## THE

## EIGHTH REPORT

## ON THE

# DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS 

IN IRELAN:

WITH APPENDICES.




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# EIGHTH REPORT 

ON THE district, criminal, and private lunatic asylunis

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., LORD
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

## May it please your Excellency,

Is addition to our Annual Report on the state of licensed houses for the reception of insane patients, under the provisions of the $5 \& 6$ Vic., cap. 123, addressed to your Excellency and the Lord Chancellor in the beginning of the present year, we have now the honour to submit our Eighth General or Parliamentary Report on the condition of public and private asylums in Ireland, and on that of the Central Institution at Dundrum for criminal lunatics.

The state of the law connected with our department having been discussed by us from time to time and pressed on the attention of the Legislature in previous Reports, but particularly in our last, from a sense of its deficiencies, and the consequent necessity of certain amendments, arrived at during a long and intimate experience of its working; and a Commission being now issued under the authority of a Royal Warrant, for the purpose of examining into the whole subject of lunacy in Ireland, and of the Statutes by which Asylums are regulated; we shall not allude to this topic, further than to express our confio dence in the result, which we anticipate will be satisfactory to the country and adrantageous to the public service, both from the manner in which the Commission has been formed and the ability and experience of its members. We may here, however, observe, that looking to the extended scope of the Commission, the powers with which it is invested, and the inquiries that had already been commenced, we entertained some hesitation as to whether it might not be more advisable to leave the function of reporting upon the lunatic institutions of Ireland on the present occasion in such able and efficient hands, restricting ourselves to the duties of inspection, and to the varied business of an office, which involves a correspondence of over 7,000 registered letters in the year, believing that the Commissioners would furnish ample information to your Excellency and to Parliament on the subject: but having communicated our sentiments to the executive, all doubt as to the propriety of the course we should adopt was at once removed.

Before entering on any general observations, or on statistical details, having reference, within the last two years, to the department over which we are placed, as the question of expenditure in regard to District Asylums is one that occupies considerable attention, it may not be altogether inappropriate to give a brief account of them for the purpose of showing the progressive development of institutions for the care and maintenance of the insane poor of Ireland, and the expenses which have already devolved, or which may devolve on the public at large in connexion with them.

As the present system of lunatic accommodation may be said to have commenced with Origin of the 55 Geo. III., cap. 107, when the Richmond Asylum was built and furnished by system of Government, at a cost of $£ 75,000$, to serve as a general hospital for the insane, and to be acommmodasupported by parliamentary grants-it will be unnecessary to revert to those institutions Lunatics. which had been connected with Houses of Industry, from the erection of St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital, in 1756, up to the beginning of the present century, they having virtually ceased to exist.

In 1817, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the

Distract Lunatio Asylums.

Erection of first District Asylums.

Asylums subsequently erected.
expediency of making a general provision for the lunatic poor, as, with the exception of the Richmond and one establishment in Cork, there was not accommodation made for more than 130 lunatics throughout all Ireland. This Committee reported, that the only effectual mode of relief would be found in the division of the country into districts, consisting of one or more counties, and the erection in each so formed district of an asylum capable of containing from 120 to 150 lunatics. The proceedings of this Committee resulted in the 57 Geo. TII., since which we find a series of no less than seventeen enactments, ending with the 19 \& 20 Vic., cap. 99.

The most important of them in a practical point of view was the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV, c. 33 , under which nine public institutions were successively estallished, namely, at Armagh, Belfast, Londonderry, Carlow, Ballinasloe, Limerick, Clonmel, Maryborough, and Waterford, by a Board of General Control and Superintendence formed of Commissioners specially appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.
These asylums, expected to be sufficient for the general exigencies of the country, and built for an aggregate of 980 patients, at a cost of $£ 209,085.0 \mathrm{~s} .4 d$., were soon found too limited, so much so that in the course of a few years, by interior re-urrangenents and appropriations, they were occupied by 1,930 inmates, or about twice the number for which they had been constructed. With the growing facilities afforded for the treatment of mental disease in its acute forms, and the refuge which it was felt that asylums extended to those long affected with insanity, the numerous cases hitherto latent among the lower classes attracted notice, and the demand upon these institutions increased so steadily that it became necessary to reform districts by an Act passed in the year 1826 ; and, independently of certain structural enlargements from time to time of the existing buildings, ( 8 and 9 Vic., c. 107), and the substitution of a new and more spacious establishment at Cork, in place of the old one previously connected with the House of Industry, to erect asylums at Kilkenuy, Killarney, Omagh, Sligo, Dublin, and Mullingar, for a total of 1,400 lunatics.

The asylums just named were commenced after the Commissioners for General Control and Correspondence had been superseded, and their powers in regard to the crection of Asylums in Ireland transferred to the Board of Works, by which body all subsequent expenditure therewith connected, up to the Bill of last session, has been regulated.

We have observed that the nine origimal asylums haul, in as short time, nearly doubled their number of patients, the necessary accommodation being effected without any important additions. And as the chief expense was incurred for furniture, bedding, \&o., and took place gradually, to meet growing requirements, the sums so laid out morgod in the current quarterly expenditure, and camnot now bo aceurately detailed.

The following will, however, be found a correct statement of the sums specially expended, with the sanction of Government, in the purchase of land, and in the erection and furnishing of district asylums, as well as in structural additions approved by the Privy Council.

Taking these various institutions in succession, according to the date of their establishment, we find the Armagh Asylum was opencd in 1825, for 104 patieuts. Subsequently, by a modification of internal arrangements, roon was provided for thirty more. The total cost, amounting to $£ 21,284$, and which has been repaid by fourteen equal annual instalments, was assessed as follows on the then counties of the district:-Armagh, $£ 6,018$; Monaghan, $£ 5,325$; Fermanagh, $£ 3,993$; Cavan, $£ 5,946$.

The Limerick Asylum came into operation in 1827, for the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Kerry, with accommodation for 150 , at a cost of $£ 30,200$. Additions were shortly afterwards made for 148 inmates, at an expenditure of $£ 10,774$; and at a still later period, in 1847, by converting some large rooms previously occupicd as stores into dormitories, a total accommodation for 340 lunatics was obtained. Up to the present this institution has cost, including a sum of $£ 1,628$, recently spent in improvements and the purchase of fifteen additional acres of land, $£ 42,603$. The two first outlays were assessed in the for lowing proportions, and have been repaid by fourteen equal annual instalments:-Limerick county, $£ 12,457$; Limerick city, $£ 3,412$; Kerry, $£ 12,767$; Clurc, $£ 12,336$. The last was assessed as follows, and is in course of repayment, the county of Kerry having been meanwhile declared a separate district:-Limerick county, £716; Limerick city; £183; Clare, £728. Notwithstanding that 100 vacancies were created by the removal of that number of patients belonging to the county of Kerry, on the completion of the new district institution at Killarney in 1852, unavoidable delays have occurred in the admission of lunatics from the remaining counties for want of room.
Belfast.
The Belfast Asylum for the counties of Down and Antrim, and the town of Carrickfergus, was first occupied in 1829, being built, like Armagh, for 104 patients. Arrangements were soon after made for sixty-four additional beds. In 1835 the farm was increased by the purchase of fourteen acres, and structural additions, affording accommodation for

100 more patients, were effected. This provision being still unsatisfactory, we deemed it our duty, in the year 1850, to represent the necessity of improving the Asylum generally by certain alterations, such as the erection of infirmaries, lavatories, \&c., and of making accommodation for 130 additional patients. In order to render the building as detached as possible, thirteen acres of land, lying between it and the town, were purchased for $£ 4,311$, making a gross total of $£ 49,743$ expended on this institution, according to the latest information that could be obtained. Of this sum, $£ 37,344$ has been assessed as follows:-Antrim, $£ 16,954$; Down, $£ 19,897$; town of Carrickfergus, $£ 493$. The difference remains as yet unapportioned, the accounts not having been finally closed.

The Londonderry Asylum, for 104 patients, belonging to the counties of Londonderry, Londonderry. Donegal, and Tyrone, opened in 1829, was erected at a cost of $£ 25,678$. Additional accommodation was provided for 108 patients, between the years 1831 and 1839, at an outlay of $£ 604$. This latter sum merged in the general expenditure. In 1850 fifteen acres of land were purchased for $£ 1,412$, making the total outlay on this Asylum $£ 27,694$. It still requires considerable internal improvements, the most pressing of which infirmaries, workshops, and lavatories, are not the less necessary, even though a new institution be established for the insane poor of Donegal.

In 1848 the county of Tyrone, which had been attached to this Asylum from its opening, was separated, and, with the county Fermanagh, declared a district with an asylum at Omagh.
The first cost of the Londonderry Asylum was assessed on the original district as follows:-Londonderry, $£ 7,071$; Donegal, $£ 9,055$; Tyrone, $£ 9,551$. The additional land was assessed, on Londonderry, $£ 657$; on Donegal, $£ 755$.

Richmond, already referred to, was declared a District Asylum under the Act 11th Geo. Richmond. IV. cap. 22, in 1830, and presented by Government as a free gift to the city and county of Dublin, and the counties of Meath, Louth, and Wicklow, being at the time fully furnished for the accommodation of 290 inmates. The first outlay chargeable to the ratepayers took place in 1835, and was for land and enclosing same, the amount being $£ 6,297$. Within the last six years increased accommodation has been provided from time to time for 160 patients, in addition to which a new building, capable of accommodating 162 patients, and partaking of the character of a separate establishment, as far as its internal arrangements are concerned, but under the direction of one Board of Governors, and maintained from the same estimates, has been erected in the adjoining grounds, distant about a quarter of a mile from the old, with a church and hospital intervening. The total outlay, including the enlargement of the original Asylum, amounts to $£ 50,716$. These sums were assessed in the following manner:-


Notwithstanding that by the alterations and additions its accommodation has been raised from 290 to 620 beds, the Richmond Asylum is still quite insufficient to meet the pressing demands made upon it, the gaols of the district alone containing no less at the present moment than sixty-six lunatics. The Board, however, now that the Treasury has decided on the remissions and allowances to be made in pursuance of the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the erection of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and all further difficulties being removed, are, at our suggestion, converting apartments hitherto unoccupied, and not, indeed, originally intended for patients, into dormitories and day-rooms for about forty persons, which they hope to have available in the course of a few months.

This asylum appears to have had expended on it up to the present time, inclusive of the gift from Government of $£ 75,000$, at which it was valued when handed over to the Governors, no less a sum than $£ 125,716$. It is, nevertheless, much the cheapest institution of the kind in Ireland, so far as regards the ratepayers, who have been assessed for only $£ 50,716$, as above set forth.

The next District Asylum opened was that at Carlow, in the year 1831, at a cost, Carlow. including all expenses, of $£ 22,552$, with accommodation for 104 patients. There have been no additions since made to the building, nor alterations; but, by a better regulation of the sleeping apartments, room was obtained for 96 additional inmates, without any expense beyond that of bedding and furniture.

The expenditure was assessed on the counties forming the district in the following pro-

District portions, and has been repaid in due course by fourteen annual instalments:-Carlow,
Lunatic Asylums.
Cost of Land, Erection, \&c. $£ 3,246$; Kildare, $£ 4,313$; Wexford, $£ 7,281$; Kilkenny, $£ 6,736$; Kilkenny city, $£ 944$.

Although an increase of accommodation was afforded by the removal of fifty-four patients to Kilkenny on the opening of that asylum in 1852, the establishment at Carlow is still very far from being able to accommodate the insane poor of the district, there having been a daily average of over twenty lunatics confined in the gaol of Wexford, besides those in the gaols of Athy, Naas, and Carlow, from which places we have been unable to remove some very pressing cases. During the past year meetings have been held by the Grand Jury of the county of Wexford, and resolutions passed with a view to induce Government to separate that county also from the Carlow district, and to erect an asylum specially for its lunatic poor. The Grand Jurors belonging to the other counties are strongly opposed to the measure, believing that an enlargement of the present asylum would suffice. Looking, however, to the number of insane to be provided for, the distance at which Wexford is situated, and the consequent inconvenience and expense attending the transmission of patients to the asylum, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the wishes of the Grand Jury and ratepayers of Wexford ought to be aceeded to.

The Connaught, now the Ballinasloe, District Asylum came into operation in 1833, for the whole province, the number for which it was built being 150 , and the cost, $£ 27,124$. The accommodation was subsequently extended by the conversion of out-offices into dormitories, until more than double the original number was provided for, so that when the alterations were commenced in 1849 , it was capable of receiving 318 patients. The outlay attendant on such increase, having been incurred from time to time, was included in the general disbursements provided for by quarterly estimates, and does not come specially under the head of "Buildings." In the course of the improvements completed by the Board of Works in 1851 , for a sum of $£ 15,813$, including the erection of an infirmary, the offices which had been appropriated for patients were pulled down and replaced by suitable dormitories and day rooms." The total accommodation, as at present existing, is for 340 ; and notwithstanding that the area of the district has been diminished by two counties, Sligo and Leitrim, and further room created by the removal of 88 patients belonging to those counties to the new Asylum at Sligo in 1855 , within a few months the Ballinasloe establishment had again received nearly its full number of inmates, and at the present date there are 318 in the house. The assessments were made as follows:-

| Galway, County, . |  |  | Original. |  |  | Subsequent. |  |  | Total, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - |  | .8 | £8,133 4 | 7 | £6,119 485 |  |  | £14,738 | 1 | 4 |
| Mayo, . | , | . | . | 7,590 1 | 7 | 5,632 | 15 | 2 | 13,222 |  | 9 |
| Sligo, | - | - | - | 3,537 16 | 4 | - |  |  | 3.537 |  | 4 |
| Roscommon, | - | - | - | 4,948 1211 | 11 | 3,576 | 5 | 9 | 8,524 |  | 8 |
| Leitrim, | . | . | - | 2,914 15 | 1 | , |  |  | 2,914 |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 27,124 10 | 6 | 15,813 1 | 7 | 8 | - 12,938 | 8 | 2 |

Maryborough, constructed, like the majority of the early asylums, for 104 patients, was opened in 1833 , and cost $£ 24,172$. Applicants for admission being numerous and urgent, and there being space available for somewhat more than the number originally contemplated, 46 additional patients were admitted by Government authority in 1836 , and 20 more in 1839. The demands for admission still pressing, room was made for 15 males and 15 females in 1846 , by the appropriation, as in other cases, of spare offices into sleeping apartments, at a charge, included in the current expenditure, of $£ 420$, the total accommodation being for 200 patients. This falling far short of the requirements of the district, an Order in Council was made severing the counties of Westrneath and Longford from the district; and the lunatics belonging to those counties, 67 in number, were removed to the Asylum erected at Mullingar on its completion in 1855. The vacancies thus created have been reduced within the last twelve months to 46 , by the admission of new cases; and as each month still diminishes the number, the house will, we anticipate, be soon again filled. In any case provision should be made for infirmaries and workshops, and a proper place for worship should be erected.

The expenditure on this asylum has been thus assessed and repaid:-King's County, $£ 6,391$; Queen's County, $£ 6,471$; Westmeath, $£ 6,321$; Longford, $£ 4,987$.

The Waterford Asylum, built for 100 patients of the county and city of Waterford, at a cost of $£ 16,887$, was opened in 1835 . Accommodation was subsequently made for 30 additional inmates at a trifling cost; and though there has not been any thing approaching the same degree of pressure for admission which has characterized the other asylums, owing to the smallness of the district, still there have been few vacancies, the full complement being constantly in the house. The assessments were duly repaid in the following manner:-Waterford county, $£ 14,136$; Waterford city, $£ 2,75 \mathrm{l}$.

Clonmel Asylum, opened in 1835, was originally the smallest of all the district institutions for the insane, having been intended for only 60 patients of the county Tipperary. The cost was $£ 16,587$. Within five years it had received 40 more than the number it was intended for; and new buildings were afterwards added, which made the total accommodation for 140 .

Distaict Lunatic Asylums. Cost of Land, Erection, ģc. Clonmel.

The amount which the ratepayers of the county have been called on to pay for this Asylum, including original and subsequent outlays in land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, is $£ 22,325$.

There does not exist any thing like sufficient room for the lunatic poor of Tipperary, as is exemplified by a daily average of 20 insane persons in the gaols of the district. The gaol of the North Riding, at Nenagh, has particularly felt the inadequacy of asylum accommodation, it being only at rare intervals and under circumstances of urgency that a vacancy could be obtained for the admission of any lunatic confined in it into the asylum.

The question may suggest itself, whether it would not have been better to transfer the lunatics from gaol before admitting ordinary cases. The Governors, generally, and, in most instances, the Medical Officers of District Asylums, have evinced a desire to give precedence to the latter class, for, if refused admission on application, a pretext is soon found by the relatives for obtaining the committal of the individual to gaol as a "dangerous lunatic," and so, mutato nomine, the same result is arrived at.

We have thus enumerated, including the Richmond, the ten original District Asylums, which cost, in the aggregate, for land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, £284,782. Of the old Asylum at Cork, declared a district establishment by the 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 107 , in 1845, but since vacated from its unfitness, we have made no mention, so that the recently erected building shall appear in its proper place in the list of new asylums, according to the order of occupation.

The Kilkenny Asylum, erected in pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 29th June, Kilkenny. 1847, and intended for 150 patients of the county and city of Kilkenny, was opened in 1852. The cost in land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, amounting altogether to $£ 24,920$, was assessed as follows, and is in course of repayment:-Kilkenny county, $£ 21,785$; Kilkenny city, $£ 3,135$. A further sum of $£ 1,531$ has been granted by the Treasury on the recommendation of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Erection of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, "to be expended in making good defects, \&c., and not to be charged to the ratepayers."

For the last year this establishment has been unable to accommodate all the applicants for admission, an event foreseen by the Commissioners of Inquiry, who state in their Report, page 49:-"It appears that this asylum is likely to prove insufficient for the cases that will probably present themselves for admission," adding, "The disposition of the place is such as to admit easily of extension when required."

The remaining counties of the Carlow district are called on to refund a portion of the sum originally contributed by the county and city of Kilkenny for the erection of the Carlow Asylum, under the Act 8th and 9th Vict., cap. 107, sec. 17, Commissioners (Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. Lanyon) having been appointed to inquire into and report upon the equitable amount to be so refunded. The award made by them in this instance is $£ 6,511$; the cost of the asylum is, therefore, but $£ 18,409$, as far as the ratepayers of the Kilkenny district are concerned.

The Cork Asylum, commenced under an Order in Council, dated 26th June, 1846, was Cork. also completed in 1852 , and cost, every thing included, $£ 85,828$, having accommodation for 500 patients ; but in consequence of the liberal remission of $£ 6,013$, and a further sum of $£ 1,213$ specially granted for improving the ventilation, water-closets, \&c., without charge to the ratepayers, making a total of $£ 7,226$ conceded by the Treasury, the amount to be repaid by the county and city has been reduced to $£ 79,827$, the former being assessed for $£ 69,278$, and the latter for $£ 10,548$.

The Killarney Asylum, erected under the authority of an Order in Council, dated 30th Killarney. December, 1846 , at a cost of $£ 39,807$, for 250 patients, came next in succession, and was opened on the 30th December, 1852, being just six years from the date on which the Order in Council was issued. The county of Kerry, separated from the Limerick, alone constitutes the district, and the accommodation, under the existing state of things, is ample. Looking, however, to the statistics of insanity in the county at large, they lead us to the opinion that, although applications for admission have not been numerous, the provision is not in excess of the requirements. A sum of $£ 1,455$ has been remitted by the Treasury from the original cost; the amount assessed is, therefore, $£ 38,352$. A sum of $£ 2,424$ has also been awarded to make good various defects in the building, and which is not to be charged to the ratepayers. The amount to be refunded by the Limerick district is $£ 11,115$, so that the new Asylum will stand the county Kerry in the sum of $£ 27,237$.

