which you have spoken?—Partly to a Defect in the Law, and, partly, as it appears to me, to a Deficiency in carrying out the existing Law as far as it might be carried. I think the Law requires Amendment; and I think that, under Provisions of the existing Law, the Number of Asylums ought to be extended.

3799. Are you aware that the Asylums are occupied very frequently by incurable Cases of Lunacy?—That is one of the Defects to which I should most strongly call the Attention of the Committee. There is a general Want of Accommodation, which might partly be supplied under the existing Law; but which, to supply fully, will require an Alteration of the Law as it now stands. The Committee are probably aware that there are at the present Moment 214 Insane Persons in Ireland, who are confined in the Gaols of the Country, of whom only Forty are either charged or convicted of Criminal Offences; the other 174 are Persons who are confined in those Gaols merely for the Purposes of safe Custody. Now, when I ventured to suggest to the Committee that we were going back upon this Subject, I take this as the strongest Proof of that Assertion. Before the Act of 1817 no Provision was made for Lunatics, excepting in those few Parts of Ireland where Lunatic Asylums have been established under old Irish Acts (of which Asylums the only good one was to be found at Cork), and in the City of Dublin, where the first Improvement was made by the Establishment of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum; at that Period many Lunatics were confined in Gaols, merely from the Want of any other Place to confine them. Now, from the Want of Accommodation in existing Lunatic Asylums, or from the Want of Lunatic Asylums in particular Districts, we are again falling back to that most pernicious and inhuman of all Practices, and confining Lunatics unconvicted or unsuspected of Crime in Gaols; not only leaving them without a Provision of any proper Agency for their medical and moral Treatment, for their Employment, for Air, for Exercise, but, in addition to all these Evils, we are also disorganizing the whole internal Management of the Prisons themselves. You are doing a double Mischief; you are committing a Crime against Society by not providing adequately for that which the Law recognizes to be a grievous Calamity, in the Cure of which the State at large is interested; and you are also disorganizing your Prison Discipline; for I need not urge upon Members of the Committee acquainted with the proper Management of a Prison how impossible it must be to provide for the proper Management of a Prison, such as that of Trim, for instance, in the County of Meath, in which there are Fifteen Lunatics at the present Moment confined.

3800. Then your Lordship would concur in the Suggestion which has been made of the Expediency of extending the Accommodation in the present Lunatic Asylums?—I think the Circumstance to which I have now adverted, and other Circumstances to which I wish to call the Attention of the Committee, prove, I conceive, that the existing Accommodation is not adequate; because I am perfectly persuaded that the Magistrates of Counties where there are Lunatics confined in the Prisons at the present Moment would never allow that System to continue if there was a Lunatic Asylum in which those Persons could be received.

3801. Your Lordship is aware that the Accommodation of the existing Lunatic Asylums is very much diminished by the Fact of the Incurables being kept in those Asylums?—Yes; and I conceive that until that Difficulty is met, and met by a very large Measure, the present System for the Management of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland will never be that which Lord Montagle.

The Right Hon.
Lord Montagle.
which the Public have a Right to expect. Various Ways have been suggested of meeting that Difficulty.

3802. Will your Lordship have the goodness to state to the Committee your own Views on the Subject?—I may first advert to a Remedy upon which some Persons have been disposed to rely, which seems to be in the Contemplation of the Administrators of the Law as it now stands. I allude particularly to the Administrators of the Poor Law. It seems to be in the Contemplation of the Board of Control of our Workhouses in Ireland to make Provision within the Workhouse for Lunatics of various Kinds; and it has been suggested by some Persons that the incurable Lunatics might be removed from the Lunatic Asylums into the Workhouses. Now, when I took the Liberty of stating to the Committee that we were falling back upon this Subject, in place of improving, I do not think the Number of Lunatics who are confined within our Gaols is a stronger Proof of Retrenchment than an Attempt to make a Provision for the Lunatic Poor of Ireland in connexion with the Poor Law Administration within the Workhouse. I think any such Arrangement would be the most fatal and mischiefous Step which could possibly be taken. I cannot speak generally in respect to the architectural Arrangement of the Workhouses; but in respect to that which is in the Union to which I belong, namely Radlikee, I can assure the Committee that the Accommodation which is provided there for Idiots or Lunatics is of a Character so utterly inapplicable to either the humane Management of such a Calamity, or those Principles of Management which are introduced into the District Lunatic Asylums, that there is not a greater Contrast between Light and Darkness than between the one and the other. Ranges of small Cells, without Means of Exercise, without Means of Employment. And the Committee are aware, from the Inquiries and Reports already before Parliament, that upon the Employment of the Lunatic, and, above all, his Employment in the open Air, in cultivating Garden Ground, that upon the Application of such Means as would enable him to do all the Chances of his Recovery depend. I am also aware, that if a Lunatic Asylum is well managed, scarcely any personal Restraint, and certainly nothing approaching to personal Cruelty, is required; but if it is thought that without due Management, but with simply the System of Management inherent to another Establishment of a totally different Character, controlled by other Agencies, and not under the same moral Direction, you can provide for Lunatics either curable or incurable, or even Idiots, I think the Committee in such Expectations will be deeply disappointed.

3803. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] From your Observation of those Cells, do you not consider that the Confinement of Idiots in Poorhouses might be characterized almost as Imprisonment, supposing it were enforced according to what appears to be the Regulation of the Workhouse?—I think it would be Imprisonment of the most injurious Kind, such as must form an entire Bar to all Chance of Recovery. And I speak the more confidently upon this Subject, because the first Acquaintance that I had with this Question, the first Knowledge I obtained respecting the Condition of the Lunatic Poor, was from inspecting a Workhouse in the South of Ireland in which Lunatics had been for a very long Time confined. It was a Workhouse in the City of Limerick, provided in appearance with all the Mechanism of Inspection and Control; the Treatment of the Lunatics was in that Workhouse considered as supplemental to the general System of the Place. When I tell the Committee that there was not provided any efficient Agent either for Management or for Medical Care; that there was no Person there who had been brought up or instructed in the Management of Lunatics in an Asylum; that Cruelty and Vice both prevailed to the greatest possible Extent; that Persons were left chained, their Hands under their Knees, for Weeks and Months, and almost for Years, so that on getting Superintendants properly qualified from Experience in large Establishments to undertake the Reform of the Asylum that I have described, when those unfortunate Lunatics were released from their Chains and their Bonds they were found to be so entirely crippled, that it was impossible for them to stand upright until after applying Oils and Friction to their Limbs for a considerable Portion of Time. Those poor Persons, who were as harmless as any that can be named, but who had nevertheless been subjected to all this Severity, were, after a Length of Time, restored so far to the free Use of their Limbs that they were able to move about and to stand in the Yard for Exercise. Now, although I have already stated that it would be a very unfair Inference to suppose that Abuses like those I have described are likely to arise again in the present Workhouses, under the present System of elected Guardians, and the efficient Superintendence of the Commissioners, I still think that as long as you merely regard a Provision for the Lunatic Poor as supplementary to another charitable Establishment with which the Lunatic Poor are not necessarily connected, you will have Abuses reproduced, differing in degree, but the same in principle as those which I have described.

3804. Under the present Arrangement of Workhouses is it possible to escape from the Alternative of either having those unfortunate Creatures confined in a Species of Imprisonment, or having the general Economy of the Workhouse disturbed by their being amongst the Lunatics?—I think it quite impossible. Besides, it is of the Essence of the due Management of Lunatic Asylums, as appears from the Reports upon this Subject, to have a certain Space of Land annexed to the Building; and I have already endeavoured to call the Attention of the Committee to the Fact that there is no Space connected with the Workhouses of Ireland that would be adequate for the fair exercising and Employment of (193.—APP.)

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Lunatics.
Appendix A.1.

Extracts from Evidence before Set. Com. of H.C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Macartney.

Lunatics. I think we have something like Twenty Acres of Land connected with the Lunatic Asylum of Limerick. Besides which, in the Return which has been laid before the House of Lords upon this Subject, the Committee will see that the general Attendance provided for the Lunatics is the usual Attendance of other Paupers, selected from the other Inmates of the Workhouse. I find, in the general Observations appended to the Return, it is stated that "In insane Paupers are, like other Classes of Paupers, under the Care and Superintendence of the Medical Officer of the Unions, as well as of the Nurses and other Officers in the Workhouse, assisted by Pauper Inmates in some Cases." But if you look through the Return you will find that those "some Cases" do not include almost every Case; in almost every Case the Agency relied upon for the Care of Lunatics within the Workhouse is that of the Pauper Attendants only. Now, indeed, in reference to One of the Workhouses, that of Clonmel, the Report states, that the Mode of Treatment cannot be considered as affording, in the Workhouse, "proper Means for the Treatment of Insane Persons, should they happen to be violent or refractory, as the only Class of Servants at command are unskilful, and from being unpaid, reluctant, and therefore not to be confided in. Hence, when any of the Inmates become violent or refractory, we endeavour to have them transferred to the District Lunatic Asylum, where they can be properly attended to. In short, however the Workhouse may answer for harmless Insane or Idiots, it can hardly be considered, under existing Circumstances, a proper Place for the Treatment of Insanity generally."

3805. Chairman.] Then would you recommend the appointing of a Ward for chronic Cases at the existing Lunatic Asylum?—I doubt whether that would be the best Mode of Proceeding. I should think it is well deserving the Attention of the Committee, whether as a Matter of Humanity first, and as a Matter of Economy also, it is not better to resort to another System. If you were to add to the existing Lunatic Asylums a Ward sufficient to provide Accommodation for the chronic Cases, you must increase the Size of those Asylums very largely indeed. The Difficulty of managing the Asylum will be very nearly in proportion to the Number of Inmates. An Establishment which is now good and efficient for the Management of 150 or 200 Patients will not be adequate for 300, 350, or 400. In point of Economy, if the Committee compare the Expense of maintaining Patients in the existing Asylums with what the Expense might be reduced to, if limited to the Support of chronic and idiotic Patients, and epileptic Patients, taking the average Cost of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums as one Measure, and taking the Cost in the Cork Establishment as another, which is a more economical Establishment, I believe you will find that those Persons would be maintained at Half the Expense if you had an entirely separate Establishment for the chronic Cases. My Opinion therefore is, undoubtedly, that it would be more advantageous if, within the several Districts, you had separate Establishments for the Incurable Cases, to which they could be sent from the various Asylums, and where they could be managed under such physical and moral Treatment as was best suited to those particular Classes of Malady. I believe this would be found more economical than adding largely to the existing Asylums; besides which, from the architectural Plans of most of them, they are scarcely susceptible of much Increase without Interference with their due Administration. Upon the present Plan they are construed upon what is commonly called the Windmill Plan, which resembles, in some Degree, the original Panopticon; the Keeper's House is in the Centre, having Means of Control and Access to each Department, situated in radiant Buildings; and if you have to add to those, you must add to them either by a separate Establishment with which the Keeper's House is altogether unconnected, or you must extend your radiant Buildings to a most inconvenient Length. I think it would be better Economy, for instance, if in Munster you had a large Establishment for the incurable Patients, to which you could transfer all that came under that Definition: in County Cork, in Waterford, and in Limerick, and who are now confined in the Prisons and in the Workhouses. I believe you would find that Arrangement a more economical as well as a more humane Mode of dealing with the Case, than by adding to each of those separate Buildings.

3806. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Do you think that One Hospital for maintaining Incurable Patients would be sufficient for a Province?—No, I do not think it would. I only put that Case for the sake of an Illustration, not by any means as meaning to state that I think One would be adequate for the incurable Idiots and Lunatics of the Province of Munster.

3807. In the large Counties probably it would require One for each County?—No, I should doubt it; I think that in the County of Cork it would. I think you would require Three for the Province of Munster; I think you would require One for the County of Limerick, including also the Northern Part of Kerry, Clare, and the Ormond Barony of Tipperary; another at Clonmel for the lower Portion of Tipperary and Waterford; and perhaps Portions of the Eastern Division of Cork; and another for the County of Cork and the Southern Part of Kerry; and with those Three Establishments I believe you would more economically, as well as more humanely, provide for the whole of this Class of Cases.

3808. Viscount Courtenay.] Your Opinion would have reference to the existing Institutions in Ireland; you would not, on general Grounds, think of placing the Incurable in the same Institution with those that might be cured?—No; if the District for which the Establishment was intended was small, for instance, if taking the incurable and Incurable Patients, the
the probable Maximum of Patients that they were likely to receive in the Asylum did not exceed 300. I think you might safely undertake the Charge of 200 Patients; but if, having the Probability of receiving 200 curable Patients, you ask me whether I am willing to add 300 or 400 incurable Idiots and epileptic Patients, so as to make the Number of Patients 500 or 600, then I say there exist Limits which should be maintained with a view to due Management, and that by some Mode or another, either by the Division of the District or by the Separation of the Establishments into the Two Classes of Malady.

3809. Under an improved System of Treatment of Lunatics it is not found that the incurable Cases bear a very small Proportion to those which are susceptible if not of absolute Cure, yet of Amelioration?—No, unfortunately; under the most improved Management I believe the most that can be expected would be, that out of a given Number of Cases under Treatment you might hope to restore Twenty-five per Cent. to such a State of Sanity as to be sent back to their Friends. The Calamity may be greatly alleviated; the physical Suffering may be almost put an end to, and above all, the Mischief done to Society can be wholly averted; but as to restoring the Majority, or even Half of those who are brought in, as recent Cases, I am afraid that is quite out of the Question. The Scheme that I have taken the Liberty of recommending, the Committee are aware is acted on in the great Establishments of Saint Luke’s in London. All Patients are received as curable Patients, and after the Probation of a Year, if not cured (unless the System is changed), they are transferred to Establishments of another Character.

3810. Chairman.] Has not the Proportion of Cases in which Cures have been effected at Hanwell been very extraordinary, under the Treatment there?—I believe it has; but I think that in all Lunatic Hospitals, if you can separate the curable and the incurable Cases, you do a great Good. I think it is an Observation of Forsyth, in describing some of the great Hospitals in Italy; he speaks of the Word incurable, which he says forbids Hope to the Patient, and represses Exertion and Zeal on the Part of the Physician; for the Purpose of encouraging both Hope and Zeal, I should suggest the Advantage of removing the incurable Lunatics from our District Establishments. I think if you convert our existing Asylums into large Asylums for the incurable, you will diminish the Efficiency of the curable Branch of the Establishment. But the great Mischief that I apprehend, and that which I should again and again endeavour to impress upon the Attention of the Committee, is the Situation of Lunatics either in Workhouses or in Gaols as being inconsistent with every Feeling of Humanity or with the Possibility of dealing justly with the Malady.

3811. What Plan would your Lordship suggest for the Management of those Asylums that you have recommended?—I think the present System of Management of the existing District Asylums is an extremely good one. I have been from the Beginning one of the Governors on the Committee of Management of the Limerick Asylum, which is one of the largest and was one of the earliest. They are appointed by the Government; and generally speaking the Government communicate with the Parties who are locally interested, to know when they can rely upon for Attendance. We have been fortunately circumstanced, having our Asylum near a great City; we have had in former Times a never-failing Fund of Intelligence and Benevolence in the Members of the Society of Friends who inhabit our City. Whenever we are able in the South of Ireland, whether at Cork, Limerick, or Ommel, to get the Assistance of Quakers, Merchants or Members of the Society of Friends, we secure the best Agents for the Management of our Establishments. The Officers of the Asylum are appointed through the Agency of Government; the Government select the moral Governors and the Matrons; and that System I approve of. I think it is infinitely better than any local Election.

3812. Viscount Courtenay.] Who selects the Physicians?—The Government; and that again is much better than any local Selection.

3813. Is the Officer who has the principal Superintendence of the Asylum a Medical Man?—Our moral Governor is not a Medical Man, but we have a regular Physician also.

3814. Do you think it desirable that there should be a Division of that Sort?—I should select as moral Governor the Man that had the greatest Fitness generally for the Management of the Insane, and the greatest Desire to ameliorate their Condition. If I found a benevolent Man, a Man of Experience, a Physician, I would select him, not because he was a Physician, but because he had such Qualifications. I shall be very sorry to consider Medical Knowledge as a necessary Qualification.

3815. But, ceteris paribus, should you consider Medical Knowledge an Advantage?—I should rather have the Physician a separate Officer of the Establishment, I think, even ceteris paribus; but unquestionably I should look for the best qualified Man in other respects, rather than selecting a Physician.

3816. Chairman.] With respect to the Mode of supporting the Institution, what is your Opinion?—I think our present Mode is perfect in all respects, except that it may not be quite as economical as might be. I think that the Expenses are somewhat more than I can quite understand; I cannot understand how the Expenses are so great as they are. But when I say that it is perfect I mean that those who administer, who are appointed by Government, have a full Power of providing adequately for the Support of the Insane of those Establishments, there being a compulsory Presentment, as it is termed, levied on the contributing Counties.

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3817. Mr.
3817. Mr. W. S. O’Brien.] Under the present Arrangements respecting the Administration of Lunatic Asylums, there is no Representation on the Part of the Rate-payers as such—I think there would be great Difficulty in obtaining such Representation, because it will be recollected that the District for each of these Lunatic Asylums is not simply One County, but it is a District composed of various Counties or Counties of Cities; it is a large District, and you could scarcely get an adequate or just Representation of all those Counties, nor, indeed, do I think it very necessary.

3818. Under the existing System it is not possible that a Person may take the principal Part in the local Administration, who does not contribute a single Fraction to the Maintenance of the Establishment?—That is perfectly true; but I should not think there is great Danger of Abuse where the sole Object of the Establishment is a Malady like that of Lunacy.

3819. Your Lordship is aware that these Lunatic Asylums are very expensive Establishments; do you conceive that that is necessarily incident to the Nature of the Disease and the Character of the Establishments, or may it not in some Measure be owing to the Want of due economical Control on the Part of those who administer them?—I do not think it arises from that; I think a considerable Portion of the increased Expense arises from the Desire which is felt, and rightly felt, of giving Employment to those People; there is a great deal of Employment carried on, and I believe most of that Employment is not of a very profitable Nature; the Number of Attendants is also very great. Probably many of the Things which are produced by the Labour of the Patients within the Asylum are useful, as far as relates to the Management of the Insane; but as relates to the Finances of the Establishments, it would be cheaper to go to Market and buy what they want, I cannot help suspecting.

3820. But after the first Expense has been incurred in the Purchase of Land, does it not seem almost impossible that the Employment should be otherwise than a Gain to the Asylum?—That is the Case with respect to horticultural and agricultural Employment, but not with respect to Employment in which Materials may be used, such as Weaving, or Tailoring, or Shoemaking, or any thing of that Description.

3821. Is it your Impression that Clothes and Shoes, for instance, could be bought in the Market cheaper than the raw Material would cost when worked up by the Patient?—I have very little Doubt indeed, that with respect to Insane Persons, whether in Prisons or in other public Establishments, I think it probable that it would be infinitely cheaper to buy such Articles as Shoes and Clothes than to get them manufactured in the Place, because the Waste of Material is so considerable.

3822. Mr. Pilkers Stuart.] Do you see any Objection to Lunatics above the Situation of Pupars being admitted into Lunatic Asylums, on their Friends undertaking to pay a certain Sum for their Maintenance?—Such a System has undoubtedly some Advantages, but it is attended with great Dangers and great Difficulties. It provides for a Class of Cases entitled to very great Compassion and Attention, because they are Persons who may not have the Means of paying the full Amount which would be required at private Asylums, and yet who do not come strictly under the Description of Pupars, and who consequently are left either without Assistance at the present Moment, or are obtaining an Assistance which may be almost termed fraudulent; namely, when they come in under the Character of Pupars, when in point of fact they are able to provide for themselves. But although such a Case is or ought to be provided for; it can only be provided for under very strict Management; because if you receive one Class of Patients in a Lunatic Asylum who by their Position in Society are placed above the Level of the others, there may be more or less Tendency on the Part of the Officers to regard their Interests, and to attend to the Management of their Disease, in preference to the Cases of others. To make this Alteration of System practicable at all Care must be taken that the Amount of Fees shall go exclusively to the Maintenance of the Establishment, and in no respect whatever to the Benefit of the Physician or Governor, or of any of the Attendants in the Asylum. But you must be very certain that this Principle is worked out honestly to the utmost, for if you give to any Person in the Asylum a pecuniary Interest to pay more Attention to one Class of Patients rather than to another, the whole of the Establishment will be disorganized.

3823. Viscount Courtney.] Are you aware that that System of which you speak exists at Chester and in other Institutions in England?—Yes, and at Stafford, and in various other Establishments; I believe at Hanwell; and it has been found, if properly guarded and properly administered, that it brings something in aid of the public Purse, and at the same Time provides Relief for a Class of Cases which otherwise are inadequately relieved.

3824. Are you able to state what is the Amount paid by Patients of this superior Class when they go to private Asylums?—I think from the Statement in a very excellent Book, Mr. Phelan’s Work upon Medical Charities, that about 300. a Year was the ordinary Payment required from Persons in the Middle Classes of Life in private Asylums.

3825. At how much per Head are Patients kept in public Lunatic Asylums?—In a District Lunatic Asylum for about 200. a Year.

3826. Including Wear and Tear of Clothes?—I believe including every thing, the Expense of the Establishment, but not including the Capital which has been invested in the Buildings, or in the Purchase of the Ground.

3827. Then
Then are the Committee to understand your Lordship to say that, in respect to the local governing Bodies of those Institutions, you would not suggest any Alteration from that which at present prevails; supposing a Central Board were established in the Metropolis, would you place those Institutions under the Control of that Board?—Most assuredly; assuming the Establishment of a central Authority, intelligent, competent, and impartial, I think it would be of the very Essence of the due Administration of the Asylums that they should all be brought under such Control. Undoubtedly there exists a Species of Control at the present Moment, under the Prison Acts, through the Agency of the Inspectors of Prisons, but their periodical Visitations is perfectly inadequate to the Necessity of the Case; it rather furnishes Evidence of the Defects of the System, than gives you any real and practical Means for its Improvement.

Mr. Villiers Stuart.] Would there not be much less Danger of Abuse in admitting such Patients as have been alluded to, above the Class of Paupers, if a System of Inspection were introduced?—Infinitely less; without that, Check it would be practically impossible; much local Influence might arise, and might lead to Abuse. I have seen something of this in my Experience.

Viscount Courtowny.] What is the System of Audit that prevails with reference to the Expenditure of the District Asylums?—The whole of the Expenditure is brought under the Review of the local Governors, and ultimately there is an Audit on the Part of the Auditors at Somerset House. I have no doubt that with respect to the Expenditure, and accounting for the Money, everything is now done that can be required; but with respect to its economical Administration, I am not quite sure whether there might not be a little more Economy introduced in the Management of those Asylums.

In the Case of those Asylums being placed under a Central Board, would you place the Audit of the Accounts in the Hands of the Inspectors?—I should certainly give them the Power of Audit, and make it a Part of their Duty; but I should be very reluctant indeed to part with the additional Security of a local Control on the Part of the Gentlemen who administer the Affairs of the Asylum, because the one Audit would be a mere Comparison of the Entries and Vouchers, which is already adequately provided for; the local Control would be a stricter Audit with respect to Prices, and to due Economy and a Knowledge of Markets, and all those Matters which come more within the Cognizance of local Directors then of Persons coming from a Distance; I would combine a general Supervision and local Responsibility in the Audit, but making the former subordinate to the latter.

Is there sufficient Provision throughout the Country for Lunatic Patients who are able to pay for their own Support?—No, I am sure there is not; on the contrary, I have known Cases myself in which, from the total Want of any such Provision, the Governors, rather than leave a very distressing Case without any Relief, have admitted into the Asylum Persons whose Friends were competent to pay for them, the only Alternative being leaving them at large, or casting them back on their Families.

With respect to Workhouse Accommodation, are the Committee to understand that your Observation applies to all Classes of Persons suffering under Altaration of Mind; to Idiots and to harmless Lunatics, as well as to those who are violent?—Undoubtedly, my Observation applies to all; a different Mode of Treatment would be applicable to the Idiotic Patients of whose Recovery no Hope at all exists; in that Case all that is required is a humane Administration, safe Custody, and such a Location as may not interfere with the Duties of Society in other respects. I mean, that assuming humane Treatment could be secured in a Prison, which I think it could not, still, if the placing an Idiot in a Gaol interfered with the general Economy of the Gaol, I should object to his being there placed; but I think it would not be inappropriate in placing him in an Asylum for other Classes of incurable Lunatic Patients.

Your Lordship was understood to express a strong Objection to Idiots being mixed up with the other Classes of Lunatics of Workhouses?—An insuperable one. I cannot imagine anything more unjustifiable, distressing, or more cruel; I do not think the poor People in Ireland are without the strongest, the most kind, and most charitable Emotions; but I should be very sorry to see them exposed to the Temptation arising out of having an unfortunate Idiot continually in association with them. He becomes too often the butt of their Ridicule, and the Object of their Derision, and his Condition after he has been placed in the Asylum by your Interposition becomes a much more painful one than it was before, and whilst he was at large. Now if Society undertakes a Duty, it ought to perform it fully; it ought surely to take good Care that the Condition of the Object whom it seeks to relieve is not made worse than it would have been if Society had not interposed at all. I think, from the Papers which have been laid before the House of Lords, it will be clear to the Committee that there is an enormous Provision made for Lunatics under the Poor Laws, and that there is a consequent Intention of extending the Accommodation for Lunatics in the Workhouses of Ireland very far indeed; there seems to be Provision made in every Workhouse for that Purpose. Now I believe that if such were your Object, that in no One Workhouse is there any adequate Provision for Accommodation for Lunatics.

Does that Provision consist in the setting apart a particular Yard or Ward?—With respect to the Extent of Accommodation, from the Papers before Parliament, which

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give

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APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

Appendix A.

Extracts from Evidence before Select Com. of H.C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Montague.

give the Number of Cells, and from what I perceive in the very Returns made to the Queries, there are Admissions made which are to my Mind full of Danger with respect to the humane Treatment of the Lunatics. If the Cells become too full, for instance, at Ballinglaske, I see there is a Statement that "Thirty-six could be accommodated, if they were not violent or requiring separate Cells." This seems to assume the Possibility of confining Thirty-six People there in a Manner which would be utterly Riskful to Life, and inconsistent with common Decency and common Humanity. The Committee must always recollect, that Incurable Cases by no Means represent a Class of Cases in which a Lunatic is left in hopeless but calm Tranquility. The incurable Cases are sometimes Cases subject to violent and dreadful Paroxysms; and yet, in some of these Returns, they evidently contemplate lodging Patients together; at Baubridge, for instance, there are Six Cells with Two Beds in each. Now, imagine the Impropropriety of putting Two Lunatics liable to Paroxysms in One Cell. Again, at Cashel, there is this Statement, "Accommodation is provided for Twelve Persons, with a Bed to each, but in case of an Emergency, double that Number could be accommodated;" so that the Provision contemplated is, that Two Lunatics should occupy One Bed.

3835. You spoke of Rathkeale Workhouse; do you know what Provision is made there, or in the neighbourhoood of Rathkeale, with reference to Lunatics?—At Rathkeale at the present Moment there is stated to be Accommodation for Two Males and Six Females; Three Cells with Two Beds in each, and an Inspector's Room to each Ward. Fortunately there are only Two Insane Persons, so that the Inconvenience I have described does not arise there. I do not quarrel with the building of those Cells; it may be convenient to have within particular Localities Places for the momentary Confinement of the Insane in Transit; that may be wise, it may be just and necessary; but as to any permanent Use of those Establishments for the Care of the Insane, even for Idiots, I think it is perfectly incompatible with any common Principle of Humanity to dream of it. I find it stated from the Lunatic Asylum connected with the Workhouse at Limerick, that some of the Patients have been obliged to have Pallets placed upon the Floor. That is not a proper Mode of dealing with the Insane. But even if the Architecture of the Workhouse was suitable for the Purpose, you have neither the Space for Exercising the moral Agency that is requisite; you may get a good Matron or a good Master of a Workhouse who knows no more of the Management of Lunatics than be does of the Treatment of Fever Patients.

3836. Mr. Young.] A Copy of the Resolutions which have been submitted to this Committee has been placed in your Hands, and you will observe the Paragraphs which apply to Lunatic Asylums. With reference to the first, it would appear that you do not agree in it?—The first consists of Two Parts. In the first Recommendation I entirely agree, "that the Accommodation provided by Lunatic Asylums should be rendered adequate to the Reception of the whole Number of Lunatic Patients who may require such Relief;" the second Portion is, "that a Ward for chronic and incurable Cases be provided in every Asylum." I differ in Opinion from that; I think the better Course would be the Course I have recommended, namely, the Erection of central Asylums for the incurable. But unquestionably the Recommendation of the Committee is a very great Improvement upon the present System. It is a Recommendation which we have carried into effect in the Asylum at Limerick. We have added Wards for chronic and incurable Cases, but I think that it greatly injures the Asylum, and impairs its efficient Administration.

3837. Is it your Opinion that it endangers the Efficiency of the Institution to provide such a Ward, and also that such a Ward may be better and more economically provided in some other Manner?—I think the primary Inconvenience and Danger arises from the large Number of Patients admitted. If the Number was not passing the Power of Government of the Governor and the Matron, I should see the Objection less forcibly than I now do; but if the Principle which I have urged upon the Committee were adopted, namely, of withdrawing all Lunatics from the Gaols, and withdrawing all the Lunatics from the Workhouses, if you were to endeavour to make Provision for those in the existing Asylums, I am afraid the Asylum would be so large as to be unmanageable, and would exceed the Power of the Administration of One Person; however, I do not mean to deny that the Recommendation of the Committee would be a great Improvement upon the present System.

3838. Then, as regards the next Paragraph, is it not your Opinion that it might be acceded to if carefully guarded?—Yes, I think it might, if carefully guarded; but it would require the strict Enforcement of Two Principles; first, that the Profit derived from the Treatment of such Persons of a higher Class should go to the Public, and next, that there should be established an efficient Control, with the Power of Dismissal of any One single Officer in the Asylum who receives any pecuniary Profit whatever, in consequence of the Treatment of this Class of Patients.

3839. With regard to the third Recommendation, does the Management of Lunatic Asylums appear to you to be sufficiently well provided for?—I think it is; I think that in all the Intercourse I have had on this Subject with various Governments, from the Year 1817 up to the present Time, so far from there having been any Difficulty as to the Ap-
of those who are locally interested, either on the Part of the Government of Lord Liverpool, or of the Duke of Wellington, or of Lord Grey, or of Lord Melbourne, the Difficulty has been to find out willing and competent Persons to assist in the Administration of this Charity. The only Object on the Part of any Government must be to get fit and proper Persons. I doubt very much the Expediency of making the Grand Jury the Medium of Recommendation. I think Grand Jurors, if all Bodies, are the least fit for such Purposes, because they are irresponsible Bodies; their Functions expire with the Assemblies; if there is to be any Recommendation I think the Magistrates, through the Lord Lieutenant of the County, would be better than the Grand Jury; but I think this is of no Importance at all. I never heard any Complaint of Abuse as to the Persons named as Managers of Lunatic Asylums. I know that the Government with which I have been connected have been very eager to get the Services of suitable Persons.

3840. Your Lordship mentioned that great Advantage would arise from the Inspection of the Medical Charities of Ireland, and reporting to some central superintending Authority; does your Lordship propose that the Authority should be a paid or an unpaid Board? — Unquestionably, I should say a paid Board; because, unless it be a paid Board, I do not think there will be a due Responsibility, and I do not think that you can be certain of regular and zealous Attendance. Where the Public pay I think the Public have a Right to require good Service. But if a mere Administration from the Metropolis, and a Superintendence of unpaid Officers were provided, I doubt very much whether the Duty would be efficiently done. Besides which, it would entirely preclude professional Aid if the Inspectors were unpaid; and, though professional Government and absolute professional Control is very much to be deprecated in the Management of Medical Charities, professional Advice and Assistance, and consequent professional Responsibility, is essential to the Performance of these Functions.

3841. Viscount Courtenay:] You would wish, therefore, to have at least One Medical Man upon the Central Board? — Yes; but I may be allowed to state, with reference to that Question, that whilst I think that Medical Advice and Medical Guidance would be essential to the Central Board, a System prevails in some of the public Charities in Ireland at present under the existing Law, by which the Medical Men thus become Governors by Subscription, and become as it were Controllers to themselves, and that affects their Position in respect to the Discharge of their Medical Duties. Now, I would not allow any Physician or Apothecary or Surgeon connected with any Charity whatever to become a Governor of that Charity, or to have the least possible Control in its Administration, beyond what is required for the Discharge of his Medical Duties; this is productive of the worst Consequences.

3842. The Question applies rather to the Central Board? — That I quite agree in.

3843. Lord Eliot:] Does your Lordship consider that the Administration of the Medical Charities of Ireland would be best conducted by One Board, composed partly of Medical Men and partly of non-professional Persons, or by Two distinct Boards, one having the fiscal Control, and the other the Regulation of Medical Matters? — I should think it would be much better to unite the Two, if they were Men of Intelligence and good Temper; I have so Kind of Doubt that it would be nearly impossible for the Duties of either, if they were united, to be adequately performed; and I believe that to bring them into Harmony one with the other, and to insure an efficient Performance of their Joint Duties, it would be much better to have One Board than to have them separate.

3844. Have you considered the Question of the Funds out of which the Expense of the Medical Charities should be defrayed, whether, as at present, out of the County Cess, or as a Portion of the Poor Rate? — I do not think that, practically speaking, the Difference would be very great; it is still, in either Case, public Assistance; I think the Effect upon the Charities would be much the same. The only Question is, whether there would be a greater Dispensation on the Part of those who administer the Poor Rate to contribute generously but wisely to the public Charities than there is on the Part of the Grand Juries.

3845. Do you contemplate a Continuation of voluntary Subscriptions? — I should be very sorry indeed, with a view to the moral Duties of Proprietors in Ireland, and with a view to their Connexion with their Tenants and their Neighbourhood; I should be very sorry, under any possible Circumstances, if voluntary Subscription was to be dispensed with.

3846. Do you imagine that it would be possible to defray the entire Expenses of the Medical Charities by voluntary Subscription? — No, I do not think it would; I cannot help thinking that the System of Administration which is applied to our Dispensaries, as far as relates to their pecuniary Funds, namely, a certain Amount of local Contribution, to be aided by a certain Amount of public Taxation, is a very wise System to apply to a poor Country like Ireland; it is that which we have worked upon in our Public Works, and many of our Charities; and I think it is one of the best Systems that can be resorted to.

3847. Does it not make the Amount of Medical Relief given to the Poor dependent rather upon the Charity, or upon the Means of the Neighbourhood, than upon the Wants of the People? — It does, unquestionably; but I think that in the South of Ireland, as far as I am acquainted with that District, there has been no Indisposition on the Part of the R. Proprietors.

APPENDIX A. 1.

Extracts from Evidence before Sel. Com. of H. C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Montague.
Appendix A.1

Extracts from
Evidence before
Sub. Com. of H.C.
on
Medical Charities,
Ireland.

The Right Hon.
Lord Montagu.

Proprietors to assist in the Formation of Medical Charities, founding them upon their own Contributions; in fact, the Danger has rather been the other Way, that there has been a Tendency ever since to increase the Number of those Charities, sometimes with a view to a little Favouritism, or a Wish to establish a Dispensary for the Benefit of the Physician, as well as for the Benefit of the Poor; but I think the Complaint is rather that we have too many than too few Dispensaries in the South; but I should see no Objection in particular Cases, in a few extreme Cases, in which local Funds cannot be procured, to a Provision being made out of the Public Funds to establish these Charities.

3849. Are there not Cases in which the Subscriptions are not bona fide?—I have heard a Suggestion that there have been some such Cases; I have not myself had Experience of any such Cases practically, but I have understood that there may be Cases in which a Physician takes the Practice rather than the Salary, and that there is some Kind of Understanding by which the Subscription is nominal; but if there be established a System of Supervision such as the Committee contemplate, including in that Supervision a Supervision of the Accounts and Expenditure, I think that would meet that Danger wherever it exists; but I have heard of this only, and have not known of it.

3849. Under the present System, does not the falling off in the Subscriptions, from whatever Cause it may arise, cause a Diminution of the Amount of Aid derived from the County Rate?—Unquestionably; but I have been connected with the Management of a Dispensary, for instance, from the Year 1813 up to the present Time, and though I have found One Subscriber’s Contribution falling off, yet I have found another’s increasing and I have no great Number of resident Gentry about me; I never found any serious Difficulty in procuring from the Proprietors of Estates in that Neighbourhood Contributions to the Charity, nor have I heard in the County of Limerick that Medical Charities have been discontinued on that Ground. What Operation a compulsory Tax for the Maintenance of the Poor may have upon the voluntary Charities in Ireland is a Matter which I do not pretend to judge of; that is to be decided by the Result.

3850. Mr. Young.] But upon the whole, is it your Lordship’s Opinion that if possible the voluntary Subscriptions ought to be continued?—I think so, clearly; because without them I do not see how you can provide for any System of Administration; you could provide for a General System of Inspection, but who is to administer the Charities unless you get Persons who are responsible and locally interested; and what more secure Pledge can be of the Interest and the Responsibility of the Parties than by their Disposition to contribute from their own Funds to the Charities. I think it is not so much that you would lose the Amount of local Contribution, not only that you would lose the moral and political Results of showing to the Mass of the People that those who are richer than themselves feel a Sympathy for their Wants, but I think you would also lose the only System of local Government that I think is sensible, however that System of local Government may require Correction.

3851. Mr. Villiers Stuart.] Do not you think that the present System of local Government is somewhat defective in this respect; a Person who has a Feeling of Charity gives a Sum to the Charity, and thinks he has done his Duty, and leaves it to take care of itself, whereas, if he was called to pay a Rate, he would take care to see that it was properly applied?—I think the System acts just the other Way, at least, speaking from my own Experience. The Country Gentlemen who subscribe to an Hospital or a Dispensary are applied to for their Recommendations in favour of the Poor in the Neighbourhood, and having sent their Cases to them, they feel an Interest in each Case, and inquire how the Charity is administered; and if a Case has been neglected, or there has been any Want of Skill shown by the Physician, I think it is much more likely to be corrected, under this voluntary System of Charity, than if it depended on a compulsory Tax.

3852. Colonel Acton.] Has your Lordship found that the voluntary Contributions have diminished, in point of fact?—I have not found that to be the Case in the Charities with which I am connected, I have heard that in some of the Charities of Limerick there is a Reduction in the Amount of Persons contributing and that this is justified on the Ground of the compulsory Tax to which they are now subject. They say, if so much is taken from us in the Way of Taxation, we have less to give in the Way of Charity.

3853. Lord Elgin.] What is your Opinion of the Expediency of giving to the Ratepayers any Control or Authority in the Management of the Medical Institutions?—I confess I do not see any Necessity for such an Arrangement. I would give the Ratepayers the fullest Knowledge of every thing that was done; I would give them the fullest Power of judging that the Money which was levied upon themselves was fairly appropriated and accounted for; and then, after having secured that Publicity, and secured for its honest and practical Enforcement by a vigilant System of Inspection and Supervision, I would rely for the further Correction of any possible Abuse upon my Opinion rather than any thing else. Where the Object of a Tax is for the Support of a Lunatic Asylum, or of a strictly-defined Medical Charity, I feel no great Jealousy with respect to the Amount of Money which is raised; I do feel some Jealousy as to the Mode in which it is afterwards appropriated; but I think that an Audit of the Accounts, and the Publicity of all the Proceedings, is all that is required.
559. Would you make any Alteration in the Management of the Lunatic Asylums, or would you leave them on the footing on which they now stand?—I think all public Institutions affording Medical Relief should be supported out of the same Fund.

560. At present the Lunatic Asylums are maintained by Grand Jury Presentments, and administered by Governors nominated by a Central Board; would you propose to preserve that System of Support and that System of local Administration, or would you introduce the same Principle of Taxation by Poor Rate which you have recommended in the Case of other Medical Institutions, and the same System of Administration by a Body of Persons representing the Rate-payers to a certain Extent?—I believe that the District Lunatic Asylums are very well governed by the Authority in whom the Government is now vested. I believe the Power of local Administration under the Act of Parliament is complete; but I would unquestionably say, the Funds ought to be drawn from the same Source as any other Funds supplying Pauper Relief.

561. Chairman.] What do you say as to the Lunatic Asylums; have they been well managed?—Those that I have seen appeared to me so.

562. You mean to confine that Approbation to those Institutions within your own knowledge?—Those I am more immediately acquainted with.

563. There is only One in the County of Cork?—Only One.

564. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] On what Principle would you exclude from the Management of Lunatic Asylums some Representation on the Part of those who pay the Funds by which those Institutions are supported?—I do not see any Objection to their coming within the Operation of the same Provisions as any other Portion of Medical Pauper Relief to the Country.

MORGAN DELVIN NUGENT Esq., M.D. (9th May 1843.)

5790. Supposing it should be determined, upon competent medical Authority, that the Buildings could be so located as that that Danger should be avoided, would you then as regards the Matter of Organization, desire to see a Fever Hospital attached to each Workhouse?—I would desire to see the Workhouse made as generally available as possible for Medical Relief; I would establish Accident Wards, and I would make it a Place for Dispensary Relief; and I would alter the Law so as to enable Persons labouring under Disease to be taken into the Workhouse, separate from their Families; and as far as there was no Risk from Contagion or Infection, every Disease, whether Fever or otherwise, I would receive. The Subject of Pauper Lunatics has been referred to. I must undoubtedly would so extend the Lunatic Asylums that no Pauper Lunatic, whether Idiot or whatever Description of Lunacy it might be, should be kept in the Workhouse.

5791. Is it your Opinion that Idiots ought not to obtain Admission to the Workhouse?—Yes; but that they ought to be central Establishments for them.

5792. Have you had an Opportunity, in visiting Workhouses, of seeing the great Inconvenience that has practically arisen from throwing Idiots into Association with the Inmates?—There is great Cruelty in doing so; they seem to be continually tormented; and besides that it breaks in upon the Discipline of the Establishment. They are obliged to allow them to do as they please.

5788. Viscount Courtenay.] Would not that Objection be met to some Extent, supposing each Workhouse to have a separate Ward for Idiots and for harmless Lunatics?—I think that those poor Creatures who are so afflicted would be so much better taken care of and attended to in central Establishments, where a Staff would be prepared for them. Besides, there may be so many Cases of Lunacy in a Workhouse which might beearable Cases, but where, if they were confined to a Workhouse, the poor Wretch would be shut up in a miserable Cell, such as the Two or Three Cells that have been formed in the Workhouses for those Persons, and there would be no Chance of Relief; One large Institution would be so much better prepared to receive them. Suppose there are One or Two Lunatics in the Workhouse, you would be obliged either to keep a Staff for them of Persons qualified to attend them, or else to send in unwilling Paupers to attend them, and who would do so both badly for the Individual and very disagreeably for themselves. I should be very glad to see Establishments formed for Persons who are totally helpless from Loss of Limbs, Paralysis, or any other Cause, for the same Reasons, that there would be Preparations made for them, and that their Comfort be more attended to, and that they would be more cheaply provided for in such Establishments than they can be by the (193.—App.) R 9 Creation

ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

APPENDIX A. 1.

Extracts from Evidence before Sel. Com. of H.C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

M. D. Nugent, Esq., M.D.
Appendix A 1.

Excerpts from Index to Evidence before Select Com. of H.C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

Sir J. D. Horrey, Bart., M.P.

Appendix A 2.

Extracts from Evidence before Select Com. of H.C. on Medical Charities, Ireland.

3784. Viscount Courtney. Have not Unions at present the Power of making Payment in such a Case as you have mentioned; for instance, in the Case of a blind Person? I apprehend not; it would be considered Out-door Relief. In Poorhouses in England I find they send their Lunatics to a Lunatic Asylum, and pay an arranged Price for them.

3785. Mr. W. S. O'Brien. Are you aware, that with respect to Idiots, although a Ward is reserved for Idiots, the Practice has been to allow them to communicate with the rest of the Inmates of the Establishment?—As far as my Experience goes, that has been so.

3786. Is it your Opinion that that Practice has arisen from the Want of proper Arrangements in laying out Workhouses for the Idiot Wards, or is it necessarily incidental to the Nature of the Establishment?—I should say it is necessarily incidental to the Nature of the Establishment. We have Wards and a Yard for Idiots; but still if they are helpless, it would be indispensable on the Part of the Guardians to assign some Portion of the Inmates to attend on them.

3787. Is it not your Opinion, that to be confined within those Idiot Wards is something very like a dismal Imprisonment?—It must be dreadful.

APPENDIX A 2.

EXTRACT FROM THE INDEX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MEDICAL CHARITIES, IRELAND. 1843.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS:

1. Generally.
2. Inadequacy of the present Lunatic Asylums; the Extension of them recommended.
3. Evidence as to the present System of Management of these Asylums.
4. Whether Parties who can afford to pay for their Support should be admitted.

1. Generally:

The Reports of Medical Treatment should be uniform for all the Asylums, Kidd 1907–1908—Mode of supplying Funds for the Lunatic Asylums, 1824–1829—Causes of the Expense of Lunatic Asylums, Jacob 1790—Serious Evil of having Prisoners in God waiting for Vacancies in a Lunatic Asylum, Mozertney 1786—Advantages that would be derived from separating the Male and Female Lunatics; Institutions should be erected for the Females of a totally different Character from those which are required for the Males, Cassekh 1803—Evidence respecting a Board formerly established for erecting Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland; Constitution and Operation of this Board, 1826–1829.

2. Inadequacy of the present Lunatic Asylums; the Extension of them recommended:

Inadequacy of the Lunatic Asylums for the Purposes for which they are intended, Phelam 691–719—How far the Enlargement of the Asylums for the Reception of Incurables would be preferable to transferring them to Workhouses, Kidd 1821—The Extension of the present Lunatic Asylums, so as to provide for incurable Lunatics, deprecated; Plan proposed for the Erection of distinct Houses for their Reception, Sir R. Ferguson 2904, 2966—Under the Provisions of the existing Law, the Number of Asylums ought to be extended, Lord Monteagle 3798—Expediency of extending the Accommodation in the present Lunatic Asylums, 1830, 3501. The Accommodation provided by Lunatic Asylums should be rendered adequate to the Reception of the whole Number of Lunatic Patients who may require such Relief, 1830, 3826.

3. Evidence.
3. Evidence as to the present System of Management of these Asylums:

Evidence respecting the Management of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and the Relief administered by them. Nugent 558-559; Phean 634-646. The resident Managers of Lunatic Asylums are not required to be Medical Men; many of them are Medical; and all ought to be, Kidd 1305, 1306.—A Central Medical Charities Board, partly of Men, would be desirable; but it need not be concerned in the Management of Lunatic Asylums, Ib. 1330, 1331.

Regulations recently issued by Lord Chancellor Nugent for the Management of Lunatic Asylums; Satisfactory given to them, Jacob 1369.—Sir Edward Nugent’s Regulations for Lunatic Asylums have introduced a great Improvement, Ib. 1570-1573.—Governing Body of a Lunatic Asylum, Ib.—The laying and Application of the Fund for Lunatic Asylums has always given Disatisfaction; the Management of them is also more expensive than that of Institutions under local Boards, Macartney 1715.—Retrogression in the Management of Lunatic Asylums; unless some Alteration in the Law and the Practice takes place, all the Evils which it was the Intention of the Act of 1817 to extricate us from will be reproduced, Lord Monteagle 3797.—Amendments required in the Law, Ib. 3815—The present System of Management of the existing Lunatic Asylums is an extremely good one, Ib. 3811.

4. Whether Parties who can afford to pay for their Support should be admitted:

It might be desirable to admit Persons who could pay for their Support, Kidd 1824.—Efficiency of the present Mode of supporting the Institutions; greater Economy that might be exercised, Lord Monteagle 3816-3821.—Objections to Lunatics above the Station of Paupers being admitted into Asylums on Payment of a certain Sum for their Maintenance, Ib. 3822.—Success that has attended the Plan at Chester, Stafford, Hanwell, and in other Institutions in England, Ib. 3823.—Amount paid by this Class of Patients when they go to private Lunatic Asylums, Ib. 8924.—Rate per Head at which Patients are maintained in public Lunatic Asylums, Ib. 3825, 3826.—Great Want of Provision throughout the Country for Lunatic Patients who are able to pay for their own Support, Ib. 3831—Principles on which the Treatment of a Class of Patients of a higher Class in the Lunatic Asylums might be conducted, Ib. 3838.

See also Gaols. Idiots. Incurable Lunatics. Lunatics.

Lunatics, Interference with the Discipline of a Gaol caused by the Confinement of Lunatics, Kidd 1321.—Circular of the Lord Lieutenant relative to the Committal of Lunatics to Gaols; Mode of transferring them from a Gaol to a Lunatic Asylum, Ib. 1292-1296.—Propriety of transferring Idiots and harmless Lunatics to the Workhouses considered, Ib. 1298-1299.—The Cost per Head of maintaining Lunatics is about Three Times as much as that of maintaining Paupers; Cause thereof; Difference of Diet, Ib. 1265-1270.—Importance of Classification; Classes into which Lunatics should be divided, Ib. 1298-1299.—Harmless Idiots might be in Workhouses, but would be better taken care of in separate Wings of an Asylum, Ib. 1092-1095.—Comparative Cost of Lunatic Patients in the House of Industry in Dublin, and at the Clonmel Asylum, Ib. 1278, 1274.—Idiots and harmless Lunatics should be taken care of in extra Wards of Lunatic Asylums, and not in the Workhouse, Macartney 1780.
Appendix B

General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, made, framed, and established by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, 27th March 1843.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

De Grey.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the 1st and 2d Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to make more effectual Provision for the Establishment of Asylums for the Lunatic Poor, and for the Custody of Insane Persons charged with Offences, in Ireland," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, and Privy Council, to make, frame, and establish any Rules and Regulations for the good Conduct and Management of such Asylums in general, or of any such Asylum in particular.

We, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the Powers given unto us by the above in part recited Act, do hereby make, frame, and establish the annexed Rules and Regulations for the good Conduct and Management of such Asylums in general, and direct that the same shall be observed therein respectively.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin the 27th Day of March 1843.


General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

Meetings of Governors.

1. Two General Meetings of the Governors, Five to constitute a Quorum, to be held at the Asylum in every Year, the First on the Second Wednesday in February, the Second on the Second Wednesday in July. The general Statement of the Establishment, its Expenditure, &c., required by Act of Parliament for the Office of Imprest Accounts, shall be submitted by the Manager to the Meeting, so as to be revised and authenticated thereat, and an Abstract of the Account, with such Remarks as the Manager may deem necessary, and the Board shall approve of, shall be signed by the Chairman, and a sufficient Number of Copies printed for Circulation, Twenty-four to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Grand Jury for each County within the District, to be distributed to the Jury at the ensuing Assizes, and Two to be forwarded to each Governor.

2. The local Board (Three forming a Quorum) are to hold their Meetings on the First Tuesday in every Month, for the Discharge of the ordinary Business of the Asylum; but the local Board of any Asylum may alter the Day to some other fixed Day, so as to meet the Convenience of the Board, and may meet afterwards on some fixed Day, if it shall be so arranged by the Board, and every such Board shall see to the actual Execution of their Orders, and regularly inspect the Asylum and the Inmates, and keep a watchful Eye over the Accounts.

3. Special Meetings are to be called for a particular Day, upon a Requisition to that Effect being handed to the Manager, signed by Two or more Governors.

Admission and Treatment of Patients.

4. Idiots, as well as Lunatics properly so called, are to be admissible to every Asylum, and so also are Epileptic Persons, where the Fits produce Imbecility of Mind as well as of Body.

5. The printed Form of Admission, which is to be furnished at every Asylum, upon Application to the Manager, is to be carefully filled up according to the Directions contained therein, and returned (if by Letter, Post-paid) to the Manager, who shall forthwith deliver it to the Physician, in order that he may consider the Case as represented, for the Purpose of advising the Governors thereon at the next Meeting of the Board.

6. Every Patient to be admitted upon a special Direction by the Board, unless in Cases of Urgency, when the Physician may admit upon his own Authority, stating on the Face of his Order the Grounds upon which he acts. In every Case a Bond for the Removal of the Patient, when required by the Board, to be signed by some responsible Person before the Admission of the Patient, unless the Board upon any Ground, or the Physician in Cases of Urgency, shall dispense with the same, or postpone the Time for the Execution of such Bond.

7. Each
7. Each Patient should have one Suit of Clothes, which will be returned on his or her Removal from the Asylum.

8. The Patients shall, on Admission, be carefully bathed, cleansed, and clad in the Dress of the Institution, unless otherwise directed by the Manager or Physician. They shall be fitted with all the Gentleness compatible with their Situation; and Restraint, when necessary, shall he as moderate, both in Extent and Duration, as is consistent with the Safety and Advantage of the Patient.

9. Where it is found necessary to restrain a Patient by Muff or otherwise, and also to confine the Patient to a Seat, Care is to be taken that the Seat is sufficiently wide to enable the Patient to sit down comfortably, and that Pain and Irritation are not caused by the Nature of the Seat, or by the Back of the Patient not having any Support.

10. No Patient to be entitled to any Remuneration for any Labour done while confined within the Asylum.

11. The greatest Regularity shall be observed with respect to the Hours for rising in the Morning and retiring for the Night; that for rising being fixed at Six o’Clock from the First of April to the Thirtieth of September, and for retiring, at an Hour not earlier than Half past Eight o’Clock for the same Period. During the Winter Six Months the Patients shall rise at Seven, and retire not earlier than Seven o’Clock. The Physician is authorized to order Deviations from these Rules in individual Cases, but in all other Cases this Rule to be strictly acted upon.

12. The strictest Punctuality must be observed with respect to Meals; in no Case shall the Number of Meals be less or more than Three, and they shall be supplied during the Summer Six Months at the following Hours, viz.; Breakfast at Eight o’Clock; Dinner at One o’Clock; and Supper at Six o’Clock; and during the Winter Six Months at the following Hours, viz.; Breakfast at Nine o’Clock; Dinner at Two o’Clock; and Supper at Half past Five o’Clock; and Lights to be furnished for the Inmates until their Bed-time.

13. The Board to make Regulations for the Admission of Clergymen to visit in that Character any Patients of their own Persuasion. Frequent Visits of the Parochial Clergy to the Institution are particularly desired; the Board to make Arrangements for the Celebration of Divine Service before such of the Inmates as their respective Clergymen and the Physician shall deem fit to attend the same.

14. No Patient shall be removed from the Asylum without the Manager first apprising the Physician, in order that he may state to the Relatives his Views of the Case, and his Opinion on the Subject of the intended Removal.

15. Patients Friends to be admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays, between the Hours of Eleven o’Clock a.m. and One o’Clock p.m., under the Control and Direction of the Manager.

Appendix B.

General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

Duties of the Manager.

16. He shall, under the Direction of the Board, and subject to the Directions of the Physician as to the Treatment of the Patients, superintend and regulate the whole of the Establishment. He shall be responsible for, and at all Times have ready for Inspection, the following Books:

1. The General Registry, containing the Particulars of all Cases admitted into the Asylum, copied from the printed Forms of Admission, together with the Admission, Discharge, and Death Books.

2. The Provision Books, containing the Quantity of Food received and issued to Patients, Servants, and Extras to Sick, &c. &c., which are to be kept so as to form a perfect Check upon all the Deliveries compared with the Consumption.

3. The Delivery or Clothing Store Book.

4. The Morning Statement Book, containing a Return of the Number of Patients, divided according to their Sexes, the Names of those admitted and discharged, specifying whether cured, relieved, or harmless, and incurable, the Names of those who have died, the Number employed, the Names of those under Restraint or Seclusion, and the Causes thereof; the Number under Medical Treatment, the Visit and Hour of Visit of the respective Medical Officers, which latter is to be duly filled and signed by them. This daily Return to be countersigned by the Manager, who shall be held responsible for its Accuracy.

5. The Want Book, upon which, previous to each Monthly Meeting, all Articles required for the Use of the Asylum are to be entered for the Approval and Signature of the Chairman.

6. The Minute Book, containing a faithful Record of the Proceedings of the Board.

7. A General Order Book, in which all Orders and Regulations which may be from Time to Time made for the Management of the Institution shall be separately copied for Facility of Reference.

8. A Memorandum Book, to be laid before each Board, in which an Entry shall be made of all Matters to be submitted for Consideration as well as of all Communications from the Manager to the Board, in order that such Communications may remain on Record, with the Decision of the Board thereon, to be noted in the Margin by the Chairman.

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9. The Letter or Correspondence Book, in which are to be entered the Dates of all Letters received and Copies of all Letters written on Business of the Institution, and the Letters received to be filed and preserved.

10. The Application Book, in which shall be entered the Particulars of all Applications for Admission, the Names of the certifying Magistrates and Physicians, with such Observations on each Application as the Manager may think fit.

17. He is to transcribe correctly the Minutes of the Board, write Letters, and act generally as the Medium of Communication as the Board shall direct.

18. He is to keep and check all Accounts of the Institution, to prepare the annual Returns for the Audit Commissioners, to submit the Accounts and Vouchers for Money paid within each Month, for the Monthly Meeting, at which Time they are to be examined by the Board and signed by the Chairman as correct or otherwise.

19. He is to take care that no Bills are included save such as have been duly authorized by the Monthly Meetings.

21. He is to take care that all subordinate Officers acquaint themselves of their respective Duties with Regularity and Care, and in every Case of Neglect or Omission to make an Entry on the Daily Statement Book for the Information of the Board.

22. He is to call the Attention of the Matron to any Case of Misconduct that may occur within her Department, and when he deems it necessary he is authorized to fine, suspend, or, with the Concurrence of the Board, dismiss any of the Domestics.

23. He is to take charge of the Instruments of Restraint, and is not, under any Pretence, to allow the unauthorized Use of them to any Person within the Establishment. All Cases placed under Restraint, Seclusion, or other Deviation from the ordinary Treatment are to be carefully recorded by him in the daily Report, with the particular Nature of the Restraint or Deviation resorted to. But in no Case shall the Slower Bath be used without the Authority of the Physician.

24. He shall inspect every Portion of the Establishment each Day before Twelve o'Clock, and shall personally inspect each Patient.

25. He shall make himself acquainted with every Case, and maintain such an Intercourse with the Inmates as may enable him at all Times to give full and perfect Information on all Heads to the Board and to the Physician.

26. During Meal Hours he shall be careful to examine the Dining Rooms, to observe the State of the Provisions as to Quality, Quantity, Cooking, Cleanliness, and Equality of Distribution, and shall take care that the Food is good, and as well prepared as the Power of the Establishment will permit.

27. He is to walk through the Galleries every Night after the Patients have retired to Bed to see that they are carefully locked up and comfortably placed for the Night; and that the Keepers and Servants are orderly and in their proper Places; the Matron to attend him through the Female Wards.

28. He is to consider the Convalescents as the particular Object of his Care, and exert himself to keep them amused and employed, also to endeavour to regulate their Intercourse with each other, as may best promote their Comfort and Recovery.

29. He is from Time to Time to report to the Physician such Cases as appear to require particular Attention or Treatment, and cause to be carefully observed such Directions as may be given by the Physician.

30. He is to be attentive to all Strangers who may visit the Asylum, accompanying them, or, if engaged, taking care that they be attended by some competent Person. He is also to see that the Visits of the Friends of Patients are regulated so as to be most conducive to their Comfort and in strict Accordance with the Discipline of the Establishment.

31. He shall never be absent from the Asylum at the same Time with the Matron, nor ever for the Night without special Leave from a Board of Guardians; and upon every such Absence he shall enter in the Book the Date and Period of his Absence.

Duties of Matron.

32. The Matron is to watch over and report the Conduct of the Female Servants and Nurses.

33. She is to take care that every Part of the House is at all Times clean and well ventilated, and particularly attend to those Cells where sick or refractory Patients are confined.

34. She is to pay the strictest Attention to the State of the Laundry Department, and take care that the Clothing, Bedding, and Linen of the Patients are at all Times clean and in good State and Repair; and in case of any Neglect on the part of Nurses or others, to report the same in the Daily Statement Book in the Office.

35. She is to examine the Wards and Day Rooms of the Female Patients each Day before Twelve o'Clock, and carefully inspect each Patient.

36. She is also to walk through the Female Galleries every Night after the Patients have retired to Bed to see that they are carefully locked up and comfortably placed for the Night, and that the Nurses and Servants are orderly and in their proper Places.

37. She
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37. She is to exercise a general Superintendence over the Culinary Department of the Establishment, and to inspect the Female Patients at their Meals, to insure to them Equality of Distribution of the Food, and all other Comforts which the Allowances of the Establishment may permit.

38. She is to maintain constant Intercourse with the Female Patients, devise judicious Occupations for them, and in every Way endeavour to promote their Comfort and Recovery.

39. She is to take charge of, and be accountable to the Manager for, all Female Clothing, Bedding, &c., &c., and report, as often as necessary, their Condition. All eat or condemned Articles to be kept till disposed of by Order of the Board.

40. She is to receive every Morning from each Nurse a Report of their respective Divisions during the past Night, to he entered in the Daily Statement Book.

41. She is to cause each Female Patient after Admission to he hadd in a Warm Bath, or otherwise well cleansed, and her private Clothing mended, washed, and put up in Store, to be afterwards returned when the Patient is leaving the Asylum.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIAN.

42. He is to attend on Three Days (to be named by the Board) at least in each Week, and on every Day at such Asylums in which the Number of Patients shall exceed 250. The general Hour for such Visits not to be later than Two o’Clock. He shall also visit on particular Occasions, when called on by the Manager, and shall prescribe for all Patients and Servants who may require Medical Aid, and for the Resident Officers who may request Medical Assistance.

43. He shall attend daily on Cases of Fever, and on any other Cases of an urgent Nature.

44. He is authorized to order such Diet as he may think necessary for any particular Case, having, however, due Regard for Economy in each Article.

45. The Physician is to direct the Course of moral and medical Treatment of the Patients, and constant Regard is to be had to the Means of Amusement and Employment afforded to them.

46. The Physician is on every Day’s Attendance to visit in the House, although he may be informed that there is no Case requiring his Attention, and to enter on each Day in the Morning Statement Book the Hour and Duration of his Attendance.

47. He should always visit every Patient under Restraint, and when he deems it safe, require such Patients to be temporarily relieved from Restraint, and examine them so as to ascertain that they are not cramped or injured; and he should frequently go round the Asylum so as to see the State and Condition of every Inmate.

48. He is to keep a Case Book at, and which is to belong to, the Asylum, in which shall be entered the Character of every important Case, with such Remarks from Time to Time as will exhibit the Course of Practice pursued, and the Effect of it.

49. Every Physician holding or accepting of an Appointment is requested to bear in Mind that the Object of the Government is not simply to have the bodily Ailments of the Patients attended to, but to assist their Recovery by moral or medical Means, and to advance Medical Science in Cases of Lunacy through the great range of Experience which the public Asylums afford.

50. He is, when requiring Leave of Absence for a Period beyond one Fortnight, to make Application to the Board, and provide a qualified Substitute, to be approved of by the Board; should he be unavoidably absent on other Occasions he is to take care that his Duties are performed by a properly qualified Practitioner.

51. He is to attend on Board Days to afford such Advice and Assistance to the Governors as they may require, and to report in a Book to be kept for that Purpose such Cases as he may be of opinion should be discharged, and is to direct the Attention of the Board to any Particulars in his own Department which he may think necessary, his Report Book being regularly laid before each Meeting.

52. The Physician is to be at liberty to visit the Institution whenever he thinks proper, and his additional and irregular Visits should be encouraged but not exacted.

DUTIES OF APOTHECARY.

53. He is to visit daily at the Asylum, and enter his Name on each Visit; he is to compound all Medicines and deliver them to the Nurses and Keepers, and, as far as possible, see that they are duly and carefully administered.

54. The Apothecary’s Shop in the Asylum to be kept properly supplied with Drugs, and to be always well arranged and perfectly clean and in good Order, and the Key to be left during the Absence of the Apothecary in the Care of the Manager, who shall not allow any other Person than the Medical Attendants and the Governors to have Access thereto.

55. The Apothecary never to attend later than Two o’Clock in the Day, unless required; and all Medicines to be compounded at the Asylum and not elsewhere, without an actual Necessity or a special Order from the Physician.

56. He shall be accountable for all Medicines and Instruments placed in his Charge.

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General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

57. He is twice in each Year to furnish a Return to the Manager of the Quantity and Value of all Medicines under his Charge, and when any Articles are required, he is to leave a List with the Manager for the Signature of the Physician and the Chairman of the Board.

DUTIES OF CLERK AND STORE-KEEPER.

58. He is, under the Control of the Board and Direction of the Manager, to have charge of the Stores of the Institution, and to receive the same, and be accountable for the Quantity and Quality, so as to show the Issues of every Sort ordinary, as well as Extras, and to check the Issues and Consumption with each other.

59. He is to attend at such Hours as the Board shall direct for the Issue of Stores, of which he is to keep accurate Entries; and the Hours are to be so fixed that ample Time may be allowed for the cooking and Preparation of the various Meals.

60. He is, as far as possible, to see that no Misapplication of Food or other Articles occurs after having been issued from the Stores, and is from Time to Time to observe the Patients at their Meals, and judge whether they have received their regular Allowances.

61. He is to attend in the Office as may be directed by the Board, and assist in making out the Accounts and copying such Documents as may be necessary.

62. He is to reside at the Asylum, unless the Board shall otherwise permit, in which Case they shall enter in the Minute Book the Permission, and the Grounds particularly upon which it is granted; and if by reason of such Permission the Inmates or the Interests of the Asylum shall suffer, the Permission shall be revoked.

63. He is to keep an Account of the Clothing, exhibiting in a clear Manner the Quantities from Time to Time received, the Articles delivered out, together with the Divisions in which such Articles have been supplied, and on no account to issue any Articles from Store in lieu of any other Article of the same Kind, unless the old one or the Remnant thereof be returned in exchange, or satisfactorily accounted for.

64. He is to keep an Account of the Receipts and Issues of Coals, Candles, Soap, &c., also an Inventory of the Furniture, Beds, Bedding, House Linen, &c., &c.

65. He is, next to the Manager, to exercise a Superintendence over the Keepers, Nurses, and Servants, who are to look up to him as a Superior, he is to report to the Manager any Breach of Discipline which he may observe, and is to consider himself an Officer of Trust who is expected to advance the Interests of the Institution by all Means in his Power.

SERVANTS.

66. As the Manager is responsible for the Character, Conduct, and Qualifications of all the Servants of the Asylum, he is to have the Appointment of them, subject to the Approval of the Board.

67. The Servants of the Asylum are at all Times to conduct themselves with Regularity and Decorum, and observe in their Persons Neatness and strict Cleanliness.

68. They are never to use any harsh or intemperate Language to Patients, but should, by Steadiness, Kindness, and Gentleness, contribute to that System of moral Government upon which the Value of the Asylum depends.

69. They are on no account to receive any Perquisites, either in Money or Value from Patients, or from the Friends of Patients admitted to the Asylum; any Infraction of this Rule is to be followed by Immediate Dismissal.

GARDENER.

70. He is to attend at the Hours named by the Manager to receive the different Classes for their respective Labors in the public Ground.

71. He is to be accountable for all Patients while so employed, and report any Case that may be unfit for Continuance at work; he is also to be answerable for all Articles of Husbandry under his Charge. But at all Times a Keeper shall attend to watch over the Patients at work, although not to interfere in the Direction of their Labors. But when the Manager is of opinion that the Gardener is competent to take care of One or more Patients put into the Garden, the Presence of a Keeper may be dispensed with.

72. He is to use all Diligence in cultivating the Ground, so as to afford the greatest Variety of Employment, and the most profitable Produce.

73. He is punctually to obey all Orders he may receive from the Manager, and in no Case absent himself without Leave.

GATE-KEEPER.

74. He is to be responsible that the Gate-house and the Ground adjoining are at all Times kept in a State of perfect Neatness.

75. He is not to keep Pigs, Poultry, or any other thing calculated to create a Nuisance at the Lodge.

76. He
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

76. He is not to admit any Applicant or Claimant within the Gate without a written Order from the Manager, which the latter is to take care in all proper Cases to supply in due Time.

77. He is not to permit any Servant on the Establishment to go out without a written Pass signed by the Manager, or, in his Absence by the Matron; he is to enter these Passes in a Book kept for that Purpose, to be on the following Day compared by the Hall Porter with his own List.

78. He is on no account to allow (without the written Authority of the Manager or Matron,) any Liquors to be introduced by the Servants; and no Visitor is to be allowed to give any thing of any Sort to a Patient without the Permission of the Manager or Matron. He is also to report any Servant whom he may observe intoxicated, or attempting to introduce Liquors within the Gate.

79. He is to obey all Orders given to him by the Manager.

HALL PORTER.

80. He is to be in attendance in the Hall (unless specially employed in other Duties) each Day between Ten o’Clock, A.M., and Five o’Clock, P.M.; in case of Absence his Place is to be supplied by the Housemaid or some other public Servant.

81. He is to keep a Book, in which the Names of all Persons going out on Passes are to be entered, with the precise Time of their Departure and Return.

82. He is to light the House and Passage Lamps at the Hours appointed, to keep the Hall and Yards clean; and he is not to permit any Article to be removed from the Establishment without the Permission of the Manager.

83. He is to lock the Passage and Hall Doors at the appointed Hours, and deliver up the Keys to the Manager.

84. He is to be particular in obeying all Directions which he may receive from the Manager.

KEEPERS.

85. They are to remain constantly in charge of their respective Patients, and by no means to absent themselves unless permitted to go out by a written Pass signed by the Manager, and shall take care that each Patient in their Charge shall be under constant Observation.

86. They are strictly to observe all Rules that shall be made by the Board for the Regulation of their Duties.

87. They are on Ring of Bell in the Morning to take up the Male Patients, to clean, dress, and remove them to their Day Rooms; should any Patient appear to need Restraint the Keeper is not to apply any Instrument of Restraint, but to remove the Patient in a calm and steady Manner to his Sleeping Room, and immediately report the same to the Manager.

88. They are to shave their respective Patients on Wednesday and Saturday in each Week, and keep their Hair constantly cut; they are also to be particular in reporting to the Manager every Morning any Change that may have taken place in any of the Patients during the Night, that the same may be entered on the Morning Statement Book for Consideration.

89. They are to keep their own Presses and private Rooms in a State of exact Regularity and Cleanliness, and attend to all Orders issued to them by the Manager.

90. They are in their Communications with the Physician to state to him all the Circumstances relating to each Patient within their Knowledge, and they are strictly to obey his Orders relative to the Patients, and conduct themselves towards him with the utmost Respect.

NURSES.

91. The Nurses on the Male Side are to take care that the Day Rooms are perfectly clean, and ready to receive the Patients in the Morning.

92. As soon as the Patients are removed to the Day Rooms they are to have the Sleeping Rooms, Galleries, and Corridors perfectly clean and well ventilated, Beds folded, &c., &c. before Ten o’Clock, A.M., in Summer; and Eleven o’Clock, A.M., in Winter; and the Beds are not to be made before Four o’Clock, P.M.

93. They are to attend the Kitchen at the ringing of the Cook’s Bell, to receive the Provisions, and make a fair and equal Distribution of them to their respective Patients, according to the regulated Proportions.

94. They are to perform the same Duties in reference to the Physician as are directed for the Keepers.

95. They are to be responsible to the Matron for the Cleanliness and Care of Bedding, Linen, &c., &c. in their respective Divisions, to keep them in perfect Order, and when Repairs are wanted to report the same to the Matron.

(193.—Apw.)

96. They
Appendix B

General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

96. They are to deliver out their foul Linen to the Laundress on the appointed Days, with a Docket specifying the Description and Number of Articles, and are to compare the Docket with the clean Linen when returned, and are to report any Neglect on the Part of the Laundress in not returning them all or not in proper Order.

97. The Nurses on the Female Side are to perform the like several Duties in addition to the regulating of their Patients, in a Manner similar to that prescribed under the Head "Keepers."

98. Every Nurse is to have her Ward Book properly marked off previously to each Pay Day.

Assistant Nurses.

99. They are to be considered as appointed to carry into effect the Regulations which are laid down for Nurses; they are to clean the Galleries, Corridors, Sleeping Rooms of their respective Divisions, and have them ready for Inspection at the appointed Hours. Their Promotion to the Place of Nurses is to depend on the Manner in which their Duties are performed, and their Conduct is accordingly to be reported in the Daily Statement Book.

Cook and Laundress.

100. The Cook and Laundress are to observe such Rules as may be laid down for their Guidance by the Board, and are to obey all Orders of the Manager and Matron.

The Cook.

101. The Cook is to attend at the Store at the appointed Hour to receive the Provisions and to take care that they are cooked in a proper Manner, ready for Distribution at the appointed Times, and in strict Conformity with the Regulations that may be established with respect to this Department.

102. She is to see that the Kitchen and Kitchen Utensils are at all Times perfectly clean, and that no Servant or Patient be permitted to litter in the Kitchen.

103. She is to take care that a Sufficiency of hot Water is ready at all proper Hours, to enable the Nurses to clean up the Wards, Corridors, &c., and to supply any urgent Demand.

Laundress.

104. She is to receive all foul Clothes, Bedding, and House Linen belonging to the Inmates of the Asylum, on the appointed Days, for the Purpose of being carefully washed and made up.

105. She is to deliver out the same according to the Entries on the Laundry Book, before Twelve o’Clock at Noon, on Friday in each Week, in order that the large Boiler may be made available for the Use of the Bath Room on Fridays and Saturdays.

106. She is to be particular in delivering up to the respective Nurses such Female Patients as may have been engaged in the Laundry, whenever it is closed for Meals or at other Times.

The Form of the Morning Statement Book to be modified according to the foregoing Rules.
APPENDIX C. 1.

Accounts respecting the State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland;

An account showing the State of the several District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland on the 1st January 1843; distinguishing the Number of the several Classes of Patients, and whether curable or incurable, the Number of Patients admitted, discharged cured or relieved, or who have died, during the Year 1842; and showing the Number of Patients which each District Asylum is calculated to contain, and the greatest Number contained in each such Asylum at any one Time for the same Year: Also,

A similar account, so far as the same can be made up, in respect to all other Places where Insane Patients are confined in Ireland: Also,

An account of the Number of Insane Persons confined in County Gaols or Bridewells in Ireland on the 1st January 1848; distinguishing such as are charged with or have been convicted of Criminal Offences, and specifying the Authority under which Insane Persons not Criminals are detained: And also,

A return showing the Number of Insane Persons for whom accommodation is provided in the several Union Workhouses in Ireland, and of the number confined therein on 1st January 1843, and specifying what provision is made in such Workhouses for the Medical Care and Superintendence of such Insane Persons.

I.—District Lunatic Asylums.

Return of the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum from 1st January 1842 to the 1st January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males.</th>
<th>Females.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients in Asylum on the 1st January 1842</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients admitted from 1st January 1842 to 1st January 1843</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients recovered and discharged in the above Period</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients relieved and taken by Friends</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients unrelieved and taken by Friends</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients died in same Period</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total discharged and died</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients remaining in Asylum on 1st January 1843</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total as above</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State of the Cases on the 1st January 1843:

- Convalescent
- Considered curable
- Considered incurable
- Epileptics
- Idiots

Total in Asylum on the 1st January 1843 | 66     | 29       | 125    |

Vacancies on 1st January 1848 | 1      | 8        | 9      |

Number of Patients which the Asylum is calculated to contain | 124    |
Greatest Number of Patients in the Asylum at any one Time during the Year | 127    |

Armagh District Asylum
4th May 1843.

T. Jackson, Manager.
### Appendix C.1. State of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

**District Asylums:**
- **Belfast:**
- **Carlow:**

#### State of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum on the 1st January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Curable</th>
<th>Incurable</th>
<th>Epileptic</th>
<th>Idiotic</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curable Cases</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incurable Cases</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epileptic Cases</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiotic Cases</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>249</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>102</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>171</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Patients admitted in the Year 1842:
- Curable Cases: 128
- Incurable Cases: 82
- Epileptic Cases: 7
- Idiotic Cases: 6
- Other: 22

Number of Patients the Asylum is calculated to contain: 266

Greatest Number of Patients in Asylum at any one Time during the Year 1842: 256

5th May 1843.

---

#### State of the Carlow District Lunatic Asylum on the 1st January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number from each County</th>
<th>Idiots</th>
<th>Epileptics</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlow</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kildare</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wexford</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny(County &amp; City)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td><strong>169</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients in the Asylum on the 1st January 1842:
- **Total:** 164

Patients admitted from 1st Jan. to the 31st Dec. 1842:
- **Total:** 35

Patients re-admitted in same Period:
- **Total:** 10

Total under Treatment:
- **Total:** 209

 Patients recovered and discharged during the same Period:
- **Total:** 24

Patients relieved and taken by Friends:
- **Total:** 9

Patients died:
- **Total:** 7

Remaining in Asylum, 31st December 1842:
- **Total:** 169

Total as above:
- **Total:** 309

Patients admitted from each County in same Period:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Carlow</th>
<th>From Kildare</th>
<th>From Wexford</th>
<th>From Kilkenny, County and City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients discharged to each County:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Carlow</th>
<th>To Kildare</th>
<th>To Wexford</th>
<th>To Kilkenny, County and City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients from each County in Asylum, 31st Dec. 1842:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Carlow</th>
<th>From Kildare</th>
<th>From Wexford</th>
<th>From Kilkenny, County and City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>84</strong></td>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
<td><strong>166</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5th May 1843.

---

**William Parsons, Manager.**
**Timothy Brenan, Clerk, &c.**
## Appendix C.1

State of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

### District Asylums; Clonmel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returned on the 8th of January 1843 to the Inspectors General of Prisons.

(Signed) Wm. James Shiel, M.D.

---

### Connaught District Lunatic Asylum.

**Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. for the Year ending 31st December 1842.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number in the Asylum, 1st January 1842</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted during the Year</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total under Treatment</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged cured in the Year</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto relieved or unfit ditto</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining, 31st of December 1842</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total as before</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Classification of Patients in the House, 1st January 1843.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maniacs curable</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto incurable</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiots</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epileptics</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Patients which the Asylum is calculated to contain 284.  
Greatest Number in the Asylum at any one Time during the Year 282.

Lunatic Asylum, Ballinasloe.

(198.—App.) John B. M'Kiernan, Manager.
APPENDIX C.

State of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

District Asylums; Limerick.

Appendix to Evidence before Select Committee

Limerick District Lunatic Asylum.

Return for the Year 1842.

Number of Patients in the Asylum, 1st of January 1842 - 348
Admitted during the Year 1842 - 91
Total under Treatment during the Year - 439
Discharged cured and relieved - 66
Discharged incurable - 1
Died - 23
Number of Patients in the Asylum, 1st of January 1843 - 349

Number of Patients which the Asylum was originally calculated to contain 150

Additional Building by Order of the Lord Lieutenant for - 143
Internal Accommodation without Building provided for - 50
Total - 348

Greatest Number of Patients in the Asylum at any one Time - 369

4th May 1843.  

John Jackson, Manager.

Londonderry.

Return of the Number of Patients in the Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum in the Year 1842.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males.</th>
<th>Females.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remaining in the Asylum on 1st January 1842</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted in the Year 1842</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged in same Period:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cured and relieved</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incurable</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died in the Year 1842</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining in the Asylum on the 1st January 1843</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total as above</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males.</td>
<td>Females.</td>
<td>Total.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donegal</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrone</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Institution is calculated to contain 200 Patients, and the greatest Number in it at any Time in the Year 1842 was 218.