The Omagh Asylum, built for 300 patients of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, Omagh.

District Lunatic Asxlums.

Cost of Land, Erection, \&c. Omagh.

Sligo.

Mullingar.
in accordance with an Order in Council, dated 13th September, 1847, and under which those counties were separated, the former from the Londonderry, and the latter from the Armagh district, was opened in 1853; the cost being £41,407, assessed as follows :Fermanagh, $£ 12,918$; Tyrone, $£ 28,488$, no abatement from the original outlay was recommended ; but $£ 2,699$ has been allowed by the Treasury for making good various defects, without further charge to the ratepayers. The sums to be refunded by the Armagh and Londonderry districts are, from the former, $£ 3,074$; and from the latter, $£ 7,834$. The actual cost of the Omagh Asylum is, therefore, as regards its own district, $£ 30,499$, or $£ 9,844$ to Fermanagh, and $£ 20,654$ to Tyrone.

The Sligo Asylum, for the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, severed from the district of the Connaught Asylum at Ballinasloe by an Order in Council, dated 17th April, 1847, was built for 250 patients, at a cost of $£ 40,369$, and was opened in March, 1855. Of this, $£ 3,000$ has been remitted, and a further sum of $£ 2,602$ granted by the Treasury, and not to be charged to the ratepayers, for making good defects. The amount chargeable to the counties is, therefore, $£ 37,369$, which is thus assessed :-Sligo, $£ 19,974$; Leitrim, $£ 17,395$. A sum of $£ 5,827$ has been awarded as the equitable amount to be refunded by the Ballinasloe district, £2,632 of which goes to Leitrim, and £3,195 to Sligo. The net cost of the new $\Lambda$ sylum, as it affects these counties, is, consequently, £31,542; £14,763 being chargeable to the ratepayers of the former, and $£ 16,779$ to those of the latter.

The Mullingar Asylum, for the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longfordthe first detached from the Richmond or Metropolitan, the two others from the Maryborough district-was erected under an Order in Council, made 13th September, 1847, for 30 C patients, at a cost of $£ 39,431$. Of this, $£ 1,715$ has been abated by the authority of the Lords of the Treasury, and a further sum of £2,619 allowed for making good defects. The following assessments have been made, and are in course of repayment by the respective counties:-Meath, £15,869; Westmeath, £12,561; Longford, £9,285. The amount to be refunded by the districts of the Maryborough and Richmond Asylums is $£ 11,963$, reducing the cost of the asylum, as regards the Mullingar district, to $£ 25,753$; the Maryborough giving Longford $£ 4,267$, and Westmeath $£ 5,409$; and the Richmond giving (say) $£ 2,286$ to Meath. The net sums to be levied on the ratepayers are, therefore, Longford, $£ 5,018$; Westmeath, $£ 7,152$; Meath, $£ 13,583$. In respect to the last, it must be remembered that it was never before assessed for the erection of an asylum, the Richmond, to which it was attached, having been a gift, as already stated; hence the larger proportion which Meath is called on to pay.

The net cost of the District Asylums of Ireland, as they exist at present, including land, buildings, furniture, and fittings, is $£ 584,191$, exclusive of the sums abated and of the moneys allowed for making good defects, and also of a portion of the expenditure in recent additions and improvements at the Belfast Asylum not yet ascertained.

Having given, as we proposed, a brief narrative of the origin and progress of the several district lunatic institutions, we may here state that the remissions and allowances already referred to, arose from the fact that the various Boards of Governors, after the opening of the six new buildings, remonstrated against the outlay upon them, as well as against the unsatisfactory and unfinished state in which they were given up by the contractors. Communications were addressed to Government, the subject was brought before the House of Commons, and on the motion of the Chief Secretary, Mr. Horsman, a Select Committee, Sir John Trollope, Chairman, was appointed to inquire into the matter. A single witness (one of the Inspectors) was alone examined; and on his evidence being printed, a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Messrs. Donaldson and Wilkes, with Mr. Spenser Shelley as Secretary, was issued, and commenced operations in August, 1855. After minute examination, carried out at the various asylums, these gentlemen reported to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, recommending remissions, to the extent of $£ 12,183$, and also that various improvements should be carried out, and defects made good without further charge to the ratepayers. The boards of the several asylums in question accordingly met, and architects were employed, by whom specifications and estimates of the various alterations and improvements suggested by the Commissioners were prepared, amounting in the aggregate to $£ 38,146$. These estimates were submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, and referred back by their Lordships to the Commissioners of Inquiry, who, after visiting this country a second time, awarded £17,014 as an equitable sum for putting the fabrics into sound condition. This amount, making with the previous remissions $£ 29,197$, was conceded, the Lords of the Treasury appearing to be influenced by a desire to meet all fair and just claims put forward on the part of the asylums. With reference to the different matters dwelt upon by the Commissioners, and more particularly in regard to ventilation, heating, waterclosets, fastenings of doors and windows, and also the unsuitable and insufficient furniture, we have nothing to add but the hope that the recommendations contained in their report may be speedily carried into effect.

Of the sums already expended by Government in the establishment of district asylums, and which amount in round numbers to $£ 660,000$, we may, on a very close approximation, set down the debt remaining due to the Treasury at $£ 340,000$; and as money advanced for the erection and furnishing of lunatic institutions in Ireland, however great the amount, bears no interest, and the repayment is permitted to extend over fourteen years, in equal half-yearly instalments, commencing only after the buildings are occupied, the average debt by the Townland Valuation, $6 \& 7 \mathrm{Wm} .4$, under which assessments are made, would be $\frac{1}{2} d$. in the pound per annum on the rateable property of the country at large for the above period. Many of the old asylums are clear of all Government responsibilities, though partially indebted to detached districts, in the manner just detailed. The following, however, may be taken as the annual rate in the pound, Rate in the extending over fourteen years, which the respective counties will be called on to repay to ${ }_{\text {which }}{ }_{\text {pourd }}$ or the Treasury for land, erection, furniture, and fittings in regard to the new Asylums, as tricts are well as for structural and other improvements at some of the old:-Kilkenny, 9 of a liable. penny on the county and $1 \frac{s}{8} d$. on the city-Killarney, $1 \frac{5}{f} d$. on the County of KerryOmagh, 1d. on the County of Fermanagh, and $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. on Tyrone-Mullingar, $\frac{1}{2} d$. on Meath, ${ }^{3}$ of a penny, Westmeath, and Longford, $\frac{1}{2} d .-$ Sligo, $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. on Sligo, and $2 \frac{1}{14} d$. on LeitrimRichmond, $\frac{1}{2} d$. for Dublin city and county, Louth, and Wicklow-Cork, $1 \frac{1}{d} d$. , city and county-Belfast, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a penny on Antrim and Down for structural enlargements; Ballinasloe, $\frac{1}{4} d$. on Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, structural enlargements-Limerick, $\frac{1}{6}$ of a penny for Limerick and Clare, enlargements and land; and at Clonmel $\frac{1}{5}$ of a farthing, or something almost imperceptible for land and additions.

The amount of accommodation in District Asylums, and the expenses of erection Allocation allocated to each county (when two or more are associated), being based on the number mod of oom and of inhabitants, tells, unfortunately, against those counties, the population of which bears a assessment. marked numerical disproportion to the value of property in them. As a case in point we may adduce Leitrim, the population of which is about the same as that of the more fertile and richer County of Westmeath; the rateable property of the latter being $£ 306,800$, or $£ 216 s$. per head, while that of the former is but $£ 121,000$, or $£ 11$ s. 7 d . per head. A similar disadvantage takes place in regard to the current expenditure, but we think that satisfactory adjustment might be made so as to equalize the annual levies without loss to the Treasury or inconvenience to the district.

Taking four per cent. as the minimum rate at which money could be obtained, even on the Benefts best security, it will be found that had interest been charged by the Treasury for advances, $\begin{gathered}\text { received in } \\ \text { transections }\end{gathered}$ it would amount on the sums already repaid to $£ 80,000$, and to a similar sum in respect withTreesury. of the recent assessments. Thus, with the gift of the Richmond Asylum, and the late remissions, to which may be added about $£ 90,000$ paid by Government for the support and maintenance of the Old House of Industry patients (pauper lunatics belonging principally to Dublin and the adjoining counties) in Island Bridge and the Hardwicke Cells, since Richmond was declared a District Asylum, the country appears, on the whole, to have received a clear benefit to the extent of $£ 350,000$ in its transactions with the Treasury on account of Lunatic Asylums.

Referring to the statistical tables in our last Report, we observe that the lunatics, idiots, and epileptics in Ireland, on the 31st March, 1855, amounted to 13,493, of whom lanntics at 6,263 were under official supervision in asylums, gaols, and poorhouses, the remainder being possessed of means of their own, supported by their friends, or wandering from place to place, depending for a precarious subsistence on the charity of individuals. The number of the same denominations at the present date is 14,141 , of whom 6,520 are located in various public and private institutions; the others, or 7,612 , being at large. Of these latter we have again obtained very valuable returns throúgh the Constabulary, Constabulary and from the extensive distribution of that efficient force throughout the country, Returns. combined with the careful manner in which the returns have been prepared, we think the information may be relied upon as accurate, the more so as we improved on the forms previously used, having now got the name, age, address, and religion, of every individual in Ireland, whether lunatic, idiot, or simply epileptic. With such details before us, and to arrive at still more certain data, we purpose to follow up our inquiries most minutely, and to return the names and particulars to the Dispensary Physicians of the various districts for their opinions and observations in reference to each case. Of the epileptic classes there are 2,171 , in whose regard, as a body, we do not mean to say that supervision is generally required, for save during the temporary attacks of a paroxysm, they are for the most part perfectly competent to take care of themselves. Abstracting the inmates placed in establishments specially intended for the insane, and who are thus located:Public Asylums, 3,856 ; Central Asylum, 126 ; Hardwicke Cells and Lifford Local Asylum,

District Lunatic Asylums. Statistics. Inadequate accommodation.

108 ; Private Asylums, 462. It would appear that the general difference is circumstanced as follows :-Gaols, 175 ; poorhouses, 1,799 ; at large, 4,841 , exclusive of 2,171 epileptics, and about 600 lunatics and idiots, who, as far as we can judge from the returns, are not paupers, and therefore inadmissible into district establishments for the insane. The question now presents itself for the consideration of the Executive, whether the present mixed, unsatisfactory, and inadequate provision shall be continued, or a more advanced and liberal system adopted. We would here quote the observations made by us on this subject in our last Report, the opinions we then held remaining unchanged :-
" With regard to the lunatics, idiots, \&cc., at large, a material difficulty would seem at first sight to present itself, as to how asylum accommodation should be provided for such a number. On this point, however, we may observe, that in a Report on the general condition of the insane in Ireland we have thought it advisable to include not alone those who are absolutely demented, and as such under official supervision, either in public institutions or private establishments, but also the idiotic, and those who, from repeated attacks of epilepsy, are liable to insanity in its most aggravated and dangerous formsparticularly, too, as from these classes the district asylums receive, from time to time, a large proportion of their inmates. But we are by no means to be understood as indicating a necessity for accommodation to any thing approaching the amount of the above numbers; we merely put forth the fact of the extent to which mental diease in every phase prevails, as well as those affections which may be regarded as identified with it, at the same time expressing our conviction that nothing can tend more to the advantage of the general community than to afford an opportunity for the immediate admission of every insane person into an asylum on the first manifestation of the disease.
"We have now to enter upon a matter of very great importance in connexion with district asylums, viz., the residence of lunatics in poorhouses. Taking a broad view of the question, it is obvious, for many reasons, that the most suitable place for every demented person, lunatic or idiot, harmless or otherwise, is an institution specially devoted to the care of the insarie, under the superintendence and management of experienced officers and attendants, who are practically acquainted with the treatment of mental disease in every form, and directed and controlled by that department of the public service to which the supervision of all matters relating to such establishments properly belongs; and we regard the question as deserving the consideration of the Executive, namely, whether the time may not have arrived for making provision for the complete separation of the insane poor of every class from the sane portion of the community; and which, whilst effecting a moral duty towards the latter, would insure for the insane poor, idiotic, or imbecile, more care and comfort than they can possilly have in ordinary workhouses, where they cannot at all times be secured against annoyance from the ignorant or thoughtless paupers by whom they are surrounded. We feel that objections to a change may be advanced on financial grounds, and that it may be argued, considering the extremely low position which, particularly the idiotic inmates of poorhouses occupy in the human family, both socially and mentally, that they are comfortably circumstanced and sufficiently well cared for at present.
"It is evident, however, that the attention and care necessary tor the reliof of these distressed classes cannot be efficaciously extended to them whilst they are placed in institutions of a very different nature from asylums; and further, it would be falling into a great mistake to imagine that even the most miserable objects of mental incapability are beyond the reach of being relieved; for there is no species of disease or affection, from the lighest state of maniacal excitement to the very lowest grade of imbecility, that does not admit of cure or alleviation under judicious treatment, such alone as can be obtained in establishments exclusively devoted to the object.
"The cost of the proposed alterations would not be so serious as may appear at first sight, the plan we have in view being simply the erection of suitable auxiliary buildings of the least expensive form and character, with large dormitorics.
"Another and most desirable object would be obtained by this measure, inasmuch as all the chronic and incurable cases which have been for many years accumulating, and at present take up a great deal of raluable room in the several district asylums, that could otherwise be more beneficially devoted to recent and acate cases, might be removed to these auxiliary buildings, by which means a twofold advantage would be gained, viz., the provision of proper accommolation for the class in question, without the necessity of having a special establislment under the objectionable title of an asylum for incurables, and the disembarrassment of the parent houses from all but inmates suffering froin recent and acute affections, or those whose malady afforded reasonable hopes of an ultimate recovery, thus leaving them free to exercise their proper and legitimate functions of hospitals for the cure of insanity, instead of being mere receptacles for the safe keeping and maintenance of chronic cases."

Haring endeavoured to afford a general insight into the expenditure incurred in the erection of asylums, involving as it does, a series of complicated accounts, and referred to the extent of insanity, as far as we can judge of it from the statistics before us, we shall now advert to the sums that have been spent in the maintenance of the residents in these different institutions during the two last years, as well as to other matters connected with their general economy and management. We may, however, premise, that pecuniary advances are made by the Treasury on quarterly estimates, from the respective Boards of Governors: these estimates, based on contracts, are duly examined at our office, and if accurate under their various headings, are submitted to the Privy Council for sanction, but, if incorrect, they are returned by us to the Local Boards for amendment. The necessary moneys are subsequently issued on an order from the Lord Lieutenant in Council, through the Paymaster of Civil Services; and the expenditure finally, and it must be added, from the minuteness of the queries, when any charge, be it ever so insignificant, is not in accordance with rule, most minutely investigated at the Audit Office, in London,
to which accounts are transmitted monthly, with vouchers for each item signed by the Chairmen of the Boards of Governors.

It will be seen from the following Table, that the cost of maintenance varies in different asylums, a fact to be explained by the charge for provisions, scale of dietary, and rate of wages not being the same in all.

Dremper
Luxatic
Asxicys.

> Statititics.

Cost of maintenance.

| Asylums. | Year ending 31st March, 1856. |  |  | Year ending 31st March, 1857. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily Average Number of Patients. | Total Expenditure of Asylums. | A verage Cost of each Patient per head per annum. | Daily A verage Nuniber of Pationts. | Total Expenditure of Asylums. | Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum. |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}£ & s . & d .\end{array}$ | $\pm$ s. d. |  | $\& \quad s . \quad d$. | £ s. d. |
| Armagh, . | 134 | 2,877 111 | 21.95 | 140 | 2,799 00 | $191911 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ballinasloe, | 277 | 5,871 | 21.311 | 301 | 5,724 166 | $1910 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Belfast, . | 291 | 5,428 $13 \quad 9$ | 181313 | 323 | 6,314 227 | $191011 \frac{1}{5}$ |
| Carlow, . | 191 | $3, \cdot 80 \quad 411$ | $20663 \frac{3}{4}$ | 197 | 3,793 $\quad 7 \quad 5$ | $19 \quad 51 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Cloumel, . | 140 | $3,267 \quad 9.10$ | $23 \quad 6 \quad 94$ | 140 | 3,329 4 1 | $2315 \begin{array}{ll}23 & 1\end{array}$ |
| Cork, . | 407 | 6,835 136 | 161515 | 433 | 7,027 00 | 1646 |
| Kilkenny, | 143 | 2,924 1 | $20 \quad 811 \frac{1}{2}$ | $146 \frac{3}{4}$ | 2,982 1311 | $20 \quad 510$ |
| Killarney, | 1461 | 3,191 5111 | $21 \begin{array}{lll}15 & 8\end{array}$ | 163 | 3,516 1610 | 21142 |
| Limerick, | 325 | $6,524 \sim 10 \frac{1}{2}$ | $20 \times 116$ | 330 | $6,378 \quad 2 \quad 4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 196663 |
| Londonderry, | 201 | 3,765 119 | $1814 \quad 71$ | 204 | 3,807 18 0 | 1813 3 3 |
| Maryborough, | 164 | $\begin{array}{lll}3,644 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ |  | 149 | 3,378 316 | $22135 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Mullingar, | 125 | 2,552 158 | $20 \quad 8 \quad 5 \frac{1}{4}$ | 176 | $4,260 \quad 76$ | $24 \quad 4 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oma"h, ; | 187 | 4,274 $13 \quad 4$ | $2217 \quad 2 \frac{1}{4}$ | 211 | 4,726 5 3 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll} & 7 & 71 \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ |
| Richmond, | 538 | $12,072 \quad 110$ | 228899 | 610 | 13,751210 | $221010 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| Sligo, | 105 | 2,844 130 | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 1 & 10\end{array}$ | $126 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3,025 168 | 2318 41 |
| Waterford, | 128 | 2,666 911 | $8016 \quad 7 \frac{3}{4}$ | 124 | 2,617 5 | $21 \quad 21 \frac{3}{4}$ |
|  | 3,502 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $72,62010 \quad 8$ | 20148 | 3,773 ${ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | $77,432 \quad 4 \quad 0 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2010 \quad 5$ |

The average expenses per head for the year ending 31 st March, 1855 , was $£ 1915 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d ., Average per in the present year it amounts to $£ 20 \mathrm{los}$. $5 d$. , a difference, considering the adrance in ${ }^{\text {bead. }}$ every article of consumption, by no means remarkable. It would be advisable to have a greater uniformity of detail adopted in regard to the various heads of expenditure in all district asylums, at the same time that there is a difficulty to be surmounted with reference to one important item, inasmuch as the class of patients generally belonging to the metropolis, and larger cities and towns, require a more tonic dietary than the inhabitants of purely agricultural localities.

The total number in district asylums under treatment during the two past years, Number amounted to 6,081 , there being in them on 31 st March, $1855,3,299$; since admitted, 2,782 , undent, adeatisnamely, ordinary cases, 1,857 ; lunatics from gaols by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, shans, des \& 925 . On the aggregate the absolute recoveries were 17 per cent. or $37 \frac{1}{2}$ on the admissions, charges. the relieved being $11 \frac{1}{2}$, a result coinciding nearly with that of the two previous years, but more satisfactory. The mortality, 9 per cent., is just one below that of the preceding sanitary biennial period; and when the proportion of unpromising cases brought from prisons is conditions taken into account, these facts speak most favourably of the successful issue of Irish asylums. No epidemic of any kind has visited them since June, 1853, when we had occasion to refer to an increased number of deaths at Belfast and elsewhere from cholera. The mortality is now, for the most part, referable to affections of the brain and nervous system, or to diseases associated with organic debility, but particularly of the lungs, and ending in consumption. Two cases were suicidal; the first occurred at Belfast, in 1856, a male patient accomplishing his object by suspending himself from the ventilator in one of the single sleeping rooms. The second was at the Richmond, where a patient strangled himself at night with a sheet taken from his bed, which he tore up for the purpose. The coroner was called on in both cases, and it appeared on inquiry that neither of the lunatics had ever evinced dangerous tendencies, nor had the physicians or immediate attendants any suspicion that they meditated self-destruction. These, with another instance in which an old man was suffocated whilst eating, were the only casualties of a fatal nature which occurred during the period embraced in this Report.

Reverting to the sanitary state of Asylums, your Excellency may desire to be informed as to the remedial measures generally adopted in them. We cannot say that any particular medical treatment for the cure of insanity is resorted to, except in its early stages, or when marked symptoms of the disease present themselves in more advanced cases; air, regimen, exercise, with the removal of causes leading to excitement, being more favourably regarded as tending to a beneficial result, in the alleviation of a malady which is as yet but imperfectly understood.

District Lunatic Asyluas. Statistics. Non-restraint system.

With reference to physical coercion, or mechanical restraint, in the majority of asylums it is employed in a mitigated form, in the others it is seldom or ever had recourse to. On this mooted subject we do not interfere, unless as has occasionally happened on inspection, we considered that the appliances might be partially if not altogether discontinued. The question is one more properly for the judgment of the local Medical Superintendents, and as we believe they are alike influenced by the most humane motives and a desire to do what is best for the safety of their patients, we would deem it unadvisable on our part to lay down any fixed rule on a system which is at issue between enlightened practitioners, and which, further, there is no authority to enforce. In our opinion, however, one most urgent and almost insurmountable objection exists to mechanical restraint, and which arises from the contingency of its being surreptitiously employed by attendants, to avoid trouble, unless due precautions are taken by the Resident Physician or Manager.
Occupation of The principal occupation for male patients is husbandry-some few are employed at patients. trades; whilst spinning, washing, knitting, \&c., \&c., engage the females who are competent to work.
Independent of more important advantages to be derived by the individuals themselves, from out-door labour, its good effects, in an economical point of view, will be best seen by a reference to the Appendix, which gives in detail the various sums realized on the different farms during the two years; the total, exclusive of the value of produce in vegetables consumed at home, being $£ 4,167$ on 421 acres, worked by a daily average of 422 patients.

Among the patients in Asylums there are at present fifty-three whose support is in part or fully paid for. Of this number ten are pensioners, and have no immediate relations who can advance a charitable claim to the sums now contributed for their main. tenance. The others are of the farming and shopkeeping classes, who, above the grade of regular applicants for admission, have not means sufficient to meet the charges in private licensed houscs. The total amount received for the classes in question during the past year was $£ 736$. On principle we are opposed to the maintenance of paying patients in District Asylums ; still, from motives of common humanity, in the absence of a suitable refuge for the insane members of humble but respectable families, and where there is a good margin of vacancies, as at Mullingar, Killarney, \&c., it would be hard to debar a fellow-creature of the benefit of a public establishment. No abuse has, at least as yet, sprung from these exceptional cases, which, deducting pensioners, is scarcely one per cent. on the whole number of inmates.

With reference to religious ministrations-a subject which, unfortunately, has given rise within the last three or four years, to a marked difference of opinion between the Executive and the Governors of a northern asylum, the majority of whom, actuated, no doubt, by the sincerest motives, successfully opposed the admission of officially appointed chaplains-our sentiments, far from undergoing any change, have been strengthened by daily experience. We have specially directed ourselves to the points at issue, personally attending in asylums, at the respective hours of public worship, questioning patients themselves, inquiring both of officers and attendants, and noting the results at the moment; and we cannot arrive at any other conclusion, than that the regular visitations of chaplains, and the due performance of divine worship, should not be denied to the inmates of public institutions for the insane; for apart from other and higher considerations, the soothing influence of religion, as tending to the establishment of a self control, however temporary in its nature, cannot but be valuable in a curative point of view; and it should not be forgotten that, though in one individual the reasoning powers are normally affected, the sentiments may remain unchanged, whilst in another, the moral feelings may be deranged, at the same time that the intellectual faculties are comparatively unimpaired-both cases being alike susceptible of the benefits of religion.

We have made an analysis of the state of education of the insane in poorhouses and asylums. In the former, it appears there are 323 more or less educated, and 1,476 illiterate; in the latter, the numbers are 2,353 with some degree of education, against 1,505 totally ignorant. The proportion of literate to illiterate in the general population of this country is fifty.three per cent. If we restrict the comparison to those in asylums, omitting the inmates in poorhouses, of whom a large majority are idiots, it would appear that education is in a much higher ratio among lunatics than in the community at large-a circumstance indicative of the fact that insanity, even among the humbler classes, is connected with intellectual development. At the Richmond a school was established about six years ago, principally for females of weak mind, and though not likely to be followed by any permanent result, has at least the merit of a benevolent intention, and tends to vary the daily occupations. We would therefore wish to see the example of the Richmond Governors adopted in other establishments, and also a more liberal supply of some cheap periodicals afforded.

Hereditary predisposition and intemperance would seem to be the two great feeders, if the term may be used, to lunatic asylums. In an aggregate of 3,856 individuals on the 31st March, we find of the 2,146, where causes are assigned, no less than 997 under these denominations, 506 of the former, 491 of the latter, or forty-six per cent. As regards the cases where we had no definite information-and these are constituted, for the most part, Assigned of transferences from gaols-it is legitimate to conclude that the same proportion as in the insanity. assignable exists. Hence of the whole population in asylums, 1,790 come within the two predisposition categories. This fact alone, pregnant of serious considerations, speaks for itself, and needs ${ }^{\text {nitemperance }}$ no comment on our part.

Under the head of exciting causes to insanity, religion is enumerated; but considering Religion. the great influence which it exercises over the conduct of mankind, not alone for good but unfortunately too, from a misconception of its true spirit, imbuing whole communities occasionally with a disposition to commit the wildest acts from the most unreasonable motives, it does not seem to be so powerful an agent in producing individual mental derangement as might be at first supposed. Lunatics will, no doubt, readily adopt, and as quickly abandon, extravagant ideas on religious as on other subjects, whilst the really exciting causes will be found totally unconnected with them. We find among clergymen and the members of pious associations more perhaps than an average per centage of lunacy; but their delusions rarely refer to their previous avocations, an observation alike pertinent to the insane members of other professions. Love, from misplaced affections and disappointed hopes, is a much more fertile source of the disease, particularly among the female sex, who, from their habits and sensibilities, are more susceptible than men of those influences recognised under the designation of moral.

We have been frequently questioned relative to the increase or diminution of insanity in Increase of this country, and regret to say that the statistics of each succeeding year, if the numbers ${ }^{\text {insanity. }}$ mentally affected which come before us be alone regarded, would lead to the conclusion that the disease is on the increase; but while making due allowances for the fact that with fresh accommodation and extended inquiries, cases previously in existence are brought to light, the important truth must not be overlooked, that from each individual case of lunacy, germs of disease to be developed at a future period, possibly in a third or fourth generation, may be produced; for such is our organization, that the mind no less than the body partakes of inherent and hereditary peculiarities, which, as your Excellency is aware, rendering nations at large distinguishable by corporeal prowess, valour, progression in the arts, \&c., or the reverse, first find their way into the smaller circles of which those nations are composed.

> "Quia multa modis primordia multis
> Mista sua celant in corpore sepe parentes Quao patribus patres tradunt a stirpe profecta."

Our observations on this head are not the mere expression of a theory, but the result of extended inquiry into the prevalence of insanity under particular circumstances; and we have satisfactory data to show that mental disorders develop themselves to an extraordinary extent in certain families. One of the strongest instances we have met, illustrative of the fact, was in a Northern Asylum, where four relatives very closely connected were located together, and we were informed, on credible authority, that no less than eight others, related in the degree of cousins, were epileptic or idiotic. To check by every legitimate means, and to afford ample accommodation through statutory enactments, to lunatics in each phase of the malady, but especially in the early stages, and when it is essentially curable, becomes a duty which communities owe to themselves, for thus alone can the propagation of insanity be most successfully combated. The complaint that District Asy- Incurables. lums are overcrowded with chronic or incurable cases is not one peculiar to Ireland, it is common to every country in which establishments for the insane are to be found, and is inseparable from the very nature of lunacy. Taking, for example, in England, the two largest asylums, Hanwell and Colneyhatch, containing between them no less than 2,200 patients-the proportion of curable to incurable cases is probably under one-fifth; and be it further considered, that the last named asylum has not as yet been over six years in operation. The same holds good in regard to continental asylums in Belgium, Prussia, France, \&c., and also in America.

Lunatics would seem not only to stand themselves, but occasionally to place some of those connected with them, in an anomalous position. The Governors of Asylums, for instance, complain that the institutions are congested with incurable cases, - the very same men acting as Boards of Superintendence of Gaols find fault with lunatics being placed in prison, and endeavour to hurry their transference to asylums, no matter what the character of the disease; and as Poor Law Guardians, object to the residence of insane persons within the walls of a workhouse, availing themselves of the first opportunity to have them committed to gaols as dangerous. Expense. is prominent in the eyes of the Asylum Governors,

District
Lunatic
Asycums.

Superannua-
tion of
Officers.
19 \& 20 Vic.
the subversion of prison discipline to Boards of Superintendence, and a troublesome incon. venience to Poor Law Guardians. We concur fully in the sentiments of the two last named Boards, and would disembarrass gaols and workhouses of all lunatic inmates; and partially agreeing with the Asylum Governors, we would meet the difficulty of expense by the plain but suitable buildings we have already adverted to, establishing one authority for the moral curative, and fiscal management of the insane gencrally.

The Act of last session, $19 \& 20$ Vic., c. 99 , according superannuation to officers and servants attached to District Asylums, has been already taken advantage of, and the manager and matron of the Derry Asylum have retired on a liberal pension. The manager of the Richmond, as well as the matron at Maryborough, are in like manner about to resign, and before the close of the present year it is probable that two or three others will follow, affording opportunities for arrangements which will, we have no doubt, be of advantage to the public service. Several of the minor officers and servants have also availed theruselves of the new enactment.

That provision should be made for the officers of District Asylums, as elsewhere, when worn out by age and length of service, is but just and reasonable, and on principle has been ever advocated by us. We know no duties so onerous and so unceasing as those connected with the management of the insane, entailing at all hours the same anxious responsibility. As the labourer is worthy of his hire, a liberal recompense when engaged on service, and the certainty of a commensurate allowance on retirement, is but a reasonable expectation; and we cannot but think that the staff of lunatic asylums in this country, as a body, are not only underpaid when on duty, but that an exceptional rule should be made in favour of deserving officers who, growing old in them, are rendered unfit for after employment by previous habits, professional or other. Take, for example, the Medical Superintendents, restricted to a sort of cloister life within the precincts of an asylum, men of education, enlightened views, and varied acquirements, their hours devoted to the good of the helpless and afflicted, and compare their salaries with those paid to the members of other professions, who are certainly not superior in knowledge, and whose sphere of action, though useful and necessary for the well-being of society, is not directed to the attainment of a higher or more important object than that of the individual who labours to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-creatures, under the heaviest and most dreaded visitation to which mankind is liable.

It is our duty to state that two instances occurred of charges having been brought by officers against their superiors. The first was at Maryborough, where, after a preliminary inquiry at the Local Board, the Inspectors were requested by it, and subsequently directed by your Excellency, to institute an investigation, for which purpose they visited the Asylum specially. When called upon, however, the matron who had preferred the charges begged to be allowed to withdraw them-neither knowing their truth herself, nor being able to substantiate them by witnesses, she frankly confessed that they were grounded solely on hearsay. The particulars of the case having been duly submitted, your Excellency was pleased to direct that a letter be written to the resident physician, intimating that no imputation whatever rested upon him, that his character and fitness for the responsible office held by him remained wholly unimpeached, and that the matron should be cautioned to be more guarded in her statements for the future.

The second took place at Mullingar, where, as it appeared, the accusations made were not only groundless but vindictive; the complainant was dismissed by order of Government, on a unanimous resolution of the Board.

That Irish Asylums have been substantially successful there cannot exist a doubt, both in a curative point of view, and as affording refuge to a class whose claims on public sympathy are co-existent with the dictates of our common humanity. The pages of a Parliamentary Report are, perhaps, not altogether suited to digression from fiscal and statistical details, still we may venture to remind your Excellency of the depressed state of Ireland for a period of nearly five years, with landed property in many places almost confiscated to poor rates during which time the District Asylums of this country were entailing additional expense on the community at large. The cost of erection of these various institutions has been already given in detail, and we would now only observe, that the Governors of them apprehending the assessment which for a certain time must be levied to meet Treasury repayments, consider it a duty to restrict in every possible way all expenses save those absolutely requisite, and not to replace fixtures or furniture even though objectionable in their eyes, till completely worn out. We think, however, that economy may be occasionally carried out to an unprofitable extent, and that stopping short and not efficiently following up a regular system of management, would be almost as bad as not to have undertaken it at all. Our domestic arrangements may not be on an equality with those in many English asylums, which, too, may be similarly inferior in regard to what obtains in France and elsewhere, for local circumstances produce their
relative differences. Generally speaking, a deficiency of furniture, and with it a certain air of discomfort is noticeable in Irish institutions for the insane, a want which we trust, with the advancing prosperity of the country, will be gradually obviated; yet, when your Excellency, so long and thoroughly cognizent of the social condition of the population, Excellency, so long and thoroughly cognizent of the social condition of the population, condidition of
recalls to mind what on your fiequent visits to District Asylums you could not fail to Lunatice. remark, and reflects that a large proportion of their inmates, whilst possessed of reason, had been strangers to the personal comforts of life, and, we regret to add, in many instances, from their abject state of destitution, to the decencies of civilization, but still protected by an innate sense of virtue and decorum-huddled together in those miserable abodes which present themselves in quick succession along our public thoroughfares, on the edge of bogs and sides of mountains-without adequate food or raiment-whole families frequently occupants of a single apartment, perhaps of a common bed-that the same individuals placed in asylums, labouring under madness in all its varied forms, are educated for the first time to habits of order and cleanliness, have servants at all hours to minister to their personal wants-their dress and bedding duly attended to, meals served regularly with a liberal allowance of animal food, a luxury before almost untasted by them-we may, as tending to social advancement no less than for curative objects, so far regard our public establishments for the insane with unmixed satisfaction.

Defects there may be in them, just cause of complaint may now and then occur, with Humane an occasional instance of neglect, for which we are not the apologists, still, on the whole, $\begin{gathered}\text { treatment } \\ \text { G. }\end{gathered}$ without being sullied by the imputation of a cruelty, save with a solitary exception, at Maryborough, where an attendant was prosecuted to conviction for maltreating a patient, they fully uphold the benevolent objects of their erection. And here we may be pardoned, if while lending our humble admiration to that system of philanthropy, which latterly in the sister kingdom has lowered physical cocrcion to a minimum in the treatment of lunatics, we refer to the fact that, forty years ago, the charter and published regulations, by Order in Council, for Irish Aylums, and which have since given tone to their management, laid it down that all the latitude of personal liberty, consistent with safety, mildness of manner, and the avoidance of every cause of irritation, should be the constant and essential practice observed within them.-App. G.

The next subject to which we shall direct your Excellency's attention is that of the law in Dxsomoves reference to the committal of "dangerous lunatics." The number of persons confined in Lexatics. gaols under this head within the last two years amounted to no less than 1,296 , of whom Committal to 814 were transferred by warrant to District Asylums, 276 discharged on medical certifi- ${ }^{\text {prison. }}$ cates, 9 removed by their friends, and 35 died, thus leaving 161 in custody on the 31st March last. In England there exists no similar enactment to the 1st Vic., cap. 27, which in this kingdom empowers magistrates to imprison persons "discovered under circumstances denoting a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing an indictable offence;" to guard against undue detention, on a medical certificate, that they have recovered or ceased to be dangerous, the law provides that an individual so confined can be liberated at any time by an order from two magistrates, "one whereof shall be a justice who signed such warrant," otherwise they remain in custody until transferred to an asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant. This Act was passed in consequence of the homicide of a most respectable gentleman in the streets of Dublin, by a maniac who, a short time previously, had, for want of room, been refused admission into the District Asylum.

The object sought to be attained by the passing of this measure was, within certain objections. restrictions, fully justified in a country where sufficient provision did not exist in the way of public asylums for the insane poor; and had magistrates acted up to the spirit of the Statute, duly investigating the merits of each case, little inconvenience and the greatest possible benefits would have resulted; but as its clauses are at present carried out, gaols may be considered so many channels of transmission to lunatic asylums, whereby a serious derangement of prison discipline, and considerable additional expense to the public by the cost of conveyance are produced, the system acting at the same time in regard to metropolitan and larger cities with peculiar injustice. This is not the first occasion on which we have expressed our opinion in reference to the subject of committing lunatics to prison, having in previous reports represented the practice as being attended with great inconvenience; the abuse, however, instead of diminishing, would seem to have increased, for in this manner families get rid of the care and support of their insane relatives. Not even thinking it worth while to apply for admission into an asylum in the

Dangerous
Lunatics.
Looseness in mode of committing,
ordinary way, they depose to the existence of violent tendencics, the result too often of premeditated irritation; the interlerence of the police is all that is then necessary, for, under their escort the lunatics are brought to the county or city prison, as the case may be, and with this act the curtain drops between the parties. We would not assert that these observations apply to every case, aware from experience that in some instances prompt exercise of the provisions of the Act is necessary, and that in others the friends of such lunatics evince the warmest interest in their unhappy relatives ; still, we do not exaggerate in laying it down as a general rule, that individuals of "deranged mind" are loosely com. mitted to prison as "dangerous." So far back as the year 1848, a circular was addressed by the Executive, at our suggestion, to justices at petty scssions, directing their attention to the clauses of the Act, and accompanied by a specific form of committal for their guidance; we regret, that although a certain degree of success followed these measures, they were not as effectual as could be desired in checking the evil complained of.
'The usual form of admission into a District Asylum requires an attestation as to the residence, birth-place, and social state of the person desired to be admitted, also an engagement on the part of some responsible party to take back the patient when called upon to do so, A committal obviates all this responsibility, and we have frequently known of applicants who were refused admission by the Local Board on sufficient grounds-such as not being natives of, or, in any way connected with the district-having been sent to gaol as dangerously insane, and in this manner ultimately forced on the institution. Thus, while admitting that the Act was in some measure necessary, we cannot shut our eyes to the many and glaring abuses which have arisen from it.

The so-called
"dangerous," in general tranquil and amenable.

Evil of committing Lumatics to Gaols.

Transference to Asylums.