Londonderry, 6th May 1843.

D. Cluff, Manager.

Maryborough.

Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum.

Total Number of Patients in the Asylum on 1st January 1843; viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males.</th>
<th>Females.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mania, curable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. incurable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiots</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epileptic</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Lunatics not insane</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

Number of Patients admitted during the Year 1842 - 40
Do. discharged cured or relieved - 28
Do. died - 10

Total Number of Patients which the Asylum is calculated to contain - 170
Greatest Number contained at any one Time - - 171

4th May 1843.

WILLIAM ABBOTT,
Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Patients in the Asylum, 1st of January 1843; viz.:-
Mania curable - - - - - 127
Do. incurable - - - - - 129
Idiots - - - - - 21
Epileptic - - - - - 11

Total - - - - - 288
Admitted during the Year 1842 - - - - - 74
Discharged recovered - - - - - 45
Ditto relieved - - - - - 9
Ditto to Hospital - - - - - 1
Ditto as an unfit Object - - - - - 1
Died - - - - - 30

Total Number of Patients which the Asylum is calculated to contain - 290
Greatest Number of Patients contained at any one Time during the Year 1842 - - - - - 293

5th May 1843.

SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Manager.

A RETURN of the STATE of the WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM on the 1st January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number in the House on the 1st January 1843.</th>
<th>Number admitted in the Year 1842.</th>
<th>Number discharged cured or relieved.</th>
<th>Number who have died.</th>
<th>The greatest Number in the Asylum for the Year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curiab.</td>
<td>Incuab.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4th May 1843.

JOHN DORRS,
Manager.

CORK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Patients in the Establishment, 1st January 1843 - 431
Probably curable - - - - - 157 27% 431
Do. incurable - - - - - 27 27% 431

The Incuables may be classed thus:--
Idiots - - - - - 92
Epileptics - - - - - 22 27% 431
Probably incurable Lunatics - 160 27% 431
Remained in the Establishment, 1st January 1842 - - 430
Admitted during the Year 1842 - - 197

Discharged cured during the Year - - - 192 27% 196
Do. relieved during the Year - - - 27 27% 196
Die during the Year - - - 47 47% 196
Remained in the Asylum, 1st January 1843 - - 431

The Asylum contains proper Accommodation for 378 Patients, and the greatest Number in the Institution at one Time during the Year 1842 was 435.

6th May 1843.

THOMAS OSBORN, M.D.,
and Physician to the Cork Asylum.
## Appendix C. 1.

### State of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

#### Private Asylums.

## II.—Licensed Private Lunatic Asylums.

Abstract of Returns from Licensed Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, showing the number of Patients in each Asylum on 1st January 1843, and Numbers admitted and discharged during the Year 1842.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Private Lunatic Asylum</th>
<th>In Asylum on 1st January 1842.</th>
<th>During Year 1842.</th>
<th>Number of Patients Asylum can contain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dublin County:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue, Finglas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Lodge, Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farnham House, Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finglas House, Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampstead House, Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork County:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cittadella (near Cork)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindeville, Do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s County:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midland Retreat, Maryboro’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Patrick’s, Swift’s Hospital, Dublin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retreat, Donnybrook, Dublin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


An Account of Patients in Bellevue Lunatic Asylum from 1st January 1842 to 1st January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eagle Lodge Lunatic Asylum.

In 1843—Four Male Patients incurable.
— Six Female Ditto incurable.

In 1842—Two Patients admitted and discharged cured same Year.
— One Ditto—Ditto who died same Year.

12th May 1843.
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

RETURN of the State of Dr. Duncan's Private Lunatic Asylum (Farnham House, Finglas,) on the 1st Day of January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Admitted in 1842: 8
Discharged in 1842: 11
Greatest Number at one Time: 40
Licensed for: 50

All the Patients are of the higher Rank of Life.

Farnham House, Finglas, 1
12th May 1843. (Signed) NUGENT B. DUNCAN, M.D.

FINGLAS HOUSE (Private Lunatic Asylum).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Curable.</td>
<td>Incurable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11th May 1843.

WILLIAM HARTY, M.D., Proprietor.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM at HAMPSTEAD NEAR DUBLIN.

Patients in the House on 1st January 1843: None.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Curable.</th>
<th>Incurable.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients during the Year 1842: 16
Admitted. | Discharged. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cured.</td>
<td>Relieved.</td>
<td>Died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The greater Number of Patients at any one Time during the Year 1842 was Twenty-three or Twenty-Four.
The House is calculated to contain Twenty-nine.

16th May 1843.

JOHN EUSTACE, M.D., Proprietor.
### Appendix C.1. State of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

#### Private Asylums.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admitted in 1842</td>
<td>Discharged in 1842</td>
<td>Cured or relieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curable</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incurable</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Asylum is licensed for Twenty Patients.
Greatest Number contained at any one Time in 1842, Twelve.

Joshua Mill, M.D.

---

**Lindville Private Asylum, 9th May 1843.**

Number of Patients in the Asylum, 1st January 1843 - 42
- **Probable curable** - 18
- **Probable incurable** - 24

The Incurables are:
- **Idiots** - 2
- **Epileptics** - 2
- **Lunatics** - 20

Number of Patients in the Asylum, 1st January 1842 - 47
- Admitted during 1842 - 9
- Discharged cured - 7
- Discharged relieved - 3
- Died - 4

Remaining, 1st January 1843 - 42
Forty-seven was the greatest Number at one Time in the Asylum. It is now licensed for Forty-six.

Thomas Osburne, M.D.
Proprietor.

---

**Return of the State of the Midland Retreat on 1st January 1843.**

One Male Patient curable.
One only admitted in 1843.
None discharged.
None died.
The Establishment calculated to contain Nine Patients.

N.B.—This Establishment is on a small Scale, and was only opened October 1842. It now contains One Male and One Female Patient.

John Jacob, M.D.
Proprietor.

Maryboro', 6th May 1843.

---

**Statement of Saint Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, from 1st January 1842 to the 1st January 1843.**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the Hospital on the 1st January 1842</td>
<td>Discharged from 1st January 1842 to 1st January 1843; viz.—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted from 1st January 1842 to 1st January 1843</td>
<td>Recovered in same Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-admitted in same Period, having relapsed</td>
<td>Relieved, and on Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Died in same Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remaining in the Hospital on the 1st January 1843 - 154

Classes in Hospital, 1st January 1843:
- **Mania, considered curable** - 84
- **Ditto — incurable** - 88
- **Ditto — Idiots** - 32
| 156 |

The Hospital is calculated to contain 150 Patients.
The greatest Number of Patients in the Hospital during the Year 1842 - 177

James Cummins, Master.
### Return of Insane Persons in the Retreat, Donnybrook Road, on the 1st of First Month 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idiots, incurable</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Mania, incurable</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epileptic, incurable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mania, curable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Patients admitted during the Year 1842: 6
Patients discharged cured: 1

The greatest Number of Patients in the House at any one Time: 26

The House is calculated to contain: 27

None died within the Year.

NATHANIEL PASCO,
Superintendent.

15th May 1843.

### III. Insane Persons in Gaols and Bridewells.

Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Insane Persons confined in Gaols and Houses of Correction in Ireland on 1st January 1843; distinguishing such as are charged with or have been convicted of Criminal Offences, and specifying the Authority under which Insane Persons not Criminals are detained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTIES</th>
<th>GAOLS.</th>
<th>Number of Insane Persons confined on 1st Jan. 1843</th>
<th>Number charged with or convicted of Criminal Offences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antrim</td>
<td>Carrickfergus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlow</td>
<td>Carlow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavan</td>
<td>Cavan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare</td>
<td>Ennis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>Cork County Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
<td>Lifford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>Downpatrick</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermanagh</td>
<td>Enniskillens</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway</td>
<td>Galway County Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerry</td>
<td>Galway Town Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny</td>
<td>Kilmainham County Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny</td>
<td>Kilkenny County Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's</td>
<td>Kilkenny City Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>Limerick County Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford</td>
<td>Longford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo</td>
<td>Castlebar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meath</td>
<td>Trim</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaghan</td>
<td>Monaghan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen's</td>
<td>Maryborough</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roscommon</td>
<td>Roscommon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sligo</td>
<td>Sligo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipperary</td>
<td>Clonmel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrone</td>
<td>Omagh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td>Waterford County Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmeath</td>
<td>Mullingar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wexford</td>
<td>Wexford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicklow</td>
<td>Wicklow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(193.—App.)
### Returns of Insane Persons confined in Gaols and Bridewells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Gaol</th>
<th>Number of Insane Persons confined on 1st Jan. 1843</th>
<th>Number charged with Criminal Offences</th>
<th>Number convicted of Criminal Offences</th>
<th>Authority under which Insane Persons not Criminals are detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTRIM</strong></td>
<td>Carrickfergus Gaol</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARMAGH</strong></td>
<td>County Gaol -</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARLOW</strong></td>
<td>County Gaol -</td>
<td>J. Comerford</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bridgetardagh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAVAN</strong></td>
<td>County Gaol -</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ennis Gaol -</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CORK</strong></td>
<td>County Gaol -</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City Gaol -</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUBLIN</strong></td>
<td>Lifford Gaol</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Beal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Ramsay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John McGlynn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOWN</strong></td>
<td>Downpatrick Gaol -</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUBLIN</strong></td>
<td>Kilmainham County Gaol</td>
<td>Margt Byrne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEWGATE</strong></td>
<td>City Gaol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RICHMOND</strong></td>
<td>Bridewell</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRANGE</strong></td>
<td>German Female Penitentiary</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FERMANAGH</strong></td>
<td>Enniskillen Gaol</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GALWAY</strong></td>
<td>County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Town Gaol</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix C.

**Accounts respecting Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (Gaols and Bridewells) — continued.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaols</th>
<th>Number of Insane Persons confined on 1st Jan. 1843</th>
<th>Number charged with Criminal Offences</th>
<th>Number convicted of Criminal Offences</th>
<th>Authority under which Insane Persons not Criminals are detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tralee Gaol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Note — With respect to the Prisoner charged with a Criminal Offence, I have to state that he stands committed under a Rule of Court, at Spring Assizes 1840, for having assaulted and threatened the Life of Edward Orpen, Esq., and thereupon ordered to give Security to keep the Peace, which he has neither given or tendered. He was committed in the Month of October 1835 for the same Offence. The other Four Prisoners have been committed by Magistrates for Removal to the Limerick Lunatic Asylum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kildare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naas Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Of Magistrates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athy Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Committal by Two Magistrates, with the Certificate of a Physician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Gaol</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Gaol</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tullamore Gaol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leitrim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Under Warrant by Two Magistrates, pursuant to 1st Vict. c. 27. s. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Gaol</td>
<td></td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Gaol</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Gaol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundalk Gaol</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**T 4**

---

R. Con non Hurly, Loc. Insp.
Walter Burgh, Loc. Insp.
John Butler, Loc. Insp.
Sam. Leigh, Gov.

Under the Warrant of Committal by Magistrates, charging the several Persons as dangerous Lunatics, and with having been discovered and apprehended under Circumstances denoting a Derangement of Mind, and a Purpose of committing some Crime for which he or she might be indicted.

Thomas P. Vokes, Stipendiary Magistrate.

Henry Woodburn, Governor.

John Moore, Gov.

Alex. Skipton, Loc. Insp.


### Appendix C.1—Accounts respecting Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (Gaols and Bridewells) — continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAOLS,</th>
<th>Number of Insane Persons confined on 1st Jan. 1843.</th>
<th>Number charged with Criminal Offences.</th>
<th>Number convicted of Criminal Offences.</th>
<th>Authority under which Insane Persons not Criminals are detained.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOUTH.</strong>  Drogheda Gaol</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed under Warrant of Thomas Carty and Patrick Ternan, Esquires.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAYO.</strong>  Castlebar Gaol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under Committals signed by Two Justices of the Peace, pursuant to the Act 1st Viet. c.27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEATH.</strong>  Trim Gaol</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed under 1st Viet. c.27. a. 1., and have been put on Calendar before the Judges at Assizes. No Rule made in any of the Cases, but One for Assault not tried, but left in Calendar, to remain until the Pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant be known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONAGHAN.</strong> County Gaol</td>
<td>Anne McDermott</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed under the Act 1st Viet. c. 27. s. 1., by John Johnson and Joseph Whitsitt, Esquires, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUEEN’S COUNTY.</strong> Maryborough Gaol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed by the Magistrates as Lunatics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROSCOMMON.</strong> County Gaol</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SLOIGO.</strong> County Gaol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Committal of Magistrates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIPPERARY.</strong> Clonmel Gaol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By Committals from Justices of the Peace, charging them as dangerous Lunatics or Idiots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIPPERARY.</strong> N. R. Nenagh Gaol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Under a Committal signed by Two Magistrates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **TYRONE.** Omagh Gaol                        | 18                                                |                                        | 2                                      | 1 by Committal signed by J. C. Moutray, W. Moutray, and M. Stewart, Esquires.  
5 by Committals signed by John Snow, Esquire, and Reverend T. Stack.  
1 by Committal signed by A. W. Colhoun and John Rogers, Esquires.  
1 by Committal signed by Charles Scott and S. Galbraith, Esquire.  
3 by Committals signed by Sir J. R. Bunbury, Bart, John Snow and J. C. Moutray, Esquire.  
1 by Committal signed by Charles Eccles and Samuel Vesey, Esquires.  
4 by Order of the Board of Superintendence. |

*This Person was charged with a grievous Assault, and sent for Trial to the Assizes of Nenagh, and was acquitted on the Ground of Insanity, but remanded by the Court to abide Government Decision.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAOLS</th>
<th>Number of Insane Persons confined on 1st Jan. 1843</th>
<th>Number charged with Criminal Offences</th>
<th>Number convicted of Criminal Offences</th>
<th>Authority under which Insane Persons not Criminals are detained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WATERFORD, County Gaol</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>R. Hobson, Loc. Insp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Gaol</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WESTMEATH, Mullingar Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Violent Assault</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Vict. c. 27. s. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEXFORD, County Gaol</td>
<td>Pat. Sheeban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed by George Preston, Esquire, as a dangerous Lunatic, to be kept until duly discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geo. Turner</td>
<td>Violent Assault</td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed by Francis Harper and Matthew Pettit, Esquires, under the Act 1st Vict. c. 27. s. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Whitty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Cooke</td>
<td>Violent Assault on his Wife.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Devit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ellen Bryan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Carty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Byrne</td>
<td>Breaking Windows, and other Acts of Violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEXFORD, County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Committed 10th August 1836, charged with setting fire to Turf</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tried 26th February 1839, before Lord Chief Justice Bush; Indictment quashed. Ordered to remain until the Pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant be signified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Committed 1st July 1840, charged with being a Va-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tried 9th July 1840, before the Right Hon. Judge Perrin; Indictment quashed, Traverser being an Idiot. Ordered to remain until sent to a Lunatic Asylum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Committed as dangerous Lunatics by the Magistrates, under 1st Vict. c. 27., being “An Act to make more effectal Provision for the Prevention of Offences by Insane Persons in Ireland.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total - 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L. Gladwin, Governor.

W. Nolan, Loc. Insp.
Appendix C.1.—Accounts respecting Lunatic Asylums in Ireland—continued.

IV.—Insane Persons in Workhouses, Ireland.

RETURN showing the Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the several Union Workhouses in Ireland, and of the Number confined therein on 1st January 1843; and specifying what Provision is made in such Workhouses for the Medical Care and Superintendence of such Insane Persons.

Abstract of Returns obtained from the Clerk and Medical Officer of each Union jointly, where the Workhouse had been opened at 1st January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse.</th>
<th>Total Number of Insane Persons confined in the Workhouse on 1st Jan. 1843.</th>
<th>Provision made in the Workhouse for the Medical Care and Superintendence of Insane Persons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbeyfeix</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Two; there are Six Cells; Three for Female Lunatics, and Three for Male; a Day-room for each; and a Room for a Caretaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardee</td>
<td>For Three Males and Two Females; Two Wards</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Medical Advice and Medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>For violent Cases, Six Cells; harmless and idiotic, Twenty-Beds</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>None; the Medical Officer wishes to state that the Two Rooms over the Lunatic Cells have been for some time occupied from necessity, one with Fever Patients, the other at this moment with Children labouring under Measles, and some Months ago with Hooping Cough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athlone</td>
<td>Thirty Persons could be accommodated as follows; viz., Six in Cells, and Twenty-four in Two Wards. There are Six Beds, Three on each side, with Room for further accommodation, as here stated.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>The Medical Officer wishes to state that the Two Rooms over the Lunatic Cells have been for some time occupied from necessity, one with Fever Patients, the other at this moment with Children labouring under Measles, and some Months ago with Hooping Cough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballislaugh</td>
<td>Six; Three Male and Three Female Apartments, with Beds *</td>
<td>Five</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinasloe</td>
<td>Thirty-six could be accommodated if they were not violent or requiring separate Cells.</td>
<td>One Insane Person and Four Idiots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinrobe</td>
<td>There is Accommodation for Twenty-six Insane Persons in the Workhouse, including Six private Cells, with Day and Inspectors’ Rooms attached, if Beds were provided for Twenty-six.</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balrothery</td>
<td>Six distinct Yards and Cells for Males and Females.</td>
<td>Three</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltinglass</td>
<td>Twelve</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>The Medical Officer visits the Wards appropriated to the Insane, at each of his Attendances at the Workhouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banbridge</td>
<td>Twelve; there are Six Cells with Two Beds in each, exclusively set apart for Insane Persons.</td>
<td>One</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon</td>
<td>Three Males and Three Females.</td>
<td>Two</td>
<td>The Medical Officers of the Establishment, assisted by able-bodied Paupers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL OBSERVATION. Insane Paupers are, like other Classes of Paupers, under the Care and Superintendence of the Medical Officers of the Unions, as well as of the Nurses and other Officers of the Workhouse, assisted by Pauper Inmates in some Cases. In some of the larger Workhouses extra Officers are also appointed for the Care of the Insane, as shown in the Returns below.
Appendix C.1.—Accounts respecting Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (Workhouses)—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workhouse</th>
<th>The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse.</th>
<th>Total Number of Insane Persons confined in the Workhouse on 1st. Jan. 1849.</th>
<th>Provision made in the Workhouse for the Medical Care and Superintendence of Insane Persons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BELLAST</td>
<td>Six; viz. Three Males, Three Females.</td>
<td>Four; viz. One Male, Three Females.</td>
<td>Insane Persons are visited daily, and at all other times necessary, by the Medical Attendant of the Workhouse, under whose Directions they are superintended by Pauper Nurses appointed by the Master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALLY</td>
<td>Three Males, Three Females.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>The Medical Officer’s Attention is particularly directed to the Care of these poor Persons when he visits; independent of which they are attended by a trustworthy Pauper named an Inspector, who reports to the Medical Officer or the other Officers of the House every Circumstance attending these individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALLAN</td>
<td>Six Cells; Three for Males, Three for Females; One Person to each Cell. A Day-room, and Yard for Exercise; and a separate Room for the Inspector.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>The greatest possible Number would be Twelve, that is, in case Two be placed in each Ward or Cell, the Propriety of which is questionable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARRICK-ON- SHANNON</td>
<td>Six; viz. Three Males and Three Females.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>If an Idiot is helpless a Pauper is placed in attendance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARRICK-ON-SUIR</td>
<td>Six; viz. Three Males and Three Females.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>The same as for the other sick Inmates of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASHEL</td>
<td>Accommodation is provided for Twelve Persons, with a Bed to each, but in case of an Emergency double that Number could be accommodated.</td>
<td>One.</td>
<td>The Medical Officer attends daily, and the Hospital Nurse, who can have any Assistance she requires by the Paupers of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASTLEROY</td>
<td>Six Persons; Male Side, Three Cells, a Day-room, a Keeper’s Room; Female Side, similar Accommodation.</td>
<td>None under Confinement.</td>
<td>Medical Officer’s Attendance when required; the Female Ward superintended by a competent Female Pauper, and the Male Ward by a competent Male Pauper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASTLERATNEY</td>
<td>Two Females only; One an Idiot from Birth.</td>
<td>Two Idiots; not confined, being harmless.</td>
<td>The Master and Matron of the Workhouse of course look after the Economy of this Part of the House; besides there is a Matron or Superintendent, whose peculiar Office it is to take care of the Inmates of the Lunatic and Idiot Wards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATHEDRAL</td>
<td>For Four unmanageable Insane Persons, and for Twelve harmless Idiots, to each of the Male and Female Idiot Wards.</td>
<td>Two.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAVAN</td>
<td>Four; Two Male and Two Female.</td>
<td>Three Males and Three Females.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORK</td>
<td>Three Males and Three Females.</td>
<td>Thirty; viz. Fifteen Males and Fifteen Females.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derry</td>
<td>Forty-four; of whom Half should be Males and Half Females, as the Accommodation for each Class is equal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Medical Officer, the Apothecary, and the Hospital Nurse, to their respective Capacities, attend to the Medical Wants of the Insane and Idiots, as well as those of all the other People of the Workhouse. Notwithstanding this, it cannot be considered that there is in the Workhouse proper means for the Treatment of Insane Persons, should they happen to be violent or refractory, as the only Class of Servants at command are unskilful, and (from being unpaid) reluctant, and therefore not to be confided in; hence, when any of the Inmates become violent and refractory, we endeavour to have them transferred to the District Lunatic Asylum, where they can be properly attended to. In short, however the Workhouse may answer for harmlessly Insane or Idiots, it can hardly be considered, under existing Circumstances, a proper Place for the Treatment of Insanity generally.

(193.—App.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unions</th>
<th>The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse.</th>
<th>Total Number of Insane Persons confined in the Workhouse on 1st. Jan. 1843.</th>
<th>Provision made in the Workhouse for the Medical Care and Superintendence of Insane Persons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COLERAINE</td>
<td>For Three Male and Three Female Lunatics; Total, Six</td>
<td>One Male and One Female.</td>
<td>The Medical Officer visits the Lunatic Wards daily, and gives them the necessary Medicines, same as other Paupers; there is also a Nurse specially appointed to take care of each Sex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOKSTOWN</td>
<td>If outrageous Maniacs, Three Males and Three Females; if quite Idiots, Six Males and Six Females.</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOTHILL</td>
<td>Three Cells containing One Bed each; a Dormitory up Stairs, which would hold Eight Beds; also Day-rooms, and Inspectors Rooms for Males; the same for Females. Of dangerous Insane Persons not more than Three of each Sex could be accommodated.</td>
<td>Four</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORK</td>
<td>Cells for Fourteen</td>
<td>None, as all such Cases are sent to the Lunatic Asylum of this City.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWNTALLICK</td>
<td>Twelve; Six Cells, with Two Beds in each; over these Two Apartments used as Fever Wards, which would contain Twelve Beds.</td>
<td>Nine; all Idiots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROGHEDA</td>
<td>Males, Six; Females, Six; Total, Twelve.</td>
<td>Males, Four; Females, Four; Total, Eight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUBLIN, NORTH</td>
<td>Ten Cells are provided for Females, and Two for Males. The Medical Officers consider them (from their Construction and Position) quite unsuitable for their Accommodation.</td>
<td>Twenty-two Insane Persons; Fourteen Females, and Eight Males.</td>
<td>A separate Building is attached to both the Male and Female Divisions of the Workhouse, which is divided into Three Cells capable of containing Two Patients in each, an Apartment for a Superintendence and also a Day-room. They are committed to the Care of Paupers under the Direction of the Medical Officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUBLIN, SOUTH</td>
<td>Twenty-one Male Lunatics, Twenty-two Female Lunatics; Total, Forty-three.</td>
<td>Twenty Male Lunatics, Twenty-nine Female Lunatics; Total, Forty-nine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNDALK</td>
<td>Six Apartments; One in each</td>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>The ordinary Medical Care and Attention which is bestowed on the sick; and when required, a Person, Male or Female, as may be, is appointed for the special Care and Attendance upon the Lunatic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNNOHANNON</td>
<td>None. There is Accommodation for a Number of Idiotic Persons (say Twelve), which might in Cases of Emergency be appropriated for Insane Persons.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNMANWAY</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNSHAUGHEN</td>
<td>Three Cells; on Inspector's Apartment for Males, same for Females.</td>
<td>No Insane Persons; Three Idiotic Females.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDENDERRY</td>
<td>Idiot and Lunatic Wards for Twelve Persons.</td>
<td>No Insane; One Idiot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENNIS</td>
<td>Twenty-four; Twelve Males and Twelve Females.</td>
<td>Six; Two Males and Four Females.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse.</td>
<td>Total Number of Insane Persons continued in the Workhouse on 1st Jan. 1843.</td>
<td>Provision made in the Workhouse for the Medical Care and Superintendence of Insane Persons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enniscorthy</td>
<td>For Six of each Sex, i.e. for Twelve altogether; but Eight of each Sex, i.e. Sixteen altogether, might be accommodated by placing Two extra Bedsteads in each Lunatic Ward. If the Inspector's Room were devoted to Lunatics Two more of each Sex could be accommodated.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>They are under the Care of Two Medical Officers, who attend alternately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennistymon</td>
<td>Three Male and Three Female</td>
<td>One Lunatic; Seven others born Idiots.</td>
<td>No Lunatics in the Fermoy Workhouse, nor any Idiots whose Insanity requires them to be kept in a distinct Apartment from the other Lunatics of the House. Such being the Case the Guardians have not as yet appropriated any Part of the Workhouse for the Reception of Lunatics of this Description.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermoy</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>There is a Portion of the Workhouse with a separate Yard allotted to them, having Lock-up Cells for the Refractory, with Two steady Paupers in charge of same, and the constant Attendance of the Medical Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway</td>
<td>Eighteen</td>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>The Medical Officer attends the Workhouse daily, and often if required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorey</td>
<td>Three Males and Three Females; Six Cells.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Double this Number of harmless Lunatics could be accommodated in the Workhouse with Beds in the Wards appropriated to their Use, but the proper Separation which forms Part of the moral Treatment of Insanity, and which is so essential, could not then be practised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gort</td>
<td>Three Males and Three Females, with Two Rooms for Keepers.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Visited by the Medical Officer, and attended by the Inmates of the House, as directed by the Master and Matron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gránagh</td>
<td>Three Males, Three Females, there being Three Idiot Wards on each Side.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td>Medical Attendants are provided, but there are no further Provisions suitable to the Treatment of Lunacy with a view to its Cure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kells</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>There are Three Cells only, with a Day-room at the Male and Female Side, as also Keeper's Apartments, which are occupied by Paupers, who carry out the Instructions of the Medical Officer as to Cleanliness,Airing, and the necessary Diets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilculli</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>The Medical Officer visits them daily, and the Master or Matron Morning and Evening (or when necessary) to see that the Hospital Nurses fulfil the Orders of the Physician, and, if necessary, a steady Pauper is put to stop in the Cell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilcroney</td>
<td>Eight Lunatics and Twenty-four Idiots.</td>
<td>Seven Idiots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmanlock</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>One</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilshane</td>
<td>Six Cells for One each, also Accommodation for Twenty-six Persons not violent.</td>
<td>One harmless, another who requires occasional Confinement from Epilepsy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsale</td>
<td>Six Cells for Idiots and Lunatics, Three Male and Three Female; in each Cell Two Beds. If the Patients be not furious or mischievous Six Male and Six Female Idiots or Lunatics can be accommodated, but should they require separate Cells Accommodation will in proportion be reduced.</td>
<td>One, a Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(186—APP.)
## Appendix C.1.—Accounts respecting Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (Workhouses) — continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unions</th>
<th>The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse.</th>
<th>Total Number of Insane Persons confined in the Workhouse on 1st Jan. 1843.</th>
<th>Provision made in the Workhouse for the Medical Care and Superintendence of Insane Persons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Limerick   | Male Side; e Dormitory capable of containing Twenty-four Beds; Seven Cells, each containing One Bed. Female Side, the same as at the Male Side. There being Thirty-nine Patients at the Female Side, nadonly Thirty-one Beds, some of the Patients have been obliged to have Pallets placed on the Floor. | Males: Lunatics 10
Idiots - 8
Epileptics 4 = 22
Females: Lunatics 18
Idiots - 8
Epileptics 19 = 29
Total, Male and Female 61
None; but Ten Idiots, harmless and allowed to be with other Inmates. | Two Physicians attend the Workhouse daily, and prescribe for the sick; there is also a resident Apothecary who compounds the Medicine. |
<p>| Lisburn    | Three Cells, Male; Three, Female; One Bed in each Cell. | None; Six Idiots | When violent, confined in one of the Cells under Charge of a Pauper till removed to the District Lunatic Asylum, Belfast. |
| Lisnake    | Six; viz. Three Cells for Males and Three for Females. | Twenty-five | The Medical Officer desires to state that this House does not afford the necessary Accommodation for Maniac Patients, and that, according to such Cases occur, they are transferred to the District Asylum in Waterford. |
| Londonderry | Thirty four | None; Five harmless Idiots. | The Medical Attendant of the Workhouse sees the Lunatic Paupers every Day, or as often as necessary. A Male and Female Keeper has been appointed, whose principal Duty consists in the Care of that Class of Paupers; those Persons were chosen in consequence of having held similar Situations in the District Lunatic Asylum. |
| Longford   | No Accommodation provided for Insane Persons. There are Six Cells, Three Male and Three Female, Five of which are occupied by Idiots; there is also a Day-room for them. | None. | None. On one Occasion a Female Pauper having become insane was removed to the County Gaol. |
| Loughrea   | Three Males and Three Females; Total, Six. | None. | The Medical Attendant prescribes the necessary Medicine and Restraint; and Male and Female Nurses or Care-takers are appointed over them, under his immediate Superintendence. |
| Lurgan     | Twelve; Six Males and Six Females. | Two | The Medical Care of this Class devolves upon the Medical Officer; the Superintendence in other respects by Pauper Inmates of the Workhouse, appointed for that Purpose by the Master. |
| Magherafelt | Thirty-four | Fifteen | The daily Superintendence of the Medical Officer of the Workhouse. |
| Mallow     | Six Male and Six Female | None. | The daily Attendance of the Medical Officer, and every necessary Attention. |
| MabghorHamilton | Six Wards, each fitted with One Bed, but capable of containing a Second, should the Inmates be harmless. | Three. | A Nurse-tender appointed to superintend each Lunatic Ward, and see that they are regularly cleaned, and the Insane Persons properly taken care of; and besides visited once a Day by the Medical Officer. |
| Midleton   | Three Male and Three Female Cells, with One Bed in each. | Six | They are in charge of a Pauper appointed for the Purpose, and the Doctor orders such Food and Medicines as he thinks such Persons require. |
| Monaghan   | Six; Three Males, and Three Females. | One | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse</th>
<th>Total Number of Insane Persons confined in the Workhouse on 1st Jan. 1843</th>
<th>Provision made in the Workhouse for the Medical Care and Superintendence of Insane Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mellingham</td>
<td>Six Lock-up Cells for violent Cases; Sixteen Beds.</td>
<td>One Female Idiot.</td>
<td>There are Female Pauper Attendants under the Matron, the Medical Officer giving all professional Care, with Medicines, in the Infirmary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naas</td>
<td>Six, there being Six Cells in the Idiot Ward.</td>
<td>Eleven -</td>
<td>The Superintendence of One of the Female Paupers (selected of approved Care and Diligence) placed over the Female Lunatics, and Two Male Paupers of like Character placed over the Males, under the Superintendence of the Medical Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navan</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>None -</td>
<td>Apartments, Medicines, and Medical Attendance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nenagh</td>
<td>Three Male and Three Female.</td>
<td>Two Males; occasionally confined.</td>
<td>Up to this Period no special Provision was required for Insane Persons, as the Cases above mentioned are harmless, and are allowed to remain amongst the other Inmates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>Six; Six Cells, each containing One Bed for Patient, and One for Keeper; Two Inspectors Rooms.</td>
<td>Three -</td>
<td>The Insane Paupers are visited and attended to by the Medical Officer of the Workhouse; they are under the Superintendence and Care of the Master and Matron, and their Attendants are selected from among the Paupers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newtownards</td>
<td>Twenty-two</td>
<td>Five Insane Persons and Five Idiots.</td>
<td>The Medical Officer of the House, and Two Rooms for Male and Female Nurses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newtown-Limavane</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldcastle</td>
<td>Twelve</td>
<td>Three Female -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omagh</td>
<td>Three Males, Three Females</td>
<td>Two.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsonstown</td>
<td>Six; Three Male and Three Female.</td>
<td>Four; Three Males and One Female.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathdow</td>
<td>Intended for Six Insane Patients; hitherto appropriated to mischievous and offensive Idiots.</td>
<td>Eleven; Males Five, Females Six.</td>
<td>The same Medical Care as the other Inmates. Those under Medical Treatment are visited each Day by the Medical Officer, and the Superintendence of the Insane is intrusted to One or more of the same Paupers, under the constant Observation of the Master and Matron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathdrum</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Four -</td>
<td>Superintendent of Infirmary Nurse, and constant Attendance of a well-behaved Pauper on Male Side; same, if required, on Female Side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rathkale</td>
<td>Two Males and Six Females; Three Cells, with Two Beds in each, and an Inspector's Room to each Ward.</td>
<td>Two.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roscrea</td>
<td>Six Males and Six Females, with a Room for Inspector in each Department.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scariff</td>
<td>Six; Three Male and Three Female Idiot Wards.</td>
<td>None.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shillelagh</td>
<td>Three Male and Three Female</td>
<td>One Male; Two Male and Three Female Idiots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skerries</td>
<td>Twelve; Six Males and Six Females.</td>
<td>Nine -</td>
<td>The Superintendence of an Inspector, selected from among the Paupers, and the daily Inspection of the Physicians.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(193.—APP.)
### Appendix C.1.—Accounts respecting Lunatic Asylums in Ireland (Workhouses) — continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse</th>
<th>Total Number of Insane Persons contained in the Workhouse on 1st Jan. 1843.</th>
<th>Provision made in the Workhouse for the Medical Care and Superintendence of Insane Persons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sligo</td>
<td>Forty; Twenty Males and Twenty Females; including Eight Cells for dangerous Lunatics.</td>
<td>Seventeen harmless Idiots.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strabane</td>
<td>Twenty-six</td>
<td>Fifteen</td>
<td>The Surgeon visits daily, and a Wardman attends, and sleeps in the Male Side; in the Female Side they are attended by Two Female Paupers, who sleep in the Idiot Wards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurles</td>
<td>Six Cells; Three for Males and Three for Females; if not violent Two might be accommodated in each Cell.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>These Cells, being separated from the Workhouse Infirmary, would require a separate Nurse-tender in case of Insane Persons being admitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipperary</td>
<td>Twelve</td>
<td>One Idiot in Hospital.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trim</td>
<td>Six; Three Males, Three Females.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tullamore</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td>About Seventy-four to Eighty, if harmless, and about Fifty-six; if (Eight or Ten) refractory. With the first Number the Wards would be very crowded, and several would be obliged to sleep on an exposed Landing Place.</td>
<td>Fifteen Males, Twenty-one Females; Total, Thirty-six.</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wexford</td>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Ono</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### List of Workhouses not opened at 1st January 1843.

- Antrim Union.
- Athy Union.
- Ballina Union.
- Ballycastle Union.
- Ballymena Union.
- Ballymoney Union.
- Ballyshannon Union.
- Bantry Union.
- Cahircree Union.
- Carlow Union.
- Carrickmacross Union.
- Castlereagh Union.
- Clifden Union.
- Clogher Union.
- Clones Union.
- Donegal Union.
- Dunfanaghy Union.
- Dungarvan Union.
- Emiskilfen Union.
- Glenties Union.
- Inishowen Union.
- Kanturk Union.
- Kennmare Union.
- Killarney Union.
- Larne Union.
- Letterkenny Union.
- Lisnaskea Union.
- Listowel Union.
- Lowtherstown Union.
- Macroom Union.
- Milford Union.
- Mountmellick Union.
- Roscommon Union.
- Stranorlar Union.
- Swineford Union.
- Tralee Union.
- Tum Union.
- Westport Union.
### Statement by the Architect of the Poor Law Commission, showing the Accommodation for Idiots in the new Union Workhouses, Ireland; dated 29th May 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Union</th>
<th>Number of Inmates the House is built to contain</th>
<th>Number and Size of Cells</th>
<th>Number of Beds in Dormitories not Cells</th>
<th>Total Number of Beds in Double and Single Cells and Dormitories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>14 6' 6&quot; x 7' 6&quot;</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>14 6' 6&quot; x 7' 6&quot;</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killarney</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>8 7' 6&quot; x 7' 6&quot;</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sligo</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>8 7' 6&quot; x 7' 6&quot;</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavan</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>8 7' 6&quot; x 8' 6&quot;</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballina</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>8 7' 6&quot; x 8' 6&quot;</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adare</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>6 8' 6&quot; x 6'</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballymena</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>6 8' 6&quot; x 8' 6&quot;</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banbridge</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>6 8' 6&quot; x 8' 6&quot;</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castleblayney</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cootshill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drogheda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundalk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungarvan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enniskillen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninagha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nenagh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tralee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athlone</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>6 7' 0&quot; x 8' 0&quot;</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinasloe</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>6 8' 6&quot; x 7' 6&quot;</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballymena</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>6 8' 6&quot; x 8' 6&quot;</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banbridge</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>6 8' 6&quot; x 8' 6&quot;</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castleblayney</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cootshill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drogheda</td>
<td></td>
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<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dundalk</td>
<td></td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dungarvan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ennis</td>
<td></td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enniskillen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninagha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newry</td>
<td></td>
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<td>19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nenagh</td>
<td></td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tralee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the Union</td>
<td>Number of Inmates the House is built to contain</td>
<td>Number and Size of Cells</td>
<td>Number of Beds in Dormitories</td>
<td>Total Number of Beds in Double and Single Cells and Dormitories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tipperary         | 700                                           | 6 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Tullamore         | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Thurles           | 440                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Ardee             | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Athy              | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Ballinaughen      | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Baltinglass       | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Carrickmacross     | 500                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Carrick-on-Suir   | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Clonmel           | 200                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Clones            | 440                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Cookstown         | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Dungarvan         | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Enniscorthy       | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Ennistymon        | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Granard           | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Inisheen          | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Kells             | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Macroom           | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Newtownards       | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Oldcastle         | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Newtown Limerick  | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Rathdown          | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Rathebon          | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Naas              | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Newtown           | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Rathkeale         | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Arbylin           | 500                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Ballinamonnay     | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Baltinglass       | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Cahir             | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Kinsale           | 600                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Letterkenny       | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Lisnoge           | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Lismaskin         | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Manorhamilton     | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Nenagh            | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Trim              | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Balruthery        | 400                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Cahirciveen       | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Celbridge         | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Dunmanway         | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Dunshaughlin      | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Larne             | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Lowtherstown       | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Milford           | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Shillelagh        | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Stranorlar        | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Ballitcastle       | 300                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Clifden           | 440                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Dunfanaghy        | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"
| Kilkeel           | 550                                           | 9' 0" x 6' 6"

**Total**: 2,547

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin. 
30th May 1843. 

Arthur Moore, 
Chief Clerk.
## Appendix C. 2.