Of the conduct of the class in question, we find that the great majority, far from exhibiting any of the dangerous tendencies attributed to them, are tranquil and amenable from the very moment they are placed in confinement; and, generally speaking, this cha. racter attaches to them afterwards when transferred to asylums-the so-called "dangerous," however troublesome, evincing as little propensity to violence as ordinary lunatics.

In a practical point of view this wholesale committal, averaging ammally the last two years no less than 579 , is attended with further serious disadvantages. No listory of the cases is given, nor information afforded to guide the physician in his treatanent of them; and when recovered, a material embarrassment occurs in their discharge, for it very frequently happens that the exact locality of the parties is unknown, and in the absence of a law of settlement, Boards of Governors have no authority to direct their admission into poorhouses. The detention of lunatics in gaols varies nuch as to time-some felv remaining in them for years. This circumstance may appear extraordinary to your Excellency, but it can be satisfactorily accounted for in those districts for the exigencies of which the asylums are too limited. Still the deprivation of personal liberty during the protracted sojourn of a fellow-creature in prison must, in the estimation of a humane mind, be compensated for by the knowledge that a certain attention is paid to his persomal wants in regard to warmth, food, and raiment; and that if deharred from wandering at will, he is at least protected from the annoyance of thoughtless strangers, and the neglect perhaps of unkind relatives. We are familiar with numerous instances of the kind. There is at present, in Lifford gaol, a man entirely demented, harmless, and tranquil, who has been confined there for several years. He was previously a patient in the Listrict Asylum. His bodily health is good, he is always most usefully employed, and perfectly contented with his condition. To send him back as a fixture to an institution already unable to meet the requirements of the district, and thereby exclude an acute or violent case of madness, in which the advantages afforded by a reqular establishment for the treatment of insunity holds out the strongest hope of alleviation or cure, would be productive of an injurious instead of a beneficial result; so, until sufficient accommodation shall have been obtained, we think it better, of two evils to choose the lesser, and leave persons simi. larly circumstanced in prison, from which they can be discharged, whenever it may be considered advisable by the Judge of Assize, the local Magistrates, or $\Lambda$ ssistant-Barrister, according to the provisions of the Act before referred to.

Your Excellency will have observed from the foregoing remarks that, far from being instrumental in filling gaols with lunatics, we have invariably looked upon the practice with regret and disapprobation, and feeling constrained to use a discretionary power in the selection of cases, fairly apportioning the claims of each city or county for accommodation, we cannot be deemed accountable for not at once and promiscuously transmitting them to already over-crowded Asylums. In one year after the enlargement of the Richmond Asylum we got warrants issued for the removal to it of all the lunatics, ninety-six in number, in the prisons of the district. Within another twelvemonth, however, there were upwards of sixty fresh committals, chiefly to the Dublin prisons, than which none can possibly be more unsuited for the detention of the class in question.

Adverting to the treatment which lunatics receive in gaol, save in some few instances, Dangerove where we remonstrated in the strongest manner, great humanity is displayed in their Luxatrcs. regard by the staff of these institutions; and in which we can truly state that, as far as Treatment in their arrangements admit, every consideration is extended to them. One instance in ${ }^{\text {Gauls. }}$ particular occurred at Carrick-on-Shannon, in which a female was removed to the Asylum, as reported by the Visiting Physician of that Institution, in a very neglected and otherwise most unfit state, and died twenty-four hours after admission. We immediately brought the case under the notice of the gaol authoritics; an investigation was held by the Board of Superintendence, and resolutions passed acquitting their officers of blame, which precluded any further interference on our part.

Strange as it may appear, there are ingredients of success in many gaols which do not Recoveries. exist to the same extent in lunatic asylums, and which we believe have not been referred to by any previous authority. We allude to greater association with the sane, some of the well-conducted prisoners being allocated to act as attendants, and to the fact that the lunatics are placed in custody during the earliest or most curative phase of the malady; these combined with an isolation from former companionship make up, in some degree, for the want of those curative appliances obtainable in regularly constructed establishments.

With respect to the actual committal of lunatics to prison as "dangerous," although we No control have no restrictive control whatever, copies of the warrant, and an abstract of the depo-committals. sitions, are immediately forwarded to our office, and thus we become acquainted with the details of each case, acting thereupon as the medium of transference, or bringing under the cognizance of the Execntive any irregularities or illegalities that may appear in them, and, in dubious cases, referring points for the opinion of the Law Adviser to the Crown, in order that, if necessary, the Justices should be communicated with. Still, if the forms are accurately filled up and signed by them, there is no authority to question either their judgment or jurisdiction. It frequently occurs that eight or nine committals of persons as "dangerous lunatics" are returned to us by the same post. In Dublin, sometimes as many as four or five on the same day; and on one occasion, the 5 th of March, three lunatics were sent to prison from the Nenagh poorhouse alone.

In a preceding paragraph we remarked that the system of committing lumatics was Taximposed attended with peculiar injustice to the metropolis, the truth of which observation will $\begin{gathered}\text { on Dublin by } \\ \text { committal of }\end{gathered}$ at once be apparent on reference to the sixth clause of the Act, which directs, that they strangers shall be removed from the prisons direct to the asylum of the district, there to remain in when insane. accordance with the provisions of the Statute. In the absence of a law of settlement, they are thus chargeable to the immediate city or county of the prison. Such are the inducements and such the tendency for idlers and mendicants, amongst whom the insane may be largely numbered-as well as for persons on business avocations-to congregate in large towns, that they become filled with an extraneous population; we find, for instance, in Dublin a far greater proportion of lunatics committed as dangerous than obtains with a similar number of inhabitants in rural districts ; and hence it becomes liable for the maintenance of those who, properly speaking, have no claims upon its charity. We believe that fully one-third of the inmates whose support at the Richmond is defrayed by the city are utter strangers, and a tax of near $£ 2,000$ a year is thus imposed on the ratepayers. Fortynine females, from different parts of the country, have been committed to Grangegorman within the period of this report ; and on two occasions during the last year, when analyzing the number of lunatics confined there, we found that out of sixteen, seven were from different distant counties-one of them so remote as Ferry. A foreign sailor, for instance, becoming dangerously insane on board a vessel in the port of Dublin, is quite as chargeable on the city for the period of his detention, were it even to extend over forty years, as a native of the Liberties, descendant of a family resident therein for generations. This abuse cannot be said to exist throughout the country to an extent which could prove locally prejudicial, a sort of reciprocity being practically established between one county and another; the injustice to the metropolis becomes therefore more evident, and the necessity for applying a remedy more pressing.

We have now to bring under your Excellency's notice the state of the Central or Criminal Asylum at Dundrum, which, placed entirely under our supervision and control on its completion, in 1849, by the Earl of Clairendon, the then Lord Lieutenant, has been since equally confided to our direction by his Lordship's successors, the Earls of Eglinton and St. Germans, as well as by your Excellency.

In previous reports we felt justificd in representing the condition of this important Admissions, Institution to be satisfactory in its various details, and on the present occasion we are dec disclarges, happy to be enabled to confirm the accounts already given of its success. The number of lunatics confined in the establishment is precisely the same at the present date as on the

Cemtral Asylum for Criminal Lenatics.

Distinctive
features. features.

Insane convicts.

31st March, 1855, being eighty-two males, and forty-four females. Twenty-six patients were discharged or died during the two years which intervened,-twenty-one males, and five females, and the vacancies thus created have been filled by new cases. Of those discharged fourteen were recovered, seven of whom were liberated, by order of the Lord Lieutenant; three sent back for trial; three convicts returned to the prisons from whence they came; and one prisoner to a county gaol ; one was sent to a private asylum, and eleven died.

The admissions were from the following sources:-County and City Gaols, ten ; Spise Island, five; Cork Government Prison, four ; and Philipstown, seven, three being still there awaiting removal. It thus appears that the last-named prison has had, and that, too, in one year, more lunatics than any other. The total number of its residents being 784; the average of insanity in it, is therefore, over one per cent., a most disproportionate ratio as regards the amount of lunacy, properly so called, in the population at large, whichis not more than one in 700. The only explanation on this head we can afford is, that the worst classes of convicts, in a physical point of view, are transferred from other Government Prisons to Philipstown, which is the invalid depot.

The distinctive features of the Central Asylum have been noticed in former reports. If was stated that there is not that frequent change of immates which occurs in ordinary asylums, that recovery does not bring with it the right to be liberated, and that as i consequence, greater facilities are afforded for becoming acquainted with the different individuals in charge, their various dispositions and traits of character, than are to be found in other asylums, as also of testing the permanence of recovery, when it takes place It may, however, be added, that from the comparatively small number in the asylum, 8 more exact and intimate knowledge is had of the individuals than if it was much greater. In fact, there is a nearer approach to a purely domestic inspection and control than can be had in very extensive establishments for the insane.

The greatest, indeed the sole, difficulty to be dealt with at the Central Asylum arises from the occasional residence in it of culprits who either feign insanity or whose claim to the designation of lunatic is, at best, but doubtful. There are persons transferred from gaols subsequent to conviction, and at whose trial the question of insanity was never entertained, Some of these may be faithfully described as having set discipline at defiance. Indifferent alike to remonstrance and to punishment-influenced, as it were, by a determination not to yield till their object was attained-intractable in prison-their conduct uncertain and unaccountable-the authorities there report to the Executive that they have no appliances for their treatment; that the establishnent is kept in tumnoil and confusion by such characters, and submitting their removal to the Criminal Asylum, to which they are accordingly drafted as vacancies occur.

The air of Dundrum, the situation, remarkable for its cheerfuluess and salubritytransition from close confinement, and the restraint and regimen of a prison to compe. rative freedom and a better diet, produce in a short tine a change in their demeanour; they still, however, consider themselves entitled to be supported by Government, and that being recognised as lunatics, they should not be reguired to work.
Questionable cases.

Among others, there is a convict returned from a penal settlement, who for a day or two after his arrival was inclined to be exceedingly troublesome, yot he soon became amenable, and has for over eight months continued to be very obedient, and perfectly tranquil and rational both in speech and in demeanour. A second, formerly an inmate of Philipstown Prison, will do nothing except as it pleases him, which is very seldom; and when urged to work, replies with the naive remark that he is a lunatic. Were application to be made by their friends for the admission of these and such other individuals into an ordinary asylum, we doubt if they could possibly be reccived, the symptoms are so very slight and unsatisfactory, at least in the opinion of the two highly informed physicians who are professionally connected with the Institution. We do not mean to commit ourselves to the assertion, that there may not be something wrong about the parties referred to, at the same time we are perfectly satisfied that were many of them respectable members of society and possessed of means, if a commission of inquiry was issued, a jury could scarcely be found to pronounce, them incompetent, by reason of insanity, to manage their own affairs, or disqualified to enjoy their civil rights and liberties.

The question hence arises, are persons to be recognised as Iunatics by law who, thoroughly cognizant of right and wrong, having committed offences against public order, and whilst undergoing the punishment consequent thereon, set authority and discipline at nought by their insubordination and perversity of temper? For if, after conviction, these traits of character protect from the penalties attached to crime, they should, a fortiori, at trial, when duly established, procure acquittal on the plea of mental incapacity, although the parties may be competent to distinguish good from evil. The solution of this point is a matter of great importance, not alone to the criminal code of this country, but likewise to that of the sister kingdom.

Once within the walls of the Central Asylum no distinction is made in regard of the inmates, every just indulgence being alike conceded to all: what appear well-grounded suspicions may be entertained of the condition of some, but still human judgment at best being fallible, all due consideration is willingly extended to them. That malingerers have been admitted is certain, and that on the best authority, viz, their own acknowledgment; men who played their parts, while in confinement, so well-having become adepts, by association in gaol with the really insane-that it would have been difficult to discover the deceit. These cases, we are fully aware, must be very troublesome in prisons. On the other hand, we do not think that the Asylum at Dundrum is an appropriate place for any but those who are truly insane, and that in such an institution there cannot be two different systems of treatment, which would, we apprehend, be productive of insubordination, and other serious inconveniences. It appears to us that it might be advisable to erect a detached probationary ward, in connexion with one of the Government prisons, for the temporary residence of those who, while undergoing sentence, may from time to time appear to be mentally deranged, by which means a better opportunity to judge of their state would be afforded than at present can possibly exist ; and a special system of treatment, both moral and medical, could be adopted to test the reality of the symptoms.

If the probationary ward was at the Asylum, one of the objects aimed at by persons feigning insanity would be attained, namely, removal from prison; thus holding out an inducement to them to persist at all hazards in their attempts to deceive, and encouraging others to imitate their example.

During the last ten years we have had a tolerably large experience in lunacy, feigned as Feigned or well as real, and in aiding the prosecution of certain capital cases to conviction, have, real insanity. with local physicians, been instrumental in checking it as a plea; to those cases we have cursorily referred in previous Reports. The benevolence certainly-possibly, it may be, the superior knowledge-of some would associate crime with insanity; we do not, however, coincide in the view, that a disregard of moral perceptions can qualify deeds, the results as well as the responsibilities of which are perfectly well understood beforehand, by the perpetrators of them ; at the same time we cannot but consider it a misfortune to the insane to be acquitted on the plea of lunacy, without that special statement of every circumstance which might tend to establish their irresponsibility, or mitigate the character of their offence; in either case, acquittal often tells against the parties themselves, changing a definite to an indefinite period of confinement, a fact most justly suggested as a precaution to counsel, we believe, by the late Baron Alderson; but it is not with the legal so much as the social point-we have to deal ; for in the asylum at present there are two or three inmates confined as lunatics who never evinced a symptom of insanity to our knowledge, one of whom particularly inveighs against having been transformed into a lunatic in the dock by counsel, to his great dismay and surprise at the moment, and to his continued discontent for a period of over eight years, during which he has been in confinement. In a Particulars of preceding Report to your Excellency, we took the liberty of suggesting that in every when lunacy instance in which a person was acquitted on the ground of insanity, it would be advisable is pleaded. that witnesses should be examined in court, so as to have the attendant circumstances and all details of the occurrence elicited. A sane man, for example, may be acquitted of the death of another, and discharged from the dock on full evidence of the particulars. If a fellow-creature loses his life by a lunatic, the individual, no doubt, escapes punishment on the plea of insanity ; but when he recovers, there is a deficiency of explanatory facts, much to the disadyantage of the lunatic, who though perfectly sane may still be doomed to a long deprivation of liberty. Cases have been submitted during the last year bearing on this point, in which such information would have been practically useful in assisting your Excellency to form a decision.

The number of applications for the transference of lunatics under the Act, and most of Number of them for minor trangressions, became latterly so great, and such was the abuse which might for adications ensue if every petty offender, because he happened to break the letter of the law, was of petty to be sent to the Criminal Asylum, that we communicated at full length with Mr. Horsman, the Chief Secretary, on the subject, who directed casies to be laid before the Law Officers of the Crown, as to whether it was obligatory on the Lord Lieutenant or not to send such parties to the Criminal Asylum, and also as to His Excellency's authority to discharge them when deemed advisable. The opinions of the Attorney-General and Opinion of of the Solicitor-General fully justified, we are happy to say, the view taken by us, that (Law Offcers. there exists a discretionary power with the Lord Lieutenant, both as to the custody and discharge of such lunatics; and hence we trust to find that the Institution at Dundrum will be amply sufficient for every legitimate claim on its accommodation, and fulfil the object of its erection;' without entailing additional expense on the Treasury.

Cmarnal There are ten cases at present under your Excellency's consideration for discharge; Asxidm for Criminal Lunatics. Cases under consideration for discharge. Judicions management. and with contingencies of deaths at three per cent. as a minimum, and the termination of the legal sentence of imprisonment on five individuals, a margin of about twenty vacancies will be afforded for the coming year.
The domestic arrangements, under the judicious and truly benevolent management of Dr. Corbet, the Resident Physician, are highly satisfactory, as may be best inferred from the fact, that though the Asylum has now been in operation over six years, he has never found it necessary to recommend the dismissal or even the suspension of an attendant; whilst the patients, who are treated with every consideration, feel that, on the one hand, as no unkindness towards them would be tolerated, so on the other, no impropriety of conduct on their part would be passed unnoticed. Taking into consideration the materials to be acted upon, and the little hold that moral principles lave had on many of the individuals in their previous career, it often excites our surprise how few transgressions are committed by the inmates of the Dundrum Asylum, in fact, the wilful breaking now and then of a pane of glass, up to the present at least, may be regarded as constituting the sole offence.
Observance of The example, too, given to irregularly disposed parties, by the general observance of religion. religion, we believe has materially tended to awaken in them the better sentiments of human nature ; and we feel bound to bear our continued testimony to the comfort which they derive from attending at Divine worship, as frequently expressed to us by many of Non-restraint. the patients themselves. With regard to mechanical coercion, nothing of the kind was had recourse to within the last two years, a fact which shows that restraint would not be employed except under very urgent circumstances. An epileptic homicide, a man of powerful frame, wears, when excitable, a soft leathern girdle, to which is attached a strap of similar material buckled loosely around the wrist, but not interfering with a certain amount of freedom of motion to the arms. He habitually uses listen shoes or slippers. This lunatic was a terror to those with whom he came in contact, so sudden and, without the slightest provocation, so dangerous were his impulses. Thus, however, guaranteed, he is permitted to go about at his pleasure, both in and out of doors ; the very feeling, as it were, that he is under bodily restraint would seem to control the violence of his temperament much more than seclusion in a padded room or the physical power of attendants, which, with him, would provoke an ungovernable reaction.

As to punishment, it is scarcely recognised, unless the denial of some slight indulgence, or the deprivation of a meat dinner, be considered such. The only one, in the opinion of the insane themselves, is a cold bath, and which has been resorted to on five occasions-four times with men, each in the presence of the Resident Physician, and once in the case of a female, the matron being in attendance to observe the result.
Recoveries. The recoveries cannot be expected to bear a favourable comparison with those in district or private asylums, inasmuch as the majority of the cases transferred to this institution on its opening were of long standing, and comprised several who were.idiotic or epileptic; still many cures have been effected, and some patients, looking to our experience of their amenable and quiet behaviour, might be set free, provided they had friends willing and competent to receive them, although we cannot reckon them as of perfectly sound understanding. The sanitary condition, has been most satisfactory, and the mortality below the average in the general population, being on the whole, from the beginning, a period of seven years, but $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the past two years, however, the deaths from paralysis and consumption, principally, bear a larger proportion to the number of inmates than formerly, being 4 per cent. The following table gives a general view of the state of the inmates of the Central Lunatic Asylum on 31st March, 1857 :-

| Offences. Males. Females. Total. |  |  |  | Mental Condition. |  | Males. Femalces. Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Homicide, | 27 | 7 | 34 | Sane, | . . |  | 8 | 18 |
| Infanticide, | - | 8 | 8 | Improved, | . |  | 9 | 30 |
| Violent Assault, | 25 | 6 | 31 | Insane, | . | 38 | 17 | 55 |
| Burglary, Arson, \&c., \&c., | 32 | 21 | 53 | Idiots, | . . | - 15 | 8 | 23 |
|  |  | 42 | 126 |  | Total, | 84 | 42 | 126 |

In our last report we mentioned the case of a lunatic who had a narrow escape of his life, from an attack made on him by one of his companions, irritated at his lampoons. The same man's ruling passion of ridicule still continuing in full force, he was again severely maltreated by another patient, who wounded him in the shoulder with a scythe. No other casualty of any kind occurred during the two years just elapsed; and notwithstanding the ample freedom conceded to the various inmates at Dundrum, the extent of the grounds, over twenty acres, and the apparent insecurity from the walls not being higher than those around a private residence, we have not to record even a temporary escape.

The patients in the asylum are, as a general rule, kept at some occupation; almost the Cexinas whole are of the peasant class, and we regret to state, that scarcely a third can read and $\begin{gathered}\text { Aspruxpor } \\ \text { cinisit }\end{gathered}$ write. In such a society, literary amusements are availed of to a very limited extent; the Lusarics. greater portion of the men who are capable of exertion, are engaged in cultivating the ground, occupation. which tends to the well-being of body and of mind. There are others employed at trades. The shoes for the use of the house are all made by patients, who have been taught in the institution. One smith, a quiet, harmless person, is usefully employed in making and repairing various things in his branch. There is also a tin-smith, a very wild and insane man, but amenable at intervals, and who gets through much work. Two or three were returned as weavers, but no opportunity has been afforded of testing their capability in that line. Some are engaged in assisting the attendants in various domestic duties ; and about thirty-three are quite unfit for any occupation.

Of the forty-four females in the house, thirty-one are usefully employed. Nine in the laundry ; thirteen, knitting or sewing; nine in household work; and thirteen are inactive. The females are also of the humbler class, and few of them can read or write.

Within the last year-after the ground, previously set, had come into possession-we re- Farm,sc.,se. commended that the experiment of supplying milk from the farm should be tried, and cows were accordingly purchased for the purpose, with your Excellency's approval.

The experiment has, we are happy to say, been satisfactory, both in point of economy and in securing a better article. Farm buildings, referred to in our last report, with the expectation that they would have been soon provided, are not as yet, we regret to say, available, though in progress of erection for some time. We hope, however, that they will be finished before the next harvest, as very serious inconvenience has hitherto been felt from the want of them, and now that a dairy is added to the other farming operations, they have become doubly necessary.

The reparation of fences around the new grounds, though deferred for some time, is being accomplished, a most necessary precaution in an institution for criminal lunatics.

On reference to the Appendix, it will appear that the expenditure has increased, but not on the average to a greater extent than in District Asylums, which have an advantage in this respect, both from the greater number of their inmates and the lower rate of wages for servants and attendants. It is, however, gratifying to us to be enabled to state, that since the opening of the Central Asylum, now over six years, the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, to whom we transmit monthly the various items of expenditure, with receipts, vouchers, \&c., for investigation, have not had occasion to object to the irregular outlay of a single shilling.

Having had the honour, in April last, to present our Twelfth Annual Return on the state of Lunatic Asylums (Private) in Ireland, licensed under the Act 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 123 , and in which we detailed the result of our inspections for the preceding year, embody- $5 \mathbb{\varepsilon} \overline{6}$ Vic., c. ing all the statistics of insanity in the upper and middle classes of society which appeared ${ }^{123 .}$ to us necessary for your Excellency's information, as well as for that of the Lord Chancellor, we have now to report that, during the year which has just clapsed, no alteration of a material nature has occurred in the general management of these institutions. The law, with some ferv exceptions, which we shall hereinafter advert to, has been satisfactorily fulfilled, and the inmates of the several asylums have received a similar amount of care and treatment as heretofore.

Last year we stated that a diminution in the number of admissions had occurred. Admissions, An increase has taken place in the year just ended, the patients admitted being, in 1855 , discharges, 63 males and 49 females-total, 112 ; and in 1856, 67 males and 68 females-total, 135. The numbers remaining on the 31st December last were 252 males and 210 femalestotal, 462 ; which show an increase on the previous year of 18 patients.

The discharges during the past year have been fewer than in the year preceding, being 91 in the former against 103 in the latter. Of the 91 discharged, 24 males and 23 fernales were cured; 20 males and 24 females not cured, but much improved. The number of females discharged exceeded that of males by 3 , although the total of males under treatment exceeded the females by 49. It is remarkable that the per centage of recoveries occurring in private asylums is greater among females than males; for, taking the last three years, the result appears to be :-

|  | 1854. |  |  | 1855. |  |  | 1856. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under treatment, | 322 | 257 | 579 | 315 | 256 | 571 | 316 | 267 | 583 |
| Discharged cured, |  | 25 | 52 | 27 | 24 | 51 | 24 | 23 | 47 |
| Died, . . . | 17 | 9 | 26 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 26 |

Pryvatr
Asylums. Thus, of 322 males in 1854, 27 were discharged cured; and of 257 females, 25 . Of 315 males in the year 1855, 27 were cured; and of 256 females, 24 . Of 316 males in 1856, 24 were cured; and of 267 females, 23.

The natural inference to be drawn from the foregoing statistics is, that there exists a greater recuperative power among females admitted into private asylums than among males-the reverse being generally the case, though not to the same extent, as regards public asylums. Our experience would refer the explanation of this discrepancy to the fact (at which we have arrived after a careful analysis of the many thousand cases of lunacy which from time to time have come under our notice) that, while moral causes, such as grief, love, anxiety, disappointment, \&c., \&c., more largely predispose females of the better classes-from their superior education and more refined sensibilities-to mental disease, provided there is no fixed hereditary tendency to insanity, time, quietude, and, above all, absence from the immediate exciting causes, gradually effect a cure.

## Sanitary con-

 dition.The sanitary condition of private asylums in Ireland has been very satisfactory, the average mortality being but a fraction over four per cent. on the total number under treatment during the last three years. This is an extremely low rate, as may be inferred from the remarks of Dr. Thurnam, an eminent medical authority, who, in lis "Statistics of Insanity," says that " extended inquiry and consideration appear to justify our con"cluding that, taking considerable periods of time during which there have been no " extraordinary disturbing causes in operation in a mixed county asylum, or in one for the " middle and more opulent classes, as well as paupers, a mortality which exceeds nine or "ten per cent. is usually to be considered as decidedly unfavourable, and one that is " less than seven per cent. as highly favourable."

There was but one accident of a serious nature during the year 1856, which, unfortunately ended in the death of the individual. Bearing in mind, however, the number labouring under suicidal and other destructive tendencies, the fact that no other casualty should have happened is creditable to those in charge of the insane, and proves how careful has been the attention bestowed upon them. The result is still more satisfactory, when it is considered that, of the patients admitted during the year, many had either attempted or meditated personal violence immediately before or after their admission, and that non-restraint is the system in general carried out in these asylums.
Non-restraint. Some physicians have adopted this system in all cases, without exception, however violent the paroxysm of maniacal excitement under which the patient suffers may be; while others deem recourse to a mild form of mechanical restraint-such as muffs (at thick sort of gloves, calculated to prevent the patient from injuring himself with his hands, tearing his clothes, \&c.), or a camisole, which restrains the free use of the arms-preferable, in cases of extreme violence and outrageousness, to personal coercion of attendants, who may themselves become excited, and are exposed to bodily injury.

The following case, taken from a communication made to the Iuspectors, requesting their advice thereon, is cited as an instance of the extreme difficulty and danger which are to be encountered in dealing with violent patients: the physician of the "Midland Retreat," where the non-restraint system is adopted in its entirety, reports that one of the ladies under his care in that establishment, Mrs. W-, had, for about two months, exhibited a persevering desire to inflict personal injury on herself. That she endeavoured to wound herself with a pair of scissors, to set her clothes on fire; had beaten her head repeatedly and violently with her hands, and dashed it against any object she could; swallowed two thimbles, a hair-pin, and two common pins, picked, on the moment, from the person of the Superintendent, besides several pebbles and fragments of coal. She endeavoured to strangle herself with her dress; secreted one of her stockings and swallowed it at night ; swallowed a letter and its envelope in a moment in his presence ; endeavoured to swallow a pen which he allowed her to write to her husband while he was present ; picked a comb from the head of the Superintendent, and thrust it into her throat, together with other efforts to commit self-injury. Those who incline to the opinion that restraint cannot, under certain circumstances, be safely laid aside, will doubtless regard this case as an argument in favour of their views; and it is manifest that, in the absence of mechanical appliances, nothing short of the utmost vigilance and circumspection on the part of those in attendance could prevent this lady from accomplishing her design, and that a moment's inattention might be followed by the gravest consequences.

On this subject we may observe, that the total abolition of mechanical restraint has been strongly advocated by some of the most eminent physicians both in England and this country; while, as we have already stated, others of great practical experience, contend that there are cases, such as the above, in which it cannot be wholly dispensed with without imminent risk to the patient, and possible injury to the attendants. We cannot but think that; at least, the discussion of the question, and the support given to the non-restraint system, have
been of incalculable advantage, inasmuch as it is now acknowledged, that on most occasions where recourse would heretofore have been had to mechanical appliances,-perhaps, in a severe form,-they can now, with safety, be entirely dispensed with; and that only in extreme cases, where the physician must be left to the free exercise of his own discretion, should restraint of any kind be resorted to.

The accident before referred to, occurred at Hampstead Asylum, situated in the imme- Accident. diate vicinity of Dublin. Mr. P_K_, a native of the county of Monaghan, was admitted on the 16 th of May last, labouring under monomania, but without any marked excitability. During the night he succeeded in breaking the shutter of lis bedroom window, together with the iron sash ; dropped down on the sill of the next story, and thence upon the bank beneath. The noise produced by the breaking of the glass, attracted notice, and the attendants, pursued, overtook him in the act of crossing the boundary wall, and brought him back to the asylum. Two experienced practitioners visited him soon after the accident, but no injury could be detected ; nor did he exhibit any symptom of having received serious hurt until the next day, when, about three o'clock, he died suddenly. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts found by the jury. One of the Inspectors visited the asylum shortly after the occurrence, and also attended at the inquest. By his direction, a post mortem examination took place, when death was found to have resulted from rupture of a bloodvessel in the liver, which was previously in a diseased state. On minute inquiry, it appeared that no suspicions had been entertained by the proprietor that Mr.K-would have attempted to escape. He was left apparently tranquil about nine o'clock; the fastenings were in good order, and extreme violence must have been used to force them. Nor could blame be justly attributed to a want of care on the part of the attendants.

One of the deviations from the act already alluded to occurred with regard to a pro-Deviations vincial asylum. The Inspectors, finding that the proprietor had received into that estab. from the Act. lishment two patients beyond the number allowed by his licence, called upon him to state the circumstances under which he had exceeded the limits fixed by the act; and on receiving his explanation, felt it their duty to submit the matter for the consideration of the Law Adviser, who recommended that the opinion of the Attorney-General and SolicitorGeneral should be obtained. A case was accordingly sent to them, upon which they gave it as their opinion, that the proprietor had been guilty of an infraction of the law, and had subjected himself to be prosecuted as a misderneanant; but his offence not appearing to have been intentional, and as he proposed to take out a proper licence, thought it would be inexpedient to institute any proceedings against him; he was accordingly called on to take out the proper licence at the earliest opportunity.

The other instances in which neglect of the act appeared, were, for the most part, in respect to the period of time within which notification of the admission, discharge, or death of patients should be given to the Inspectors by the proprietors. On this point the law might probably admit of amendment, as two clear days only are at present allowed.

Amongst others, there was one very important case officially brought under our notice Case brought by the Lord Chancellor during the past year. His Lordship having intimated, through by the Lord his secretary, that he had received information of the ill-treatment and neglect of an idiot, under the J. W. H., who resided with his brother in the county of Cork, and directed us to inquire $\begin{gathered}\text { Inspectors' } \\ \text { notice }\end{gathered}$ into the circumstances and report thereon to his Lordship; one of the Inspectors proceeded, accordingly, to visit the idiot, whom he found well-clad and cleanly-his bed-room, considering the unfurnished and neglected state of the mansion itself, being tolerably comfortable. The improvement, however, was of only four or five days' existence, and was effected in consequence of a near relative having intimated to the party complained of, that a letter had been written to the Lord Chancellor on the subject. After a minute and lengthened investigation on the spot, the Inspector came to the conclusion that there was ample foundation for the charges advanced, and that the unfortunate man had been for some years grossly neglected-the only individual in the house who evinced the slightest interest in his regard being his sister-in-law, a poor, broken-hearted looking woman, but of highly respectable connexion. During the whole period of his residence, it appeared that no medical man had been to visit the patient, although he frequently suffered from dysentery ; and for this neglect the only excuse given was, that the brother himself acted in the neighbourhood as an amateur physician.

The state of the idiot's health, at the time of the Inspector's visit, was far from satisfactory, he being attenuated and weakly. With regard to his means-the Inspector learned that he was possessed of funded and other property, producing an income fully adequate to his maintenance, and which was paid by the trustee for his support and the presumed attentions bestowed upon him. The Inspector also ascertained that he had been previously placed under the care of a neighbouring farmer, to whom an allowance of $£ 30$ a-year was made for his maintenance, the balance of the income being handed to his brother and heir-at-law.

Private
Asylums.

Religious observances.

Progressive state of Asylums.

Moral
insanity.

The Inspector felt it his duty to animadvert strongly on the neglected state of the idiot and the unwarrantable misapplication of his means, threatening legal proceedings unless a total change in the mode of treating him should be introduced. On visiting him after. wards, from time to time, in the course of our official inspections of the southern asylums, we found his condition greatly ameliorated, his clothing clean and comfortable, although homely, and his sitnation, on the whole, satisfactory. He was seen, at our instance, within the last month, by a medical man, who has intimated to us that lie continues to be well, and comfortably provided for.

This case fully demonstrates how easily the relatives of persons laboming under insanity may be led to commit the grossest injustice in respect to them, in exhibiting such a total disregard of their wants and necessities. We fear that many such cases exist throughout the country, resulting in great suffering and privation, which are never heard of, and are not discoverable by any legal means at present withiu our reach. There are, no doubt, numerous instances (some of them having come under our observation), in which the relatives of lunatics have been withheld, by motives of privacy and fimily pride, from placing their afflicted friends in private asylums. It is, however, very difficrent in cases like that above referred to, where a relative aims at securing pecuniary advantage to him. self, at the expense of the comforts, if not the absolute necessaries, of the unfortunate lunatic.

With regard to religious attendance the 21 st section of the Act directs the Inspectors to " make special inquiries with reference to the times divine service is read and performed for the benefit and consolation of the patients, \&c., \&c." On this head we think the intentions of the Legislature have been fairly regarded-although, perhaps, not so fully as we could have wished. No act of negligence, however, has come under our notice of a degree sufficient to justify to our minds a resort to legal proceedings to enforce compliance therewith. But the act itself is so very vague and indefinite on this point (and, indeed, on many others), that recourse to legal measures cannot judiciously be had for any infraction of either the letter or spirit of the section quoted. However, even were its provisions more specific in their application, we should need to be practically convinced of the futility of every remonstrance of a kindly nature addressed to the proprietors of licensed houses before the threat even of possible or contingent penaltics would be held out by us.

Altogether our private asylums are, we are happy to say, steadily improving. For however deficient a few may be, as yet, in some respects (and amongst others, we regret to state, not alone in neatness, but also in the essential quality of cleamliness, in regrard to which we have observed, now and then, grave cause of complaint), still eath sueceeding year produces its favourable change in them; and if their present domestic arrangements were contrasted with those that obtained, some short time back, we are ratisfied a benevolent mind could not fail to find ample cause of gratulation. We have had to deal, in many instances, with proprietors originally without capital, and with patients paying irregularly as to time, and indifferently as to amount. Thus some private asylums inight be fairly regarded in the light of so many necessary evils, as in their absence a majority, perhaps, of their unfortunate inmates would be absolutely neglected. Nevertheless, we feel fully enabled to state, that they have at all times been free firm the imputation of the existence within their precincts of any practices involving personal ernelty-which is more, perhaps, than can be said of some institutions of a similar kind elsewhere.

We beg to assure your Excellency, that it has been our unceasing endeavour to obviate, as far as lay in our power, such faults, deficiencies, or instances of neglect towards the inmates of private licensed houses as have come under our observation, and which, but for our interposition, would have remained, perhaps, altogether unheeded; for it is a melancholy fact, and one redounding not over much to the credit of human feeling, that many a poor helpless lunatic, placed within the walls of an asylum, is too frequently forgotten, and, mayhap, the visitation of Providence, in its wishom, on the parent or sister, deemed a fumily stigma by the child or brother.

As formerly, so within the past year, cases of moral madness, originating in drink and dissipation, have been frequently admitted into private licensed houses. Some of them, discharged after a few months' confinement, were not since re-admitted, whilst others have been brought back. These latter cases are nost perplexing: even after the lapse of a few days the salutary effects of control are visible in their regard; once free, however, they become the mere children of impulse, reckless of personal respect, regardless of the value of moncy, and scorning even decency itself. Rational in conversation, and most plausible in manner, within the asylum, their conduct is displayed out of doors in a series of the most irrational actions. It is painful to keep such parties confincd, but still more so to let them ran at large to certain destruction. As an illustration, we may adduce the case of a lady, at present in confinement in a private licensed house, who has been admitted and discharged four or five times within our knowledge, and who, when at liberty, and
mistress of her allowance, spends it in one continued orgie of drink and dissipation. We may here observe, that a characteristic of this class is, at all times, an utter disregard of truth, together with an unceasing desire to impose upon the credulity of their hearers by the most specious pretensions to sense and wisdom, and the most solemn promises that a future morality would efface the errors of their past life.

In the course of the year just clapsed, we have observed some instances strongly Hereditary illustrative of the hereditary transmission of lunacy, and the extent to which it runs in insanity. families, so many as four relatives, in the degree of parent and child, having been confined in an asylum together-a fact fraught with serious consideration, and involving even the prospective position of the unborn themselves. Two, and even three members of the same immediate family labouring under symptoms of insanity is, to our knowledge, a matter of common occurrence. At Swift's Hospital, for example, now in existence for more than a century, we find, since its foundation, the same stock to have been continuously represented by its insane members.

Your Excellency is, doubtless, already aware of the belief so generally entertained, that public excitement or commotion of whatever kind, social, political, or otherwise, may be truly considered an inciting cause to the development of mental disease. The increase in the number of military men under treatment in private licensed houses during the year 1855 , when the warlike spirit of the country was at its highest point, beyond the number in the preceding year, and which amounted to over thirty per cent., is corroborative of the belief. The restoration of peace has likewise been followed, even in asylums, by beneficial effects, especially in the case of these gentlemen, their number having decreased from twenty-eight, who were under treatment during the year 1855, to twenty-two during the year just ended. Besides those persons connected with the profession of arms, military delusions have also largely entered into the imagination of others; and even the fernale sex has not escaped the contagious influence of the public enthusiasm-one young lady, in particular, going so far as to consider herself the rightful wife of Marshal Pellisier, and Duchess of Malakhoff.

Four marked cases of profound religious despondency have come under our observation since the date of our last Report, two of which, it is satisfactory to state, are now convalescent ; the others are still labouring strongly under the most melancholy delusions. Both are ladies: the one, advanced in years, and who had been most assiduous in her religious observances, represents that she is "impregnated bodily" by the Devil, that he "dwells in every portion" of her, and that she is destined never to die; the other, a young lady, twenty-three years of age, was also a regular attendant at church, but now says, that going there more for the purpose of showing off her dress and person than to pray, she, as a punishment, became as one possessed. Both the victims to these strange delusions have exhibited strong suicidal tendencies, whilst, by an extraordinary anomaly of the human mind, their sentiments of religion are far from being extinct, and it is through a judicious application of them that hopes of ultimate improvement may, to a considerable extent, be entertained.