**Return to an Order of the House of Commons (dated 3d May 1843) of the Expense of each District Lunatic Asylum in Ireland for the Year ending the 31st Day of March 1843.**

Showing the total annual Expense, the annual Average Expense of each Patient, the Number of Patients from each County, and the Sum charged to each County in the Year:—Of the Number of Patients in each on the 1st Day of April 1842; the Number admitted; the Number discharged; distinguishing those discharged as cured, as relieved, as harmless, and incurable, and the Number transferred to Workhouses; the Number who have died, and the Number to whom Admission was refused; and the Average Number in each Asylum in each Year:—Of the total Expenditure in each Asylum in the Year; the total Cost per Head per Annum; the Expenditure in Furniture, Bedding, and Linen; the Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, and Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.; the total Expenditure in Clothing; the Expenditure per Head per Annum in Clothing; the total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages; the Expenditure per Head per Annum in Salaries and Servants' Wages; the total Expenditure in Food only; the Cost per Head per Annum for Food only; the Cost per Head per Week for Food only; the Cost per Head per Day for Food only; all calculated from the Average Number of Patients for the Year:—Of the Particulars of each Salary and Servant's Wages, and the total Amount of the same for the Year:—Of the Number admitted into each Asylum between the Opening and the 31st Day of March 1843; the Number discharged as recovered; the Number discharged or taken away by their Friends as relieved, or harmless and incurable, or transferred to Workhouses within that Period; the Number of refused Cases, and the Number who have died within that Period; and the total Number remaining in each Asylum on the 31st Day of March 1843:—Similar Returns from the Cork Lunatic Asylum:—And also a Return of the Number of Insane in each Workhouse in Ireland on the 31st Day of March 1843; and showing the Total Under Care in Public Lunatic Asylums and Workhouses in Ireland.

### ARMAGH.

**Return of the Expense for the Year ending 31st March 1843.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total annual Expense</td>
<td>2,163 8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of each Patient</td>
<td>17 14 7 4 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients from each County</th>
<th>Sums charged to each County:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>£ s. d. Armagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaghan</td>
<td>876 1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermanagh</td>
<td>535 7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavan</td>
<td>816 14 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>934 16 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ 5,096 19 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is regulated according to the Period at which the Assizes commenced.

### RETURN of the Number in the Asylum, 31st March 1843.

| Number of Patients on 31st March 1842 | 115 |
| Admitted                              | 104 |
| Discharged as cured                   | 56  |
| Ditto - relieved                      | 29  |
| Ditto - harmless and incurable       | 19  |
| Transferred to Workhouses             | None. |
| Died                                 | 11  |
| Total discharged and died             | 95  |
| Number to whom Admission was refused | None. |
| Average Number in the Asylum in the Year | 122 |

### Return of the Total Expenditure in the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>2,163 8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number</td>
<td>17 14 7 4 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding</td>
<td>109 8 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &amp;c.</td>
<td>137 19 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Clothing</td>
<td>192 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense per Head per Annum in Clothing, calculated from Average Number</td>
<td>11 1 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants' Wages</td>
<td>536 8 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annum in Salaries and Wages, calculated from the Average Number</td>
<td>4 11 2 4 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Food only</td>
<td>892 8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annum in Food only</td>
<td>6 16 5 4 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Week in Food only</td>
<td>0 2 7 4 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Diem in Food only</td>
<td>0 0 4 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(183.—APP.)

X 2
### APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

**ARMAGH—continued.**

#### PARTICULARS OF SALARIES AND SERVANTS' WAGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Amount for the Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas and Matilda Jackson</td>
<td>Manager and Matron</td>
<td>£ 290 0 0</td>
<td>£ 290 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Lodge Kidd</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gardener and Keeper</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Head Porter</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Keeper, Refractory Division</td>
<td>12 0 0</td>
<td>12 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Keepers</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>24 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Moth Warner</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hall Porter and Messenger</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cook</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gardener</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Nurses</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>24 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Laundrymaids, Housemaid, &amp;c.</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Assistant Nurses</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>35 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£ 555 10 0</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Patients admitted between the opening on the 14th July 1825 and the 31st March 1843:

- Number admitted: 1,267
- Discharged as cured: 556
- Ditto—relieved, and unrelieved and harmless: 410
- Transferred to Workhouses: None.
- Number of relapsed Cases: 24
- Number died: 177
- Total Number remaining on 31st March 1843: 124

11th May 1843.

**THOMAS JACKSON, Manager.**

### BELFAST.

**RETURN of the Expense for the Year ending 31st March 1843.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843:</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total annual Expense</td>
<td>3,720</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Average Expense of each Patient</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients from each County on 31st March 1843:</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antrim</td>
<td>118</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrickfergus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>252</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RETURN of the Number in the Asylum on 31st March 1843.**

| Number of Patients on 1st April 1842 | 250 |
| Admitted during the Year             | 123 |
| Discharged as cured                  | 90  |
| Ditto—relieved                       | 7   |
| Ditto—harmless and incurable         | 8   |
| Number transferred to Workhouses     | 3   |
| Ditto—died                           | 18  |
| Remaining 31st March 1843             | 252 |
| Number to whom Admission was refused | None |
| Average Number in Asylum during the Year | 249|44 |

**RETURN of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE in the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annun, calculated from the Average Number.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843:</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>8,730</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost per Head per Annun</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dito—Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, and Workmen's Bills, &amp;c.</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Clothing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure per Head per Annun in Clothing</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants Wages</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annun in Salaries and Wages</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Food only</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annun for Food only</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Week for Food only</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Diem for Food only</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit*
Belfast—continued.

PARTICULARS OF SALARIES AND SERVANTS WAGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Stewart, M.D.</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>£ 250 0 0</td>
<td>£ 250 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. F. Stewart</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. S. Thomson, M.D.</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
<td>25 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. S. Mulholland</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Clarke</td>
<td>Clerk, &amp;c.</td>
<td>44 5 0</td>
<td>44 5 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salaries
Servants Wages

£ 663 14 7

NUMBERS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED between the Opening and 31st March 1843.

Number admitted
Ditto discharged as recovered
Ditto—ditto as relieved, or harmless and incurable
Ditto transferred to Workhouses
Ditto of relapsed Cases
Ditto died
Total Number remaining on 31st March 1843

Belfast District Asylum, 12th May 1843.

ROBERT STEWART, M.D.,
Resident Manager.

CARLOW.

RETURN of the EXPENSE for the Year ending 31st March 1843.

Year ending 31st March 1843:
Total annual Expense
Expense of each Patient

Sums charged to each County:
County of Carlow
County of Kildare
County of Wexford
County of Kilkenny
City of Kilkenny

166

RETURN of the NUMBER in the ASYLUM on the 31st March 1843.

Number of Patients on 1st April 1842
Admitted
Discharged as cured
Ditto—relieved
Ditto—harmless and incurable
Died
Total discharged and died
Number to whom Admission was refused
Average Number in the Asylum in the Year 1842

165

A RETURN of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE in the Year, and the COST per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.

Year ending 31st March 1843:
Total Expenditure
Total Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients
Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding
Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c.
The total Expenditure in Clothing
Expenditure per Head per Annum in Clothing, calculated from the Average Number
The total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants Wages
Cost per Head per Annum in Salaries and Servants Wages, calculated from the Average

£ 988 19 1

£ 14 4 4

£ 89 6 2

£ 102 6 5

£ 19 4

£ 675 9 2

£ 4 0 5

£ 1,107 12 2

£ 11 10 1

£ 2 6 4

£ 0 0 4

103.—APP.)

X 3
### CARLOW—continued.

#### PARTICULARS OF SALARIES AND SERVANTS WAGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary, per Annum</th>
<th>Total Amount for the Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. McCaffry</td>
<td>Manager, discharged</td>
<td>£ 400</td>
<td>£ 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Parsons</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 400</td>
<td>£ 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. Parsons</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>£ 100</td>
<td>£ 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. E. White</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>£ 25</td>
<td>£ 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. McMahon</td>
<td>Apothecary</td>
<td>£ 25</td>
<td>£ 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Brennan</td>
<td>Clerk and Storekeeper</td>
<td>£ 20</td>
<td>£ 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ 12 10 (each)</td>
<td>£ 6 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ 12 10 (each)</td>
<td>£ 6 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### CLONMEL.

#### RETURN OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total annual Expense for Year ending 31st March</td>
<td>£ 1,938 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expense of each Patient for same Period</td>
<td>£ 18 2 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### RETURN IN DETAIL OF ASYLUM, AS TO NUMBERS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, TRANSMITTED TO WORKHOUSES, AND DIED, DURING YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1843.

- **Number of Patients admitted between the Opening and the 31st Day of March 1843:** 532
- **Number discharged as recovered:** 327
- **Number discharged relieved or incurable:** 35
- **Number of relapsed Cases:** 35
- **Number died:** 75
- **Total Number remaining on 31st Day of March 1843:** 164

**Dated this 12th Day of May 1843.**

William Parsons, Manager.

Timothy Brennan, Clerk and Storekeeper.

#### CLONMEL.

I wrote to the Master of the Clogheen Workhouse on 6th August 1842, that by Direction of my Board I was about to send him Two harmless and incurable Persons, Natives of that Union. The Reply of the Poor Law Commissioners, to whom the Subject was referred, stated "that it would be highly inexpedient to admit them into the Workhouse." Thus a large and hopeless class remains, at a heavy cost, in an Hospital built for the Care and Treatment of the insane, where they can derive no Benefit, and from which they exclude those who possibly could be restored to Reason by an early Admission.

+ This Number does not include Persons for whom irregular Applications had been made, as no Return is made of such in the Application Book; neither does it include Criminals confined in Gaols and Bridewells, as the latter are admitted, not by medical Applications, duly filled, but by Warrant of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

---

* Appendix C.2.

Expenses of District Lunatic Asylums.

Number of Patients admitted between the Opening and the 31st Day of March 1843.

- **Number admitted between the Opening on the 7th May 1839 and 31st March 1843:** 532
- **Discharged as recovered:** 327
- **Ditto—relieved or incurable:** 35
- **Number of relapsed Cases:** 35
- **Number died:** 75
- **Total Number remaining on 31st Day of March 1843:** 164
RETURN of Expenditure for Year ending 31st March 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost per Head, calculated from the Average Number of Patients</td>
<td>18 2 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure for Year to 31st March 1843</td>
<td>1,868 10 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in Furniture, Bedding, and Linen</td>
<td>22 15 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Fixtures, Alterations, Additions, Workmen's Bills, &amp;c.</td>
<td>197 13 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Clothing, including 16d. for Keepers Clothing</td>
<td>73 13 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Ditto for Patients only</td>
<td>57 13 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto for Food only, for 103 Patients and 18 Servants</td>
<td>695 5 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Ditto for Patients only</td>
<td>332 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annum for Food only (Servants included)</td>
<td>5 15 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - per Week - Ditto - Ditto</td>
<td>0 2 2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - per Day - Ditto - Ditto</td>
<td>0 0 3 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This Sum does not include the Outlay granted by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council for the additional Wings, finished about 10 Weeks back, but only declared at for the Reception of Patients on 2d Instant. The Board of Works or Clerk of Privy Council can alone furnish the Amount of their Cost.

EXPENDITURE in Salaries and Wages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total for Year</th>
<th>WAGES:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Flynn, M.D.</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>£200</td>
<td>£ 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William J. Shiel, M.D.</td>
<td>Attending Physician</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Crofton</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John O'Halloran</td>
<td>Apothecary</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John George Rae</td>
<td>Clerk and Store-keeper</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total for Year</th>
<th>WAGES:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gardener, 1st</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>£ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepers, 1st</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keepers</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistants</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Householders</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundress</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gate Porter</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall Porter</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 612 19 0

RETURN of NUMBERS ADMITTED, discharged, &c. since Opening of Asylum, 16th January 1835, to 31st March 1843.

Numbers admitted since Opening - 405
Ditto discharged as cured and relieved during same Period - 240
Ditto discharged as 88 relieved - 40
Ditto transmitted to Workhouse - 7
Relapsed during same Period - 3
Died - 58
Total Numbers remaining on 31st March 1843 - 100
10th May 1843.

JAMES FLYNN, M.D., Manager.

CONNAUGHT.

RETURN of the EXPENSE, &c. for the Year ending 31st March 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients from each County:</th>
<th>Sums charged to each County:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Galway</td>
<td>£ 2  a.  d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Galway</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

193.—APP.

CONNAUGHT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients from each County:</th>
<th>Sums charged to each County:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County ofGalway</td>
<td>£ 2  a.  d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>981 14 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>928 8 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>607 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>699 7 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>583 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town of Galway</td>
<td>160 2 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total - £3,561 15 1

(193.—APP.)
Return of Patients for the Year ending 31st March 1843.

| Number of Patients on the 1st April 1842 | 265 |
| Admitted                                | 96  |
| Discharged cured                        | 43  |
| Ditto - relieved                        | 5   |
| Ditto - harmless and incurable          | 7   |
| Transferred to Workhouses               | None|
| Died                                    | 24  |
| Total discharged and died               | 79  |
| Number of Patients on the 31st March 1843 | 292 |
| Number to whom Admission was refused    |     |
| Average Number in the Asylum in the Year| 271 |

Return of the Total Expenditure in the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>3,570 15 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost per Head</td>
<td>13 1 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head in - Ditto</td>
<td>2 6 11 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head in - Ditto</td>
<td>6 10 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Week in Food only Ditto</td>
<td>0 2 8 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Day in Food only Ditto</td>
<td>0 0 5 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Particulars of Salaries and Servants' Wages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Amount for the Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John B. M'Kiernan</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>£ 200 0 0</td>
<td>£ 420 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Heise, M.D.</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>£ 100 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret A. Callan</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>£ 60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Callan</td>
<td>Apothecary</td>
<td>£ 30 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Clerk and Storekeeper</td>
<td>£ 30 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 Male Servants</td>
<td>£ 12 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Ditto</td>
<td>£ 10 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Female Ditto</td>
<td>£ 6 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 Ditto</td>
<td>£ 4 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above, the Male Servants are allowed Clothing of the Value of £1 4s., and the Female Servants of £1 2s. each, yearly.

Return of Patients from the Opening of the Asylum to 31st March 1843.

| Number admitted                                    | 984 |
| Discharged cured                                   | 366 |
| Ditto - relieved                                   | 61  |
| Ditto - incurable                                  | 86  |
| Number of relapsed Cases                           | 10  |
| Number died                                        | 239 |
| Transferred to Workhouses                          | None|
| Number remaining, 31st March 1843                  | 292 |

The small Proportion of Cures to Admissions is caused by the great Number of old incurable Cases received from the Gaols originally, and since by the Operation of the Act of 1 Vict. c. 37. The high Ratio of Deaths is accounted for in the same Way.

Lunatic Asylum, Ballinasloe, 11th May 1843.

John B. M'Kiernan, Manager.
LIMERICK.

RETURN of EXPENSE for the Year ended 31st March 1843.

Total Annual Expense 4,921 1 11
Expense of each Patient 13 19 7½

Number of Patients from each County:

City of Limerick 20
County of Limerick 101
" Clare 115
" Kerry 102

Sums charged to each County:

City of Limerick 440 0 4
County of Limerick 1,618 3 0
" Clare 1,606 8 2
" Kerry 1,998 17 7

RETURN of PATIENTS in the ASYLUM on 31st March 1842.

Number of Patients on 31st March 1842 392
Number admitted to 31st March 1843 77
Discharged cured 48
Ditto - relieved 6
Ditto - harmless or incurable 8
Number transferred to Workhouses 20
Died 82
Total discharged and died 82
Number to whom Admission was refused None.
Average Number in the Asylum during the Year 392

RETURN of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients only.

Total Expenditure 4,921 1 11
Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients 13 19 7½
Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding 204 15 4
Expenditure in Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &c. 247 19 8
Total Expenditure in Clothing 226 6 6
Cost per Head per Annum in Clothing, calculated from the Average 0 12 7
Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants Wages 906 6 0
Cost per Head per Annum in Salaries and Servants Wages 2 11 5½
Total Expenditure in Food only 2,609 15 0
Cost per Head per Annum in Food only 7 8 3
Cost per Head per Week in Food only 0 2 10
Cost per Head per Diem in Food only 0 0 4½

PARTICULARS and AMOUNT of SALARIES and SERVANTS WAGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Amount for the Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Jackson</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>£ 210 0 0</td>
<td>£ 906 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elna Jackson</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>£ 70 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David O’Callaghan</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>£ 150 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. &amp; J. Bouchier</td>
<td>Apothecaries</td>
<td>£ 30 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick M'Donnell</td>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>£ 60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Servants</td>
<td>£ 366 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Expenditure in Clothing 226 6 6

NUMBER of PATIENTS ADMITTED between the Opening and the 31st Day of March 1843.

Number admitted 1,594
Discharged as recovered 867
Ditto - relieved or incurable 108
Number transferred to Workhouses 14
Number of relapsed Cases 22
Number died 261
Number remaining on 31st Day of March 1843 347

12th May 1843.

JOHN JACKSON,
Manager.
APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

LONDONDERRY.

RETURN of the Expense for the Year ending the 31st Day of March 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843:</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total annual Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of each Patient</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RETURN of the Numbers in the Asylum on the 31st Day of March 1843.

| Number of Patients admitted |   | 205  |
| Number of Patients discharged recovered |   | 35  |
| Ditto ditto relieved |   | 5  |
| Ditto ditto harmless and incurable |   | 15  |
| Number of Patients transmitted to Workhouses |   | 12  |
| Ditto died |   | 16  |
| Number to whom Admission was refused |   | 88  |
| Average Number of Patients in the Year |   | 211  |

RETURN of the total EXPENDITURE in the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annun, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843:</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost per Head per Annun</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding</td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>9 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures in Fixtures, Alterations, Additions, Workmen’s Bills, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td>224</td>
<td>1 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td>251</td>
<td>7 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure per Head per Annun in Clothing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 11s.6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants Wages</td>
<td></td>
<td>640</td>
<td>4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annun in Salaries and Servants Wages</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 18 15s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Food only</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,307</td>
<td>0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annun in Food only</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 4 10s.7d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Week in Food only</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2 9s.7d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Day in Food only</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0 9d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARTICULARS of SALARIES and SERVANTS WAGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Amount for the Year:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David and Elias Cluff</td>
<td>Manager and Matron</td>
<td>220 0 0</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Larose, M.D.</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>180 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Morton</td>
<td>Apothecary</td>
<td>120 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Hemerson</td>
<td>Clerk and Bookkeeper</td>
<td>120 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gardener</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Keepers</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>15 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hall Porter</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gardener</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Division Nurses</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hospital Nurse</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Night Nurse</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Assistant Nurses</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Ditto</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>4 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Laundress</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Assistant Laundresses</td>
<td>(each)</td>
<td>4 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Officer Maid</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premiums</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Patients admitted between the Opening and the 31st Day of March 1843.

| Number admitted |   | 1,200 |
| Number discharged as recovered |   | 376  |
| Ditto as relieved and incurable |   | 186  |
| Ditto as transferred to Workhouses |   | 19  |
| Number of relapsed Cases |   | 198  |
| Number died |   | 271  |
| Total Number remaining on the 1st April 1843 |   | 211  |

Londonderry, 11th May 1843.

D. Cluff, Manager.
MARYBOROUGH.

Return of the Expense for the Year ending 31st December 1842.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients from each County:</th>
<th>Sums charged to each County:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King's County - 47</td>
<td>King's County - 754 11 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen's County - 51</td>
<td>Queen's County - 892 15 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmeath - 46</td>
<td>Westmeath - 744 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford - 23</td>
<td>Longford - 417 16 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total - 167</td>
<td>Total - 2,719 4 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return of the Total Expenditure of the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.

Year ending 31st March 1843:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March 1843</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients during the Year</td>
<td>15 19 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding</td>
<td>114 18 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &amp;c.</td>
<td>150 18 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Clothing</td>
<td>183 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure per Head per Annum in Clothing</td>
<td>0 15 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants Wages</td>
<td>688 19 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annum in Salaries and Servants Wages, calculated from the Average Number</td>
<td>3 16 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Food only (Servants Food included)</td>
<td>1,198 0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Annum in Food only, calculated from the Average Number of Patients only</td>
<td>7 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Week in Food only</td>
<td>0 2 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per Head per Day in Food only</td>
<td>0 0 4 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return of the Number in the Asylum on the 31st March 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients on the 1st April 1842</th>
<th>167</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admitted within the Year to 31st March 1843</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged as cured</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - relieved</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - harmless and incurable</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number transferred to Workhouses</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number to whom Admission was refused</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number in the Asylum in the Year</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return of Patients Admitted between the Opening and the 31st March 1843.

| Number admitted | 553 |
| Discharged as recovered | 297 |
| Ditto - relieved or incurable | 30 |
| Number transferred to Workhouses | 57 |
| Number of relapsed Cases | 92 |
| Number died | 164 |

Particulars of Salaries and Servants Wages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William and Ellen Abbott</td>
<td>Manager and Matron</td>
<td>250 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jacob, M.D.</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Pilsworth</td>
<td>Apothecary</td>
<td>30 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Vanston</td>
<td>Clerk and Storekeeper</td>
<td>40 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keepers, Nurses, and Servants</td>
<td>218 13 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Amount for the Year</td>
<td>£ 238 13 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maryborough Lunatic Asylum, 13th May 1843.

William Abbott, Manager.
### Appendix C.2.

**Expense of District Lunatic Asylums.**

**RICHMOND.**

**RETURN of the Expense for the Year ending the 31st Day of March 1843.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending the 31st March 1843:</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total annual Expense</td>
<td>4,867</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Expense of each Patient</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NUMBER of Patients and Sums charged to each County.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of County</th>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Sums charged £</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Dublin</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Dublin</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Meath</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Wicklow</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Louth</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of the Town of Drogheda</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>289</td>
<td>5,145</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—The actual Expenditure chargeable to the Counties for the Year amounts to £4,867 2 4.

But deducting the painting the entire of the Asylum and building the Porter’s Lodge — 273 0 0.

Leaves a Sum of — £4,594 2 4.

The Average Cost of each Patient on said Sum of £4,594. 2s. 4d. being — £15 16 10.

**RETURN of the Number in the Asylum on the 31st March 1843.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients on 31st March 1843</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>290</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admitted</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged as cured</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto — relieved</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto — harmless and incurable</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto — unfit Object</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent to Hospital</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number transferred to Workhouses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number to whom Admission was refused —</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Want of Accommodation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As an unfit Object for the Asylum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RETURN of the Total EXPENDITURE in the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843:</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure</td>
<td>4,867</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding | - | - | 243 18 2 |
| Expenditure in Fixtures, Alterations, Additions, Workmen’s Bills, &c. | - | - | 972 13 7 |
| Total Expenditure in Clothing | - | - | 312 13 10 |
| Expenditure per Head per Annum in Clothing, calculated from the Average | - | - | 1,144 1 11 |
| Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants Wages | - | - | 3 18 10 4 |
| Cost per Head per Annum in Salaries and Servants Wages, calculated from the Average | - | - | 2,193 12 10 |
| Total Expenditure in Food only | - | - | 7 11 5 17 |
| Cost per Head per Annum in Food only | - | - | 0 2 11 |
| Cost per Head per Week in Food only | - | - | 0 0 5 |
| Cost per Head per Day in Food only | - | - | 0 0 5 |

**NUMBER of PATIENTS ADMITTED between the Opening and the 31st of March 1843.**

| Number admitted | - | - | 1,915 |
| As recovered | - | - | 607 |
| As relieved, 184: as harmless and incurable, 92 | - | - | 276 |
| Number transferred to Workhouses | - | - | 119 |
| Number of relapsed Cases | - | - | 273 |
| Number died | - | - | 290 |
| Total Number remaining on the 31st March 1843 | - | - | -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Wages</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physicien</td>
<td>£ 168 9 4</td>
<td>Saults Wages : £ 21 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drito extrordi•nary.</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>1 Head Nurse</td>
<td>21 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Blood</td>
<td>55 7 8</td>
<td>11 Female Nurses and</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
<td>89 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Wrigley</td>
<td>55 7 8</td>
<td>Keepers (each per Annum)</td>
<td>8 0 0</td>
<td>8 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Wrigley</td>
<td>27 1 8</td>
<td>18 Deputy Nurses (each)</td>
<td>13 4 0</td>
<td>13 8 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Gelett</td>
<td>27 1 8</td>
<td>18 Male Keepers (each)</td>
<td>14 1 7</td>
<td>18 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Rutledge</td>
<td>27 1 8</td>
<td>1 employed attending</td>
<td>16 1 7</td>
<td>16 1 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Batty</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>Horse and Market.</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. A.S. Adamson</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>1 Housemaid</td>
<td>4 4 0</td>
<td>4 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. P. Murphy</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>1 Gardener</td>
<td>16 1 7</td>
<td>16 1 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin, 15th May 1843</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Hall Porter</td>
<td>16 1 8</td>
<td>16 1 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C. Chaplain</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td>1 Gate Porter</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Cook</td>
<td>9 5 0</td>
<td>9 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Laundry Maids</td>
<td>4 4 0</td>
<td>8 8 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WATERFORD.**

**RETURN of the Expense for the Year ending 31st March 1843.**

Year ending 31st March 1843:

- Total annual Expense: £ 2,172 13 1
- Expense of each Patient: 18 17 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients from County and City:</th>
<th>Sums charged to County and City: £  s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Waterford</td>
<td>1,371 10 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Ditto</td>
<td>780 4 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,151 15 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RETURN of the NUMBER in the ASYLUM on the 31st March 1842.**

- Number of Patients: 112
- Admitted: 43
- Discharged as cured: 23
- Ditto: 8
- Ditto: 3
- Ditto harmless and incurable: 6
- Number to Workhouses: 6
- Number died: 60
- Total discharged and died: 40
- Number to whom Admission was refused: 6
- Average Number in the Asylum in the Year: 115

*At this Date, 10th May 1843, we have provided for all outstanding Applications.*

**RETURN of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE in the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.**

Year ending 31st March 1843:

- Total Expenditure: £ 2,172 13 1
- Total Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients: £ 18 17 10
- Expenditure in Furniture, Linen, and Bedding: £ 80 12 0
- Ditto: 64 18 7
- Total Expenditure in Clothing: £ 116 9 9
- Expenditure per Head per Annum in Clothing, calculated from the Average Number: £ 1 0 3
- Total Expenditure in Salaries and Servants Wages: £ 597 19 0
- Cost per Head per Annum in Salaries and Servants Wages: £ 5 3 11
- Total Expenditure in Food only: £ 979 9 8
- Cost per Head per Annum in Food only: £ 8 10 4
- Cost per Head per Week in Food only: £ 0 3 2
- Cost per Head per Diem in Food only: £ 0 0 3

*(198.—App.)*

**PARTICULARS**
PARTICULARS OF SALARIES AND SERVANTS WAGES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Total Amount for the Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Dobbs, Esq.</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>£200 0 0</td>
<td>£196 14 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Connolly</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>£100 0 0</td>
<td>£98 7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Redmond</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>£70 0 0</td>
<td>£69 16 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugent O'Reilly</td>
<td>Apothecary</td>
<td>£30 0 0</td>
<td>£29 1 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobias Budd</td>
<td>Clerk and Storekeeper</td>
<td>£40 0 0</td>
<td>£40 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Mackey</td>
<td>Gardener</td>
<td>£20 0 0</td>
<td>£19 12 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topping Graham</td>
<td>Gatekeeper</td>
<td>£8 8 0</td>
<td>£8 4 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Keeper</td>
<td>£15 0 0</td>
<td>£14 11 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Ditto</td>
<td>£36 0 0</td>
<td>£36 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Nurses</td>
<td>£25 4 0</td>
<td>£24 14 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Assistants</td>
<td>£29 8 0</td>
<td>£28 15 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Laundress</td>
<td>£6 6 0</td>
<td>£6 3 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Assistants</td>
<td>£8 8 0</td>
<td>£8 4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Cook</td>
<td>£8 8 0</td>
<td>£8 4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Porter</td>
<td>£10 0 0</td>
<td>£9 15 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The difference in the Salaries has been occasioned by the regulating the broken periods at which the Salaries were formerly paid.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS admitted between the Opening and the 31st March 1843.

- Number admitted: 395
- Discharged as recovered: 155
- Ditto - relieved or incurable: 89
- Sent to Workhouses: 
- Number of relapsed Cases: 12
- Number died: 32
- Total Number remaining on the 31st March 1843: 115
- 11th May 1843.

CORK.

RETURN of the EXPENSE for the Year ending the 31st March 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£  s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total annual Expense</td>
<td>5,014 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual Expense of each Patient</td>
<td>11 17 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Patients from City and County:

- County of Cork: 297
- City of Cork: 189

Sums charged to City and County:

- County of Cork: 3,738 7 8
- City of Cork: 1,830 5 3

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
### Return of the Total Expenditure in the Year, and the Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in the Year ending 31st March 1843</td>
<td>5,014</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost per Head per Annum, calculated from the Average Number of Patients in the Year</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure in Furniture, Bedding, and Linen</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Fixtures, Additions, Alterations, Workmen's Bills, &amp;c.</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Clothing</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - per Head per Annum in Clothing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - in Salaries and Servants Wages</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure per Head per Annum in Salaries and Servants Wages</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditure in Food only</td>
<td>2,497</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - per Head per Annum in Food only</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Week - Ditto</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - Day - Ditto</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Particulars of each Salaries and Servants Wages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Office held</th>
<th>Salary or Wages per Annum</th>
<th>Year ending 31st March 1843</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Carey Osborne</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>£175 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Smith</td>
<td>Moral Governor</td>
<td>£155 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Hardy</td>
<td>Secretary and Sub-Treasurer</td>
<td>£40 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Thorpe</td>
<td>Storekeeper</td>
<td>£35 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Merrick</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>£60 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Keepers</td>
<td>Keepers</td>
<td>£11 5 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Assistant Keepers</td>
<td>Assistant Keepers</td>
<td>£7 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Nurses</td>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Engineer</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>£6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Kitchen Servants</td>
<td>Kitchen Servants</td>
<td>£22 10 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Gatekeeper</td>
<td>Gatekeeper</td>
<td>£6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Porter</td>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>£6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Laundry Servants</td>
<td>Laundry Servants</td>
<td>£16 18 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bakers</td>
<td>Barbers</td>
<td>£11 12 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Superannuated Keepers</td>
<td></td>
<td>£43 4 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Ditto Gatekeeper</td>
<td></td>
<td>£5 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Watchman</td>
<td>Watchman</td>
<td>£4 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Matron Servant</td>
<td>Matron Servant</td>
<td>£3 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Messengers</td>
<td>Messengers</td>
<td>£5 17 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Shoemaker</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>£6 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Scavengers and One White washer</td>
<td>Scavengers and Whitewasher</td>
<td>£13 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number Admitted, Discharged, &c. &c. from 1st March 1843 to 31st March 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Patients on the 1st March 1843</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto admitted since</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number discharged as recovered</td>
<td>1,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto discharged or taken away by their friends as relieved</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - as harmless and incurable, or to Workhouses</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improper</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining on the 31st March 1849</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A RETURN of the Number of INSANE in each Workhouse in IRELAND on the 31st Day of March 1843, with the estimated annual Expense of each insane Person in each Workhouse.

Note.—The Workhouses comprised in this Return are all those which were open on the 31st March 1843, the Date named in the Order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIONS</th>
<th>Number of insane Persons in the Workhouse</th>
<th>Estimated annual Expense of each insane Person</th>
<th>UNIONS</th>
<th>Number of insane Persons in the Workhouse</th>
<th>Estimated annual Expense of each insane Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbeylax</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>£ 4 12 7½</td>
<td>Clonmel</td>
<td>- 26</td>
<td>£ 4 12 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardane</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Colderaine</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>£ 4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armapgh</td>
<td>- 4</td>
<td>5 4 0</td>
<td>Cookstown</td>
<td>- 7</td>
<td>£ 4 13 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athlone</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cootehill</td>
<td>- 7</td>
<td>£ 3 9 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballieborough</td>
<td>- 6</td>
<td>£ 15 4</td>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinashee</td>
<td>1, and 4 Idiots</td>
<td>£ 11 8</td>
<td>Downpatrick</td>
<td>- 12</td>
<td>£ 11 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinrobe</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>£ 17 6</td>
<td>Drogheda</td>
<td>9 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballycastle</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dublin, North</td>
<td>22 Lunatics, 8 Males and 14 Females.</td>
<td>6 3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballymoney</td>
<td>- 6</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
<td>Dublin, South</td>
<td>40-eight in the Department appropriated to Lunatics, besides 18 who are convalescent, and are in the general Female Department, but are liable to Relapse.</td>
<td>7 12 0½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balrothery</td>
<td>5; 2 Females, 3 Males</td>
<td>6 8 11</td>
<td>Dundalk</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>£ 15 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltinglass</td>
<td>- 6</td>
<td>5 2 11</td>
<td>Dungannon</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balbriggan</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>4 11 0</td>
<td>Dunmanway</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandon</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>4 1½ 3</td>
<td>Dunshaughlin</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>8 18 10</td>
<td>Edenderry</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyle</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emnis</td>
<td>- 6</td>
<td>£ 4 11 6½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callan</td>
<td>2 Females, 1 being an Idiot from Birth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emniscorthy</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrickmacross</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Emnistymon</td>
<td>7, all of whom were born Idiots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrick-on-Shannon</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
<td>ferney</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrick on-Suir</td>
<td>- 1 Idiot</td>
<td>3 15 2½</td>
<td>Galway</td>
<td>- 6</td>
<td>£ 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castlebar</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gorey</td>
<td>- 3 harmless Idiots</td>
<td>£ 12 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castlederg</td>
<td>- 1 idiotic</td>
<td>4 3 7½</td>
<td>Gort</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavan</td>
<td>3 Idiots, but no Lunatics.</td>
<td>Each Idiot about £ 13s. 8d.</td>
<td>Gortin</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celbridge</td>
<td>- 2</td>
<td>5 4 0</td>
<td>Granard</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claghen</td>
<td>- 6</td>
<td>6 3 6</td>
<td>Kells</td>
<td>- None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clone</td>
<td>- 3</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td>Kilkeel</td>
<td>- 1</td>
<td>£ 3 4 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIONS</th>
<th>Number of Insane Persons in the Workhouse</th>
<th>Estimated annual Expense of each insane Person</th>
<th>UNIONS</th>
<th>Number of Insane Persons in the Workhouse</th>
<th>Estimated annual Expense of each insane Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 18 8d.</td>
<td>Navan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 18 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmallock</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 5 10 0</td>
<td>Nenagh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 5 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkish</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 19 6</td>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 13 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsale</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 3 5 10</td>
<td>New Ross</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 5 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laois</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 2 1 8</td>
<td>Newry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 5 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 1 7 6</td>
<td>Newtown</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 5 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males - 11 Lunatics, 7 Idiots, 3 Epileptics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oldcastle</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females - 17 Lunatics, 12 Idiots, 18 Epileptics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Omagh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Males 23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parsonstown</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Fem. 42</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rathdown</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 6 18 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rathdrum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 8 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rathkeale</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 6 16 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisburn</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 1 3</td>
<td>Roscrea</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lismore</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 0 0</td>
<td>Scariff</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eight, as follows: 5 Idiots, 2 epileptic, occasionally idiotic, and 1 Maniac.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shillelagh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 5 16 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skibbereen</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 4 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sligo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 13 2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strahane</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 4 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thurles</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tipperary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 5 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trim</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 6 1 4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tullamore</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>£ 6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wexford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4l 6s. 8d. besides Clothes for each idiot while well; if ill, the Expense would be more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>None manically insane†; 7 Idiots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* The Medical Officer desires to state that this House does not afford the necessary Accommodation for maniac Patients, and that according as such Cases occur, they are transferred to the District Asylum in Waterford.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>† Of this Genus there has been but One Case in the Workhouse. Maniacal Paupers are not admitted, there being as Provision for them; and the Lunatic Wards being necessary for Idiots, and for those who may become maniacal while in the House: the annual Expense of each Maniac would be about 8£ 10s.; of each Idiot, about 6½ 10s.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 29th May 1843.  
Arthur Moore, Chief Clerk.
## Appendix C.5

### Schedule of Dietary of District Lunatic Asylum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asylum</th>
<th>Cost of Diet per Head per Diem</th>
<th>Total Cost of Support per Head per Annum</th>
<th>Breakfast</th>
<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Midday</th>
<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Supper</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Days of Week on which served</th>
<th>Bread, per lb</th>
<th>Milk, per Quart</th>
<th>Days of Issue</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aberdeen</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>18.17.1</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sun, Tues, Thurs, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>½ lb.</td>
<td>½ Quart, milk</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>From 1842 to 1845, when in hospital, 6d. was allowed. 6d. per day in addition to the Surgeon's Four Days per Week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>5d.</td>
<td>45.11.1</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mon, Tues, Thurs, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Daily, Men and Women.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>3d.</td>
<td>27.0.3</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>2 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sun, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Thos. actuary now employed allowed 4 oz. of boiled meat in addition to the Surgeon's Four Days per Week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>3d.</td>
<td>24.6.3</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sun, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>The Surgeon's Four Days per Week is made up of 6 oz. of boiled meat and one-fourth of the Surgeon's Four Days per Week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlisle</td>
<td>3d.</td>
<td>22.9.3</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sun, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blandford</td>
<td>3d.</td>
<td>21.7.3</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sun, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clitheroe</td>
<td>3d.</td>
<td>22.10.3</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sun, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmoreland</td>
<td>4d.</td>
<td>34.12.3</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td>1 Quart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sun, Mon, Wed, Fri, Sat</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>6 oz.</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX D.

**Number of Criminal Lunatics at present confined in District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.** (Lord Chancellor's Return.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asylums</th>
<th>Number at present confined</th>
<th>Of Tried Criminal Lunatics, acquitted on ground of Insanity</th>
<th>Of Lunatics committed to Gaols under Act 1 Vict. c.27.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tried.</td>
<td>Untried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinasloe</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louth</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Dublin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork County and City Asylum (Local Asylum)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPENDIX E.1.

**Return of the Number of Patients in each of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, Number of Idiots and incurable harmless Lunatics, Number of Persons refused Admission during the present Year for Want of Room, and Number of Vacancies for Patients in each, at the present Date, March 1843.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Lunatic Asylum</th>
<th>Total Number of Patients in Asylum</th>
<th>Number of Idiots and incurable harmless Lunatics</th>
<th>Number of Persons refused Admission during the present Year for Want of Room</th>
<th>Number of Vacancies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armagh</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinasloe</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlow</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louth</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louth</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richmond, Dublin</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### APPENDIX E.2.

**Numbers of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Persons in Workhouses in Ireland.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunatics</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiots</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epileptic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>212</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above are the Numbers of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptic Persons returned as in the Workhouses of Ireland, 1st March 1843.

(193.—App.)
### Appendix E. 3.

**Abstract of Returns from the Several Gaols in Ireland of the Number of Dangerous Lunatics committed in 1842-3 up to present Date; how disposed of; and of Total Number of Lunatics at present in each Gaol, distinguishing Males from Females.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaols</th>
<th>Number of dangerous Lunatics committed in 1842 and 1843 up to present Date (Males)</th>
<th>Number of dangerous Lunatics committed in 1842 and 1843 up to present Date (Females)</th>
<th>How disposed of Number removed to District Lunatic Asylums Number discharged from Gaol Number Number remaining in Gaol (Males) Number remaining in Gaol (Females)</th>
<th>Total Number of Lunatics at present in Gaol (Males)</th>
<th>Total Number of Lunatics at present in Gaol (Females)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antrim, County Gaol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belfast House of Correction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armagh, County Gaol</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlow, County Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carun, County Gaol</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clare, County Gaol</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, County Gaol</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, City Gaol</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donegal, County Gaol</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down, County Gaol</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin, County Gaol</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin, City Gaol</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin Grange German Penitentiary</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermanagh, County Gaol</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway, County Gaol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galway, Town Gaol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerry, County Gaol</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkare, Nani Gaol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kildare, Athy Gaol</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny, County Gaol</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilkenny, City Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's County</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leitrim, County Gaol</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick, County Gaol</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick, City Gaol</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londonderry, County Gaol</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longford, County Gaol</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louth, County Gaol</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louth, Drogheda Gaol</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayo, County Gaol</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meath, County Gaol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaghan, County Gaol</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen's County Gaol</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roscommon, County Gaol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sligo, County Gaol</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipperary, Clonmel Gaol</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tipperary, Nenagh Gaol</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrone, County Gaol</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford, County Gaol</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford, City Gaol</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westmeath, County Gaol</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wexford, County Gaol</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wicklow, County Gaol</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>397</strong></td>
<td><strong>162</strong></td>
<td><strong>222</strong></td>
<td><strong>181</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In Custody since 1835.
APPENDIX F. I.