Heretofore we have had frequent cause to observe the want in this country of asylums want of adapted to meet the exigencis; of a large class, against whom public or pauper district Asylum acasylums may be regarded as practically closed. We refer to the community of shop-for persons keepers and farmers who have means sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to place of mumble their families beyond the reach of want, but not adequate, when their relatives become insane, to pay for the maintenance of the latter in private asyluns. In some few cases of great urgency the Governors of District Asylums have admitted "paying patients" at the ordinary cost of maintenance, but this has occurred in those establishments where there existed no pressure for room. We trust that some foundations, whether through the benevolence of private individuals, or by a speculation which, originating in motives of Christian charity, cannot, in the end, fail of success, will, at no distant period, be established. We are the more sanguine in these hopes, as we understand that a bequest of many thousand pounds has been already made for this most laudable purpose, to a committee of gentlemen, and that an institution capable of accommodating thirty lunatics, at an average cost for maintenance of twenty guineas per head, will be speedily opened under their direction, assisted by a religious sisterhood.

Summing up the results of our progressive experience from year to year, on the state Coscuudrac and bearing of lunacy in this country, and on the organization of establishments generally Remanкs. for the insane-we would recommend that the existing asylums repaired fully, where repairs are needed, and supplied with the appurtenances of judiciously constructed establishments, such as lavatories, baths, workshops, water-closets, \&c., \&c., should be constituted hospitals for the treatment of mental disease in its early and more curable stages, as well as receptacles for lunatics no matter how hopeless their recovery, but who, for their

Concludina own or public safety, require a constant and careful supervision. For these two legitimate
objects, we think, with similar establishments in Donegal and Wexford, and certain enlarge. ments at Clonmel and Armagh, the present asylums could be rendered amply sufficient for the exigencies of the country. Most of the original institutions require to be partially remodelled, to secure a better classification of patients; and as they are with one or two exceptions deficient in infirmaries, chapels, laundry accommodation, and in large halls or dining-rooms, suitable provision under these heads should not be overlooked. We would disembarrass poorhouses of all lunatic inmates, and existing asylums of the idiotic and epileptic classes, who are at present supported therein at a large expense and without any commensurate hope of benefit, by allocating them in plain structures, but still well devised for the object, where quiet and chronic patients might find a refuge, placed under the same central control as the acute and dangerous just referred to, with a scale of dietary and social comforts beyond what are conceded to the ordinary paupers of a union, having ground for exercise and employment, and their support provided for as in the primitive houses by quarterly advances from the Treasury. For this object we do not think that provincial depôts would be successful: the number of counties attached to each would cause much embarrassment in their working-and the unavoidable expense and inconvenience consequent upon the conveyance of patients from remote localities constitute serious objections. It appears to us more feasible, that each district requiring one should have a chronic hospital for itself; and if the area was extensive, such as that connected with the Ballinasloe Asylum, it might be matter for consideration whether it would be more judicious and beneficial to the counties to have the buildings in question at a distance from, or adjoining the parent establishment.

Of the present system of management through Governors, subject to certain modifications, on the whole, we cordially approve, believing that gentlemen of education, rank, and position, whose acquaintance with fiscal affairs, and personal interest in the well-being of the country, afford the best guarantee for the due and economical expenditure of its rates, are the most suitable persons to appreciate the peculiar claims of the insane on the benevolence and liberality of the public, as well as from the fact, to which we can personally bear the most gratifying evidence, that a question of party or religion was never mooted within the walls of an Irish Asylum.
Appointment We are further of opinion, that the appointment of the principal officers, and the fixing of of offlcers.

Laws on
Lunacy. their salaries, should rest with the Executive, as having a larger sphere from which to select efficient persons, and of suitable qualifications; for without a competent staff to carry them out, laws or rules, however excellent in themselves, soon practically deteriorate.

With regard to the subject matter contained in the seventeen existing Lumacy Acts, if codified and properly amended they could easily be compressed into three: the first having reference to lunacy generally and to public lunatic asylums; the second, to private licensed houses for the reception of the insane; and the third, to a distinct legislation for criminal lumacy, and the custody of persons acquitted on the ground of insanity, or of those whose reason may become affected before or after trial. As the present Acts stand they are very vague on many points-a fact best illustrated by the various opinions given on the same question, not alone by different, but occasionally by the same legal authorities. A series of rules and regulations based on the Statutes was passed, by Order in Cuuncil, fourteen years ago. Though sensible that many of them, however suitable at the time, are not adapted to the existing state of our lunatic institutions, while awaiting that general and better system of legislation already suggested by us to the Executive, we forbore urging minor details which in due course should be the result of a comprehensive legal enactment.

In the Report which we have now the honour to submit, while giving the fullest statistical information in the Appendix, we have restricted ourselves to such general observations as we considered practically useful ; and begging to assure your Excellency it has been our unceasing object to improve in every way the condition of the insane of all classes in this country, we have the honour to be, with the greatest deference,

> Your Excellency's obedient servants, JOHN NUGENT,

June 10th.
For self and Colleague.
[It is with feelings of sincere regret I have here to state, that during the last six months, included in the period of this Report, the Lunatic Asylums' Office was deprived of the experience and assiduous attention of my respected colleague, in consequence of a severe accident which occurred to him when on a tour of inspection. The professional character of Dr. White is duly appreciated by the public; for me, a friend who valued his private worth, it orily remains to add, that the uniform kindliness of his manner simply indicated the benevolence of his disposition.-J. N.]

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No. 1.-Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, \&ce-continued.

| Districts. | Lunatics. |  |  | Idiots. |  |  | Epileptics. |  |  | General Total. |  |  | Religion. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Malos. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fom. | Total. | Protocte antu. | Roman Catholies. |  | Quakern |
| Co. Donegal-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Killybegs, . | 6 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 27 | 26 | 53 | 10 | 37 | - |  |
| Ramelton, | 7 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 35 | 13 | 48 | 11 | 32 | 6 | - |
| Raphoe, . . | 8 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 0 | - | 9 | 38 | 30 | 08 | 13 | 37 | 18 | - |
| Total, | 46 | 36 | 82 | 96 | 71 | 167 | 52 | 45 | 97 | 104 | 152 | 846 | 57 | 250 | 30 | - |
| County or Down. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banbridge, | 7 | 7 | 14 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 13 | 27 | 40 | 48 | 40 | 04 | 72 | 22 | - |  |
| Downpatrick, | 6 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 33 | 2. | 59 | 24 | 31 | - |  |
| Neweastle, | 10 | 5 | 15 | 23 | 8 | 31 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 38 | 22 | 60 | 10 | 50 | - | - |
| Newtownards, . | 8 | 0 | 14 | 22 | 27 | 49 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 4. | 44 | 80 | 0 | 12 | 65 | - |
| Rathfrilain, | 8 | 7 | 15 | 53 | 30 | 83 | 0 | 10 | 28 | 70 | 56 | 120 | 28 | 76 | 22 | - |
| Total, . | 45 | 30 | 75 | 175 | 110 | 285 | 53 | 89 | 142 | 273 | 220 | 502 | 175 | 218 | 109 | - |
| City of Dubirs : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B Do., | - | - | - | 8 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 1 | O | 12 | 11 | 23 | 5 | 18 | - | - |
| C Do., | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 13 | $\underset{ }{2}$ | 2 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 17 | - | - |
| D Do., . | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 14 | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ | 1 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| E Do., . . | - | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 13 | $\stackrel{\sim}{3}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | 15 | 7 | 22 | - | 21 | 1 | - |
| F Do., . . | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 1 | ${ }_{7}^{4}$ | 12 | 10 | 21 | 3 | 18 | - | - |
| al, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 7 | 11 | 18 | 46 | $3 \pm$ | 80 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 72 | 5.4 | 120 | 14 | 111 | 1 | - |
| Balbriggan, . . | County of Dubits: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clontarf, - | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 21 | - | - |
| Lucan, - | 1 | 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 11 | - |  |
| Rathfaruham, | 4 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 1 | 23 | - | - |
| Swords, . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 12 | - | - |
| Total, . | 11 | 17 | 28 | 33 | 16 | 40 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 50 | 41 | 97 | 18 | 70 | - | - |
| County of Feratanagh: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Derrygonnelly, . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | ${ }_{6}$ | 13 | 1 |  | 10 | 10 | 23 | ${ }^{60} 10$ | 21 | 30 |  |  |
| Enniskillen, . | 2 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 27 | 27 | 19 | 30 | 10 | - |  |
| Kesh, . | 2 | - | 2 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 24 | 21 | 45 | 83 | 13 |  | - |
| Lismaskea, | 6 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 9 | - | 2 | 30 | $2{ }_{2}$ | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | \%4 | 130 | - | - |
| Total, . | 14 | 15 | 20 | 84 | 70 | 104 | 20 | 19 | 30 | 128 | $10 \pm$ | 282 | 111) | 113 | - | - |
| County on Galway, E.R.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athenry, . . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 | - | 14 | - |  |
| Ballinasloe, . . | - | - | - | 10 | 0 | 10 |  | 4. | 0 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 1 | 24 | - | - |
| Ballygnr, . . | 1 | - | 1 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 16 | $3: 3$ | - | 32 | - | - |
| Eyrecourt, | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | - | - |
| Loughrea, | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 19 | - | 10 | - | - |
| Marble Hilt, | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 7 | , | 12 | 10 | 14 | 30 | 2 | 28 | - |  |
| Portumna, | 1 | - | 1 | 4. | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 10 | - | 10 | - | - |
| Total, | 9 | 0 | 15 | 44 | 82 | 76 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 78 | 00 | 188 | 5 | 13:3 | - | - |
| County or Galway, W.R.: |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunmore, . . . | 4 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 16 | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 5 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 13 | - | 18 | - |  |
| Fairhill, . . . |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 228 | 1 | 21 | - |  |
| Galway, . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 5 | 18 |  | 18 | - |  |
| Gort, - . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 8 | -28 | - | 18 | - | - |
| Headiord, | 2 | - | 2 | 5 |  | 13 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 23 | - | 23 | - |  |
| Oughterard, | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | - | 3 | 6 | ${ }_{3}$ | 9 | - | 0 | - | - |
| Tuam, | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | - | 8 | - | - |
| Tuam, | 3 | - | 3 | 8 | \% | 13 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 21 | - | 21 | - | - |
| Total, . | 13 | 7 | 20 | 48 | 43 | 01 | 81 | 29 | 60 | 02 | 79 | 171 | 1 | 170 | - | - |
| Caherciveen, | - | \% |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 10 | 18 | 15 |  | - |  |  |  |
| Dingle, - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 4 | 21 | - | - |
| Kenmare, . |  | 4 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 4 |  | 8 | 14 | 14 | 98 | 1 | 27 |  |  |
| Killarney, | 3 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 17 |  | 3 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 27 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\stackrel{27}{24}$ | - |  |
| Listowel, - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 2 | 48 | - | - |
| Cralee, | - | 1 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 20 | - | 29 | - | - |
| Total, . | 5 | 12 | 17 | 72 | 44 | 110 | 20 | 34 | 54 | 97 | 90 | 187 | 10 | 177 | - | - |
| County or Kitidare: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athy, . . . | 1 | - |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |  | - |  | 3 | 0 | - |  |  |  |
| Curragh, - . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - |
| ${ }_{\text {Leixlip, }}^{\text {Laas, }}$ : : | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 25 | - | 25 | - | - |
| Rathangan, : |  | - | - | 3 | 4 | 7 | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 7 | - | 7 | - | - |
| Robertstown, | 4 | - | 4 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 20 | - | 20 | - |  |
| Robertstown, | - | 4 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 7 | 31 | - | - |
| Total, . . | 6 | 6 | 12 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 55 | 50 | 105 | 7 | 08 | - | - |

No. 1.-Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, \&c.-continued.


No. 1.-Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, \&c.-continued.

| Districts. | Lunatics. |  |  | Iotots. |  |  | Efileptics. |  |  | General Total. |  |  | Religion. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Fom. | Total. | Males. | Fom. | Total. | Males. | Fom. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Protest. ants. | Roman Catholica Catholica. | $\substack{\text { Prenty } \\ \text { terian*. }}$ | Quakent |
| Co. Mraty-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dunshaughlin, . | 2 | , | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 13 | - | - |
| Kells, . . | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 19 | 12 | 31 | 1 | :0 | - | - |
| Knock, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 1 | 31 | - | - |
| Longwood, | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 10 | - | - |
| Navan, - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 14 | - | 14 | - | - |
| Trim, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 29 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 4 | $3 \cdot 1$ | - |  |
| Drogheda, Town of, | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | $\pm$ | 4 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 1.1 | 4 | 10 | - | - |
| Total, . | 14 | 11 | 25 | 74 | 50 | 133 | 34 | 23 | 60 | 122 | 816 | 218 | 15 | 203 | - | - |
| County of Monaglan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Castleblaynoy, . | 8 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 20 | 48 | 8 | ${ }^{6}$ | 14 | 3 H | :3:3 | 71 | 14 | 411 | 8 | - |
| Clones, - | - | - | - | 18 | 10 | 34 | 3 | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | $\because 0$ | 20 | 40 | 115 | 18 | 6 | - |
| Monaghan, | 11 | 17 | 28 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 14 | 11 | 25 | 411 | 52 | 101 | 35 | 66 | - | - |
| Total, . | 21 | 20 | 41 | 69 | 74 | 143 | 26 | 2:3 | 49 | 115 | 117 | 2:33 | 06 | 153 | 1.1 | - |
| Queen's County: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballickmoyler, | 2 | - | 2 | 4. | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 12 | - | - |
| Borris-in-Ossory, | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 13 | - | - |
| Maryborough, . | - | - | - | 7 | 2 | 0 | - | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 0 | - | - |
| Mountmellick, . | 3 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 3 | 0 | 1 | $1!)$ | 17 | 36 | 0 | 80 | - | - |
| Mountrath, - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 10 | 0 | ${ }_{6}$ | 12 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 6 | 17 | - | - |
| Rathdowney, . | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | ${ }_{6}$ | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | - | 9 | - | - |
| Stradbally, | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 6 | $1: 3$ | 8 | 21 | 4 | 17 | - | - |
| Total, . | 9 | 5 | 14 | 53 | 31 | 81 | 27 | 24 | 51 | 89 | (i0 | 140 | 26 | 123 | - | - |
| County of Roscommon: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boyle, . . . | 3 | - | 3 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 12 | - | - |
| Castlerea, . . . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 17 | 38 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 130 | - | - |
| Elphin, | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | ${ }_{6}$ | 13 | $\underline{1}$ | 13 | - | - |
| Frenchpark, | , | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 91 | 1. | 20 | - | - |
| Roscommon, | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 1 | 310 | - | - |
| Strokestown, | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4. | 10 | - | 10 | - | - |
| Total, . | 12 | 9 | 21 | 48 | 3.4 | 89 | 28 | 15 | 43 | S4 | 58 | 1.16 | 10 | 1:30 | - | - |
| County or Stigo: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballymote, | 15 |  |  |  |  | 11 |  | 4 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 24 | $!$ | 15 | - | ~ |
| Easky, . | 8 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 5 | \% 10 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | 19 | 7 | 111 | 1 | 18 | - | $\cdots$ |
| Riverstown, . | 4 | 2 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 0 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 3 | 211 | - | - |
| Sligo, . | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 7 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 3 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Tobereury, . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 0 | $\stackrel{3}{0}$ | 3 | \% | 8 | ! | () | 18 | 3 | 15 | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 27 | - | - |
| Total, | 25 | 14 | 39 | 38 | 20 | 6.4 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 78 | 58 | 130 | 21 | 11.5 | - | - |
| County Thiperary, N.R.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Borrisokane, |  | 5 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | $11)$ |  |  |  |  | - |
| Lorrisoleigh, : | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 1 | - | 1 | 12 | 16 | 28 | : | 215 | - | - |
| Nenagl, : | 7 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | 5 | - | 5 | - | - |
| Newport, | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | 19 | 9 | 2 H | 1. | 87 | - | - |
| Portroe, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | , | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 10 | - | - |
| Roserea, . | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | 3 | 3 | , | 3 | - | ; | - | - |
| Teraplemore, | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 11 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 14 | - | - |
| Thurles, . |  | $\checkmark$ | 6 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 2 | - ${ }^{7}$ | 10 | 8 5 | 2.14 | - | 2.1 | - | - |
| Total, | 17 | 14 | 31. | 4.6 | 37 | 83 | 41 | 18 | 59 | 101 | (19) | 173 | 14 | 155 | - | - |
| County Tipprrany, S.R.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballynonty, . | 2 |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bansha, . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 3 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 15 | 21 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 | - | - |
| ${ }_{\text {Carrick-on Suir, }}{ }^{\text {C }}$ | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 14 | $\sim$ | 1.1 | - | - |
| Cashel, | 3 | - | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 | - | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 13 | - | 1:3 | - | - |
| Clogheen, | $\bigcirc$ | - | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 1i) | 1 | 1.1 | - | - |
| Clonmel, | - 1 | - 2 | - | 7 | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 1 | 1 | $\pm$ | 8 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 10 | - | - |
| Dundrum, . | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 9 | ${ }_{6}$ | 15 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 4 | 27 | - | - |
| Mullinnbone, |  | - | 2 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 23 | - | 29 | - | - |
| Tipperary, . | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 123 | 2 2 | 2 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 17 | 10 | 27 | 3 | $2{ }^{2}$ | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 2 | - | 2 | 17 | 8 | 25 | - | 25 | - | - |
| Total, . | 18 | 6 | - 24 | 71 | 40 | 120 | 32 | 26 | 58 | $1: 21$ | 81 | 203 | 12 | 100 | - | - |
| County of Tymone: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clogher, . | 13 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 18 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cookstown, | 13 | 6 | 1.9 | 19 | 10 | 38 | 10. | \% | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| Dungannon, - | 7 | 7 | 1.1 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 15 | 20 | 185 | 40 40 | 33 48 48 | 75 07 | 311 <br> 38 <br> 1 | 4.4 | - | - |
| Fintona, - | 8 | 5 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 5 | 8 | 1is | 40 | 48 25 | 107 60 | 38 38 38 | 55 <br> 2.4 <br>  <br> 1 | - ${ }^{4}$ | - |
| Omagh, . . | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 4 | 25 | 15 | 40 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 3.7 <br> 34 <br> 1 | 25 20 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | 36 10 | 2.4 34 | $\overline{10}$ | - |
| Strabane, . . | 3 | 3 | 0 | 38 | 20 | 64 | 7 | 128 | 12 | 45 | 20 37 | 838 | 19 31 | 34 4.4 | 10 | - |
| Total, . | 36 | 26 | 62 | 149 | 118 | 267 | 45 | 57 | 102 | 230 | 201 | 431 | 185 | 223 | 93 | - |

No. 1.-Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, \&c.-continued.