LETTER FROM DANIEL O'CONNELL Esquire to the LORD CHANCELLOR, transmitting Two Reports from the Grand Jury of the County and Grand Jury of the City of Cork respecting the Cork Lunatic Asylum.

My Lord,

I felt it my Duty to communicate the Contents of the Letter with which your Lordship honoured me, on the Subject of the Cork Lunatic Asylum, to the Grand Juries of that County and City, and have the honour to enclose herewith the Reports of those Gentlemen, the letter of which came to my Hands only Yesterday.

Generally speaking, these Reports appear satisfactory, though, certainly, there are some Defects which may be remedied. However, there is this Advantage, that they place before your Lordship all the Facts relative to the present Condition.

If there be any thing I can do to assist in carrying out the interesting and humane Object which you have in view, I shall be proud to attend to any Suggestion on that Subject with which you may favour me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

We, the Committee of the County Cork Grand Jury, appointed at Spring Assizes 1843 to inspect the Lunatic Asylum, do, with great Pleasure, certify our entire Approbation of the Management and State of the Establishment.

The Ventilation in some of the old Part of the Building is not as good as it might be; but there is ample Space within the Walls of the Establishment to build sufficient Accommodation, at no very great Expense.

The Idiots, Epileptic, and incurable Insane, amounting to 307, form a large Portion of those receiving Relief. Seventy of the Idiots we are of opinion should be transferred to the several Union Workhouses.

In regard to the Proposition of placing this Establishment in the List of District Asylums, we cannot see any Advantage which could arise from such a Change, insomuch as the average Expense of Support for those in the District Asylum amounts to a yearly Average of 12L. 15s. 6d. whereas the Expense for the Support of the 438 in our Asylum amounts only to 12L. 10s. yearly. This, coupled with the great additional Cost necessary for an entire new Building, when no additional Comfort or Advantage would be likely to arise to the Inmates from the Change of Management, satisfies us that the present existing Arrangement should not be lightly disturbed.

A Garden of an Acre in Extent affords considerable Recreation, and a Bell Alley is constantly in Use. We observed only One Inmate under Restraint; evincing very Considerable Care and Attention on the Part of the Officers. The Inmates seem contented and happy, so far as Persons so afflicted ever are.

H. FRENCH.

JOHN COURTENAY.

Spring Assizes 1843.

County Grand Jury Room, Spring Assizes 1843.

The foregoing Report is respectfully communicated to the High Sheriff, as adopted by them, in Answer to the Letter from the Lord Chancellor, without meaning, however, to concur or express any Opinion on that Part of it which relates to the Transfer of Idiots to the Union Workhouses.

W. R. BECHER, Foreman.

A Report of a Committee of the City Grand Jury appointed to inquire into the Letter from the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor to Daniel O'Connell, Esquire, M.P. for this County, respecting the Cork Lunatic Asylum.

The Attention of your Committee was directed to the Letter of the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. for this County, remarking, "The crowded State of the Lunatic Asylum renders Classification impossible, and there are no Means of affording either Amusement or Employment; in short, moral Treatment is out of the Question. I write to you, as Member of the County, to require you to bring the Case before the Local Authorities, and to ascertain, if the Asylum is to be continued, whether they are prepared to remedy the Defects which I have alluded to, and if so, what Plan they propose to adopt. Part of the Building is, I am told, too low, and throughout there is a Want of Ventilation."

In the present too crowded State of the Lunatic Asylum your Committee fully concur, but they submit that this has been caused by the Position which the Asylum for many Years held in relation to another Institution,—the Cork House of Industry; the Connexion (193.—Apr.) affording

APPENDIX F. I.

Reports relating to the Cork Lunatic Asylum.
affording Facilities of transferring every Person of partial or defective Intellect from that to this Establishment. The Admission of these Patients was not objected to at the Time, as it was calculated that, through the Instrumentality of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Asylum would be released from the Charge of the many Idiots and Incorrigibles so long collecting there; but every Application to place these destitute and imperfect Individuals in the Workhouses has been met with Difficulties and Objections. The Consequence is, that there are now, as we have seen, confined here nearly Seventy Persons of weak Mind, requiring Attention to physical Wants more than Restraint; and the Asylum might at once be relieved by sending these Individuals to their several Unions. The Board of Superintendence, aware of the injurious Effects of a too crowded Asylum, have declined to sanction the future Reception of Idiots and reputed harmless Lunatics; and it is expected that this Limit to the Admissions, together with the accustomed Discharges from the Asylum, will bring the Numbers under Treatment more in proportion to the Accommodation it properly affords.

With respect to the Want of Classification of the Patients, the Committee conceive that some Misapprehension has arisen. There are Four distinct Wards at present occupied by Females, and Three by Males, with Day-rooms and Airing Grounds attached to each. Presentments were passed for building a Fourth Ward for Male Patients, and its Execution only delayed by the Perplexities involving the pecuniary Concerns of the City. In these Departments the Patients are classed under the following Heads:

- The quiet and convalescent,
- The excited,
- The idiot, fatuous, and epileptic.

Whether the District Asylums furnish a more extended Means of Classification the Committee do not offer an Opinion, nor how far a more minute Subdivision may be desirable; but the only Cause for Complaint that they can here perceive is the too great Number of Patients confined to some of these Wards; a Defect which the Reduction in the gross Number of Cases in the Asylum will quickly remedy. The Amusements and Occupation (which the Asylum affords), essential Parts of the moral Treatment of the Patients, your Committee have inquired into, and they find that much Attention has been bestowed to these Branches of its Economy. A spacious Ball Alley affords healthful and amusing Exercise, and interesting Publications are provided for such Persons as take an Interest in reading; besides, there are other rational Amusements which your Committee have witnessed. The Definitions of the Insane often oppose Difficulties in the way of their Employment, but many Inducements are here offered to lead to its Performance; Portions of Snuff and Tobacco are only attainable for Work done, and for every Article of Clothing made or mended by Patients a small Sum is awarded, as appears in a separate Account, which is placed to the Credit of each Individual; and this Sum is expended (at their Desire) in the Purchase of Clothes, or permitted to accumulate as a Means to provide little Comforts, which many require on their Return to their Homes. The Female Patients assist in the internal Business of the House; the Males are formed into Divisions, and, attended by their Keepers, are engaged in Rotation in Occupations suited to their Sex; and your Committee wish to remark, that, in the Account of the Year's Expenses, they do not find a Charge made for Carpenters, Painters, or Smiths Work, the Patients alone having been successfully employed at these Trades.

On the Information given the Lord Chancellor that "Part of the Buildings are too low, and that there is a Want of Ventilation throughout," the Committee conceive that the first Part of this Remark can only refer to a Portion of the original Buildings; and, on Inquiry from a Person intimately connected with the Institution for Forty-one Years, they have been informed that the Patients there confined have been equally healthy as in any other Parts of it. To the Correctness of the Statement of the defective Ventilation throughout the Asylum your Committee cannot acquiesce; to them it appears that a thorough Ventilation has been secured in by much the greater Part of it; and where this could not be attained, every Attention seems to have been directed to make the Ventilation sufficient and sanitary. In no Time since the Origin of the Institution (as they understand), with the Exception of Asiatic Cholera in 1852, was Contagion prevalent within the Walls; infectious Diseases were often rife in Cork, and Persons have inadvertently been sent here in the Delirium of malignant Fever, but the Contagion has never spread through the Asylum, which it would have done had the Ventilation been so defective as it has been stated to his Lordship.

The Committee are sensible that, in a Comparison with the District Asylums, the Cork Establishment falls in external Appearance, in Regularity of Buildings, and Extent of Ground for agricultural Purposes; but they feel confident that in internal Arrangements and beneficial Results it is equal, if not superior, to these more costly Erection. Long before the Solicitude of Government was interested in the Care of the pauper Insane, the philanthropic Spirit of this City and County founded an Asylum for their Protection, and this was supported by the Subscriptions and exertion of the benevolent. In 1794 Funds were first provided for the MAintenance of the Asylum from Assessments, and from that Time Presentments have been made for its Enlargement, with a Liberty commensurate with the Object, in 1800, 1806, 1816, 1822, and 1836, to keep pace with the Necessities of an increasing Population; and here they submit a late Report of the Inspectors General of Prisons:—

"The
"The County and City of Cork are the only Parts of Ireland unconnected with the System of District Lunatic Asylums; much to the Credit of that great County and City, an Asylum has been kept up, for a long Series of Years, on a more extensive Scale than any District Asylum within our Inspection, and which not only receives those Patients who are the proper Objects of a District Asylum, but also provides for incurable Lunatics, Epileptic Cases, and Idiots, the Number of Inmates amounting to 400. It is wholly a Pauper Institution, and is placed under the Direction of a Board of Superintendence appointed by the Grand Jurors, under the immediate Care of Dr. Osborne, a Physician of much Experience and Knowledge in that Department of his Profession, with the Aid of a highly qualified moral Manager and Matron. It is conducted on the best Principles, and will bear Comparison with any of the District Asylums. The Institution is supported by Grand Jury Presentments of the County and City."

Your Committee also beg to submit the Testimony of a Committee of the House of Commons, engaged in an Inquiry into the State of the pauper Insane of Ireland:

"With respect to the County and City of Cork, the Expense which the Grand Jurors have already gone to, and the Liberality and public Spirit which they and the Inhabitants of Cork have manifested, lead your Committee to be of opinion that under the Auspices and Care under which it hitherto been conducted, the Establishment now existing may best be left; your Committee would, however, recommend that it should be subjected to the same Visitations with the Asylums to be formed in other Districts."

The same benevolent and philanthropic Feeling, your Committee are convinced, actuate the Gentlemen composing the Grand Jurors in the present Day, and the same anxious Desire to make the Lunatic Asylum perfect and efficient in all its Departments; but a Limit has been set on their Means and Ability to do so by the Act of 6 & 7 W. 4 c. 116 s. 82, which does not permit more than a certain Sum to be raised, and which is scarcely sufficient, even with the strictest Economy, for the Maintenance of the Establishment.

MICHAEL ROBERTS,
COOPER PEBBOS,
RICHARD COFINGER.

Cork City Grand Jury Room.
Read and approved by the Grand Jury.

JAMES MURPHY,
Foreman.

APPENDIX F. 2.

Table showing the Number of Patients in the Cork Lunatic Asylum, with a Description of the Accommodation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N. d. of District</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Ground Cells</th>
<th>Upper Cells</th>
<th>Apartments described</th>
<th>Total Accommodation</th>
<th>Number of Patients in the Accommodation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New quiet Cases convalescent</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>- violent Cases, &amp;c.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Idiots and Epileptics</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 Ward</td>
<td>Do. - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Male Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>New quiet Cases convalescent</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 Rooms containing 20 Beds</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>- violent Cases, &amp;c.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 Do. - Do. - 8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Idiots and Epileptics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 Do. - Do. - 14</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Do. - &amp;c.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 Wards</td>
<td>Do. - 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Female Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>215</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29th June 1843.

HENRY SMITH.
## Appendix F. 3.

### Salaries of Officers of Cork Lunatic Asylum.

#### An Account of the Annual Salaries allowed to the Officers and others, Servants of the Cork Lunatic Asylum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of each Class</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Whether Resident or not</th>
<th>Amount.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas C. Osbourne</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Non-resident</td>
<td>£ 175.0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Hardy</td>
<td>Secretary and Sub-Treasurer</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 40.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Henry Smith</td>
<td>Moral Governor</td>
<td>Resistant</td>
<td>£ 155.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Richard Thorpe</td>
<td>Storekeeper</td>
<td>Non-resident</td>
<td>£ 35.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mary Merrick</td>
<td>Matron</td>
<td>Resident</td>
<td>£ 60.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Patrick Gunyan</td>
<td>Keepers</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 22.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>John Coleman</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 22.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Edmund Brown</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>William Jones</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thomas Homan</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Daniel Murray</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ellen Fisherty</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Susan Hewitt</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mary A. Donovan</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Alicia Barrett</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mary Armstrong</td>
<td>Hospital Nurse</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Margaret Harris</td>
<td>Nurse</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Catherine Burns</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Honora Brown</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hannah Reardon</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mary Panch</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mary Flynn</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ellen Shea</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Anne Hughes</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Margaret Lovther</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>William Harley</td>
<td>Superintendent of Engine</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 6.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>John Crowley</td>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 2.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ellen Grainger</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eliza Grainger</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nicholas Beamish</td>
<td>Gatekeeper</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Maria Gordon</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 11.5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>John Ronan</td>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 6.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Denis Brown</td>
<td>Watchman</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 4.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John Buckley</td>
<td>Barber</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 6.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>John Reardon</td>
<td>Shoemaker</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 6.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>William Galbling</td>
<td>Whitewasher</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Margaret Murphy</td>
<td>Superintendent of Laundry</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anne Hodder</td>
<td>Assistant in Laundry</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mary Callaghan</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Frances Doyle</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Johanna Sheehan</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thomas Flanagan</td>
<td>Scavenger</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>John Coleman</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Patrick Duggan</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Johanna Corbett</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 1.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ellen Murphy</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 1.4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Jonathan Flynn</td>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 3.12.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Michael Walsh</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 2.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mary Hennessy</td>
<td>Matron Servant</td>
<td>Non-resident</td>
<td>£ 27.14.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jeremiah Hoggan</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 15.10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Julia Callaghan</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>£ 5.12.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total - £ 811 18 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total of each.</th>
<th>1 Physician.</th>
<th>7 Male Keepers.</th>
<th>1 Watchman.</th>
<th>5 Scavengers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Secretary.</td>
<td>7 Female Keepers.</td>
<td>1 Barber.</td>
<td>2 Messengers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Governor.</td>
<td>10 Nurses.</td>
<td>1 Shoemaker.</td>
<td>1 Matron's Servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Storekeeper.</td>
<td>4 Kitchen Servants.</td>
<td>1 Whitewasher.</td>
<td>3 Pensioners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Matron.</td>
<td>3 Porters.</td>
<td>5 Laundry Servants.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HENRY SMITH, GOVERNOR.**
APPENDIX F. 4.

NUMBER OF INMATES AND ACCOMMODATION IN CORK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Cases
Supposed to be curable - - - - - - - 431
Ditto - incurable - - - - - 150
Total - - - - - - - 281

Accommodation for Incourables.
For the Females there are two separate Divisions, with 48 Cells, 2 Dormitories, One 56 Feet by 19, and One 42 Feet by 16½ and a smaller Room with 5 Beds.
For Males, One Day-room, 30 Cells, 3 Dormitories, each 40 Feet by 18½, and a small Room containing 8 Beds.
With Keepers Rooms and separate Airing Grounds for each Division.

Note.—Of the above Incourables there are —

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idiots</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epileptics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunatics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Signed) THOMAS OSBORNE, M.D.,
Physician to the Cork Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX F. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES relating to CORK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Table showing the Number of Patients in the Cork Lunatic Asylum on the 1st July 1842, and how disposed of:

- Remained in the Establishment on the 1st July 1842: 429
- Discharged cured, &c.: 54
- Died: 96
- Improper Cases: 1

Remaining out of the actual Numbers who were in the House on the 1st July 1842: 883

Table showing the Number of Patients who were admitted in One Year; viz., from 1st July 1842 to 30th June 1843, and how disposed of:

- The Number of Patients admitted from 1st July 1842 to 30th June 1843: 194
- Discharged cured, &c.: 77
- Died: 13
- Improper Cases: 2

Remaining on 1st July 1843, out of the 194 Cases admitted during the Year: 102

General Account condensing the above Tables.

- Total Number remaining in the Establishment on the 1st July 1842: 429
- Ditto - admitted during the Year ending 30th June 1843: 194

Total: 623

- Total Number discharged cured, &c.: 191
- Ditto - died: 56
- Improper Cases: 3

Total Number remaining on the 1st July 1843: 435

Note.—The Number of Applications refused within the last Three Months has been about Two in each Month; there having been generally 60 Patients in the Establishment exceeding the Accommodation.

(193.—App.) A a
Appendix F. 5.

Miscellaneous

Tables relating to
Cork Lunatic
Asylum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Days</th>
<th>Daily Average Number of Patients to</th>
<th>Amount.</th>
<th>Annual Cost for each £s. d.</th>
<th>Cost of Food, &amp;c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chargeable to County and City respectively.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>107,187</td>
<td>2981 4</td>
<td>£ 3,188 14 11 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>49,155</td>
<td>131 7 6</td>
<td>1,452 3 6 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount exclusively to County Ditto</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>130 11 6</td>
<td>50 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Ditto</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,501 10</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification of the Patients in the Cork Lunatic Asylum, 1st July 1843.

Total Number of Patients, 1st July 1843, was - - 435

- Probably curable - - - - - - 159

- Probably incurable, and may be thus classed -
  - Idiots - - - - - - - - - - 89
  - Epileptics - - - - - - - - - - 27
  - Probably incurable Lunatics - - - - - - - - - - 150

Henry Smith,
M. Governor.

1.—Catherine Whiting admitted on the 18th May 1843.
   In bed in consequence of an ulcerated Leg.

2.—Mary Hoare admitted on the 25th August 1830.
   Secluded for Violence since the 25th May 1843.

3.—Julia Duggan admitted on the 13th May 1842.
   Secluded for Violence on the 9th June.

4.—Johanna Dawkins admitted on the 31st May 1843.
   Secluded for Violence on the 27th June.

5.—Mrs. Delourey admitted on the 10th June 1843.
   Secluded for Violence on the 24th June.

Appendix F. 6.

An Account of Salary and other Emoluments allowed to a full Keeper, Wife and Family, in the Cork Lunatic Asylum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary to 2 Keepers; viz., Man and Wife, for One Year</td>
<td>22 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4 lb. of Bread daily, say at 1d. per lb.</td>
<td>5 6 5 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Gallon of Milk, say at 5d. per Gallon</td>
<td>2 16 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Weight of Potatoes, say at 4d. per Weight, for the Year</td>
<td>2 0 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 lb. of Soap at 9d. per lb.</td>
<td>0 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 lb. of Candles, averaging 31b. per Week, at 5d. per lb.</td>
<td>0 18 8 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coals 34 Tons in the Year, at 16s. per Ton</td>
<td>2 16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearly Allowance to the Female for Clothing</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of a full-dress Suit of Livery</td>
<td>2 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of an undershirt Ditto</td>
<td>1 13 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowance for 8 Pair of Stockings, at 1s. per Pair</td>
<td>0 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto - 3 Shirts in the Year</td>
<td>0 6 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Hats, at 4s. 6d. each</td>
<td>0 9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Pairs of Shoes, viz., 3 Pair to each in the Year, at 5s.</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear and Tear of Bedding, say</td>
<td>0 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>247 16 4 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Henry Smith.

20th June 1843.
## APPENDIX G.

A Return of the Eleven Lunatics in Wexford County Gaol, under the Committal of Magistrates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Prisoner</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Date of Committed</th>
<th>Names of committing Magistrates</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Patrick Sheehan</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80th Jan. 1841</td>
<td>George Preston (dead) Enniscorthy Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td>The Committal states, Patrick Sheehan was charged before George Preston and Richard Rathbourn, S. M., with being a dangerous Lunatic; it does not say the Charge was on Oath, nor does it give any Particulars. The Medical Attendant of the Gaol, Dr. Boxwell, says Sheehan is very violent; has twice attacked the Nurse with Stones; that he should be removed to the Carlow District Asylum. If discharged from Gaol it would not be safe to let him at large; his former Residence is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>George Turner</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18th Aug. 1841</td>
<td>Richard Rathbourn, S. M. Enniscorthy, Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td>Committal states, he was charged on Oath of Anne Atkins, before R. Rathbourn and Geo. Preston, Esquires, with having threatened to take her Life, having struck her Child with a Poker, and threatened to stab another with a Knife; there is also a medical Certificate of Insanity. Dr. Boxwell thinks he could not safely be set at Liberty, but that he is a Case for Carlow Asylum; he was very violent at first. He is by Trade a Painter, a Resident of Enniscorthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Michael Carthy</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>29th Apr. 1842</td>
<td>John Nixon Nunn and Richard Rathbourn, S. M. Enniscorthy Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td>The Committal states, that Informations were sworn against Prisoner by Esther Carthy, his Sister, for having on Three several Days put her in fear of her Life, and for having broken her Furniture. The Committal is accompanied by a medical Certificate of his Insanity. This Lunatic has Property to the Amount of 600L. His Family are comfortable, and would be glad to pay for his Maintenance in Carlow Asylum. They fear if he was now at Liberty he would squander his Property; and I suspect this has had something to do with the Sister’s Charge against him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Joseph Whitty</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9th Aug. 1842</td>
<td>Francis Harpar Wexford Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td>The Committal states, that Informations were sworn against him by Thomas Nolan as being a dangerous Lunatic. Dr. Boxwell says he was extremely violent on his first coming into Gaol; that he twice assaulted himself when going his Rounds; that it would be unsafe at present to let him go at large; that he is better now; and contemplates his Case curable if admitted into Carlow Asylum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix G.—Return of the Eleven Lunatics in Wexford County Gaol—continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of Prisoner</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Date of Committal</th>
<th>Names of committing Magistrates</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thomas Cooke</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24th Aug. 1842</td>
<td>Robert Hughes and Robert Johns.</td>
<td>The Committal states, informations were sworn by Lucy Cooke his Wife, that he attempted to take her Life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wexford Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>James Devitt</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24th Oct. 1842</td>
<td>John Goddart Richards and Solomon Richards.</td>
<td>Dr. Boxwell considers it would be dangerous to enlarge him; he is very violent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gorey Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ellen Brian</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7th Dec. 1842</td>
<td>Sir Francis Le Hunte and George Le Hunte.</td>
<td>The Committal states, that he is charged on Oath with being a dangerous Lunatic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wexford Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Anne Byrne</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>24th Dec. 1842</td>
<td>Lord Courtown and Loftus Owen.</td>
<td>This Prisoner is an Idiot; he is a horrible Nuisance in the Gaol, excessively dirty, never quitting his Bed for any Occasion, and had been for some Time an inmate of the Gorey Poor-house, of which Union he is a Native; he ought to be sent back there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gorey Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>John Kehoe</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13th Jan. 1843</td>
<td>John Nixon Nunn and Richard Rathbourne, S.M.</td>
<td>The Committal states, informations were sworn by Patrick Roche, that she threw a Stone at Mr. Harv- woy's Carriage; and it is accompanied by a medical Certificate of Insanity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ennisocorthy Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix G.—Return of the Eleven Lunatics in Wexford County Gaol — continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>John N. Collins</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15th Mar. 1843</td>
<td>Colonel Robert Johns and Justice Breenan. Wexford Petty Sessions District.</td>
<td>Committal states, charged on the Oath of his Wife, Ellen Collins, with being discovered under Circumstances denoting Insanity, &amp;c., and her being in fear of him; this is accompanied by a medical Certificate. He had only recently been discharged from Carlown Asylum; certainly he was not well when he arrived in Wexford; his Wife is almost as violent a Person as he is. He is an Officer of Excise, retired on a commuted Allowance on account of his Insanity; he had been a respectable good Officer. His Wife is willing to pay for his Maintenance in Carlown Asylum. I think it would be unsafe to enlarge him at present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Charles Hickey</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16th Mar. 1843</td>
<td>Pelham Babbington and John Kennedy, Arthurestown.</td>
<td>Committal states, he is charged, on Oath, with attempting the Life of his Wife, Mary Hickey, and his Family, with using Threats, and breaking their Furniture. There is no medical Certificate of Insanity with the Committal. Dr. Boxwell saw him within an Hour of his Arrival in the Gaol; there was no Appearance of Insanity then, even though he might be supposed at that Time to feel Irritation at his Committal; his Conduct in Gaol ever since has been very good and orderly. The Prisoner himself states, &quot;it was only a Difference of Opinion that occurred between himself and his Wife.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above Returns it will appear, that Dr. Boxwell, the Medical Attendant of the Gaol, considers that John Keene, No. 6, and Charles Hickey, No. 11, might be safely discharged from Gaol, being now sane. That Nos. 1, 2, 3*, 4*, 5, 7*, 10, could not be at present safely set at large, but should be removed to Carlown Asylum; and that the Nos. marked * would probably soon be restored to Health if sent there. That No. 6, a troublesome Idiot, ought to be removed from the Gaol, and be re-admitted into the Gorey Poor-house; and that No. 8, in her present helpless State, may be considered also a fit Object for Admission into the same House, she having been a Resident of that Union.

Chas. A. Walker, J.P. and V. L. County of Wexford.

31st March 1843.

APPENDIX H.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male and Female incurable Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in the Union Workhouse of Limerick, 5th July 1843.</th>
<th>APPENDIX H.</th>
<th>Incurable Lunatics, &amp;c. in Limerick Union Workhouse.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male Lunatics - 11</td>
<td>Female Lunatics - 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Idiots - 7</td>
<td>Female Idiots - 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Epileptics - 6</td>
<td>Female Epileptics - 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Males - 24

Females - 49

J. P. Simpson, Superintendent.

(183.—App.)
### Appendix I.

#### Annual Statement of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum for the Year ending 31st March 1843, presented to the Board by the Manager, James Flynn, M. D., T. C. D.

**Governors and Directors.**
- Right Honourable Earl Glengall
- Lord Lismore.
- Lord Hawarden.
- Lord Dunolly.
- Lord Bloomfield.
- Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., D.L.
- John Bagwell, Esq., D.L.
- Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L.
- Samuel W. Barton, Esq., D.L.
- Stephen O'Mearah, Esq., D.L.
- William Perry, Esq., D.L.
- George Ryan, Esq., D.L.
- Count D'Alton, d.L.
- Maurice Crochie Moore, Esq., D.L.
- Richard Butler H. Lowe, Esq., D.L.
- Edmond Lalor, Esq., J.P.
- Henry Prittie, Esq., J.P.
- Charles Bianconi, Esq.
- Edward Phelan, Esq., M.D.
- James Scully, Esq., J.P.
- W. H. Riall, Esq., J.P.
- Henry Tydd, Esq., J.P.
- Colonel Phipps, J.P.
- Rev. J. B. Palliser.
- Rev. Dr. Burke.
- Rev. W. Giles.
- Rev. J. Baldwin.

**Officers.**
- Dr. Flynn, Manager.
- Mrs. Ellen Croton, Matron.
- W. L. Shiel, M.D., attending Physician.
- J. O'Halloran, Apothecary.
- J. G. Rae, Clerk and Storekeeper.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 4th April 1843.
Considerable Additions having been made to this Asylum, and several important Alterations connected with its Management introduced, since the last Report for the Year ending 31st March 1842 had been submitted to your Notice, I feel it my Duty to direct Attention to these Subjects under the following Heads, and trust that the Information therein contained will be found satisfactory, as far at least as relates to my Office of Manager or Chief Officer of the Institution:

1st. **Accommodation.**
2d. **Discipline.**
3d. **Moral Treatment.**
4th. **Domestic Economy.**
5th. **Finance.**
6th. **Statistics.**

**Accommodation.**—The new Buildings are calculated, by as correct Classification as the Nature of the original Plan of the Asylum permits, to accommodate about Forty additional Patients, Twenty-four Males and Sixteen Females. This, together with the Room for 100 already at your Disposal, brings the total Accommodation, new and old, to about 140 Beds,—a Number in my Opinion sufficient for the Lunatic Poor of the District, provided some legislative Steps be taken to relieve the Asylum from the harmless Incurable Cases that now form a numerous Class in the different Wards.

So far back as 1st August 1842, I recommended your Board to transmit several Cases of the above Description to the respective Poorhouses. I did so after I had received a Copy of a Parliamentary Return (ordered to be printed on the 15th July 1842) called for by Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M. P. for Belfast, with reference to the Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, and also to the Insane supported in such of the Poorhouses as had been opened on the Day for which the Returns were called (31st March 1842). In this official Document it is stated, under the Authority of the Poor Law Commissioners, that Insane (or, more properly speaking, the Idiots and harmless incurable Insane,) are supported in Two of the Poorhouses of the District for which this Asylum had been erected, and from which alone Returns under this Head had been made; and that their Expense per Head per Annum is—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clonmel Workhouse</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The
The Outlay for the Insane per Head per Annum, furnished from the Lunatic Asylums, and that, given by the Poor Law Authorities, are calculated to strike a more divergent Return with strong Impressions against the former; a Moment’s Reflection, however, on the distinct Nature of the Two Classes of Establishments will dispel all Attempts at Analogy between their Finance Returns. With the Concurrence of your Board I wrote on the 6th of August 1842 to the Master of the Clogheen Poorhouse, that I was about to transmit to him Two Persons, harmless and incurable, Natives of that District. The Reply, conveying the Decision of the Poor Law Commissioners on the Subject, is so important that I think it right to submit a Copy of that Document; it was addressed to the Clerk of the Guardians, and by him forwarded to me.

Copy of Poor Law Commissioners’ Letter.

Dublin, 23d September 1842.

‘Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners have had before them Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union on the 23d ultime, with reference to the Resolution directing the Master to inform the Governor of the Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel, that there is Accommodation for Two quiet Lunatics in the Workhouse; the Commissioners desire to state, that it would be very inexpedient to act upon it, or to admit any Lunatics into the Workhouse. The unfortunate Persons here contemplated ought to be the Inmates of an Institution which admits of such Arrangements as their peculiar Case required, which Arrangements cannot be made in a Workhouse without much Expense and Difficulty; and incurable Lunatics received from Time to Time into the Workhouse would soon constitute a large and permanent Class, to the Detriment of the primary Object of the Establishment, which is the Relief and Prevention of Pauperism under ordinary Circumstances.

“By Order of the Board,

Arthur Moore, Chief Clerk.”

There are about Thirty Persons of that Class in this Asylum, from the North and South Ridings of Tipperary, who are perfectly harmless and hopelessly incurable; these harmless and incurable Cases, supported at 6s. per Head per Annum, (the highest Rate per Cashel Poorhouse Return,) in their respective Poorhouses or elsewhere, would cost the County but 180l. per Annum, whereas supported in the Lunatic Asylum they come to above 540l. per Annum. Moreover they occupy Beds that could be at the Disposal of your Board for those whose Attacks of Insanity are recent, and therefore probably curable, but which, by being kept out for Want of Room, as is at present the Case with more than Twenty-five Applicants, are rendered difficult if not hopeless of Cure by being deprived of that System of Discipline and Treatment from which alone there is a Prospect of Relief. This Matter, either as regards Economy or the Interests of Society, requires your serious and immediate Attention.

If, however, these Cases are not only to remain in the Asylum, but such of a similar Description as present themselves are to be received, the present Buildings, new and old, will soon be found totally inadequate to meet even One Fifth of the Applicants for Admission, and your Institution become a Depot of hopelessly incurable Patients, instead of an Hospital for the Treatment and Cure of Insanity.

Discipline.—Under this Head I have to report important and, I trust, salutary Changes in your Institution. After I took charge of it in 1841 I naturally looked for the Rules wherein the Duties of All Parties were clearly defined, and which should be hung up in the Office and every Department of the House. None were to be found; neither could I obtain from any Person in the Establishment Information that such a Document ever had Existence. I therefore resolved for a short Time to become an anxious Spectator as to the manner an Establishment, containing at the Time 110 Persons in its Attendants, could be carried on, where there existed no Rules to regulate Officers and Servants in the Discharge of the most responsible Duties. I observed that there was no certain Time for the Performance of any one Duty, save that of Meals, and the Entry in the Store Books of Receipts and Issues. That Patients were restrained or secluded—were mischievous or even ill—no Report or written Record of the Names or Circumstances was ever contemplated. Such a State of Things will be scarcely credited by any Person, and, though long complained of by your Board, it continued unchecked and unredressed. I resolved at once, notwithstanding the Labours and Difficulties which I saw before me, on making every Effort to reduce the Establishment to that Order and Discipline which a long Attendance upon various Hospitals, Foreign and Domestic, had rendered familiar to my Mind. Within a few Weeks of my Appointment I applied to Government for a Copy of Rules to ascertain the Extent of those Powers which should belong not only to your Board but to the Chief Officer of this Institution, and had the Honour to receive the following Reply from the Secretary of State.

(198.—App.)

A: a 4

“Sir,
Dublin Castle, 22d September 1841.

I am directed to acquaint you, in reply to your Letter of the 16th instant, that the Rules to which you refer were transmitted from the Council Office to the Manager of the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum on 31st August 1835, and therefore ought to be among the Documents appertaining to that Institution.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

E. LUCAS.

It is needless to repeat that these Rules had no existence among the Documents of the Asylum, and, at a full Meeting of the next Board, on 12th October 1841, I again brought the subject under notice in the following terms:—“I beg particularly to direct your attention to the circumstances that there are no Rules whatever before me for the details of management of your Asylum; that the errors that must naturally grow out of such a State of things are numerous and difficult to correct; I therefore call upon you to adopt a sound and wholesome system of check and control over every officer and servant in this Asylum, without exception, to define and distinctly mark out the respective duties of each and all,” &c. &c. On that occasion you directed me to draw up a code of regulations for the consideration, amendment, and final adoption of your Board. With the conviction on my mind, from the letter of the Secretary of State, that some rules had been forwarded for the guidance of this Asylum, I undertook the task with reluctance, and decided on the most minute inquiries on the subject.

I wrote to several of the district asylums, and received copies of the rules in force in most of them. I found that the rules originally drawn up for Armagh were the basis of all. I also endeavoured to procure copies of the rules of the English, Scottish, and several foreign asylums, that from each and all I might select such extracts for your Board as might be applicable to this Asylum. The more I inquired the more difficult I found my task, because in almost every well-regulated asylum, British and foreign, that has commanded the respect and admiration of society, the entire duties emanate from and revolve round the resident medical superintendent or director, who is thus rendered the mainspring of the entire machinery; whereas in our Irish asylums, varying in the number of their inmates from 180 to nearly 400, there is in no instance a resident medical officer acting as such. The progress of the additional buildings interrupted the consideration of this important subject. Postponements also occurred from Board to Board, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, the attendance of one of the inspectors general. At length, on 14th November 1842, in presence of the largest board that I believe ever assembled in the asylums, and also of Mr. Inspector General White, the rules were carefully read over—modified according to the suggestion of your board—and passed. On that occasion I submitted the following statement; it will probably show the reason why the Armagh rules required considerable explanations and amendments when applied to the management of your asylum.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

This special meeting has been called to frame and pass such rules and regulations for the more correct management of this asylum as to you may seem fit.

On 16th September 1841 (See page 85,) I applied to the Irish executive for a copy of rules, such as I had expected were drawn up for the government of an important class of institutions. A copy of my letter and the reply of the secretary of state are on your table.

In November 1841 I again represented to your Board the embarrassment of my position in being held accountable to your Board and the government for the correct management of an institution wherein neither the respective duties, nor the extent, nor the period of discharging them were defined, or seemed to have been even known. Your Board directed me on that occasion, as may be seen by your minute book, to prepare a set of rules and regulations. I entered with much hesitation on the task.

Postponements rose in consequence of the progress of new buildings, and the inconvenience of getting into a different method of keeping your morning statement book, from that which prevailed at the commencement of the present year, and which the adoption of new rules must involve as a necessary consequence. That objection no longer prevails, as you are on the eve of a new year, for which a new set of books will be required, and which can be prepared after any form you may be pleased to direct.

To assist you in the duties which you have to perform on this day I applied to government on 6th instant for a copy of the act of parliament, under which these asylums are directed, or such other information as might be deemed useful, and in reply received the letter on your table, dated 11th November 1842, including a copy of the armagh rules, to which reference had been made by the Secretary of state on 21st September 1841, as before you. These rules are in very many cases inadequate and obscure, and of course an unsafe guide for the management of this asylum.
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

First.—They do not define whether and how far individual Governors may or can act.

Second.—It is not defined by whom the Seven Books named at the Commencement are to be regulated, as they are not placed under the Duties of any particular Individual.

Third.—There is no Allusion whatever to the Clerk's Office, nor, of course, to his Duties.

Fourth.—There is no Apothecary in Armagh, and consequently his Period of Attendance and the Extent of his Responsibility are unknown here.

Fifth.—It is not defined whether the Attending Medical Officer is bound to apply any Medical Treatment to insane Persons not labouring under Fever or Accident, a Point of vital Importance, since your Attending Physician is of opinion that he is not bound to do so, and neither my Commission from Government nor the Armagh Rules involve any Medical Function on my Part as Manager.

I pass over many other Matters equally serious and important, in the Hope that by strictly and clearly defining the Duties of each Officer and Servant a harmonious Machinery may now at least be called into existence, and preserved by your strict and vigilant Inspection and Care.

"I have the Honour to be,
"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"Your obedient Servant,
"JAMES FLYNN, M.D., Manager."

On the following Day the Rules, as amended and passed by your Board, were transmitted to the Castle.—By a Letter received on 6th January 1843, in reply to an Application made by your Chairman to Government with respect to the Rules, in order that they might be printed at the Commencement of the current Year, it was found that the Inspectors General had received Directions from his Excellency and Privy Council to draw up a System of Regulations for Adoption in all the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and that the Decision of the Council on the Rules for the Clonmel Asylum is to abide the Decision upon such general System.

In various Departments of this Asylum many Changes have been introduced with the full Approbation of your Board. The Keepers had been formerly allowed a certain Sum annually for Clothing; this has been commuted, and a House Dress or Blue Uniform supplied in its stead; the Female Attendants are also obliged to adopt a House Dress or Uniform. The Keepers and Nurses now take their Meals in the public Kitchen, in Two equal Divisions, one relieving the other in succession after the Patients have been attended to; formerly each Servant took his or her Meals in their respective Departments, a Custom that gave rise to Abuses of the worst and most distressing Description. Soon after my Appointment I endeavoured to establish a System of Returns from the different Wards about the Plan of Hanwell, Wakefield, and other admirable Institutions. On the Male it has been successful; on the Female Side it has partially succeeded. However, the new Rules will, it is to be hoped, so clearly and strictly define every Duty that I trust the proud boast made by Dr. Conolly and the Visiting Justices in Hanwell, that even a Blow given in any One Division among more than 800 Patients does not pass unrecorded, may yet be applicable to your more limited, and therefore more easily governed Institution.

Nothing is so calculated to create Confidence in the Domestics or elevate the Character of any public Establishment as a definite and clearly explained Regulation as to Duties; a strict Discipline dependent thereon; and correct and faithful Records from every Department; since it is from them alone that its entire Management, civil and professional, can be seen at a Glance, and its Character stamped for Order and Humanity.

Moral Treatment.—Under this Head several important Duties are expected to be found. In this Asylum, however, they may, as far as the past is concerned, be enumerated simply in the bodily Occupation of the Inmates. The tranquil and convalescent Males are occupied, under the Gardener and Keeper, on the Lands, which are now by far too limited for constant Employment. Many are engaged in the Weaver's Shop, tailoring, pumping Water, and similar Occupations. The tranquil and convalescent Females are also occupied in knitting, spinning, Kitchen, Laundry, and Ward Duties. (For Details see Tables.)

There had never been any religious or literary Instruction previous to the new Building being erected; even their Amusements had been sadly defective indeed. Through the kind Attention of Mr. Owen, the Government Architect, I succeeded in procuring Two excellent Ball Courts for the Two Male Yards, by the Elevation of a cross Wall that divided the refractory from the tranquil Yards.

In respect to mental Cultivation this Asylum, though Nine Years built, is only in its Infancy. I offer it as my Opinion, perhaps erroneously, but yet deliberately formed, and conscientiously entertained, that much, if not most, of the Fatuity perceptible among the

(189.—App.)

B Female,
Female, and the Turbulence and Mischief among the Male Patients has arisen from a Neglect of my Attempt at mental Occupation or Improvement. Many Circumstances have hitherto combined to lead to this deplorable Result; not the least may be deemed the Abuses which have been merely glanced at under the Head "Discipline," and the Want of a clear and definite Responsibility in every Department, from the highest to the lowest, in the Asylum. Without the latter, carried out in the most precise Manner, a Lunatic Institution presents a moral Chaos, and becomes useless almost for any Purpose beyond that of immuring the unhappy Lunatics so as to prevent them, while a Shade of Excitement or nervous Energy remain, from doing Injury to Society, and which ultimately consigns such as have not a recuperative Power afforded them by Providence to hopeless and wretched Futility.

I may here mention that the Difficulty in procuring educated Females as Assistants and Nurses is also a sad Calamity. I give an instance. I advertised some Time since for an Assistant Nurse and Laundress; I made reading and writing a necessary Object. Out of Twenty-one Applicants but Two could read and write; one was objectionable for various Reasons, and the other could do little more than write her Name.

An uneducated Nurse or Assistant, whose Duty it is to constantly associate with the Insane, differs, in my Judgment, but little from a Muff or Restraining, since they merely act as a Preventive against Injury to the Individual or her fellow Patients, but are incapable to instruct or amuse. Moreover, illiterate Persons have their Minds more easily scared against Responsibility, and are therefore more liable to adopt and persevere in rash and unfeeling Treatment from an Inability to elevate their Views, by reading or other Instruction, beyond mere manual or rather animal Exertion. This Case has been painfully exemplified here; for at the very first Meeting of your Board, after my Appointment, your Chairman ordered me to remove almost every Servant in the Establishment as unfit for the solemn and responsible Duties of the House.

After some personal Experience I found, however painful that Course might be, and possibly dangerous, that it should, in Justice to the Patients, the Public, and your Board, be steadily adopted. It is with deep Reluctance I am obliged to state, and the Records of the Asylum will bear me out, that the Majority of the Attendants had to be removed, after my Appointment, for Drunkenness, Cruelty and Neglect of Patients, and a total Disregard of Order and Discipline.

While on this Subject I beg to give Three Instances, out of many, of the Conduct of the Persons removed.

I visited the Female Refractory Ward, as usual, on 13th September 1841, and found a Patient crying bitterly. I had before asked the Reason, and received an indefinite Reply; however, I examined on this Day the Cause, and found her Arm had been broken for a Period of Four Days, and no Report whatever made by the Nurse in charge.

I visited the Male Refractory on the Night of the 6th October 1841, and found all the Keepers of the House, save one, playing Cards; the one not so occupied was stupidly drunk in an adjoining Bath Room.

I visited the Female Tranquil Ward on the Night of the 19th December 1841, at 10 o'Clock, and found the Assistant Nurse perfectly intoxicated.

Such was the State of this Asylum; such the Materials with which I had to carry on its Business, and the responsible Duties of my Office.

The Abuses which grew out of having Baths in every Ward was one of the greatest Difficulties against which I had to contend, as I found it impossible to ascertain whether Nurses and Keepers might not, in the Absence of Restraints, endeavour to control violent and troublesome Patients by the frequent and unauthorized Use or rather Abuse of them. Having some Reason to know that such had been the Case in a particular Ward during my temporary Absence in Dublin, on the Business of your Board, with reference to a Change in the Plans of the contemplated new Buildings, in May 1842, I removed all the Baths, hot and cold, to the inner Yard, at the rear of the main Buildings. The Attempt of a Keeper, on the Night of 29th October 1842, after their Removal, to give a Bath to a noisy Patient, without any Authority, clearly proved that my Suspicions were correct. This Man, although hitherto found correct, I removed on the following Morning.

With the active and steady Support of your Board a new Order of Things is in progress; and with clear and perfectly understood Rules, and your stringent Enforcement of them, I trust that your Asylum may be soon found in honourable Competition with other Institutions that do Credit to the British Empire.

On the Subject of Restraint I need give but very few Remarks. With one solitary Exception, I have to report that no Patient has been in any thing like permanent Restraint during the past Year. The Case of that Individual is too well known to your Board; his Insensibility to Destruction so frequent and almost fatally proved, both in and outside the Walls, as to render it needless to dwell on either. He has been ordered into Leg Restraints to prevent his further Attempts at Injury or Escape; in them he can take ordinary Exercise and Amusement. The occasional Use of a Hand-strap and Straight Waistcoat is, I freely admit, adopted, but in no Case without my Knowledge and personal Inspection; their Continuance is prolonged for One, Two, Three, or Four Hours, until the

1
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

Excitement or Violence is allayed. No Case within the last Year on the Male Side has passed without a faithful Record signed by myself.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Under this Head I submit some important Savings, introduced without in the least Degree interfering with the Health or Comfort of the Inmates. A reference to the Mortality (only Five) will prove the one, and the general Appearance of the Patients, together with the Reports of Members of your Board, several intelligent Visitors, and the Half-yearly Inspection of the Grand Jury, will amply bear witness to the other. I give the Outlay of this Asylum for the last Seven Years, ending 31st March each Year, and the average Number of Patients to prove that under this Head your Asylum has progressed satisfactorily during the past Year.

RETURNS of the Cost of this ASYLUM ANNUALLY, and per Patient, taken from Returns to Parliament for the Years ending 31st March 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Average Patients</th>
<th>Cost per Head</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>2,010 7 9</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>25 7 4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>2,073 6 3</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>25 10 9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>2,365 0 7</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>22 5 7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>2,287 3 3</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>23 6 9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>2,144 15 5</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>21 0 6 1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>2,287 18 6</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>21 15 9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*1843</td>
<td>✠1,568 10 8</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>18 2 9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This is the first complete Year of the present Manager’s Responsibility, as in the Year 1842 he had the Expenditure of the Responsibilities entered into before his Appointment to meet. 
† In this Sum of £8,664, 10s. 8d. are included the painting of the entire Establishment, an Outlay which will recur but every Five Years, the Expense of an entire new Apparatus for heating Water and drying Clothes in the Laundry, and also the Forest and other Trees that have been planted through the Ground, making an Outlay above the ordinary Cost of about 100.

An ABSTRACT, comparing a few of the Articles consumed during the above Seven Years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Number of Patients</th>
<th>Bread</th>
<th>Milk</th>
<th>Coal and Candles</th>
<th>Tobacco and Snuff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Patients</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>167 15 5</td>
<td>241 11 5</td>
<td>156 16 6</td>
<td>23 17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>212 7 1</td>
<td>226 7 1</td>
<td>163 3 8</td>
<td>27 17 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>229 11 12</td>
<td>259 0 4</td>
<td>210 5 7</td>
<td>27 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>312 12 0</td>
<td>283 3 10</td>
<td>237 6 5</td>
<td>39 10 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>223 16 7</td>
<td>324 2 2</td>
<td>193 11 6</td>
<td>44 6 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>190 2 4</td>
<td>312 18 4</td>
<td>138 3 8</td>
<td>32 19 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>186 13 3</td>
<td>294 0 0</td>
<td>119 1 8</td>
<td>19 6 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Kitchen and Laundry Departments several Changes have been made conducive to Cleanliness and Economy. A Steam Boiler has been erected in the former for dressing Food; the Savings in Coal within the last Year has nearly covered the original Outlay; it also, when requisite, heats Water by a communicating Tube in Bath Room No. 1. In the Laundry the Drying Room had been nearly useless, and the Apparatus for heating Water clumsy and dangerous; a Steamer has also been erected there, which serves the double Purpose of supplying hot Water for washing, and drying the Clothes in wet Weather. By means of copper Pipes running through the Drying Room. A Communication is also established between the Vat holding the hot Water and the Bath Room No. 2. The Superiority of Two small Engines over a large one is manifest in an Establishment where both Kitchen and Laundry do not require to be at work at the same Time, and when any Error in the Machinery of one large Steamer deranges or stops the Operations of both Departments.

These have been erected, under my own sole Superintendence and Direction, at the trifling Cost of about £52, which Sum includes the total Outlay.

FINANCE. Under this Head I only give the Income and Outlay for the Year ending 31st March 1843; no Balances are brought down, as none have been struck by the Audit Office (193.—APP.) for
APPENDIX I.
Annual Statement of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.

for your Asylum, for Years ending 31st March 1841 or 1842, and the Cash Books, &c. &c. of Mr. Hitchcock, my Predecessor, are yet before the Commissioners of Audit, for the desirable Purpose of finally closing his Accounts.

I give the Outlay for the Year just ended as returned to London, signed by your Board, and verified before the Master of Chancery.—(See Finances Sheet, p. 98.)

In the above Report I have studiously abstained from all Remark on medical Topics. Upon what Grounds the Executive had originally decided that the Manager of an Irish Asylum should not be also its resident Physician it is not for me to conjecture.

The Example set by Hanwell, Wakefield, Northampton, Siegburg,—in a Word, by every well regulated Institution in Europe, where Science and Education are held to be essential to the Comfort and Recovery of the Insane,—will, it is to be hoped, modify the Opinions of the Executive on the Subject. Holding Views drawn from careful and personal Observation, and strengthened by the Writings of such Men as Ellis, Conolly, Jacobi, Abercornobie, and Browne,—in a Word, by every Writer and Authority on the Subject,—that curable Insane should be visited once daily, their Condition, Changes, Treatment, &c. &c. carefully and faithfully recorded, it would be useless to dwell on this Subject while the Appointment of non-medical Managers seems to be the Rule and that of medical ones the Exception.

At the Close of the Tables I submit a few of the Opinions recorded both by your Board, the Grand Juries, and several influential Gentlemen who have visited the past Year. A distinguished Foreigner in passing through also paid a long and minute Visit, and as his Remarks on the Subject alluded to in the last Paragraph are probably ere this published in some scientific foreign Journals, I felt it my Duty to merely pass a Remark thereon.

I cannot conclude this small Report without expressing in Words as strong as within my Power the Obligations I feel to each and every Member of your Board, especially those who have been in constant and arduous Attendance, for the warm and kind Support which I have at all Times received in the Performance of my Duties, and in endeavouring to effect salutary Changes, and which, had I not that Support, would have been found far beyond my Energies or Exertions.

I have the Honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient and grateful Servant,
JAMES FLYNN, M.D., Manager.

TABLE 1.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, from the Time the Clonmel D. L. Asylum opened till 31st December 1842.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADMISSIONS.</th>
<th>DISCHARGED.</th>
<th>DEATHS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1837</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1839</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1841</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2.

ADMISSIONS, in decennial Periods, of the TWENTY-NINE CASES, between 1st January and 31st December 1842.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALES</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 20 Years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Under 20 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Table 3.
Period of Residence in the Asylum of the Twenty-five Cases discharged during the Year as above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALES.</th>
<th></th>
<th>MALES.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 6 Months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Under 6 Months</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 18 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&quot; 18 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 24 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&quot; 24 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Years and upwards</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 Years and upwards</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEMALES.</th>
<th></th>
<th>FEMALES.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 6 Months</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 18 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 24 &quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Years and upwards</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.
Discharged as cured, relieved, and died.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cured</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relieved, and taken by Friends</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.
Period of Residence and Cause of Death, as recorded by the Attending Physician.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3 Months</td>
<td>Exhaustion from continual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>not known</td>
<td>3 Do.</td>
<td>Cerebral Excitement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32 Do.</td>
<td>Chronic Diarrhoea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>48 Do.</td>
<td>Tubercular Consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Epilepsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mental and bodily Exhaustion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.
Trades, Occupations, &c. of the Twenty-nine Cases admitted in same Period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trades, Occupations, &amp;c.</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Servants</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotter's Wife</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagrant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldier's Wife</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolmaster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopwoman</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Servants</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopman</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Calling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.
Number of Patients employed, and how.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Patients employed, and how.</th>
<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed in Farm and Garden</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumping Water</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting Nurses (Male Side)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweeping Yards, &amp;c.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring and Weaving</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in Laundry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needlework, &amp;c.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting Servants (Female Side)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Flynn, Manager.
Appendix I.

Annual Statement of the Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum.

Table 8.

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN'S RETURN, as called for by INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, dated 8th January 1843.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idiots</th>
<th>Epileptics</th>
<th>Curable</th>
<th>Incurable</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

W. I. SHEIL, M. D.

Table 9.

ESTIMATED PROFIT and LOSS on FARM and GARDEN ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December 1842.

N.B.—Profit arising on Sale of Pigs, and Produce of Vegetables sold in Market, are brought forward in the Annual Sheet, p. 98, which see.

The other Articles have been consumed in the Establishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lime for Manure</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Vegetables used in House per Gardener's Book</td>
<td>18 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds, Spades, Barrows &amp;c.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Potatoes used Do. Do. Oats in Meal, at Contract Price</td>
<td>18 11 3⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Gardener's Salary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Straw, at Market Price Small Potatoes per Gardener's Book</td>
<td>14 8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 5 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13 5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 0 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profit arising on Year | 54 12 9 | 47 2 0 ⁴ | 101 14 9 ⁴

* This Party also acts as Keeper, for which he receives 12L. additional.

† In addition there are about 15L. worth of Pigs remaining.

Estimated Profit on Work done by Patients within the House, taken from annual Returns | £25 0 0

The Interruption caused for Eight Months, in consequence of the new Buildings, may explain why this Amount is so small.

Estimated Value of Property remaining in Store on 1st January 1843 | 15 0 0

JOHN GEO. RAE, Clerk and Storekeeper.
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF CLOONKEE D.L. ASYLUM, FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1843.

---

**Income for 1st Quarter.** | **Income for 2d Quarter.** | **Income for 3d Quarter.** | **Income for 4th Quarter.** | **Total Income for Year.** | **Remarks.**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---

| Balance in Bank from former Year | £ 5 s. d. | £ 5 s. d. | £ 5 s. d. | £ 5 s. d. | 
| Great W. Civil Paymaster | 446 17 2 | 500 0 0 | — | — | 
| Reduction on inferior Bread | — | — | — | — | 
| Sale of Pig | 18 14 2 | 18 14 2 | — | — | 
| Great W. Civil Paymaster | — | — | — | — | 
| Sale of Vegetables for Year | — | — | — | — | 
| Released by a Pensioner | — | — | — | — | 
| Plans on Servants | — | — | — | — | 
| Total in each Quarter | 454 1 2 | 519 1 8 | 442 16 1 | 501 19 5 | 1,921 0 5 | 

---

**Total for each Article.**

- **Mast** | £ 6 s. d. | 
- **Bread** | 28 12 2 | 23 10 3 | 32 11 2 | 35 15 3 | 119 13 5 |
- **Milk** | 59 4 5 | 27 2 3 | 24 16 3 | 15 11 7 | 120 15 8 |
- **Servants Groceries, in lieu of Milk** | 14 17 11 | 16 1 9 | 18 12 12 | 13 10 10 | 61 17 8 |
- **Potatoes** | 16 17 11 | 15 15 3 | 18 12 12 | 10 10 11 | 55 7 0 |
- **Oatmeal** | 30 4 6 | 36 2 6 | 13 2 10 | 13 2 10 | 68 13 0 |

**Total for each Quarter.**

- **Cash (Sea and Stone)** | 15 18 10 | 10 17 1 | 81 5 2 | 83 14 4 | 94 15 2 |
- **Soap, Soaps, etc., &c.** | 3 5 9 | 4 6 11 | 8 10 9 | 4 7 8 | 16 14 7 |
- **Chandlery** | 2 5 2 | 2 9 2 | 4 12 0 | 4 10 0 | 14 4 5 |
- **Tobacco and Snuff** | 6 10 2 | 2 18 6 | 2 8 0 | 5 18 | 16 9 |
- **Stationery, Printing, and Advertising from Typography and Hardware** | 2 5 4 | 7 14 4 | 8 13 7 | 3 7 11 | 34 2 2 |
- **Steam Roller for Laundry** | — | — | — | — | 10 19 6 |
- **Building, Repairs, (Trammen's)** | 31 10 6 | 29 11 0 | 23 12 5 | 24 10 8 | 106 5 5 |
- **Wages, Clothing, Linn, Sund. &c.** | — | — | — | — | 74 6 0 |
- **Painting entire Establishment** | — | — | — | — | 47 6 5 |

**Total for each Quarter.**

- **Dregs, Wine, Tea, Porter, Leas, &c., &c.** | 2 2 9 | 4 10 7 | 2 0 2 | 4 8 0 | 15 5 6 |
- **Attending Physician** | 25 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 100 0 0 |
- **Apothecary** | 7 10 0 | 7 10 0 | 7 10 0 | 7 10 0 | 30 0 0 |

**Total for each Quarter.**

- **Clothing** | 15 11 0 | 44 5 7 | 6 8 2 | 10 11 0 | 73 12 9 |
- **Bread** | 5 12 0 | — | 3 17 9 | 13 2 2 | 22 15 11 |

**Total for each Quarter.**

- **Farm and Garden** | 18 7 0 | 44 3 7 | 10 5 11 | 23 13 2 | 56 9 8 |
- **Miscellanous, Posting, Freemen, &c.** | 8 1 5 | 4 13 1 | 6 2 2 | 18 2 10 | 36 19 6 |

**Total for each Quarter.**

**Total Cost of Establishment for Year to 31st March 1843.**

- **£ 5 s. d.** | 1,921 0 5 |

---

**CHARGE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1843:</th>
<th></th>
<th>£ 5 s. d.</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>By total Disbursements</th>
<th>£ 5 s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>To Balance in Bank</td>
<td>£ 2 5</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>By total Disbursements</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Great W. Civil Paymaster</td>
<td>446 12 7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>500 0 0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>18 14 2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>445 16 1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>480 0 0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Sale of Vegetables</td>
<td>17 17 11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Released by a Pensioner</td>
<td>2 10 6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plans on Servants</td>
<td>1 5 0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,921 0 5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**DISCHARGE.**

**£ 5 s. d.**

- **Balance in Bank** | £ 5 8 0 | 1,081 3 2 |
- **Ditto in Manager's Hands to meet Contingencies** | 39 17 3 | 

---

**STEPHEN MOORE, W. GILES, WILLIAM H. RIALL, P. Phipps, and LISMORE, Directors.**

Average Cost of 1843 Patients and 18 Servants £ Annun Ditto Ditto exclusive of Servants Ditto — | £ 15 11 73 | £ 18 6 102 |

Examined and found correct.—Dated at the Board-room on the 23th March 1845. J

(193.—APP.)

B b 4

JAMES FLynn, M.D., Manager.
APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNORS, GRAND JURIES, AND VISITORS.

April 5, 1842.—Visited at Half past Eight o’Clock; Breakfast very good, and particularly clean and orderly.

Walter Giles, Governor.

April 26, 1842.—Major Freer, E.A., and Mr. John Congreve visited this Institution, and felt much pleased at the whole Arrangement and Management.

May 20, 1842.—Captains Bolton and Vesey visited the Clonmel Establishment for Lunatics, and were extremely well pleased at the Arrangement in every Department.

June 16, 1842.—This admirably conducted Establishment was visited by

J. W. Chatterton, Lieutenant 35th Regt.
Rob. Sillery, M.D., Surgeon 85th Regt.
F. Harvey Wilson, 35th Regt.

July 20, 1842.—We, the Grand Jury Committee for the Summer Assizes, have inspected the different Wards and other Portions of the Lunatic Asylum, and have examined minutely into the entire State of the Establishment. We found every thing in the most perfect Order, and consider the Arrangements most creditable to the Manager.

Stephen Charles Moore,
Goddrey Taylor,
Matthew Millot.

July 22, 1842.—Visited the Asylum To-day, and found every thing in the best Order in every respect.

Stephen Moore, Governor.

August 27, 1842.—I have visited this Institution, and have much Pleasure in testifying that the Regulations are most correct, and the Cleanliness of the Wards equal to any other Establishment I have gone through in the Country.

Henry Pet.

August 29, 1842.—I have visited this Institution at a late Hour this Day, and have been extremely pleased with the precise Order and good Arrangements observable through all the Departments.

H. E. Prior, Incumbent of Lucan.

September 14, 1842.—We have visited this Institution, and found every thing correct, clean, and very quiet.

Samuel W. Barton,
E. Phelan,
Governors.

October 6, 1842.—Visited, and found every Department in a satisfactory State.

Walter Giles, Governor.

December 6, 1842.—We have visited the Asylum, examined the Food, found it most excellent, and every thing in the best Order.

Stephen Moore,
Charles Bianconi,
John Baldwin,
Walter Giles,
Governors.

December, 29, 1842.—Visited the Asylum, and inspected the whole Concerns minutely. We found every thing clean, perfectly correct, and quiet.

Samuel W. Barton, Governor.

January 18, 1843.—Visited at 2 o’Clock, and remained to inspect the House for nearly an Hour. I found every thing apparently satisfactory.

J. B. Palliser, Governor, and Rector of Clonmel.

January 19, 1843.—Visited at Two o’Clock, and remained nearly an Hour. I was highly gratified at the admirable Arrangements for carrying on the Establishment.

Edmond Davy, Professor Chemistry.

February 24, 1843.—I visited the Institution for the first Time, and was highly pleased at the Way in which it is conducted. I may add, that it gave me much Satisfaction to find that hardly any of the Inmates are obliged to be kept under Restraint.

(Signed) Mountcashel.
March
March 6, 1843.—We, the Committee appointed by the Grand Jury for the South Riding of Tipperary, have this Day visited the Asylum, and found every thing in perfect Order and reflecting the greatest Credit on the Governor, who, besides various Improvements tending to the Comfort of the Inmates, has reduced the annual Expenditure of the Establishment Four hundred and fifty Pounds.

Edward Croshie Moore.
Thomas Barker Barton.
William Going.

A Special Meeting of the Board was held on 28th March 1843, to certify and sign the Finance Returns for the Audit Commissioners, London:

Present, Stephen Moore, Esq., Chairman,
J. Bagwell, Esq., H. Prittie, Esq., Rev. J. B. Palliser, Lieutenant Colonel P. Phipps,
C. Bianconi, Esq., Rt. Hon. Lord Lismore, S. W. Barton, Esq., Rev. W. Giles,
Henry Tyld, Esq., Rev. J. Baldwin, E. Phelan, Esq.

The following Resolution was moved by the Rt. Hon. Lord Lismore, and passed:

"That this Board hereby express their warm Approbation at the Manner in which Dr. Flynn has conducted this Asylum since his Appointment."

S. Moore, Chairman.

APPENDIX K.

LETTER from George Nichols Esq. to Lord Elgin, as to Transfer of harmless Lunatics to Workhouses in Connaught District.

My Lord,

Dublin, 29th September 1842.

I beg to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordship's Letter of the 27th instant, enclosing an Extract of a Communication from the Connaught Lunatic Asylum respecting the Transfer of certain Idiots and harmless Lunatics to the several Union Workhouses of the District.

Our Attention has been frequently drawn to this Question, the Means provided for the Accommodation of Lunatic Persons being notoriously insufficient, and a strong Desire in consequence existing for transferring to the Workhouses such Cases of confirmed Lunacy as are beyond the Reach of medical Treatment.

To Applications of this Kind the Commissioners have invariably answered, that the Irish Poor Relief Act made no Provision for the Relief of insane and lunatic Persons, as such, but required that Relief should be administered solely on the Ground of Destitution, and that if a really destitute Person were an Idiot or harmless Lunatic he would be as fit a Subject for Admission to the Workhouse, if the Guardians so decided, as any other destitute Individual.

To provide for Cases of this Description, which it was presumed would be occasionally admitted, the Commissioners have caused Idiot Wards to be prepared in the several Workhouses for the Accommodation of Persons of this Class. There are, or rather there will be, 130 Workhouses in all, and the Number of idiotic and Lunatic Persons for whom Accommodation will thus be provided in the several Workhouses is 2,300.

To this Extent, therefore, will the Lunatic Asylums be relieved eventually, as the several Workhouses come into full Operation, without resorting to any forced or immediate Transfer from one to the other, or from the Goals to which unfortunate Individuals of this Class are now sometimes committed for Want of Room in the Lunatic Asylums. Whether this will be sufficient to meet the Wants of the Country may perhaps be doubted, and my own impression is that it will not be found sufficient.

I hope that your Lordship will not consider that I am going beyond the Scope of the Reference which has been made to me if I venture to state my Views in reference to the Lunatic Asylums. These are generally large and admirable Institutions, supported at a great Expense, for the Reception and medical Treatment of lunatic and insane Persons, very many of whom are therein cured, and thus restored to Society; but they are not all cured or susceptible of Cure, and notwithstanding the Use of every Means which Skill and Science can devise many remain hopelessly and incurably insane.

(193.—APP.)

C. C

APPENDIX I.

Annual Statement of the Colman District Lunatic Asylum.

APPENDIX K.

Transfer of harmless Lunatics to Workhouses in Connaught District.
It is obvious that Cases of this latter Description must accumulate in every Lunatic Asylum, and in fact all the Asylums are crowded; and their Capacity for the Cure of Insanity in its various Forms is crippled by this Accumulation of chronic Cases. Hence the too frequent Commital of Lunatics to Gaol as a Place of Security, and hence, too, the Desire now manifested of relieving the Asylums by transferring such Cases to the Workhouses.

But do not these Circumstances rather point to a Defect in the original Constitution of these Asylums? Ought they not to have been so formed as to provide for the chronic Cases which would necessarily remain, as well as for the Cases susceptible of Cure by skilful Treatment? Ought there not, in short, to have been a Chronic Ward to every Institution for the Reception of such incurable Cases as the Friends and natural Relations of the Parties were unable to relieve it from?

The Addition of such a Chronic Ward or Wards to a Lunatic Asylum would leave it open for the Reception and Treatment of curable Cases. This would be the most important as well as the most expensive Portion of its Functions; for this the Medical Staff would be adapted, and the various Officers and Attendants would be appointed; whilst for the incurable Inmates far less expensive Arrangements would be necessary; in fact the usual Staff of the Institution, with a small Addition of Keepers, would be sufficient.

I am fortified in this View by the Experience we have had of the Lunatic Institution at Island Bridge, which your Lordship is aware was prepared under our Superintendence, for the Reception of the Lunatics previously supported in the old House of Industry, and who were removed from thence on its being declared the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union. There were then 350 of these Lunatics in the House, and for these were prepared and fitted up, at no great Expense, the old Artillery Barracks at Island Bridge, where these poor People have since been kept in a State of as much Comfort as their unhappy Condition is susceptible of; and they would be in no respect better off if placed in an Asylum, being all Incurables, similar to the chronic Cases with which our Lunatic Asylums are now encumbered.

To add a Chronic Ward to the present Asylums would seem therefore to be the proper Remedy for the Evil complained of, instead of transferring the harmless Patients to the Workhouses, which were not intended for this Purpose, and which, except to a limited Extent, are not capable of affording the requisite Accommodation.

In some Instances harmless Lunatics discharged from the Asylums have been received into the Workhouses, but the Guardians have always admitted such Persons on the Ground of their Destitution, and not because they were idiotic, epileptic, insane, or Lunatic. The direct Transfer of such Individuals from one Institution to the other would, however, be very different from this, and would be at variance with the Provisions of the Poor Relief Act, insasmuch as the Inmate of a Lunatic Asylum can hardly be said to be in a State of Destitution.

I have, &c.

Lord Eliot, M. P.
&c. &c.
(Signed) George Nichols.
APPENDIX L.

Returns pursuant to an Address of the House of Lords (dated 21st July 1843) for Copy of the Remonstrance of the Board of Governors for the Connaught District Lunatic Asylum, against the new Rules issued by the Privy Council for the future Government of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; addressed to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant: Also,

Copy of similar Remonstrance of the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum: And also,

Copy of any similar Remonstrances which have been received.

Schedule of Copies of Documents transmitted by the Clerk of the Council to the Under Secretary with Letter of 4th August 1843.


Resolutions of the Governors.


Observations of the Governors.

3. Letter, dated 13th July 1843, from the Manager of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, transmitting a Resolution of the Governors respecting the first of said Rules.

Resolution of the Governors.


5. Correspondence referred to in the foregoing Letter.

6. Letter, dated 16th June 1843, from the Governors of said Asylum, with reference to their Letter of 31st May.

Letter from the Guardians of the South Dublin Unions, referred to in the foregoing.

I.— BELFAST DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, 15th May 1843.

Sir, I have been directed by the Board of Governors to transmit the accompanying Statement to your Department with their respectful Request that you will be pleased to have it duly read before the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

I am also further directed to apprise you, that the Governors have appointed the Reverend Dr. Cooke to wait personally on the Government, when convenient to receive him in order to give fuller Expression to their Feelings and Views on the Subject of the accompanying Statement, as well as any other Information that may be deemed requisite, connected with the General Conduct and Management of the Asylum.

I have, &c.

ROBERT STEWART,
Resident Manager.

Edward Lucas, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

(193.—APP.)

Cc 2
At a General Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Belfast District Asylum for Lunatic Poor, held in the Asylum on Monday, 1st May 1843.

PRESENT,

The Marquess of Donegal in the Chair.

Reverend A. C. Macartney, Vicar of Belfast.
John Sufferin, Esquire.
Robert Grimshaw, Esquire, J.P., D.L.
William McCance, Esquire, J.P.
Reverend Doctor Henry Montgomery, LL.D.
Reverend Doctor John Edgar, D.D., Moderator General Assembly.
R. B. Blackstock Houston, Esquire, J.P.
Reverend Doctor Henry Cooke, D.D., LL.D.
William Cairns, Esq., J.P.

The General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, as made, framed, and established by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 27th Day of March 1843, and transmitted to this Asylum by the Clerk of the Council the 11th Day of April last, having been duly laid before this Meeting, and read with respectful and careful Attention, it was thereupon unanimously resolved, That as it appears by the Act of Parliament under which the above referred to General Rules have been made, that the Lord Lieutenant and Council have the Power of establishing Rules and Regulations for the good Conduct and Management of any Asylum in particular, and that inasmuch as this Institution has for these some years past been carried on strictly in accordance with the Spirit and Principle recognized in the new Regulations, that his Excellency and Council be respectfully requested to reconsider accordingly some of the newly-issued Rules, so far as this Asylum is concerned, and for the following Reasons:

1. That the Manager of the Belfast District Asylum, Doctor Stewart, is a Physician of high professional Attainments, and the Ability he has uniformly displayed, as well in the whole Management of the Institution as in the general Treatment of the Patients, and in devising the best possible Means for their Amusement and Employment, has secured for him the unbounded Confidence of the Board of Governors and the Public, as well as the Approbation of every Inspector General* who has visited the Asylum since his Appointment in the Year 1836, as Manager and chief Officer; and that upon these Grounds, in which they are fully borne out by the decided and formally expressed Opinion of the attending Physician, Doctor Thomson, that the general Treatment and moral Training of the Lunatics cannot possibly be so well conducted or directed by the Attending Physician during the necessarily limited Period of a stated Visit as by one constantly resident. The Governors request that his Excellency and Council will be pleased to suffer the moral Government and Treatment of the Patients to remain in the Hands of Doctor Stewart, and that he be invested with the same Powers and Privileges as hitherto in the Performance of the important Duties of his Office, convinced that by so doing the Interest of the Asylum and the Public will be best forwarded.

2. That the Governors are unanimously of Opinion that so long as Doctor Stewart continues Manager the additional Attendance on the Part of the Visiting Physician, required by the Rules of the 27th of March (which in this Asylum would be more than doubled, the average Number of Patients generally exceeding 250) is altogether unnecessary, and if carried into Effect must be attended by a heavy additional Expense, as a Practitioner of Eminence and long Standing, as is the Case with Dr. Thomson, could not be expected to pay a daily Visit to an Institution distant upwards of a Mile from Belfast, without a very considerable Increase of Salary being made to that Officer.

3. That with reference to the Duties of the Apothecary the Governors beg to state that the System at present in operation in the Asylum is the Result of much and the most careful Attention and Inquiry, both with respect to the Advantage, Convenience, and Economy of the Institution, and one which has effected a Saving of nearly £30 per Annum, and they do not hesitate in expressing it as their firm Conviction that if altered, agreeably to the Provisions of the new Rules, additional Expense and great Inconvenience would inevitably follow.

* The Governors beg to call the particular Attention of his Excellency and Council to the following Extract, with reference to this Institution, from the Twentieth Report of the Inspectors General, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, for the Year ending 1841, Page 50:

"Within the last few Years a new Organization of the Belfast Asylum took place by appointing a resident Medical Officer, Doctor Stewart, in the Room of a non-resident Medical Superintendent, which Arrangement has been found most satisfactory, and highly conducive to the best Interests of the Asylum; at the same Time an eminent and experienced Practitioner, Doctor Thomson, is had recourse to, who visits regularly as heretofore, and between whom and the Superintendent the best Understanding exists."

(Signed) FRANCIS WHITE,
Inspector General.

And
And in conclusion, the Governors trust that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland will consider it perfectly safe, and for the benefit of the public Service, to permit them to exercise their Discretion in granting Leave of Absence to the Officers generally of the Institution as well as in other ordinary Matters of Denial, trusting that a period of Fourteen Years, during which the Asylum has been in operation, has afforded the fullest and most satisfactory Proof that they have never abused this or any other discretionary Power with which they have been intrusted.

Signed on behalf of the Governors.

DONEGAL.
Chairman.

(A true Copy.—M. W. SAVAGE.)

II.—Connaught District Lunatic Asylum.

My Lord,

Garbally, 26th April 1843.

I have the Honour, as Chairman of a Meeting of the Local Governors of the Connaught District Asylum, specially convened, respectfully to submit to your Excellency the Observations which, having read and carefully considered the new Code of Rules for the Government of Lunatic Asylums lately promulgated, the Members of the Board present felt it to be their Duty to make upon them, and to pray that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that they should be brought under the Consideration of the Privy Council, as it appears to them very important that the Rules should be amended.

Having read and considered the General Rules for the Government of District Lunatic Asylums, it was resolved that the following Remarks upon them be adopted by this Board, and forwarded to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Observations upon the new General Rules issued for the Government of Lunatic Asylums:

Rule 1.—As it is often very difficult to obtain the Attendance of Three Governors for a General Meeting, it is not very likely that a minimum Attendance of Five, as here required, will be secured by the naming of a Day chosen, as it would appear, wholly at Random, certainly without any reference to the Convenience of the Parties chiefly concerned, viz. the Governors themselves. Two Wednesdays in the Year are named for holding these General Meetings; Two more inconvenient Days could not be selected for the Connaught District, as the Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union in which the Asylum is situated meets every Wednesday, and all the Governors of the Asylum who reside within Twenty Miles of it are Members of that Board of Guardians. Further, the Periods chosen for these General Meetings could not answer for the Purposes pointed out.

The general Statement of the Asylum, its Expenditure, &c., for the Office of Imprest Accounts, is directed by Act of Parliament to be rendered only once yearly, viz. for the Year ending the 31st March; it is obvious that at the first Meeting provided for in February nothing in reference to these Accounts could be done, and the second Meeting in July is too late. The Two Periods of the Year at which it appears most desirable to hold these General Meetings are January and June; at each of these Periods the Accounts of Expenditure, &c., with the Sums to be charged to each County, have to be forwarded to the Privy Council, made up respectively to the 31st December and 31st May, to be levied off the Counties at each ensuing Assizes; the yearly Account for the Office of Imprest Accounts occurs also at the latter Time, so also does the quarterly Estimate.

Besides the above Objects these General Meetings should embrace a wider Field of Duty, i.e. if anything more than the mere auditing of Accounts is deemed fit to be intrusted to those who bear the Name of Governors. The Rule however under Consideration exactly defines the Duties of these General Meetings as consisting in the mere Authentication of a general Statement of the Establishment. The Necessity of a Minimum of Five Governors

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being
being present for this Purpose is not very apparent, and it is worthy of Remark that no Provision is made for the very possible Case of Five Governors not being in attendance.

Rule 5.—The Monthly Meetings, in order to enter upon Business, must have a Quorum of Three present. The Duties of this, which is termed the local Board, are not provided for in case of an insufficient Attendance, and in that case those present could not "inspect the Asylum and Inmates," and "keep a watchful Eye" too "over the Accounts." The Board Room Business at any Monthly Meeting is in general as much as the Governors present can find Time to perform, and the Inspection of the Asylum alone would take Two Hours. The Practice hitherto has been to hold Four Special Meetings in each Year for preparing the quarterly Estimates, and for One or more Governors on an early Day in each Month to go through the Accounts and act in all respects as a Board, and for any Governor, on any Day that he can, to inspect and enter in the Proceedings Book the Result of his Inspection of the Institution.

Rule 6.—The Necessity of the Physician attending to explain and advise upon a written Document or Admission Form is not very obvious. If the Form of Admission be duly filled up, and the Certificates satisfactory, nothing but Want of Accommodation should stand in the way of the Patient being admitted. The previous Rule removes the only Ground on which a Reference to the Physician could be necessary.

Rule 7.—If the Manager or Physician are qualified to undertake the Charge of Lunatic Patients, the Instructions contained in this Rule are unnecessary.

Rule 8.—This Rule seems to presume that a Practice has existed of having the Chairs for the Use of Patients so constructed as to be a Means of Torment, either by being too narrow to receive the Persons of the Patients without squeezing, or by having Null Heads or Points to cause Pain and Irritation in the Seat; such a Practice it may be hoped has never existed outside the Walls of an Inquisition, and that the Framer of this Rule is not very familiar with the Usages of this Country.

Rule 11.—This is an Alteration of the general Practice heretofore observed, which has been found good; the Change, as a general Rule, to later Hours for retiring to Rest, will entail additional Expense in Lighting and Fuel, without in any degree adding, as far as Experience goes, to the Comforts of the Patients.

Rule 12.—Clergymen's Visits to the Asylum have never been refused, and no Difficulty has hitherto been experienced of getting a Clergyman to attend when necessary, but in general it is not deemed advisable by professional Men to introduce so exciting a Subject as that of Religion to Persons of unsound Mind, especially among a People greatly given to Superstition. The Celebration of Divine Service before the Lunatic Patients, for which the Board is by this Rule required to make Arrangements, appears particularly objectionable. Any Patient who in the Opinion of the Manager or Physician may be sufficiently convalescent for that Purpose, could very well go, accompanied by some Officer or Servant of the Institution, to his proper Place of Worship in the Parish, and such has been the Practice hitherto in the Connaught District Lunatic Asylum.

Rule 14.—This Rule is inapplicable in most Cases, as the Friends of Patients rarely come for them on their Discharge.

Rule 15.—It would appear, by comparing this Rule with the 30th, that Patients Friends alone are restricted in their Visits, and that all other Persons may visit the Institution whenever they please.

Rule 16.—Among the Books enumerated to be kept by the Manager, Books Nos. 7, 8, and 10 appear quite unnecessary; the Want Book and the Minute Book would answer all the Purposes of Nos. 7 and 8, and in place of No. 10, it would be better to fix a few Applications, as at present, than to go to the Trouble of entering them in a Book; this is the more worthy of Consideration as other Books not here enumerated are essentially necessary to be kept.

Rules 17, and 18.—In reference to Rules 16, 17, and 18, it is to be observed, that as the general Efficiency of the Establishment mainly depends upon the vigilant personal Superintendence of every Part of it by the Manager, the Impropriety of casting so much Office Business upon him is evident, for if he performs in Person the Duties therein enjoined, which at present are in great part performed by the Clerk under his Directions, he could not find Time for the other more important Duties assigned him. This will be the more evident when it is recollected that the Office Business of the Asylum has of late been greatly added to by the Number of Returns, Reports, Accounts, &c. more or less voluminous and minute in Detail which are from Time to Time ordered. There is also an extensive Correspondence with the Governors of Gaols and with private Individuals respecting the Admission of Patients, and after their Admission numerous Letters of Inquiry respecting them to be answered.