| Distaicts. | Lumatics. |  |  | Idors. |  |  | Epileptics. |  |  | General Total. |  |  | Religios, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Protat- } \\ \text { antm }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {n }}^{\text {noman }}$ Catholics. | ${ }_{\text {Presbs }}$ | ¢anker, |
| Countr of Wiaterford: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballinamult, . . | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 17 | - | - |
| Cappoquin, . . | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 2 | 2.5 | - | - |
| Clashmore, | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | - | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | - | 8 | - | - |
| Dungarvan, | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 28 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 20 | - | - |
| Portlaw, - | 5 | - | 5 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 23 | ! | 32 | 1 | 31 | - | - |
| Tramore, . | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 |  | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 18 | - | - |
| Waterford (City of), . | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Total, | 14 | ? | 23 | 30 | 17 | 47 | 35 | 31 | 66 | 79 | 57 | 130 | 0 | 127 | - | - |
| County of Westmeatie: |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 1 | 4 |  | 12 | 11 |  |  | 23 |  |  |
| Castlepollard, . | - | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 2 | - | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 11 | 0 | 20 | 2 | 18 | - | - |
| Castletowndelvin, | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 12 |  | 1 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 24 | - | 24 | - | - |
| Glasson, . . | - | - | - |  | 6 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 14 | - | - |
| Kilbeggan, | 2 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 1 | $2: 3$ | - | - |
| Moate, . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 5 | - | 5 | 15 | 11 | 26 | - | 26 | - | - |
| Mullingar, | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 3 | 20 | - | - |
| Total, | 8 | 13 | 21 | 08 | 44 | 102 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 87 | 74 | 101 | 7 | 154 | - | - |
| Countr or Wexpond : Arthurstown, . . | 2 |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  | 26 | 3 | 23 |  |  |
| Enniscorthy, | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 6 | 21 | $\underline{-}$ | - |
| Gorey, . | 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 11 | 23 | - | - |
| New Ross, | 4 | - | 4 | 10 | 11 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 18 | 38 | 3 | 35 | - | _ |
| Oulart, . | - | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 2 | 25 | - | - |
| Taghmon, . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 21 | 2\% | 43 | 1 | 42 | - | - |
| Wextord, . | 15 | 8 | 23 | 31 | 11 | 42 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 56 | 36 | 02 | 3 | 89 | - | - |
| Total, | 33 | 18 | 51 | 92 | 59 | 151 | 83 | 52 | 85 | 158 | 129 | 287 | 20 | 258 | - | - |
| Cotenty of Wrcilot: Blessington, . . | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | $\tau$ | 9 | - | - |
| Baltinglass, | 4 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 6 | 21 | - | - |
| Bray, . . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 2 | 21 | - | - |
| Rathdown, | - | 1. | 1 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 7 | 15 | - | - |
| Tinahely, . | 6 | 3 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 42 | 13 | - 29 | - | - |
| Wicklow, . . . | 2 | - | 2 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 2 L | 13 | 34 | 5 | 28 | - | 1 |
| Total, | 15 | 10 | 25 | 48 | 30 | 87 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 01 | 67 | 158 | 34 | 123 | - | 1 |

No. 2.-Summary of the foregoing by Counties.

| Counties. | Lunatics. |  |  | Idiots. |  |  | Epileptics. |  |  | General Total. |  |  | Religion. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Malos. | Fom. | Total. | Males, | Fom. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Protestantr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Roman } \\ & \text { Catholies. } \end{aligned}$ | Presbyte- riank. | Qunkers. |
| Antrim, | 32 | 24 | 56 | 132 | 87 | 219 | 57 | 53 | 110 | 221 | 164 | 385 | 112 | 05 | 178 | - |
| Armagh, | 30 | 14 | 44 | 8.4 | 44 | 128 | 4.3 | 42 | 85 | 107 | 100 | 257 | 120 | 181 | . - | - |
| Carlow, | 8 | 5 | 13 | 30 | 28 | 58 | 20 | 23 | 42 | 58 | 55 | 113 | 14 | 100 | - | - |
| Cavan, | 25 | 14 | 39 | 98 | 50 | 157 | 36 | 45 | 81 | 15) | 118 | 277 | 04 | 212 | 1 | - |
| Clare, | 18 | 17 | 35 | 64 | 41 | 105 | 33 | 40 | 73 | 115 | 98 | 213 | 1 | 212 | - | - |
| Cork, E.R., | 18 | 10 | 37 | 108 | 51. | 150 | 40 | 51 | 91 | 166 | 121 | 287 | 27 | 260 | - | - |
| Cork, W.R., | 15 | 11 | 20 | 63 | 37 | 100 | 37 | 20 | 66 | 115 | 77 | 102 | 22 | 170 | $\overline{-}$ | - |
| Donegal, . | 40 | 36 | 82 | 96 | 71 | 107 | 52 | 45 | 07 | 194 | 152 | 346 | 57 | 209 | 30 | - |
| Down, . | 4.5 | 30 | 75 | 175 | 110 | 285 | 63 | 89 | 143 | 273 | $22!$ | $50 \% 8$ | 175 | 218 | 109 | - |
| Dublin, | 11 | 17 | 28 | 33 | 10 | 40 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 56 | 41 | 97 | - 18 | 70 | - | - |
| Dublin City, | 7 | 11 | 18 | 40 | 34 | 80 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 72 | 54 | 120 | 14 | 111 | 1 | - |
| Fermanagh, | 14 | 10 | 20 | 94 | 70 | $16 \pm$ | 20 | 19 | 39 | 128 | $10 \pm$ | 232 | 110 | 113 | - | - |
| Gralway, E.P., | 9 | 6 | 15 | 44 | 32 | 76 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 78 | 60 | 138 | 5 | 138 | - | - |
| Galway, W.R., | 13 | 7 | 20 | 48 | 43 | 01 | 31 | 20 | 60 | 92 | 79 | 171 | 1 | 170 | - | - |
| Kerry, . | 5 | 12 | 17 | 72 | 44 | 116 | 20 | 34 | 54 | 07 | 90 | 187 | 10 | 177 | - | - |
| Kildare, . | 6 | 6 | 12 | 37 | 23 | 60 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 55 | 50 | 105 | 7 | 98 | - | - |
| Kilkenny, . | 10 | 9 | 25 | 79 | 57 | 130 | 37 | 44 | 81 | 132 | 110 | 242 | 10 | 232 | - | - |
| King's, . | 13 | 12 | 25 | 51 | 47 | 98 | 19 | 20 | 45 | 83 | 85 | 168 | 25 | 142 | - | 1 |
| Leitrim, | 16 | 13 | $2!$ | 53 | 40 | 93 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 81 | 75 | 156 | -20 | 180 | - | - |
| Limerick, . | 22 | 14 | 36 | 67 | 61 | 128 | 20 | - 42 | 68 | 115 | 117 | 232 | - 8 | $2: 34$ | - | - |
| Londonderry, | 40 | 24 | 6.1 | 103 | 77 | 180 | 33 | 28 | 61 | 176 | 129 | 305 | 161 | 14-1 | - | - |
| Longford, . | 12 | 7 | 19 | 36 | 38 | 74 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 60 | 65 | 325 | 12 | 113 | - | - |
| Louth, . | 12 | 15 | 27 | 43 | 29 | 72 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 73 | 57 | 130 | 12 | 116 | 2 | - |
| Mayo, | 15 | 16 | 31 | 50 | 45 | 104 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 103 | 93 | 196 | 12 | 184 | - | - |
| Meath, . | 14 | 11 | 25 | 74. | $5!$ | 133 | 34. | 20 | 60 | 122 | 96 | 218 | 10 | 203 | 14 | - |
| Monaghan, | 21 | 20 | 41 | 00 | 74 | 143 | 26 | 23 | 49 | 110 | 117 | 233 | 66 | 153 | 14 | - |
| Queen's, . | 0 | 5 | 14 | 53 | 31 | 84 | 27 | 24 | 51 | 89 | 00 | 149 | 20 | 123 | - | - |
| Roscommon, | 12 | 9 | 21 | 48 | 34 | 82 | 28 | 15 | 43 | 88 | 08 | 146 | 10 | 136 | - | - |
| Sligo, | 25 | 14 | 39 | 38 | 26 | 64 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 78 | 08 | 136 | 21 | 115 | - | - |
| Tipperary, N.R | 17 | 14 | 31 | 46 | 37 | 83 | 41 | 18 | 59 | 104 | 60 | 173 | 18 | 155 | - | - |
| Tipperary, S.I. | 18 | 6 | 24 | - 71 | 49 | 120 | $3:$ | 26 | 58 | 121 | 81 | 202 | 12 | 100 | - | - |
| Tyrone, | 36 | 20 | 02 | 149 | 118 | 267 | 45 | . 57 | 102 | 230 | 201 | 431 | 185 | 223 | 23 | - |
| Waterford, | 14 | 9 | 23 | 30 | 17 | 47 | 35 | 31 | 66 | 79 | 57 | 136 | 9 | 127 | - | - |
| Westmeath, | 8 | 13 | 21 | 58 | 44 | 102 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 87 | 74 | 101 | 7 | 154 | - | - |
| Wexford, | 33 | 18 | 51 | 92 | 59 | 151 | 38 | 52 | 85 | 158 | 129 | 287 | 29 | 208 | - | - |
| Wicklow, . | 15 | 10 | 25 | 48 | 39 | 87 | 28 | 18 | 40 | 91 | 07 | 158 | $3 \pm$ | 123 | - | 1 |
| Total, | 070 | 509 | 1,170 | 2,491 | 1,771 | 4,262 | 1,001 | 1,110 | 2,171 | 4,222 | 3,300 | 7,01: | 1,470 | 5,782 | 358 | 2 |

[^0]belongs, and immediate place of residence, are included in the Retuzns received at the office, and duly registered there.

## APPENDIX B.

No. 1.-Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics in the Union Workhouses on the 31st December, 1856.


No. 1.-Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, \&e.-continued.


No. 2.-Table showing the Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, belonging to each County, who were in the Union Workhouses on the 31 st December, 1856.

| Counties. | Lunatics. |  |  |  | Idiots. |  |  | Erilettics. |  |  | Total. |  |  | Religion. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fem. | Total. | Males. | Fern. | Total. | Males. | Fom. | Total. | Protest ants. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Roman } \\ & \text { Catholles. } \end{aligned}$ | Preshy- | Diwent cent | Not known. |
| Antrim,* |  | 9 | 21 | 30 | 21 | 38 | 03 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 43 | 8.2 | 125 | 119 | 5 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 2 | 1 |
| Armagh, |  | 2 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 36 | 12 | 1!) | *) | 3 | - | - |
| ( ${ }^{\text {arlow, }}$ |  | 3 | $]$ | 4 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 25 | 2 | 43 | - | - | - |
| Cavan, |  | 1 | 7 | N | 9 | $1)$ | $1 N$ | 5 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 111 | $3 \pm$ | $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | 2! | 1 | - | - |
| Clare, |  | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 38 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 38 | 57 | 2 | 55 | - | - | - |
| Cork, E.Th., |  | 4 | 12 | 10 | 30 | 30 | 06 | 6 | 30 | 36 | 10 | 78 | 118 | 3 | 11. 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Cork, W.R., |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Donegal, |  | Ј | 7 | 12 | 13 | 10 | $3 \%$ | 4 | 4 | 8 | 22 | 30 | 52 | 5 | 15 | $\stackrel{\sim}{1}$ | ${ }^{-}$ | - |
| Jown,t . |  | 8 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 17 | 11 | !) | S | 17 | 41 | 36 | 76 | 14 | 96 | : ! ! | 7 | - |
| Jublin, $\ddagger$. |  | 24 | 46 | 70 | 2.2 | 11. | 36 | 30 | 52 | 82 | 76 | 113 | 18 K | 11. | 157 | - | - | - |
| Fermanagh, |  | - | 1 | 1 | $\overline{5}$ | 3 | 8 | - | 4 | 4 | 5) | 8 | 13 | 1 | K | 1 | - | - |
| Galvay, E.R., |  | 4 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 12 | $\therefore 0$ | 22 | 25 | 47 | 1 | 411 | $\rightarrow$ | - | - |
| Galway, W.IR., |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kerry, . . |  | 2 | 4 | 4 | A | 19 | 27 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 23 | 88 | I |  | - | - | - |
| Kildare, . |  | 1 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 25 | $\overline{7}$ | 10 | 15 | $\because 0$ | ;1 | 51 | 1 | -17 | - | - | - |
| Kilkenny, |  | 5 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 30 | $\because$ | 9 | 11 | 20 | 20) | 41) | - | 419 | - | - | - |
| King's, . . |  | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5) | 7 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 90 | 30 | 1 | 49 | - | - | - |
| Leitrim, . |  | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 10 | - | 10 | - | - | - |
| Limerick, |  | 8 | 10 | 24 | 15 | 18 | 33 | 4 | 1.4 | 18 | 27 | 48 | 75 | 8 | 72 | - | - | - |
| Londonderry,s | . | 4 | 0 | 18 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 10 | 31 | - | 3 | 3 | 16 | 31 | 47 | 8 | 2.1 | 15 | - | - |
| Longford, |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 2.4 | 1 | 2:3 | - | - | - |
| Louth, . . |  | 2 | 9 | 11. | 8 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 1 | 3.4 | - | - | - |
| Mayo, - |  | 5 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 16 | 23 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 20 | 34 | 5.1 | 3 | 51 | - | - | - |
| Meath, . |  | 2 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 32 | $\pm$ | 18 | 22 | 22 | 4.4 | 616 | 3 | (6:3 | - | - | - |
| Momaghon, |  | 1 | 0 | 7 | ? | 16 | 25 | - | 7 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 3! | 5 | :33) | 1 | - | - |
| Queen's, . . |  | 4 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 1 | 5 | ( | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 | 136 | - | - | - |
| Roscommon, . |  | 4 | 5 | !) | 1: | 18 | 25) | 4 | 0 | 13 | 20 | !27 | 47 | - | 47 | - | - | - |
| Sligo, . |  | - | 1 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 27 | - | 5 | \% | 10 | 23 | 38 | 3 | 30 | - | - | - |
| Tipperary, N.E., |  | 6 | 18 | 21 | 2.2 | 25 | 47 | 15 | 3) | 50 | 43 | 78 | 121 | \% | 110 | - | - | - |
| Tipperary, S.R., |  | 0 | 18 | $2 \pm$ | $\sim 2$ | 2. |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tyrone, - |  | - | 3 | 3 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 23 | 28 | 61 | 15 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Waterford, |  | - | 40 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 42 | $5!)$ | 1 | 68 | - | - | - |
| Westmentl, |  | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 20) | 10 | 28 | 38 | 1 | 137 | - | - | - |
| Wexford, | - | 10 | 20 | 30 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 9 | 10 | $11)$ | 34 | 49 | 8:3 | 5 | 78 | - | - | - |
| Wicklow, ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | , | 3 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 12 | : 12 | 10 | 2:3 | - | - | - |
| Total, . |  | 1:1 | 280 | 410 | 397 | $47 \pm$ | 871 | 161 | 167 | 518 | (17!) | 1,120 | 1,709 | $1!1$ | 1,50:3 | - 172 | $10)$ | 3 |

 Epilepties in poorhouscos, the present gives a return of these classes belonging to enel separato eommily.

* Ono fomale lunatic, one male, one fomalo idiot, and one female epileptic, natives of Scothand.
+ One male lonatic a native of England. \# One male idiot a mative of Kugland, \& One male, two lemalo idiots, natives of Senlland II Uno femalu epileptic a nativo of Kughand.

No. 3.-Table showing the $A$ ges in Decennial periods, and the Education of Iunatics, \&c., who were in the Union Workhouses on the 31st December, 1850.


* The vast majority are utterly uneducated, but there are some who at one time of their lifo were well informed have lapred into hopelese fatuity.

No. 4.-Retonn of Horse of Indugtry Patients in the Hardwicke Cells.
Number remaining, 31 st March, 1855,
Died, jear ending 31st March, 1856 ,

$$
" \quad 1857, .
$$

One patient came in for some I roperty, and was removed in 1855, by Order of the Lord Chancellor, to a private Asylum.

No. 1,-Table showing the Number of Patients who were in the District Asylums on the 31st March, 1855; also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.


Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 2.-Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, and of those Discharged Cured, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.


Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit



No. 4.-Table showing tho Length of Residence in Asylums, of those discharged Cured and Improved, during the two Years ended 31st March, 1857-continued.


Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

No. 5.-Table showing Authority for Admission of Patients, and Number Admitted, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

| Asylums. | Ordinary Cases admitted by order of the Board. |  |  | Ordinary Cases almitted as urgent by the Physicinns. |  |  | Dangerons Lunatics by Warrant of the Lord Lieutezant. |  |  | Lunatics charged with Otfences by Warrant of the |  |  | Lunatios detained in default of security to keep the Peace, by Varrant of Lonl Lieutenant. |  |  | Total Number of Patients almitted during the Year. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1850. | m. | F. | т. | M. | ${ }^{\text {P. }}$ | T. | m. | v. | т. | 3. | F. | т. | m. | P. | T. | M. | P. | T. |
| Armagh, | 11 | \% | 18 | 20 | 16 | 42 | 15 | 11 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | $3 \pm$ | 86 |
| Ballinasloe, | 15 | 10 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 38 | 18 | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 38 | 89 |
| Belfast, | 15 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 10 | $3 \pm$ | 26 | 10 | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 65 | 49 | 114 |
| Carlow, | 10 | 22 | 38 | - | - | - | I | 8 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 30 | 53 |
| Clonmel, | 8 | 6 | 14 | 1 | - | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| Cork, . | 9 | 12 | 21 | 40 | 10 | 80 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 60 | 6 | 120 |
| Kilkenny, | 1 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 13 | ${ }^{6}$ | 19 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| Killarney, | 7 | 5 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 19 | 48 |
| Limerick, | 5 | 7 | 12 | 82 | 39 | 71 | 17 | 7 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | 53 | 107 |
| Londonderry, | 27 | 35 | 62 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 37 | 42 | 79 |
| Maryborough, | 8 | 12 | 20 | 1 | - | 1 | 20 | 6 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 18 | 58 |
| Mullingar, . | 50 | 62 | 118 | - | - | - | 28 | 26 | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $8 \pm$ | 48 | 172 |
| Omagh, . | 40 | 39 | 70 | - | - | - | 0 | $\pm$ | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 43 | 02 |
| Richmond, . | 66 | 114 | 180 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 4.1 | $\pm 8$ | 92 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 123 | 164 | 287 |
| Sligo, . | - | - | - | 1.9 | 10 | 85 | 57 | 43 | -100 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 70 | 59 | 188 |
| Waterford, . | 0 | 21 | 30 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 14 | 22 | 36 |
| Total, | 293 | 380 | 682 | 187 | 144 | 331 | 305 | 201 | 506 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 703 | 739 | 1,532 |
| 1857. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armagh, | 21 | 20 | 41 | 21 | - | 21 | 19 | 9 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 61 | 20 | 90 |
| Ballinasloe, | 18 | 10 | 28 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 35 | 31 | 66 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 46 | 101 |
| Belfast, | $2: 3$ | 32 | 51 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 28 | 14 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78 | 04 | 142 |
| Carlow, | 8 | 27 | 35 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 20 | 42 |
| Clonmel, | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Cork, | 15 | 10 | 25 | 58 | 40 | 104 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 3 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 85 | 61 | 140 |
| Kilkenny, | 1 | 7 | 8 | - | 4 | 4 | $\pm$ | 0 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 20 | 25 |
| Killarney, | 12 | 6 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 20 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 20 | 20 | 49 |
| Limerick, - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 23 | 58 | 10 | 11 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 52 | 35 | 87 |
| Londonderry, | 22 | 31 | 63 | - | - | - | 10 | 12 | 22 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 83 | 45 | 78 |
| Maryborough, | 8 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 1. | 40 |
| Mullingar, . | 28 | 27 | 55 | - | - | - | 23 | 17 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | $\pm 1$ | 95 |
| Omagh, | 35 | 40 | 75 | - | 1 | - | 15 | 3 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | 43 | 93 |
| Richmond, . | 30 | 28 | 58 | 5 | 1 | ${ }_{6}$ | 52 | 23 | 74 | - |  | - | - | - | - | 87 | 51 | 138 |
| Sligo, . | 17 | $\overline{2}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{45}$ | $2 \pm$ | 17 | 41 | 8 2 | 9 | 17 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 32 | 27 | 59 |
| Wateriord, | 17 | 25 | 40 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| - Total, | 241 | 278 | 519 | 105 | 130 | 325 | 243 | 153 | 300 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 685 | 505 | 1,250 |

* Includes 50 males and 38 females admitted from Dallinasloe Asylum.