Rule 28.—This Rule is made without due Consideration of the Cases of sudden Outbreak or Emergency that may happen, in which it would be necessary for each Keeper to have at least one simple Instrument for Restraining previous to reporting the Case to the Manager, without
without which Violence must be used to overcome the Patient, and bad Consequences might ensue. The Shower-bath is somewhat curiously, probably through Inadvertence, mixed up with the Instruments of Restraint.

Rules 25. and 26.—To do what by these Rules is required, although otherwise most desirable, would be next to impossible, in addition to the Manager’s other Duties, which have been noticed under the 16th Rule; the Duties pointed out in these Rules appear to the Board the more important of the two.

Rule 28.—This prescribes a very important Duty in the moral Management of the Asylum, and by acting as here directed the Manager will much more effectually aid the Recovery of the Patients than by introducing the very exciting Subject of Religion, with its Forms and Ceremonies. The Rule moreover appears to clash with the 16th and 45th Rules, which place the whole discretionary Treatment of the Patients under the Superintendence and Control of the Physician.

Rule 30.—The Admission of Strangers indiscriminately and without an Order from any authorized Person appears injudicious, and would greatly interfere with the Business and affect the Usefulness of the Institution.

Rule 42.—The Duties of the moral Manager being by 16th Rule made wholly subordinate to those of the Physician, it appears rather necessary that the latter should reside in the Institution than merely visit occasionally as herein required, as he is only required to visit Three Times a Week when the Number of Inmates does not exceed 250, but must visit every Day, that is, Seven Times a Week, if the Patients exceed that Number, it would appear that in the former Case the whole of the Establishment should be looked to at each Visit, in the latter, only a Part. It is surely injudicious to lay down a Rule dependent upon the fluctuating Numbers in the Asylum, which, if strictly attended to, must be inconvenient to the Physician without in any Degree tending to the Advantage of the Institution.

Rule 45.—With reference to the Transfer of the moral Management of the Patients to the Physician, which appears to be the Object (though not consistently followed out) of the Frame of these General Rules, the Expediency of it is extremely questionable.

1. The Physician is not resident, and can only see each Patient occasionally for a short Time, and is consequently never possessed, from his own Observation, of a sufficiently accurate Knowledge of individual Cases to enable him to apply moral Treatment judiciously.

2. He cannot spare Time to observe the actual Effect of such Treatment on the Patients subjected to it, and, on these Subjects, Information from Attendants cannot be relied upon except as to Facts.

3. The Classification of the Patients is an important Part of their Management, in directing which reference must be had not only to the State of the Patient but also to the different Kinds of Accommodation which the House affords; this must require such an accurate Knowledge of the Peculiarities, Habits, &c. of the Patients as it is not possible the Physician can acquire.

On the other hand the Manager has the Patients constantly under his View, and especially the Class who are the peculiar Objects of moral Treatment; he is more thoroughly than any one else acquainted with their Habits and Temperament; moreover, it is to him that the Charge of carrying into effect moral Treatment must be committed, and it is only reasonable to believe that he will conduct it more zealously and carefully if it be the Result of his own Judgment, after Consultation with the Physician, than if he be merely executing the Plans of another, formed on Grounds either unknown to him or at variance with his own View of the Case. Again, the Credit of the Manager depends upon the successful working of the Asylum he is placed over, and to which all his Time and Exertions are confined; in fact, his personal Feelings are all on the Side of his Duty, he has, therefore, naturally a deeper Interest in the Institution than the Physician, whose Duty in it must be, more or less, secondary to his other professional Pursuits.

Servants.—It is conceived that a few general Rules as to their Demeanour, Conduct towards the Patients, and Obedience to the Orders of the Officers, leaving the Details of their Duties to be regulated by local Bye Laws, would be more suitable than a Number of specific Regulations for the Conduct of each Class of Servants, some of which are mere Repetitions, (as 73, 79, 84, 86, and 100,) and others unsuited to the local Circumstances of the Asylum, (as the 77th in connexion with the 81st).

On the whole, it would appear that while some important Points are overlooked others are entered into with a Degree of Meticulous which would be productive of much practical Inconvenience.

Clancarty, Chairman.

(A true Copy.—M. W. Savage.)
III.—MARYBOURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Maryborough Lunatic Asylum, 13th July 1843.

Sir,

I have the Honour to transmit to you for the Information of the Committee of the Privy Council the accompanying Copy of a Resolution passed at the half-yearly Meeting of the Board held on Yesterday, and request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Council at an early Convenience.

I have, &c.

W. ABBOTT, Manager.

At a Meeting of the Board of Governors and Directors of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, on Wednesday, 12th July 1843,

PRESENT,

George Adair, Esquire, in the Chair.
John Robinson Price, Esquire.
The Reverend J. T. Moore.
The Reverend Thomas Harpur.
Arthur Moore Mosse, Esquire.

On reading over the General Rules for the Government of District Lunatic Asylums, and referring to Rule 1st, it was Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Board, that the most convenient Days for holding the Half-yearly Meetings would be the Second Wednesday in January and the Second Wednesday in June, the annual Statement being submitted to the latter Meeting. This Alteration in the Rules is recommended to enable the Board to furnish the necessary Information in Time for the Assizes, which could not be done should the Consideration of the general Statement be delayed to the July Meeting as directed in Rule 1.

Extract from the Minutes.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Manager.

(A true Copy.—M. W. SAVAGE.)

IV.—RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Board Room, 31st May 1843.

Sir,

Having attentively perused the "General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, made by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland," and transmitted with your Letter of the 11th April last, we beg leave respectfully to submit for the Consideration of his Excellency and Council the following Observations as regards the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.

1st Rule appoints Two General Meetings of the Governors, Five to constitute a Quorum, to be held at the Asylum in every Year.

Whereupon we beg to submit that, from the Decease of some Governors and the habitual Non-attendance of others, it appears necessary, in order to secure the Attendance of a Quorum on these Occasions, that an additional Number of Governors should be nominated by his Excellency.

2d Rule appoints Meetings of the Board, to be held on the First Tuesday in every Month, or on some other fixed Day, for the Discharge of the ordinary Business of the Asylum.

We beg to observe, as regards this Rule, that it has been found requisite to hold Two Meetings in every Month for the Discharge of the ordinary Business of the Asylum; and that with respect to the Accounts, the several Bills are examined at one of these Meetings; and, if found correct, they are ordered for Payment, and Drafts are drawn on the Bank of Ireland for their respective Amounts, and at the ensuing Meeting the Vouchers are produced and examined. An Adherence to this Practice, which tends to promote Regularity and to prevent an Accumulation of Business, appears to us desirable, and we request the Sanction of the Lord Lieutenant and Council thereto.

4th Rule directs that Idiots and epileptic Persons, where the Fits produce Imbecility of Mind as well as of Body, are to be admissible to every Asylum.
We respectfully submit that the Consequences of this Rule being generally acted on would be, that in the course of a few Years the Asylum must be chiefly occupied by incurable Cases, and the Accommodation, already insufficient for the Reception of curable Cases, would be still further materially reduced. The greatest Defect the Asylum now labours under is the Want of Means of admitting every curable Case as soon as applied for, and that at Period of the Disease when judicious Treatment is most likely to be effectual in promoting Recovery. However desirable it may be to provide proper Asylums for Idiots and imbecile Epileptics, such Persons should be separately accommodated, and not associated with curable Cases of Insanity, to whom their Presence would be very injurious. The present State of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum does not admit of such an Arrangement, and unless additional Accommodation be provided, the Admission of the Idiots and Epileptics of the District would soon convert it into an Hospital of Incurables, and it would cease to possess the Character which should peculiarly distinguish an Institution for the Treatment of Insanity.

Whilst advertsing to the Subject of increased Accommodation, we beg leave to refer to and transmit Copy of a Communication, the Result of a Conference between the County and City of Dublin Grand Juries relative to incurable Patients being provided for in the respective Poorhouses to which such Persons belong, and which Communication as regarding harmless and incurable Patients was transmitted to the Boards of Guardians of the North and South Dublin Unions, and of other Poorhouses in the District, in the Hope that this Measure might be carried into effect, and that thus a considerable Relief might be afforded and a material Saving made. The Correspondence will shew that Obstacles have arisen in accomplishing that Object, but should the Suggestion of the Grand Juries meet the Approbation of Government, these Obstacles may, it is conceived, be surmounted; such a Result appears to us the more desirable as we believe that many harmless but incurable Insane will continue to be left in District Lunatic Asylums, who would be withdrawn from Poorhouses by their Friends, and taken care of.

RULE 10.—No Patient to be entitled to any Remuneration for any Labour done while confined within the Asylum.

We beg to remark, as regards this Rule, that Patients who labour in the Gardens have not been allowed any Remuneration, but that in many Cases, and particularly with respect to Females, small Gratutities, such as 1s. 6d. for making a Shirt, 2s. 6d. for knitting a Pair of long Stockings, and 3s. 6d. for making a Suit of Clothes, have been found highly advantageous, and have been considered by the Medical Officers as a part of the moral Management of the Institution; several are thus induced to employ themselves who would otherwise be idle. The Gratutities thus given are spent by the Patients in procuring Tea and other little Comforts not generally allowed by the Institution. We are not aware of any Abuse of this Practice, but, on the contrary, the Feeling on the Minds of the Patients that the few Luxuries they enjoy are the Result of their own Exertions is found to have a very salutary Effect. The Discontinuance of this Custom would be disadvantageous even in point of Economy, independent of the Consideration that Tea must, in many Instances, be ordered at the Expense of the Institution to Patients who have now the Satisfaction of feeling that they owe it to their own Industry.

The Premiums paid to Patients for the last Twelve Months have been,—

Paid for making Bedding and Clothing, washing in the Laundry, wearing, &c. &c., spinning, knitting Stockings, and tailoring—21s. 5½d.

Paid Two Patients, viz. John Wade a Carpenter, and Patient not fit to be discharged, 4s. per Week; and Edward Hanagan a Messenger, 12s. per Week—13s. 0½d.

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With respect to the Item of 13l., we have to observe that a considerable Saving is effected by the Arrangement, which leaves the Patients the reverse of a Burden on the Institution.

We have, &c.

M. W. Savage, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Council Office, Dublin Castle.

(A true Copy.—M. W. Savage.)

(193.—Apr.)
V.—RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The following Letter from M. W. Savage, Clerk of Council Office, dated 11th April 1843, transmitting some Copies of "General Rules for the Government of all the District Asylums," was read.

Council Office, Dublin Castle, 11th April 1843.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am directed to transmit to you 50 printed Copies of the General Rules for the Government of the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, made by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on the 27th March last.

Prefixed to the Rules will be found the Order of Council by which they are established.

I am, &c.

(Signed) M. W. SAVAGE.

To the Governors and Directors of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum.

(A true Copy.—M. W. SAVAGE.)

Gentlemen,

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, 3d June 1842.

I am directed by the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum to transmit the annexed Communication, the Result of a Conference between the County and City of Dublin Grand Juries, in conformity with which a List is inclosed of the harmless and incurable Patients at present in the Asylum who appear proper Subjects for Workhouse Relief, and chargeable in the Dublin Unions. It will be perceived from the Medical Certificate that they are affected with chronic Insanity, and that being tranquil and harmless they might with perfect safety be placed in a Workhouse or any similar Establishment.

From the crowded State of this Asylum, and the numerous Applications for Admission on behalf of curable Patients whose Cases are greatly aggravated by Delay, the Governors are induced to hope that Arrangements will be made for the early Removal from this Asylum of the Persons in the List belonging to your District.

To the Board of Guardians of the North and South Dublin Unions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) S. Wrigley.

Copy of a Communication to the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, being the Result of a Conference between the County and City of Dublin Grand Juries.

"It being a Matter of general Notoriety that there are at this Time numerous Lunatics throughout the Country, some in Prison, some in Workhouses, and some at large, who, by proper Treatment in the District Asylum, might be restored to Society, and on whose Behalf frequent Applications for Admission have been made, but who have not been admitted in consequence of the crowded State of the Asylum, we proceeded to make Inquiries as to the Reasons of its being so occupied, and we have to report that Mr. Wrigley, the Manager, states that of 292 Inmates now in the Institution no fewer than 150 are declared incurable.

"We cannot but remark that the Design of the Asylum being to receive only curable Cases of Lunacy, it appears to be a Departure from that Design, and to entail a great additional Expense on the Counties of the District, that the Asylum should be occupied by incurable Lunatics to the Exclusion of Persons who by timely Treatment might be restored.

"We have had a Conference with the Deputation from the City Grand Jury on this Subject, and Directions have been given that a List should be furnished of such Cases in the Institution as are beyond Medical Treatment, and are proper Subjects for Workhouses, as also of the Locality to which such Persons belong; and we have to suggest that the Governors of the Asylum should communicate with the Guardians of the Unions to which such incurable Lunatics as are proper Subjects for Workhouse Relief are properly chargeable; and that Means should be taken to have those Persons removed to their proper Workhouses.

(Signed) "GEORGE A. HAMILTON.
"BRADBASON."

(A true Copy.—M. W. SAVAGE.)
Sir,

With reference to your Letter of the 3d instant, on the Subject of the Removal of the harmless and incurable Patients from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum to the Workhouse of this Union, I am directed by the Guardians to state that they have referred the Application to the Poor Law Commissioners, who do not approve of the Removal, and the Guardians therefore have not agreed to accede to it. A Copy of the Commissioners Letter to the Guardians on the Subject is herewith sent for the Information of the Governors.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CREAN,
Clerk of the Union.

Poor Law Office, North Dublin Union, 30th June 1842.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners have had under Consideration Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union on the 15th instant containing a Resolution referring to the Commissioners a Letter received by the Guardians from the Manager of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, requesting that Arrangements might be made by the Board of Guardians to receive into the Workhouse a large Number of the incurable Lunatics who are now kept in the Lunatic Asylum, and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that they cannot recommend the Guardians to accede to that Request. The unfortunate Persons whom it is proposed to transfer to the Workhouse ought to be the Inmates of an Institution which would admit of such Arrangements as their peculiar Case requires. In the Workhouse these Arrangements could not be made without much Expense and Difficulty, and the incurable Lunatics, drafted from Time to Time from the Richmond Asylum, would soon constitute a large and permanent Class in the Workhouse, to the Detriment of the primary Object of the Establishment, which is the Relief and Prevention of Pauperism under ordinary Circumstances.

By Order of the Board.

(Signed) C. WALMESLEY,
First Clerk.

A true Copy.—M. W. SAVAGE.

VI.—RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, 14th June 1843.

Sir,

With reference to our Letter of the 31st May, relative to the "General Rules for the Government of all the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland," we now beg leave to transmit herewith, for the Consideration of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council, a Letter received from the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, in reply to the Application to receive from this Asylum the harmless Lunatics belonging to that Union.

We are, &c.

R. M. PELLE jun.
WILLIAM ENGLISH.
LELAND CROSTHWAIT.

South Dublin Union Workhouse, James St., 10th June 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to inform you that they cannot undertake to admit into the House the harmless Lunatics of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, as this Institution is not provided with suitable Accommodation for that Purpose, and the Lunatic Department is at present overcrowded.

I am, &c.

MARK BEIRNE,
Clerk of the Union.

(A true Copy.—M. W. SAVAGE.)
APPENDIX M.

APPENDIX M.

Inmate Persons in Workhouses, Ireland.

RETURN TO an Order of the House of Lords, dated 29th July 1843, requiring COPIES of all LETTERS received by the Poor Law Commissioners, or written by their Authority, respecting the Reception of IDIOTS and LUNATICS in the UNION WORKHOUSES of IRELAND.

Note.—With a view to comply with the Order as speedily as possible in the present Session of Parliament, it has been deemed expedient to make a Return comprising as many of the Papers as it has been practicable to include withoutdelaying them during the longer Time that would be necessary for a complete Return of "all Letters" required by the Order, for which it is necessary to inspect the Records of the entire Correspondence of the Commissioners. A large proportion has been so inspected; and the few Papers connected with the Unions so referred to are contained herein: the Commissioners' Letters with respect to other Unions generally, where any Correspondence has taken place, being of a similar Tenor.

The Communications received by the Commissioners, in pursuance of a former Order, some of which advert specially to the Reception of Insane Persons into the Workhouses, are contained in a Return made on the 30th May 1843 (No. 135).

LIST OF PAPERS.

I.—Correspondence with the Inspector General of Prisons. (1840.)

II.—Correspondence with the Chief Secretary for Ireland. (1842.)

III.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Ardee Union. (1842.)

IV.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Balrothery Union. (1841.)

V.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Banbridge Union. (1843.)

VI.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Belfast Union. (1842.)

VII.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Clonmel Union. (1843.)

VIII.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum, County Tipperary. (1842.)

IX.—Correspondence with the Manager of the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum, County Tipperary. (1842.)

X.—Correspondence with the Guardians, &c. of the North Dublin Union. (1841-1848.)

XI.—Correspondence with the Under Secretary for Ireland, and Guardians, &c. of the South Dublin Union. (1840.)

XII.—Correspondence with the Guardians, &c. of the Dunslandhuin Union. (1842.)

XIII.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Kilmainham Union. (1843.)

XIV.—Amended Return respecting Insane Persons in the Wexford Union. (1843.)

Inspector General of Prisons.

Letter from Major Woodward, Inspector General of Prisons, to the Commissioners.

No. 5837. D/40. 8, Upper Mount Street, 24th Sept. 1840.

Sir,

I beg to state, for the Information of the Commissioners of Poor Laws, that I some Time since submitted to Government a Proposition respecting that Description of Insane Persons who are admissible into the Poor Law Workhouses; viz. harmless and incurable Lunatics or Idiots, a Description of Persons who are now crowding the District Lunatic Asylums and Gaols, to the Exclusion of interesting and curable Cases from the former, and to the Injury of the Discipline and Order of the latter.

The Object of my Communication was that some general Arrangement might be made by which such Cases should from Time to Time be transferred from these Establishments to the Workhouses, and there received in preference to any others which might apply for Admission from the destitute Poor of the Neighbourhood.

This Suggestion was referred from the Castle to Mr. Nicholls, and it appeared from his Report that legal Difficulties presented themselves, and the Arrangement was consequently considered as not practicable.
The Advantage of the System, if practicable, may be illustrated by a supposed Case; viz.
A. a harmless incurable Case, occupying a Place in a District Lunatic Asylum established at a great Expense for the Care of Lunacy.
B. an interesting and curable Case excluded from the District Lunatic Asylum, his Place being occupied by A.
C. a destitute Idiot applying for Admission to a Workhouse in the Union to which A. locally belongs.

If A. should be transferred from the Asylum to the Workhouse, B. is provided for, and
C. disappointed. B. is cured in a few Weeks, while his Case, if postponed, might become incurable; and this great Object is attained at the Sacrifice of not supporting C. for those few Weeks.

I now beg to submit to the Consideration of the Commissioners the following Arrangement, which, if supported by their Sanction and the Co-operation of Sub-Commissioners in their respective Districts, might be easily carried into effect.

I should propose that the Local Commissioners of each District Asylum for Lunatics should insert in their Registry the Name of the Poor Law Union to which each Patient locally belongs. That they should open a Communication with the Guardians of each Union, and on the Appearance of an incurable harmless Lunatic or Idiot in the Asylum they should at once report the Case to the Guardians or Master of the Workhouse of the proper Union, who should admit the Patient provided there should be a Vacancy, and if not should record the Case as the first for Admission when a Vacancy should occur. The Arrangement between the Local Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums and Guardians of Unions to be made under the Sanction of the Sub-Commissioner of the Poor Law District.

I shall take the liberty of calling at your Office in a few Days, as the Subject can be discussed with more Satisfaction and much less Trouble in a Conversation than by Letter.

W. Stanley, Esq.

Reply to the foregoing.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
26th Sept. 1840.

Sir,

I have the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 24th instant, relative to that Description of insane Persons who are admissible into Union Workhouses; and I am to state that the Board will consider the Subject on whatever Day it shall be convenient for you to attend as proposed.

I have, &c. W. STANLEY, Inspector General of Prisons.

MAJOR WOODWARD, &c. &c.

II.—Correspondence with the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Communication from the Chief Secretary for Ireland to the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 12,243. D/42.

Gentlemen,

Dublin Castle, 20th September 1842.

I am directed by the Lords Justices to annex a Copy of an Extract from a Communication received from the Connaught Lunatic Asylum respecting the Transfer to the different Workhouses of several idiotic and harmless Lunatics at present in that Institution.

The Commissioners of Poor Law, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in foregoing Letter.

There are several idiotic and harmless Lunatics in this Asylum, who would be as suitably provided for in the Workhouses of the different Unions to which they respectively belong as such a Transfer would relieve the Gaols of the Lunatics confined therein. Lord Clancery is anxious to know if Government could make an Arrangement for so desirable an Object, which it appears by Parliamentary Returns has been acted upon in other Districts.

Commissioners Reply to the foregoing Communication.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
29th September 1842.

My Lord,

I beg to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordship's Letter of the 27th instant, enclosing Extract of a Communication from the Connaught Lunatic Asylum respecting the Transfer of certain Idiots and harmless Lunatics to the several Union Workhouses of the District. (193.—Arr.)

Our
Our Attention has been very frequently drawn to this Question, the Means provided for the Accommodation of lunatic Persons being notoriously insufficient, and a strong Desire in consequence existing for transferring to the Workhouses such Cases of confirmed Lunacy as are beyond the Reach of medical Treatment.

To Applications of this Kind the Commissioners have invariably answered, that the Irish Poor Relief Act made no Provision for the Relief of insane and lunatic Persons, as such, but required that Relief should be administered solely on the Ground of Destitution, and that if a really destitute Person were an idiot or harmless lunatic he would be as fit a Subject for Admission to the Workhouse, if the Guardians so decided, as any other destitute Individual.

To provide for Cases of this Description, which it was presumed would be occasionally admitted, the Commissioners have caused Idiot Wards to be prepared in the several Workhouses for the Accommodation of Persons of this Class. These are, or rather there will be, 130 Workhouses in all, and the Number of Idiotic and lunatic Persons for whom Accommodation will be provided in the several Workhouses is 2,300.

To this Extent, therefore, will the Lunatic Asylums be relieved eventually, as the several Workhouses come into full Operation, without resorting to any forced or immediate Transfer from one to the other; or from the Gaols to which unfortunate Individuals of this Class are now sometimes committed for Want of Room in the Lunatic Asylum. Whether this will be sufficient to meet the Wants of the Country may perhaps be doubted, and my own Impression is that it will not be found sufficient.

I hope that your Lordship will not consider that I am going beyond the Scope of the Reference which has been made to me if I venture to state my Views in reference to the Lunatic Asylums. These are generally large and admirable Institutions, supported at a great Expense, for the Reception and medical Treatment of lunatic and insane Persons, every one of whom are thereby cured, and restored to Society; but they are not all cured nor susceptible of Cure, and notwithstanding the Use of every Means which Skill and Science can devise, many remain hopeless and incurably insane.

It is obvious that Cases of this latter Description must accumulate in every Lunatic Asylum, and in fact all the Asylums are crowded; and their Capacity for the Care of Insanity in its various Forms is crippled by this Accumulation of chronic Cases. Hence the too frequent Commital of Lunatics to Gaol as a Place of Security, and hence, too, the Desire now manifested of relieving the Asylums by transferring such Cases to the Workhouses.

But do not these Circumstances rather point to a Defect in the original Constitution of these Asylums? Ought they not to have been so formed as to provide for the chronic Cases which would necessarily remain, as well as for the Cases susceptible of Cure by skillful Treatment? Ought there not, in short, to have been a Chronic Ward to every Institution for the Reception of such incurable Cases as the Friends and natural Relations of the Parties were unable to relieve it from?

The Addition of such a Chronic Ward or Wards to a Lunatic Asylum would leave it open for the Reception and Treatment of curable Cases. This would be the most important as well as the most expensive Portion of its Functions; for this the Medical Staff would be adapted, and the various Officers and Attendants appointed, whilst for the incurable Inmates far less expensive Arrangements would be necessary; in fact, the usual Staff of the Institution, with a small Addition of Keepers, would be sufficient.

I am fortified in this View by the Experiment we have had of the Lunatic Institution at Island Bridge, which your Lordship is aware was prepared under our Superintendence, for the Reception of the Lunatics previously supported in the old House of Industry, and who were removed from thence on its being declared the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union. There were then 330 of these Lunatics in the House, and for these we prepared and fitted up, at no great Expense, the old Artillery Barracks at Island Bridge, where these poor People have since been kept in a State of as much Comfort as their unhappy Condition is susceptible of; and they would be in no respect better off if placed in an Asylum, being all Incuburbs, similar to the chronic Cases with which our Lunatic Asylums are now encumbered.

To add a Chronic Ward to the present Asylums would-seem therefore to be the proper Remedy for the Evil complained of, instead of transferring the harmless Patients to the Workhouses, which were not intended for this Purpose, and which, except to a limited Extent, are not capable of affording the requisite Accommodation.

In some Instances harmless Lunatics discharged from the Asylums have been received into the Workhouses, but the Guardians have always admitted such Persons on the Ground of their Destitution, and not because they were idiotic, epileptic, insane, or lunatic. The direct Transfer of such Individuals from one Institution to the other would, however, be very different from this, and would be at variance with the Provisions of the Poor Relief Act, inasmuch as the inmate of a Lunatic Asylum can hardly be said to be in a State of Destitution.

To the Right Hon. Lord Eliot, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE NICHOLLS.
III.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Ardee Union.

Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Ardee Union to the Commissioners.

No. 9930. D/42.

Gentlemen,

The Board of the Ardee Union have requested me, as Chairman, to inform you of an Application made to them by the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum as to the Removal of such Persons as are there confined belonging to this District. The Board are most unwilling to accede to the Proposal, being of Opinion that their Establishment is in no Way suited for the proper Care of such Patients, the refractory Idiots that have been admitted being found a Source of much Trouble and Anxiety. For these Reasons, with your Concurrence, the Board have resolved to refuse according to the Wishes of the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

T. Lee Norman.

Reply to the foregoing Letter.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of 20th ultimo, relative to the Application made to the Board of Guardians of the Ardee Union by the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum as to the Removal of Persons confined therein to the Workhouse of that Union; and the Commissioners desire to express their Concurrence in the Course taken by the Board of Guardians in refusing to accede to such Application.

The unfortunate Persons whom it is proposed to transfer to the Workhouse ought to be the Immites of an Institution which would admit of such Arrangements as their peculiar Case requires. In the Workhouse these Arrangements could not be made without much Expense and Difficulty, and the incurable Lunatics drafted from Time to Time from the Richmond Asylum would soon constitute a large and permanent Class in the Workhouse, to the Detriment of the primary Object of the Establishment, which is the Relief and Prevention of Pauperism under ordinary Circumstances.

By Order of the Board.

T. Lee Norman, Esq.

Corbollis, Ardee.

IV.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Balrothery Union.

Extract from a Communication from the Guardians of the Balrothery Union to the Commissioners, so far as relates to the Subject of the Order, 10th August 1841.

No. 7295. D/41.

Hereewith you have a Copy of Yesterday's Proceedings, and beg to call your Attention to the First Resolution, and to the Case of Jane Horish, a Maniac.

Minute of Guardians of Balrothery Union, 9th August 1841, accompanying the above.

Ordered, That the Clerk do write to the Commissioners, calling their Attention to the Circumstance of a Maniac, Jane Horish, having been some Time in the House, and that she is now outrageous, and requesting to know what is to be done with her.

Commissioners Reply, 14th August 1841.

With respect to the Question as to the Course to be pursued with the Lunatic, Jane Horish, the Commissioners desire to state, that the Guardians cannot do otherwise than continue to maintain her in the Workhouse, provided they are unable to procure Admission for her into a District Lunatic Asylum, which would be preferable.
APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX M.

Minutes of the Board of Guardians of the Banbridge Union.

No. 10,343. D/43. 5th June 1843.
Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to apply to the Governor of the County Down Lunatic Asylum for the Admission of Samuel Hutton, a Dangerous Lunatic, a Native of Sheep Bridge, County Down.

No. 11,345. D/43. 12th June 1843.
Letter from the Governor of the County Down Lunatic Asylum, stating that Lunatics are not admissible into that Establishment, as there is a District Lunatic Asylum at Belfast for the Reception of such Cases.
Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to apply at the District Lunatic Asylum, Belfast, for the Admission of Samuel Hutton, a Native of Sheep Bridge, County Down, who is a dangerous Lunatic.

Letter from the Clerk of the Banbridge Union to the Commissioners.

No. 11,335. D/43.
Gentlemen, Banbridge Union, 20th June 1843.
I am directed to inform you, that at the Time Samuel Hutton, the Lunatic at present in this Workhouse, and to whom reference is made in the Minutes which accompany this Letter, was admitted, that the Board of Guardians were not informed by Mr. Porter, the Guardian upon whose Recommendation he was admitted, of his being a dangerous Lunatic, otherwise they would have refused his Admission; and that the Commissioners be requested to inform the Board how they are to proceed respecting him, as there is no Probability of obtaining Admission for him into any of the Lunatic Asylums in the Neighbourhood.

I am, &c.
ROBERT M'CLELLAND,
Clerk to Union.

Reply to the foregoing.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 23rd June 1843.

SIR,
I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 20th Instant, relative to the Case of Samuel Hutton, a dangerous Lunatic, referred to in Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Banbridge Union, and to state, for the Information of the Board of Guardians, that they should request the Medical Officer to make Oath before Two Justices at Petty Sessions that the Lunatic referred to is a dangerous Lunatic, and the Justices will then commit him to the County Gaol, under 1 Vict. c. 27., where he will remain until there is Room in the Lunatic Asylum, to which he will be removed by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant on the first Vacancy occurring therein.
If from my Cause the Medical Officer does not make the necessary Oath, the Master of the Workhouse may do so.

I am, &c.
A. MOORE,
Chief Clerk.
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

Minutes of Guardians of the Banbridge Union, 3d July 1843.

No. 12,921. D/43.

The Clerk's Report read, That the Affidavit upon which Samuel Hutton, the dangerous Lunatic, is to be committed to Gaol, has been prepared.

Samuel Hutton, the dangerous Lunatic, at present confined in the Workhouse, was, on the Affidavit of the Master of the Workhouse, committed to the County of Down Gaol.

VI.—CORRESPONDENCE with the GUARDIANS of the BELFAST UNION.

Communication from the Guardians of the Belfast Union to the Commissioners.

No. 12,535. D/42.

Workhouse, Belfast Union,

Clerk's Office, 29th September 1842.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Guardians, Belfast Union, to forward to the Poor Law Commissioners Copy of a Letter received from Doctor Stewart, Resident Manager of the District Lunatic Asylum, with the Copy of the Reply of the Board to Doctor Stewart, and respectfully to direct the Commissioners Attention to same, and to request their Advice as to the Disposal of such Cases.

By Order of the Board,

WM. BOYCE,
Clerk to Guardians, Belfast Union.

Enclosures (2.) in foregoing Letter.

1. Letter from the Manager of the Lunatic Asylum to the Guardians.

(Gory.)

Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, 27th September 1842.

Gentlemen,

I have been directed by the Governor of the District Lunatic Asylum respectfully to request that you will be pleased to give the necessary Instructions for Admission into your Union of John Kennedy, John Copeland, and William Ferguson, Three quiet and harmless Patients, whose Removal from the Asylum and being placed in the Workhouse would greatly relieve the former, which for some Time past has been inconveniently full, more particularly on the Male Side. Should any of the above become turbulent and unmanageable (which, however, from their continued Peaceableness whilst Inmates of the Asylum is scarcely to be apprehended,) the Governor will endeavour, with the least Delay possible, upon being certified of the same, to re-admit them into the Establishment.

I have, &c.

ROBERT STEWART, M.D.,
Resident Manager.

2. Guardians Reply to foregoing Letter.

(Copy.)

Workhouse, Belfast Union, Clerk's Office, 29th September 1842.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to inform Dr. Stewart that they regret that the Workhouse affords no Accommodation for any additional Inmates in the Idol Ward on the Male Side, the Board having admitted on the former Application from the Manager of the Lunatic Asylum all of that Class for whom they had Room, according to the Communication which Mr. M'Neille, one of the Governors, had with the Board. Should any Vacancies occur, Dr. Stewart shall be informed, and the Board will communicate with the Commissioners of Poor Laws on the Subject of the last Letter of Dr. Stewart and the Want of Accommodation for the Class in question; and their Reply will be communicated to Dr. Stewart.

By Order of the Board.

W. BOYCE,
Clerk to Guardians, Belfast Union.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Belfast Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 8th October 1842.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the Request made to the Guardians of the Belfast Union by the Manager of the District Lunatic Asylum to admit into the Workhouse Three Patients at present in that

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BANBRIDGE UNION.

APPENDIX M.

Insane Persons in Workhouses, Ireland.

BELFAST UNION.
Appendix M.

Insane Persons in Workhouses, Ireland.

Belfast Union.

Asylum; and the Commissioners desire to state that they cannot approve of the Conversion of an Institution established expressly for the Relief of the destitute Poor into a Lunatic Asylum, the Government and Management of which must necessarily be conducted on Principles dissimilar to each other. The Commissioners therefore advise the Board of Guardians not to admit insane Persons from the Lunatic Asylum into the Workhouse, for whose Care no proper Accommodation is intended there to be provided; and they desire to state that the Law for the Relief of the Poor in no respect alters or interferes with the previous Arrangements and Provision for this Class of Persons, who must consequently be dealt with as hitherto.

By Order of the Board.

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians,
Belfast Union.

Letter from the Guardians of the Belfast Union to the Commissioners.

No. 13, 431. D/42. Workhouse, Belfast Union, Clerk’s Office, 13th October 1842.

Sir,

In reference to your Letter of the 8th Instant, No. 12, 535. D/42, I am directed to acquaint you, for the Information of the Poor Law Commissioners, that the Persons received into this Workhouse from the Lunatic Asylum were considered by the Governors of the Asylum not proper Cases to be retained there, and, as it was represented to the Board by the Governor deputed to communicate with them, would have been discharged to make room for others who were considered fit Objects for the Asylum; in which Case those Persons would have become destitute, and as such, and being certified to be harmless, this Board conceived that they were of the Class for whose Accommodation the Idiot Ward in the Workhouse was intended.

By Order of the Board.

W. Boyce,
Clerk to the Guardians, Belfast Union.

Minute of the Board of Guardians of the Belfast Union.

No. 118. D/43. 27th December 1842.

The Clerk reports having written to Dr. Stewart respecting the Lunatics Morrison and Paul, as directed, and reports a Letter in reply from Dr. Stewart, stating that there was no Vacancy, but that Morrison would be re-admitted into the Asylum if he was found manageable, provided that another harmless Lunatic were received from the Asylum into the Workhouse in his Place, as per Letter; viz.

District Lunatic Asylum, 20th December 1842.

Mr. Wm. Boyce,
Clerk, Belfast Union Workhouse.

Mr. Tidd reports that a Keeper was sent from the Asylum to visit Morrison at the Workhouse, under whose Management for a Time he became tractable, and being allowed the Liberty of walking in the Idiot-ward Yard he made his Escape. No Intelligence has been obtained of him, but the Master communicated the Intelligence of his absconding to the Manager of the Asylum, Dr. Stewart.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians, so far as relates to the Subject of the Order.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 6th January 1843.

* * * With reference to the Proposal of Dr. Stewart to re-admit into the District Lunatic Asylum a violent Lunatic then in the Workhouse, on condition that the Guardians would receive into the Workhouse, in exchange, a harmless Lunatic from the Asylum, the
Commissioners consider it illegal thus to receive Persons from the Lunatic Asylum, and they cannot sanction the proposed Transference of Persons from one Establishment to the other. The Admission of a Keeper from the Asylum to take charge of the Lunatic is also distinctly illegal, and the Master has no Authority to allow him to be in the House.

* * * * *

By Order of the Board,

ARTHUR MOORE,
Chief Clerk.

VII.—Correspondence with the Guardians of the Clogheen Union.

Minute of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union, 2d January 1843.

No. 216. D/43.

Resolved, That the Clerk do advertise for Proposals for the Erection of Four additional Idiot Wards in the Workhouse of this Union, each Ward to be capable of affording Accommodation to Three Inmates. Proposals, attended with Plans and Specifications, to be sent in on or before Saturday the 14th instant.

Letter from the Clerk of the Clogheen Union.

No. 922. D/43.

Clogheen, 14th January 1843.

Sir,

In reply to your printed Circular of the 11th instant I beg to state, from information received from the Medical Officer, that there are in the Workhouse of this Union Four Pauper Idiots, and One Pauper Lunatic who is in a fair Way of Recovery. I beg also to state, that the Number of Beds that can be provided in the Workhouse for these Descriptions of Paupers is Six; namely, Three in the Male and Three in the Female Idiot Wards.

I have, &c.

ARTHUR MOORE,
Chief Clerk.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Clogheen Union.

No. 216. D/43.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners have had before them Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union on the 2d instant, and, with reference to the Resolution proposing to construct Four additional Wards in the Workhouse for Idiots, I am directed to request that the Commissioners may be informed of the Grounds upon which the Guardians are desirous of making an Addition to the Accommodation already afforded in the Workhouse for the Class of Paupers referred to. I am further to request that you will inquire of the Medical Officer, and report whether any and how many of the Idiots now in the Workhouse are of such harmless or inoffensive Habits as to render it safe to dispense with separate Classification in their Cases.

It appears from your Letter of the 14th instant that there are Four Pauper Idiots and One Lunatic in the Workhouse, and Accommodation for Six Paupers in the Male and Female Idiot Wards.

I am, &c.

ARTHUR MOORE,
Chief Clerk.

Letter from the Guardians of the Clogheen Union to the Commissioners.

No. 2063. D/43.

Gentlemen,

Clogheen, 31st January 1843.

I am directed, in reply to your Letter of the 21st instant, 216, D., to state that, in consequence of none unless violent Lunatics being admitted into the Crowned Lunatic Asylum, the proposed Enlargement of Accommodation for Idiots in the Workhouse of this Union is imperatively necessary. Having communicated with the Medical Officer, I am to state on his Authority that there are in the House at present Five idiotic Paupers in the Infirm Wards who ought to be in the Idiot Wards were there Accommodation for them therein.

I have, &c.

JEFFREY KEATING,
Clerk, Clogheen Union.
APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

Reply to the foregoing

Poors' Law Commissioners Office, Dublin,
4th February 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo relative to the proposed Erection of additional Wards for the Accommodation of Idiots at the Workhouse of the Clonmel Union; and should any Proposals have been received for the intended Works in pursuance of the public Notice which you were directed on the 2d ultimo to give, I am to request that they may be forwarded to this Office, to be submitted to the Commissioners Architect before any of them is accepted.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Clogheen Union.

I am, &c.

ARTHUR MOORE,
Chief Clerk.

Clonmel Union.

VIII.—CORRESPONDENCE with the GUARDIANS of the CLOGHEEN UNION.

Communication from the Guardians of the Clonmel Union, so far as relates to the Subject of the Order.

No. 6660. D/42. Clonmel Union, 30th May 1842.

Gentlemen,

Herewith I transmit to you Copy Minutes of 28th instant. I am directed to call your Attention to the Resolution regarding the Lunatic Paupers.

* * * * * *

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

F. J. KELLY,
Clerk of the Union.

Extract from Minutes of Guardians, 28th May 1842; enclosed in foregoing Letter.

Resolved, That the Poor Law Commissioners be requested to obtain, if necessary, and give the Guardians the Opinion of the legal Advisers of the Irish Government on that Part of the 41st Section of the Poor Law Act for Ireland which authorizes the Guardians to take Order for relieving and setting to work such destitute poor Persons as by reason of old Age, Infirmity, or Defect may be unable to support themselves. The explanatory Note at the Foot of the Clause states "Defect, including both bodily and mental Defect." Paupers are entitled to leave the Workhouse on giving Three Hours Notice. By what Authority can the Master or the Guardians detain a lunatic or epileptic Pauper who applies to leave the Workhouse? Instances have occurred where lunatic Patients have been sent to this Workhouse from the County Lunatic Asylum. Are the Guardians legally empowered to admit such Cases, and keep them in Confinement, without any other Form than is observed towards an ordinary destitute poor Person? There is no Establishment of Keepers or paid Male Attendants for this Class of Paupers, and no Facilities for the Care of their Complaints; and when any of them are violent it is difficult to manage them. The Law empowers Two Magistrates to confine in the County Gaol such Lunatics as are declared upon Oath to be in such a State that it is apprehended they would commit some criminal Act if suffered to be at large, but the Guardians are not aware of any legal Enactment for detaining Lunatics in a Workhouse.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Clonmel Union.

Poors' Law Commissioners Office, Dublin, 14th June 1842.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners have had under Consideration the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Clonmel Union on the 28th ultimo, inquiring by what Authority the Guardians could empower the Master of the Workhouse to detain therein an epileptic or lunatic Pauper applying to be discharged, and also as to the Admission into the Workhouse of violent Lunatics; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that having regard to the 41st Section of the Irish Poor Relief Act to conjunction with the Order for the Government of the Workhouse, it appears to them that the Guardians have no Authority to restrain such Paupers from leaving the Workhouse, upon their giving the prescribed Notice to the Master. It is by the Exercise of the Discretion vested in Boards of Guardians by the Section above referred to that the Evils and Inconveniences attendant upon the Reception of epileptic or violent Paupers into the House must be guarded against; and the Commissioners are of opinion that it would be a sound Exercise of this Discretion not to receive such Persons into an Establishment where suitable Arrangements.
ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

Encouragement can hardly be made for their proper Treatment and safe Custody, especially as the Legislature has provided other and fitter Places for their Reception and Cure. With respect to Idiots, the Commissioners desire to state that in such Cases Instances of Violence are not usual, and as in general no skilled Treatment is necessary or can be available for their Cure, they may be admitted into the Workhouse on the ground of Destitution, according to the same Rules which govern the Board of Guardians in the Cases of other Paupers.

By Order of the Board.

A. Moore,
Chief Clerk.

IX.—CORRESPONDENCE with the MANAGER of the CLONMEL LUNATIC ASYLUM, COUNTY of TIPPERARY.

Letter from the Manager of the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum to the Commissioners.

No. 10,733. D/42. Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel,
26th August 1842. 

Sir,
Will you please to direct the proper Officer to furnish me with the Names of the Poor Law Unions in and connected with the County of Tipperary?
My Reason for requiring the above Information is to get rid of several Cases deemed harmless and incurable, and which can be supported at about Half the Expense within the respective Workhouses, insomuch as that they will require there nothing save Food and Clothing.

George Nicholls, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Reply to foregoing Letter.

Sir,
The Poor Law Commissioners acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting to be informed of the Names of Poor Law Unions in and connected with the County of Tipperary, with the view of transferring from the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum to the Workhouses several Cases which are deemed to be harmless and incurable, and the Commissioners desire to inform you that the only Unions in the County of Tipperary which border upon Clonmel are those of Clogheen, Tipperary, Cashel, and Carrick-on-Suir.

The Commissioners are of opinion, that Idiots and harmless Lunatics may be admitted into the Workhouse, provided they are destitute, and it is in the Discretion of the Board of Guardians so to admit them. The Commissioners are not prepared to say, however, that Cases of this Description can or that they ought to be transferred from the Lunatic Asylum to the Workhouse; no such Transference is contemplated by the Irish Poor Relief Act, which provides Workhouse Relief for the destitute alone, without reference to any other Circumstance.

By Order of the Board.

Dr. James Flynn,
Lunatic Asylum, Clonmel.

X.—CORRESPONDENCE with the GUARDIANS of the NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

Communication from the Guardians of the North Dublin Union to the Commissioners.

No. 4028. D/41. Office of Guardians, North Dublin Union,
6th May 1841.

Gentlemen,
I am directed to copy, for your Information, the following Resolution, which passed the Board of Guardians yesterday.

Resolved, That this Board of Guardians beg to call the Attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the important Fact that in the English Poor Relief Act the 45th Section provides that no dangerous Lunatic or Idiot or insane Person shall be admitted into a Workhouse in England or Wales; whereas there are no such Provisions in the Irish Poor Workhouse in England or Wales; we therefore move, that the Introduction of such a Clause into the said Act would be highly advantageous to the poor, and we therefore move, that the Resolution of the previous Meeting for the establishment of Workhouses for the Lunatic Asylum, the more particularly as there is a vast Number of Lunatic Asylums of

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of late built all over Ireland, wherein sufficient Accommodation should be provided for them.

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

I have, &c.

J. H. CRÉAN,
Clerk of the Union.

Reply to the foregoing.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 11th May 1841.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 6th instant, containing Copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of North Dublin Union at a Meeting on the 5th instant, expressive of the Guardians Opinion that a Clause should be introduced into the Irish Poor Relief Act, similar to that in the Poor Law Amendment Act which provides that no dangerous Lunatic or Idiot or insane Person shall be admitted into a Workhouse.

The Commissioners desire to state that due Attention will be given to the Opinion of the Guardians on the Point referred to, whenever an Opportunity shall arise of amending the Irish Poor Relief Act.

By Order of the Board.

ARTHUR MOORE,
Chief Clerk.

Communication from the Guardians of the North Dublin Union to the Commissioners.

No. 7458. D/42.

Minute of Board of Guardians, 15th June 1842.

The Letter received on last Board Day from the Manager of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum on the Subject of removing incurable Lunatics from that Institution to Workhouses was ordered to be referred to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Papers accompanying the foregoing.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, 8th June 1842.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum to transmit the annexed Communication, the Result of a Conference between the County and City of Dublin Grand Juries, in conformity with which a List is enclosed of the harmless and incurable Patients at present in the Asylum who appear proper Subjects for Workhouse Relief and chargeable in the Dublin Union.

It will be perceived from the medical Certificate, "that they are affected with chronic Insanity," and "that being tranquil and harmless, they might with perfect Safety" be placed in a Workhouse or any similar Establishment.

From the crowded State of this Asylum, and the numerous Applications for Admission on behalf of incurable Patients, whose Cases are greatly aggravated by Delay, the Governors are induced to hope that Arrangements will be made for early Removal from this Asylum the Persons in the List belonging to your District.

To the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union.

I am, &c.

SAMUEL WRIGLEY,
Manager.

Copy of a Communication to the Governors of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, being the Result of a Conference between the County and City of Dublin Grand Juries.

"It being a Matter of general Notoriety that there are at this Time numerous Lunatics throughout the County, some in Prison, some in Workhouses, and some at large, who, by proper Treatment in the District Asylum, might be restored to Society, and on whose Behalf frequent Application for Admission has been made, but who have not been admitted in consequence of the crowded State of the Asylum, we proceeded to make Inquiries as to the Reasons of it being so occupied, and we have to report, that Mr. Wrigley, the Manager, states that of 292 Inmates now in the Institution no fewer than 190 are declared incurable.

"We cannot but remark, that the Design of the Asylum being to receive only curable Cases of Lunacy, it appears to be a Departure from that Design, and to entail a great additional Expense on the Counties of the District, that the Asylum should be occupied by incurable Lunatics to the Exclusion of Persons who, by timely Treatment, might be restored.

"We have had a Conference with the Deputation from the City Grand Jury on this Subject, and Directions have been given that a List should be furnished of such Cases in the Institution as are beyond medical Treatment, and are proper Subjects for Workhouses, as also
Resolved, That the above be entered on the Minutes, and forwarded to the Governors of the Asylum.

Returns of the Names and late Residence of harmless incurable Patients at present in the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum from the City of Dublin, this 24th of May 1842.

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<tr>
<th>Patients' Names</th>
<th>Place of Abode before Admission</th>
<th>Year of Admission</th>
<th>Patients' Names</th>
<th>Place of Abode before Admission</th>
<th>Year of Admission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rose Crosbie</td>
<td>Moore Lane</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Mary Callen</td>
<td>Fiankle Street</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Doyle</td>
<td>Ho. of Industry</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Margaret Pigott</td>
<td>Vicar Street</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dora Helen</td>
<td>Templebar</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>John Sweetman</td>
<td>Arbour Hill</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Fidgeon</td>
<td>High Street</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>William Brice</td>
<td>Little Mary St.</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Carolan</td>
<td>Ho. of Industry</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>Emma Gibson</td>
<td>Exchange Street</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Hagheea</td>
<td>Watling Street</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Susan Johnston</td>
<td>Rainsfort Street</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elinz Callen</td>
<td>Greek Street</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Mary Molloy</td>
<td>S. Cumberland Street</td>
<td>1833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Kelly</td>
<td>Dorset Street</td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Mary Anne Flynn</td>
<td>Lower Jervis St.</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas Sweeney</td>
<td>Hendrick Street</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Jane Fitzpatrick</td>
<td>Smithfield Penitentiary</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matt. O'Neill</td>
<td>Usher's Quay</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Anne Nevin</td>
<td>Ardee Row</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<td>Elinz Crosbie</td>
<td>Bagget Street</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>John Anderson</td>
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<td>Ellen East</td>
<td>Lower Dorset Street</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Bridget Farrell</td>
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<tr>
<td>William O'Connell</td>
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<td>1824</td>
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<td>1834</td>
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<td>Christiana Robinson</td>
<td>Halles Street</td>
<td>1824</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elinz Doyle</td>
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<td>1826</td>
<td>Eliza Moguire</td>
<td>Hoey's Court</td>
<td>1834</td>
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<tr>
<td>John O'Neill</td>
<td>Patrick's Close</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>Anne Paterson</td>
<td>Catherine's Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Reid</td>
<td>Black Rock</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Walter Mooney</td>
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<td>Townsend Street</td>
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<td>James Pettit</td>
<td>Kevin Street</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Frank Coney</td>
<td>New Gate</td>
<td>1835</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terence Toole</td>
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<td>1829</td>
<td>John McDermott</td>
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<td>Margaret Hooks</td>
<td>Rainsfort Street</td>
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<td>Peter Lambert</td>
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<td>Anne Constant</td>
<td>Leeson Lane</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Mary A. Weir</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Magennis</td>
<td>Braithwaite St.</td>
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<td>Teresa Kearns</td>
<td>Kevin Street</td>
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<td>Mary Hazzard</td>
<td>Francis Street</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Catherine Aspell</td>
<td>Capel Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eliza Stoker</td>
<td>Bolton Street</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Margaret Talbott</td>
<td>4 Ys, Dublin</td>
<td>1836</td>
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<td>Thomas Sharkey</td>
<td>N. King Street</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Rich's Cammins</td>
<td>James Street</td>
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<td>Bloomfield, Merrion</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Catherine Garry</td>
<td>L. Abbey Street</td>
<td>1837</td>
</tr>
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<td>John Sherlock</td>
<td>Church Street</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Moses Burrows</td>
<td>Patrick Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Ward</td>
<td>Watling Street</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Maria Hodgens</td>
<td>N. William Street</td>
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<td>Michael Byrne</td>
<td>Lalar's Hill</td>
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<td>Michael Driscoll</td>
<td>Fishamble Street</td>
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<td>Pat. Byrne</td>
<td>New Row</td>
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<td>Mary A. Donnelly</td>
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<td>James Carton</td>
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<td>Wm. Thornhill</td>
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<td>Mary Boucher</td>
<td>Mecklinburg St.</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Watt Bourke</td>
<td>New Gate</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify that the above-named Individuals are affected with chronic Insanity, and that being tranquil and harmless they might with perfect safety be placed in a Workhouse or any similar Establishment.

John Mollan, M.D.

(193. - App.) E e 4
APPENDIX TO EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX M.

Insane Persons in Workhouses, Ireland.

Return of the Names and late Residence of harmless incurable Patients at present in the Richmond Lunatic Asylum from the County of Dublin, this 24th of May 1842.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient's Name</th>
<th>Place of Abode before Admission</th>
<th>Year of Admission</th>
<th>Patient's Name</th>
<th>Place of Abode before Admission</th>
<th>Year of Admission</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles King</td>
<td>Rush</td>
<td>1825</td>
<td>Mary Anne Gor-</td>
<td>Rathmines</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Brewster</td>
<td>Island Bridge</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Anna Trevera</td>
<td>Finglass</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Keough</td>
<td>Kimmage</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Peter Evors</td>
<td>Malahide</td>
<td>1834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Barker</td>
<td>Phibsboro' Road</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Mary Doyle</td>
<td>Rathmines</td>
<td>1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Davis</td>
<td>Mount Pleasant</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Margaret Byrne</td>
<td>Kilmainham</td>
<td>1839</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Archer</td>
<td>Skerries</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify, that the above-named Individuals are affected with chronic Insanity, and that being tranquil and harmless they might with perfect Safety be placed in a Workhouse or any similar Establishment.

JOHN MOLLAN, M.D.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the North Dublin Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 23rd June 1842.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners have had under consideration Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union on the 15th Instant, containing a Resolution referring to the Commissioners a Letter received by the Guardians from the Manager of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum requesting that Arrangements might be made by the Board of Guardians to receive into the Workhouse a large Number of the incurable Lunatics who are now kept in the Lunatic Asylum; and in reference thereto the Commissioners desire to state that they cannot recommend the Guardians to accede to that Request.

The unfortunate Persons whom it is proposed to transfer to the Workhouse ought to be the Inmates of an Institution which would admit of such Arrangements as their peculiar Case requires. In the Workhouse these Arrangements could not be made without much Expense and Difficulty, and the incurable Lunatics drafted from Time to Time from the Richmond Asylum would soon constitute a large and permanent Class in the Workhouse, to the Detriment of the primary Object of the Establishment, which is the Relief and Prevention of Pauperism under ordinary Circumstances.

By Order of the Board.

C. WALMISLEY,
First Clerk.

Communication from the Guardians of the North Dublin Union to the Commissioners.

No. 8441. D/43.

North Dublin Union, 1st May 1843.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to send you the following Copy of a Report which they have received from Dr. Kirkpatrick, with a Request that the Subject may be fully considered, and Information afforded to the Board, who are of opinion that a Workhouse is not suited to such Cases.

Report.

"Dr. Kirkpatrick requests the Attention of the Board of Guardians to the Subject of the Lunatics in the Institution. It is to be feared that with our present Arrangements no Degree of Attention or Zeal on the Part of the Medical Officer can be followed by Improvement in this Class. The only Place that can be set apart for their Accommodation is most unfit for a permanent Residence, and is found to disagree greatly. In addition, the Persons in charge are necessarily wanting in the Skill and Intelligence requisite for such a Duty, and are more disposed to resort to violent Measures than to endeavour to obtain a Mastery over those under their Charge by Firmness and Kindness. The greatest Difficulty at present exists in the Way of having the more violent Cases removed to the Richmond Asylum, as no Case will be admitted unless a Certificate is given that it is not incurable; it would therefore be most desirable if some Arrangement could be made to have the Class of decided Lunatics removed from the Establishment altogether, as any Treatment adopted under existing Circumstances must be unsatisfactory."

I have the Honour, &c.

J. H. CREEAN, Clerk.

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Reply to foregoing Communication.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
9th May 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 1st Instant, transmitting a Copy of a Report from Dr. Kirkpatrick relative to the Lunatics who are at present Inmates of the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union, and I am to state for the Information of the Board of Guardians that a Copy of your Communication has been forwarded to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the hope that some more satisfactory Arrangement may be made than that which now exists in Ireland for the Care of the Class of Poor referred to.

The Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union.

I am, &c.,
A. Moore,
Chief Clerk.

XL.—Correspondence with the Under Secretary for Ireland and the Guardians &c. of the South Dublin Union.

Communication from the Under Secretary for Ireland to the Commissioners.

No. 5729. D/40.

My dear Nicholls,

Will you look at the enclosed Case, especially as regards the Assertion at A., and let me have a Line from you upon it.

Very truly yours,

G, Nicholls, Esq.

Enclosure in foregoing Letter.

Metropolitan Police Office, Castle,
3d October 1840.

The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police beg to state, that Yesterday Evening, between Four and Five o’Clock, a Lunatic named James Tandy was taken to the Station-house in Chancery Lane, for attempting to strip himself in the Lower Castle Yard; and on being brought before the Magistrates of the Head Office this Morning, they decided that as the Man, although insane, was not a dangerous Lunatic, they had not the Power of committing him to a Lunatic Asylum; and, in consequence, the Commissioners directed that he should be taken to the South Union Poorhouse, into which, however, he was refused Admission, and he is obliged, therefore, to be supported by the Police Funds until Instructions are received as to his Disposal. In London all destitute Persons brought by the Police are immediately admitted into the Poorhouse, and it would be extremely desirable if a similar Regulation were adopted in this City.

The Under Secretary.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Under Secretary for Ireland in reply to the foregoing.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
6th October 1840.

Sir,

The Poor Law Commissioners have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 5th Instant, addressed to Mr. Nicholls, together with the Letter from Mr. J. L. O’Ferrall which accompanied it, relative to the Case of James Tandy, a Lunatic, who appears to have been found in a State of Destitution by the Police, and subsequently to have been refused Admission to the Workhouse of South Dublin Union when brought there for that Purpose; and they desire to inform you that the Attention of the Guardians has been directed to the Case, as in them all Admissions to the Workhouse are vested; and the Commissioners have no doubt that the Guardians, on receiving a Representation from the Police Authorities, will give Directions for the Admission to the House of such proper Objects as may be sent to them. The Commissioners have to observe, that in London it is notorious that very improper Objects are frequently sent by the Magistrates for Admission to the Union Workhouses, whom the Guardians, in the legal Exercise of their Discretion, decline to receive, although they readily admit all suitable and proper Objects.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. Macdonald, Esq., &c. &c.

W. Stanley, Assistant Secretary.

(193.—App.)
Appendix M.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, enclosing Copy of the foregoing Paper by Mr. O’Ferrall.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
6th October 1840.

Sir,
The Poor Law Commissioners desire to forward, for the Consideration of the Board of Guardians of South Dublin Union, the enclosed Copy of a Letter addressed to the Under Secretary by Mr. J. L. O’Ferrall, relative to a Lunatic named James Tandy, who appears to have been found in the Streets by the Police in a State of Destitution, and subsequently to have been refused Admittance into the Union Workhouse; and the Commissioners suggest to the Guardians the Expediency of their ordering the Lunatic to be admitted to the House if brought there again for that Purpose.

By Order of the Board.

The Clerk of the Guardians,
South Dublin Union.

W. STANLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

XII.—Correspondence with the Guardians, &c. of the Dunshaughlin Union.

Dunshaughlin Union.

Minute of the Board of Guardians of the Dunshaughlin Union, 5th July 1842.
No. 8494. D/42.

The following Letter from the Manager of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum was ordered to be entered on the Minutes and forwarded to the Commissioners:

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin,
1st July 1842.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Governors of this Asylum to transmit enclosed a List of the harmless and incurable Patients at present in this Asylum who appear proper Subjects for Workhouse Relief, and chargeable on the County of Meath.

It will be perceived by the Medical Certificate that they are affected with chronic Insanity, and that, being tranquil and harmless, they might with perfect Safety be placed in a Workhouse or any similar Establishment.

From the crowded State of this Asylum, and the numerous Applications for Admission on behalf of curable Patients, whose Cases are greatly aggravated by Delay, the Governors are induced to hope that Arrangements will be made for the early Removal from this Asylum of the Persons in the List who belong to your Portion of the Districts.

I am further instructed to observe, that the proposed Measure will be the means of effecting a great Saving to the County, as the Expense of Maintenance in a Lunatic Asylum must necessarily far exceed that in a Poorhouse.

I am, &c.
SAMUEL WHIGLEY,
Manager.

To the Board of Guardians,
Dunshaughlin.

I certify that the above-named Individuals are affected with chronic Insanity; and that, being tranquil and harmless, they might with perfect Safety be placed in a Workhouse or any similar Establishment.

(Signed) JOHN MOLLIN, M.D.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Dunshaughlin Union, so far as relates to the Subject of the Order.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
18th July 1842.

Sir,
The Poor Law Commissioners have had under Consideration Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Dunshaughlin Union on the 5th instant; and with reference to the Letter addressed to the Board of Guardians by the Manager of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, containing a Request that Arrangements may be made for the Removal of a Number of the incurable Patients at present in that Institution to the Workhouse of the Union, the Commissioners desire to state, that they cannot recommend the Guardians to accede to that Request. The unfortunate Persons whom it is proposed to transfer to the Workhouse ought to be the Inmates of an Institution which would admit of such Arrangements as their peculiar Case requires. In the Workhouse these Arrangements could not be made without much Expense and Difficulty; and the incurable Lunatics drafted from Time to Time from the Richmond Asylum would soon constitute a large and permanent
permanent Class in the Workhouse to the Detriment of the primary Object of the Establishment, which is the Relief and Prevention of Pauperism under ordinary Circumstances.

By Order of the Board.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians,
Dunshaughlin Union.

Arthur Moore,
Chief Clerk.

XIII.—CORRESPONDENCE with the GUARDIANS of the KILMALLOCK UNION.

Minute of the Board of Guardians of the Kilmallock Union, 16th February 1843.

No. 3172. D/43.

Mr. Laffan and Mr. Henchry, the Two Guardians, Electoral Division of Galbally, applied to the Board on behalf of a distressed Family in their District, the Father of which is insane and violent, but not incurable, stating that Application was made to the County Asylum for Admission, and no Room being there the Governor said that if the Kilmallock Board would admit a quiet Maniac out of the Asylum into the Workhouse he would take this distressed poor Man into the Asylum.

The Board having taken this Matter into consideration,

It was moved by Mr. Laffan, seconded by Mr. Henchry, That under the Circumstances of this distressed poor Family, "namely, Patrick Noonan of Galbally," the Board consent to receive a quiet Lunatic from the County Asylum, chargeable to the Electoral Division of Galbally by Consent of the Two Guardians, in place of the said Patrick Noonan:

Agreed to.

That the Master is empowered to write to the Governor of the County Asylum, agreeable to the above Resolution, and to admit the Person from the County Asylum.

Letter from the Commissioners to the Guardians of the Kilmallock Union, so far as relates to the Subject of the Order.

Sir,

With reference to the proposed Admission of a quiet Lunatic from the County Lunatic Asylum on condition that a violent Lunatic resident in the Galbally Electoral Division he received into the Asylum, I am to state the Commissioners apprehend that such an Arrangement would be inconsistent with the Provisions of the Irish Poor Relief Act, and that the Board of Guardians cannot charge to any particular Electoral Division the Cost of the Maintenance of a Pauper who did not at the Time of his Admission reside in such Electoral Division.

I am, &c.

Arthur Moore,
Chief Clerk.

XIV.—AMENDED RETURN respecting INSANE PERSONS in the WEXFORD UNION.

Wexford Union.—Amended Return received on the 27th June 1843, after the Return of 30th May to the Order of the House of Lords dated 25th April 1843 had been made.

No. 12,284. D/43.

1. The Number of Insane Persons for whom Accommodation is provided in the Workhouse.
2. Total Number of Insane Persons confined in the Workhouse on the 1st January 1843.
3. State what Provision is made in the Workhouse for the medical Care and Superintendence of such Insane Persons.

Six Cells for Idiots; there is no Provision for the Accommodation of Lunatics.

One Idiot.

None in particular; but the Medical Officer prescribes for them, and directs their Treatment.

Francis Furlong,
Clerk of the Union.
R. Cardiff, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.
Medical Officer of the Workhouse.

(193.—APP.)
### Appendix N. 1

**Physician's Case Book of the**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. in Register</th>
<th>No. in Family Register</th>
<th>Name and Residence</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Single or married</th>
<th>No. of Children</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Degree of Education</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Habits of Life</th>
<th>Original Disposition and Intention</th>
<th>Duration of Disorder on Admission</th>
<th>Date of first Attack</th>
<th>Number of previous Attacks, and their Duration</th>
<th>Duration of present Attack</th>
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</table>

### Appendix N. 2

**Morning Statement Book of the**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return of Patients</th>
<th>Patierns</th>
<th>Name and Description of Patients admitted, discharged, or who have died, with other Observations</th>
<th>Name of Patients under Restraint or Sedation</th>
<th>No. of Corridor</th>
<th>Causes thereof</th>
<th>Nature of Restraint</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Patients</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In the Asylum on Yesterday</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Fem.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Name and Description of Patients admitted, discharged, or who have died, with other Observations</td>
<td>Name of Patients under Restraint or Sedation</td>
<td>No. of Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admitted this Day</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>Discharged recovered</td>
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<td>Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. relieved, and on Trial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. unrelieved—taken by Friends</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do. incurable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Remaining</td>
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**Distribution by Counties.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>From County</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Patients under medical Treatment</th>
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<tr>
<td>under Restraint</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; employed</td>
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<td>Servants</td>
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(Signed)  
Manager.

In the Asylum on Yesterday  
Admitted this Day  
Total  
Discharged recovered  
Do. relieved, and on Trial  
Do. unrelieved—taken by Friends  
Do. incurable  
Died  
Remaining  

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES.

<table>
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<th>From County</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officers attending  
Hour of Attendance  
Duration of Visit  

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
## District Lunatic Asylum.

| Form of Mental Disorder | Particular Propensities and Hallucinations | Bodily Disorder (if any) apparently connected with Insanity | Charges in Form of Disorder while in Asylum | Date of Admission | Date of Discharge | Result | *Cause of Death, with Outline of post-mortem Appearances | Outline of Medical Treatment | Disorders occurring while in Asylum, as registered in Sick List | General Observations |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Apparent or alleged Caus. | Penalising: Excluding: Others: |堂 | | | | | | | |

### Appendix N. 3.

#### Register Book of Patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. in Sick List</th>
<th>No. in Physician's Registry</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>When put on Treatment</th>
<th>When put off Treatment</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Outline of Medical Treatment</th>
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</table>

(103.—App.)

F f 3
### Appendix O.

#### Abstract of the Census of Ireland for the Year 1841.

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<td><strong>Leinster</strong></td>
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<td>436,082</td>
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<td><strong>Connaught</strong></td>
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<td>751</td>
<td>72,219</td>
<td>72,980</td>
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<td>252,728</td>
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<td><strong>General Total</strong></td>
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<td>1,254,099</td>
<td>1,344,391</td>
<td>2,688,785</td>
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</table>

The above Abstract of the more general Results has been prepared in consequence of an unforeseen Delay to the printing of the detailed Returns and Report.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Inhabitants</th>
<th>Building.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cork</td>
<td>7,775</td>
<td>1,316</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>33,100</td>
<td>5,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>4,255</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterford</td>
<td>25,267</td>
<td>779</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commercial: Thomas Hamilton, Harry John Browning, T. A. Larcom, 22d April 1843.
APPENDIX P.

Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to Parishes in each Union in England and Wales in the Month of August 1842; distinguishing the Number of each Sex, whether dangerous to themselves or others, where maintained, and the Average weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and Clothing, &c.
### Appendix P.

**Abstract of Returns showing the number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to Parishes comprised in each Union in or others, where maintained, and the average weekly cost.**

#### Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population in 1841</th>
<th>Number of Lunatics and Idiots</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1,637,277</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Lunatics

| Country | Lunatics M. | Lunatics F. | Total | Idiots M. | Idiots F. | Total | Grand Total Lunatics and Idiots | Male | Female | Total | Percentage of Lunatics and Idiots in County Lunatic Asylums | Male | Female | Total | Percentage of Lunatics and Idiots in Licensed Houses | Male | Female | Total | Percentage of Lunatics and Idiots |
|---------|-------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Bedford | 119,972     | 23          | 66    | 28        | 30        | 56    | 124                             | 1/10 | 90     | 81    | 1/10                             | 5    | 4       | 9     | 1/10                             | 4    | 4       | 8     | 1/10                             |
| Berks   | 150,972     | 20          | 66    | 28        | 30        | 56    | 124                             | 1/10 | 90     | 81    | 1/10                             | 5    | 4       | 9     | 1/10                             | 4    | 4       | 8     | 1/10                             |
| Bucks   | 140,556     | 20          | 66    | 28        | 30        | 56    | 124                             | 1/10 | 90     | 81    | 1/10                             | 5    | 4       | 9     | 1/10                             | 4    | 4       | 8     | 1/10                             |
| Cambridg | 171,669     | 30          | 43    | 67        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |
| Chester | 267,323     | 20          | 66    | 28        | 30        | 56    | 124                             | 1/10 | 90     | 81    | 1/10                             | 5    | 4       | 9     | 1/10                             | 4    | 4       | 8     | 1/10                             |
| Cornwall | 340,756     | 30          | 43    | 67        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |
| Cumberland | 177,616     | 40          | 41    | 81        | 41        | 82    | 164                             | 1/10 | 70     | 70    | 1/10                             | 7    | 7        | 14    | 1/10                             | 7    | 7        | 14    | 1/10                             |
| Devon   | 205,865     | 30          | 43    | 67        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |
| Duran   | 167,874     | 30          | 43    | 67        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |
| Durham  | 325,697     | 30          | 43    | 67        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |
| Devon   | 325,697     | 30          | 43    | 67        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |
| Exco    | 306,936     | 31          | 43    | 74        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |
| Gloucester | 10,362      | 0          | 5     | 5         | 0          | 5     | 5                               |      | 5      | 25    | 5                               |      | 5       | 25    | 5                               |
| Kent    | 384,892     | 20          | 66    | 28        | 30        | 56    | 124                             | 1/10 | 90     | 81    | 1/10                             | 5    | 4       | 9     | 1/10                             | 4    | 4       | 8     | 1/10                             |
| Lancaster | 1,842,553   | 30          | 43    | 67        | 36        | 63    | 103                             | 9/100| 88     | 102   | 9/100                            | 8    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            | 6    | 26      | 26    | 9/100                            |

#### Summary

**Total Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots:** 5,923,530

**Estimated Total for England and Wales:** 5,923,530

**Proportion per Cent. to Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots:** 1/10

**Proportion per Cent. to Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots:** 1/10
### ON THE STATE OF THE LUNATIC POOR IN IRELAND.

#### APPENDIX P.

England and Wales in the Month of August 1842; distinguishing the Number of each Sex, whether dangerous to themselves per Head for Maintenance and Clothing, &c.

To Parishes in each Union, in the Month of August, 1842.

<table>
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<th>E.</th>
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<th>M.</th>
<th>F.</th>
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Average weekly Cost per Head of Maintenance and Clothing.

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### 189.—App.

\[ G_g \]

APPENDIX R.

PLANS OF UNION WORKHOUSES IN IRELAND.

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF LORDS, 
DATED 7TH AUGUST 1843; FOR, —

A GROUND PLAN, AND ONE PAIR PLAN, AND PLAN OF THE SITE OF A BUILDING ERECTED FOR THE 
ACCOMMODATION OF — — — — — 2,000 PERSONS.

Ditto — — — Ditto — — — 1,600 Do.
Ditto — — — Ditto — — — 1,000 Do.
Ditto — — — Ditto — — — 800 Do.
Ditto — — — Ditto — — — 600 Do.
Ditto — — — Ditto — — — 400 Do.

Also,


POOR LAW COMMISSION OFFICE, 
SOMERSET HOUSE, 8TH AUGUST 1843.

EDWIN CHADWICK, 
SECRETARY.
Appendix to Evidence before Select Committee, &c.

Appendix R. — continued.

Appendix R.

plans of union workhouses in ireland.

A report relating to plans of the different sized Union Workhouses in Ireland by George Wilkinson, Esquire, Architect to the Poor Law Commission.

Gentlemen,

Dublin, 5th August 1843.

Accompanying are Seven Sets of Plans of the different sized Union Workhouses erected in Ireland.

The Drawings which have been prepared are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ground Plan</th>
<th>One Pair Plan</th>
<th>Plan of the Site</th>
<th>Accommodation of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>2,000 Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>1,600 Do.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>1,200 Do.</td>
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<td>1,000 Do.</td>
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<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>800 Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>600 Do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>Ditto -</td>
<td>400 Do.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Accompanying are also Two Elevations of the Rear of the Workhouse, showing the Elevation of the Idiot Wards on each Side of the Infirmary Building,—the Houses erected for 800 Persons and upwards having a Second Floor to the Idiot Wards. Those erected for 700 Persons and below that Accommodation have no Second Floor.

The Arrangements of the Plan have been made with reference to a Class of Idiot Paupers or Lunatics not dangerous.

I have, &c.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

(Signed) George Wilkinson.
LIMERICK.

ONE PAIR PLAN.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 24 August 1843.
LIMERICK UNION WORKHOUSE.

PLAN OF THE SITE SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE BUILDING.

Area 2, 1, 60 Statute Measure.
UNION WORKHOUSES,
IRELAND.

PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF 1200 PERSONS

PLAN OF THE HOUSE BUILT AT BALLINA,
Ballina.
BALLINA UNION WORKHOUSE

PLAN OF THE SITE.

Old Road

New Road

to Crossmolina

AREA
6° 5° 24"
Statute Measure

THE
WORKHOUSE

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
ENNISKILLEN UNION WORKHOUSE

PLAN OF THE SITE.

Area 700 ft. 6 inches. Measure.
UNION WORKHOUSES
IRELAND,
PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION
OF 800 PERSONS.

PLAN OF THE HOUSE ERECTED AT CASTLE BLANEY.

GROUND PLAN.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 25th August, 1843
CASTLEBLANEY UNION WORKHOUSE

PLAN OF THE SITE.

AREA, 51 ft

Statute Measure

From Rathsborough

CEW WILKINSON, ARCHT 1843.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 24 August, 1843.

James & Son, J. hazard, Printer
UNION WORKHOUSES
IRELAND.

PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION
OF 600 PERSONS.

PLAN OF THE HOUSE BUILT AT INISHOWEN

GROUND PLAN.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 24 August, 1843

George Wilkins, Stationer.
INISHOWEN UNION WORKHOUSE

PLAN OF THE SITE.

AREA. One Acre or Statute Measure

THE WORK-HOUSE.
UNION WORKHOUSES
IRELAND.

PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION
OF 400 PERSONS.

PLAN OF A HOUSE BUILT AT STRANORLAR.

YARD YARD YARD YARD

WOMEN'S YARD MESS ROOM KITCHENS DINING HALL

CARPET SCHOOL ROOMS BAKING ROOM

BOYS' YARD GIRLS' YARD YARD YARD

YARD YARD

GROUND PLAN.

UNION WORKHouses
IRELAND.

PLAN OF A WORKHOUSE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION
OF 400 PERSONS.

PLAN OF A HOUSE BUILT AT STRANORLAR.

YARD YARD YARD YARD

WOMEN'S YARD MESS ROOM KITCHENS DINING HALL

CARPET SCHOOL ROOMS BAKING ROOM

BOYS' YARD GIRLS' YARD YARD YARD

YARD YARD

GROUND PLAN.

Printed by the House of Commons to be printed 21 August, 1843

STRANORLAR UNION WORKHOUSE

PLAN OF THE SITE.

Area 6,0,0 Statute Measure
REAR ELEVATION OF WORKHOUSE
BEING THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF
INFIRMARY AND IDIOT WARD BUILDINGS
FOR 800 OR 1000 PERSONS.
APPENDIX T.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS ON

THE PLAN

OF THE

DEVON

LUNATIC ASYLUM.
DEVON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Radiating arrangement of this Plan will be seen on inspection to differ materially from those upon the Panopticon principle, where the Radii are either brought close together & joined to a central building, or so nearly approximated that they crowd and block up each other, thus depriving the rooms of a proper light and air; rendering them gloomy & unwholesome, also the central building being traversed in every direction it can have no convenience in itself, and thus becomes scarcely more than a common Passage.

The Asylum at Bodmin is one of the instances in point, and several others might be adduced.

The object therefore of placing all the buildings so as to admit of simultaneous inspection may be deemed impracticable, and it might moreover be pronounced almost useless, for the inmates being disposed into numerous classes each having its own Superintendent, it only remains to bring the whole of these under a ready general inspection.

With this view the Plan of the Devon Asylum has been formed, in which it is so arranged, that each Keeper has, from his position, an entire inspection and command of his class, and all the Keepers are brought within the nearest possible reach and control of the chief Superintendent; so that within a very limited circuit he may take a view of them all and the whole establishment, particularly those parts which require most his attention and vigilance.

This plan is also free from the objection which applies to the extended rectangular arrangement, in most of which it is necessary to go through the whole range in passing from one extremity to the other, involving the inconvenience of the great distance to be traversed, besides the still greater objection of passing through and disturbing the Patients.
The annexed Sketches will serve to exemplify the principle, as applied to Buildings of great extent and importance, which can be readily referred to.

One main difficulty in forming the Plan of an Asylum, is to bring the object for the supply and management of the Establishment into a central position, without overburdening or interfering with the convenient communication of the surrounding parts, and the governing Department, which must also be central.

These combined objects have been effected, in the Devon Asylum, by means of the crescent, which brings the Patients Buildings into ready communication with the centre, without crowding or confusion. Thus the Kitchen department is placed so as to be under the immediate surveillance of the principal officers, and in the most convenient position for distributing the supplies, the dining rooms being all comprised in the surrounding crescent; also this department, being rendered quite distinct and separate from all others, can thus be carried on without interruption, and therefore more efficiently and economically: thus, to which itsinternal arrangements are especially adapted. These buildings are all kept low, so as not to choke up the area of the crescent.

The arrangement for the admission and dismissal of Patients is provided for in the connecting wings, running the base line of the crescent, and thus avoids any interference with those in the building and its management.

The Wings, projecting from the ends of the crescent, contain work, store rooms, at the extremities of which are separate dwellings, one for the Chaplain and the other for the Superintendent of Works. The lower range of buildings extending from these, comprise the Bow house, Wash house, Laundry, and other necessary appendages.

The steps being on the declivity of a hill brings these buildings on a lower level, so that the Patients Buildings have their entire height above them, being raised on a basement story, containing much additional accommodation.

The total expense of this Plan will amount to about £100 per patient, which is by far the lowest average of any Building of this class, more particularly when it is considered that the accommodations are beyond the average in extent and quality and the construction is of the most substantial character.
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to

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Macartney, George, Esq., - - - App. A.1. - p. 4.
Phelan, Denis, Esq., - - - App. A.1. - p. 5 to 8.
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<td>Phelan, - 554 to 571.</td>
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<td>White, - 388.</td>
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<td><strong>Expediency of Establishing Schools for training for Lunatic Asylums.</strong> (See Schools.)</td>
<td>Phelan, - 555 to 571.</td>
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<td><strong>BALLINA UNION WORKHOUSE, Plans of,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BELFAST LUNATIC ASYLUM, Proportion of Lunatics employed and unemployed in,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>BLAKE, The Right Honourable Anthony Richard, One of the Commissioners for Inquiry into the State of the Poor Law in Ireland, Evidence of,</strong></td>
<td>App. R. 3. a. b. c.</td>
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<td><strong>CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION WORKHOUSE, Plans of,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CELS, Lunatic Asylums should not be much partitioned into,</strong></td>
<td>White, - 12, 13. 110. 117.</td>
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<td><strong>CENSUS, Abstract of, for Ireland, 1841,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CERTIFICATE, a Medical, is necessary for the Committal to Prison of a Person as dangerous,</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CHANCELLOR, THE LORD, of IRELAND, new Rules have been made by the Assistance of, for the Government of the District Lunatic Asylums,</strong></td>
<td>White, - 25. 466 to 552.</td>
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<td><strong>Circular of, to Magistrates, as to the Abuses of the Act 1 &amp; 2 Vict. Cap. 27,</strong></td>
<td>App. B.</td>
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<td>(193. - IND.)</td>
<td>White, - 122.</td>
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(193.—IND.) [a 8]
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