No. 6.-Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients in Asylums during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.


No. 7.-Tablas showing the previous Occupations of the Patients in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

| Oecupations. |  |  |  | Oceunations. |  |  |  | Oecupations. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M. | F. | T. |  | M. | F. | T. |  | M. | F. | T. |
| Agriculture, | 260 | 82 | 288 | Spinners, . | - | 12 | 12 | Barristers, | 1 | - | 1 |
| Farmers and Farmers' |  |  |  | Hacklers, . | 5 | - | 5 | Sulicitors, . | 2 | - | 2 |
| Wives, \&-c., . | 142 | 115 | 287 | Mill Workers, | 1 | 0 | 10 | Plysicians, | 2 | - | 2 |
| Farm Labourers and |  |  |  | B!enchers, | 1 | - | 1 | Apothecaries, | 2 |  | 2 |
| Servants, . | 600 | 222 | 852 | Cotton Carders, . | 1 | - | 1 | Situlents, . | 6 | - | 6 |
| Gaxleners, . | 8 | - | 8 | Leather Dressers, | 1 | - | 1 | 'tenchers, | 25 | 10 | 35 |
| Cattle Dealer: , | 1 | - | 1 | Tobaceo Spimners, | 1 | - | 1 | linguists, | 1 | - | 1 |
| Stond Cutters, | 5 | - | 6 | Shoenakers, | 56 | 2 | 58 | Artists, - | 1 | -. | 1 |
| Stond Misoms, | 9) | - | 9 | Tailors, | 43 | - | 43 | Iusenue Ollicers, | 5 | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| Bricklayers, | 17 | - | 17 | Hatters, . | 3 | - | 3 | Coast Guarls, . | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Slaters, | 7 | - | 7 | Hat Irimmers, . | - | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 2 | Pilots, . . | 1 | -. | 1 |
| Plasterers, | 1 | - | 1 | Glove Makers, | - | 1 | 1 | Snilors, - | 18 | - | 18 |
| Tilers, . | 1 | - | 1 | Stay Makers, | - | 2 | 2 | Boatmen, . . . | 3 | - | 3 |
| Paintors and Glutiers, | 20 | - | 20 | Net Makers, | - | 1 | 1 | Ship Agents, | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| Bell Hrugers, | 1 | - | 1 | Dressmakers, | - | 84 | 88 | Valuators, - . | 1 | - | 1 |
| Carpenters, | 17 | - | 47 | Bonnet Makers, - | - | 1 | 1 | Survoyors, . . | 1 | - | 1 |
| Sawyers, | 3 | - | 3 | Flowerers, . | - | 13 | 13 | Engtavors, . . | 1 | - | 1 |
| Coopors, | 6 | - | 5 | Milliners, . . | - | \% | 2 | Printers, . . . | 4 | - | 3 |
| Paper Stainers, | 1 | - | 1 | Fancy Workers, | - | $\because$ | 2 | Clerks, . . . | 57 | - | 57 |
| Cabinet Makers, | 2 | - | $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$ | Seamstresses, | - | 31 | 31. | Servints, Domestic, . | 42 | 395 | 367 |
| Tmmers, | 2 | - | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | Knitters, . | - | 16 | 16 | Bnilith\% . . | 1 | - | 1 |
| Brush Makers, | 1 | - | 1 | Harbers, . . | 1 | - | 1 | Posthoys, . | 2 | - | 2 |
| Bookbinders, | 2 | - | 2 | Merchants, . . . | 3 | - | \% | Asylan Koepers, | 1 |  | 1 |
| Coach Euthers, | 3 | - | 3 | Commercial, Miscel- |  |  |  | Purters, - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Conch Paiuturs, | 1 | - | 1 | laneous, . . | 7 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 9 | 'Toll Unilectors, . | 2 | - | 2 |
| Saddlers, . | 3 | - | 3 | Shopkeepers and Assist- |  |  |  | Fishermen and Wives, | 3 | 3 | ( |
| Iron Founders, | 1 | - | 1 | auts, . . | 17 | 10 | 27 | Billiard Mariers, - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Brass Founders, | 1 | - | 1 | Pedlars, . . | 1 | - | 1 | Lolice Onlicers and |  |  |  |
| Gun Mnkers, | 1 | - | 1 | Booksellers, . . | 1 | - | 1 | Men, . . . | 14 | - | 14 |
| Shipwrights, . | 1 | - | 1 | Victuallers, ; ; | 8 | - | 8 | Pensionors, . . | 10 | - | 10 |
| Blacksmiths, | 7 | - | 7 | Butchers and Butchers' |  |  |  | Suhdiers, Dischorget, | 45 | 1* | 46 |
| Engine Fitters, | 3 | - | 3 | Wives, dic., | 0 | 3 | 9 | Musicians, . . | 4 | - | 4 |
| Watel Makers, | 2 | - | 2 | Grocers, . . | 1 | - | 1 | 1'aupers, . | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| Tinkers, . | 1 | - | 1 | Confectioners, . | - | 2 | 4 | Mises llaneons Oeen- |  |  |  |
| Opticians, | 1 | - | 1 | Publicans, ; - . | 2 | - | $\stackrel{3}{\square}$ | pution, . | 21 | 218 | 239 |
| Artisams, Misedlaneons, | 5 | 1 | 6 | Huxters and Dealers, |  |  |  | Unknown, | 273 | 638 | 011 |
| Nailers, . | 8 | - | 8 | Miscellancous, . | 19 | 19 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| Millers, | 4 | - | 2 | Clergy, Established |  |  |  | Total, | 1,969 | 1,887 | 3,856 |
| Bakers, . | ) | - | ! | Chureh, . . . | 4 | - | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Weavers, . | 40 | 2 | 42 | Ditto, Ruman Catholics, | 7 | - | 7 |  |  |  |  |

* Sullicr's wile.

No. 8.-Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases admitted during the two Years ending 31 st March, 1856, and 1857.

| Asycums. | In Asylum once before. |  |  | In Asylnm twice before. |  |  | In Asylum three times befure. |  |  | In Asylum four times licfure. |  |  | In Asylum five times beforc. |  |  | In Asylum six times before. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1850. | M. | F. | T. | m. | F. | T. | ar. | F. | T. | m. | F. | T. | m. | F. | T. | m. | p. | T. | 3r. | F. | T. |
| Armagh, | 8 | 9 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Ballinasloe, | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\pm$ | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Belfast, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Carlow, | 2 | \% | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Clonmel, | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1. | 9 | 3 |
| Cork, . | 10 | 12 | 28 | 1 | - | 1 | $\bar{\square}$ | - | $\bar{\square}$ | 1 | - | 1 | 1. | - | 1 | - | - | - | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| Kilkenny, | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Killarney, | 5 | 4 | 9 | - | - | - | - | $\square$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Limerick, | 0 | $1: 3$ | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 15 | 24 |
| Lontonderry, . | 4 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Maryborongh, . | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Mullingar, | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Omagh, | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Tichmond, | 6 | 3 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 8 |
| Sligo, | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Waterford, | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total, | 59 | 51 | 110 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 80 | 09 | 140 |
| 1837. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armagh, | 2 |  |  | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | $\overline{1}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Bullinasloe, | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 5 | 8 | 18 |
| Belfast, | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Carlow, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bar{\square}$ | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Clonmel, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | *1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Cork, . | 12 | 12 | 2.1 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | +1. | - | 1 | 21 | 18 | 39 |
| Kilkenny, | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Killarney, | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | $\overline{-}$ | $\bar{\square}$ | $\overline{-}$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Limerick, | 0 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 4. | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 11 | 27 |
| Londonderry, . | 10 | 12 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| Maryborough, . | 4 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Mullingar, | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Omagh, | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| Richmond, | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Sligo, - | 4 | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Waterford, . | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |  | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Total, . | 59 | 00 | 125 | 28 | 10 | 47 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 9 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 09 | 98 | 197 |

No. 9.-Table showing the Form of Disease in those admitted during the two Years ended 31st March, 1857.

| Asyuas. | Form of Disiass. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mania. |  |  | Monomania. |  |  | Demented. |  |  | Melancholia. |  |  | Imlecility and Epilepsy. |  |  | Idiocy. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | M. | F. | T. | 31. | p. | т. | 3 t . | F. | T. | \#. | F. | T. | m. | 1. | T. | 31. | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | т. | 3. | P. | т. |
| Armagh, | 85 | 40 | 125 | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 35 | 5 | 4 | 0 |  | - | - | 113 | 03 | 176 |
| Ballinasloe, | 92 | 70 | 162 | 1 | 2 |  | 3 | - | 3 | 9 | 5 | 14 | ${ }_{6}$ | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | 111 | 79 | 190 |
| Belfast, | 90 | (3) | 159 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 32 | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14:3 | 113 | 276 |
| Carlow, | 23 | 34 | 56 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1:3 | 22 | 35 | $\square$ | - | $\bar{\square}$ | - | - | - | 30 | 50 | 95 |
| Clonmel, | 21 | 14. | 3.5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | = | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 24 | 15 | 39 |
| Cork, . | 92 | 95 | 187 | 14 | $\pm$ | 18 | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | 10 | 22 | 1.$)$ | 07 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 145 | 121 | 266 |
| Kilkenny, | 11 | $\stackrel{21}{ }$ | 8 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 2 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | $\overline{7}$ | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 38 | 60 |
| Killarney, | 35 | 20 | 58 | - | - | - | 11 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | 5 S | 39 | 97 |
| Limerick, | 00 | 75 | 169 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 5 | $\pm$ | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 106 | 88 | 104 |
| Londonderry, | 54 | 75 | 12!) | $1 \pm$ | 8 | 22 | - | - | - | - | $\bar{\square}$ | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 70 | 87 | 157 |
| Maryborongh, . | 27 | 18 | 4.5 | , | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 7 | 18 | 1 | - | 1 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 8 | 5 | 61 | 32 | 393 |
| Mullingar, | 00 | 87 | 177 | 6 | 6 | 12 | - | 2 | 2 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 135 | 132 | 267 |
| Omagh, | 68 | (i3) | 131 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | 0 | 17 | 18 | 35 | - | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | 1 | 7 | 99 | 86 | 185 |
| Richmond, | 123 | 147 | 270 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 38 | 38 | 76 | 23 | 6 | $2!$ | , | 6 | 0 | 210 | 215 | 425 |
| Sligo, | 90 | 04 | 154 | 8 | 6 | 1.1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 15 | - | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 111 | 80 | 197 |
| Waterforl, | 10 | 25 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 12 | 22 | ${ }_{6}$ | 8 | 1.4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 34 | 51 | 85 |
| Total, | 1,015 | 011 | 1,020 | 69 | 60 | 135 | 83 | 57 | 140 | 213 | 219 | 432 | 50 | 31 |  | 22 | 16 | 38 | 1,478 | 1,304 | 2,782 |

*Of this number 20 males and 4 females were returned unknown.

No. 10.-Table showing the Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

| Asyluats. | Foum of Disease. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mania. |  |  | Monomania. |  |  | Dementia, |  |  | Melancholia. |  |  | Imbecility and Epilepsy. |  |  | Iliocy. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
|  | 3 s . | r. | т. | ar. | F. | т. | 3. | F. | т. | د. | F. | т. | ar. | F. | т. | 3 s | ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | T. | 3 . | F. | т. |
| Armagh, | 10 | 21 | 40 | - | - | - | 29 | 20 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 04 | 71. | 135 |
| Ballinasloe, | 129 | 118 | 247 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 7 | 20 | 2 | - | 2 | 170 | 142 | 318 |
| Belfast, | 131 | 76 | 207 | 14 | 22 | 36 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 30 | 32 | 62 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | 188 | 142 | 330 |
| Carlow, | 68 | 06 | 124 | 11 | 10 | 30 | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ | 18 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 11 | - | - | - | 107 | 90 | 107 |
| Clonmel, | 46 | 51 | 97 | - | - | - | 12 | 0 | 21 | - | - | - | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 70 | 70 | 140 |
| Cork, . | 92 | 77 | 150 | 80 | 20 | 50 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 5: | 83 | 180 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 217 | 216 | 433 |
| Kilkenny, | 40 | 48 | 04 | - | - | - | 12 | 11 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 28 | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | 3 | 1 | 4 | 75 | 74 | 149 |
| Killarney, | 49 | 33 | 82 | - | - | - | 3.5 | 23 | 58 | ${ }^{6}$ | 14 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 96 | 73 | 169 |
| Limerick, | 83 | 02 | 155 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 25 | 17 | 42 | 18 | $3 \pm$ | 52 | 0 | 5 | $1 \pm$ | 21 | 12 | 33 | 164 | 170 | 334 |
| Londonderry, | 90 | 85 | 181 | 2 | 4 | 0 | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 110 | 98 | 209 |
| Maryborough, | 50 | 3.5 | 85 | - | - | - | 13 | 11 | 21 | $1 \pm$ | 12 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 80 | $(55$ | 15. |
| Mullingar, | 70 | 54 | 124 | 8 | 8 | 16 | - | - | $\overrightarrow{17}$ | 10 | 93 | 32 | $\pm$ | 8 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 98 | 05 | 193 |
| Omagh, | 65 | 68 | 13:3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 12 | 8 | 20 | $1 \pm$ | (3) | 20 | 118 | 116 | 220 |
| Richmond, | 105 | 121 | 229 | - | - | - | 89 | 83 | 172 | 36 | 97 | 133 | 35 | 0 | 41 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 277 | 333 | 610 |
| Sligo, | 36 | 23 | 59 | 11 | 13 | $2 \pm$ | 12 | 17 | 29 | $\pm$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 10 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 09 | 04 | 133 |
| Waterford, | 25 | 31 | 00 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 18 | $3 \pm$ | 5 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 50 | 67 | 128 |
| Total, | 1,107 | 095 | 2,102 | 97 | 111 | 208 | 295 | 279 | 574 | 224 | 336 | 5 S 0 | 143 | 73 | 216 | 10:3 | 73 | 176 | 1,900 | 1,887 | 3,850 |

No. 11.-Table showing the supposed cause of Mental Disease of those in District Asylums, on 3lst March, 1857.

| Caubrs. | Malos. | Females. | Total. | Causes. | Males. | Fenales. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grief, | 51 | 150 | 210 | Disordered menstruation, |  | 14 | 14 |
| Reverse of fortune, | 90 | 94 | 184 | Fever, . . . . | 25 | 30 | 55 |
| Love and jealousy, | 27 | 70 | 97 | Puerpernl, . . . |  | 44 | 4.4 |
| Domestic quarrels, | 3 | 12 | 15 | Bodily injury and disorder, . | 45 | 27 | 72 |
| 12eligious excitement, | 22 | 48 | 70 | Abuse of medioine, . . | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Political excitement, |  | - | 1 | Seduction, . . | - | 3. | 3 |
| Anxiety, | 18 | 19 | 19 | Sun-stroke, . . | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Pride, | 2 | 1 | 3 | Congenital, . | 10 | 12 | 1 |
| Terror, | 26 | 53 | 79 | Sedentary habits, . | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Poetical fervour, | 1 |  | 1 | Solitary confinement, . . | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total Moral or Mental Causes, | 245 | 447 | 602 | Total Physical Causes, . | 014 | 334 | $0 \pm 8$ |
| Intemperance, | 349 | 142 | 491 | Hereditary, | 231 |  | 500 |
| Epilepsy, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 112 | 38 | 150 | Not known, | $8 \%$ | 831 | 1,710 |
| Disease of Brain, . | 6 | 2 | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Injury of Head, | 28 | 8 | 86 | Total Males and Females in |  |  |  |
| Effects of climate, | 10 | 9 | 28 | Asylums on 81st Mar., 1857, | 1,009 | 1,887 | 3,856 |

No. 12.-Table showing the State as to the probability of Recovery of those in Asylums on the 31st March, 1857.

| As:lems. | Stathas to mobmimity of Arcormix. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lunatics probably curate. |  |  | Luanties probably incuralle. |  |  | Lnnaties, Idiots. |  |  | Lunaties, Epileptics. |  |  | Totil. |  |  |
|  | 3. | F. | т. | 3. | F. | т. | 3. | F. | т. | M. | F. | т. | 3. | v. | T. |
| Arangh, | 9 | 11 | 19 | 87 | 46 | 83 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 64 | $\therefore 1$ | 135 |
| Wellinasloe, . | 29 | 25 | 54 | 123 | 110 | 233 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | - | 2 | 22 | 7 | 2! | 170 | 142 | 318 |
| Eelfist, . | 0.3 | 51 | 10. | 117 | +3, | 205 | 3 | - | 3 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 1 s | 14.3 | :30 |
| Carlow, | 35 | 45 | $8: 3$ | 53 | 30 | 89 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7 | $\pm$ | 11 | 107 | 30 | 197 |
| Clonmel, | 43 | 22 | 45 | $: 15$ | 35 | 73 | ${ }_{6}$ | 5 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 11 | T1) | 70 | 140 |
| Curk, | 10.1 | 195 | 205 | 87 | 06 | $18: 3$ | 8 | 7 | 15 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | $: 80$ | 217 | 216 | $43: 3$ |
| Kikkeony, | 2 | 8 | 10 | (i) | 54 | 120 | 3 | 1 | $\pm$ | 8 | 7 | 15 | 75 | 74 | 149 |
| Killamey, . | 33 | 27 | G0 | 57 | 43 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 815 | 76 | 169 |
| Lituetick, . | (i) | 63 | 12 s | 69 | 90 | 139 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 164 | 170 | [34 |
| Londonderrs, | 23 | 21 | 49 | 75 | 71 | 145 | \% | 3 | 5 | 5 | $\pm$ | 9 | 110 | 99 | 20:) |
| May worough, | 4.5 | : 2 | 77 | 32 | 23 | 58 | 4 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | 5 | 13 | 85 | (in) | 154 |
| Mntingat, - | 10 | 11 | 21 | 78 | 73 | 1.11 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 9 y | 05 | 193 |
| Ouatgh, | :30 | 29 | 59 | 51 | 73 | $1: 50$ | 14 | ${ }^{6}$ | 20 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 113 | 116 | 224 |
| 13ichnomd, | $8 \pm$ | 87 | 171 | 145 | 217 | 30:3 | 12 | $2:$ | 35 | 35 | 6 | 41 | 27 | : $3: 17$ | 610 |
| Sligo, | 10 | 12 | 2 | 51 | 45 | 90 | $\underset{ }{*}$ | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 69) | 6.4 | $1: 3$ |
| Waterford, | 25 | 47 | 75 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 56 | ${ }^{17}$ | 123 |
| Total, | 588 | 509 | 1,15\% | 1,100 | 1,132 | 2,2:2 | 11.5 | 70 | 194 | 160 | 87 | 253 | 1,969 | 1, $3 \sim 7$ | :3,450 |

No. 13.-Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st March, 1857.

| Asincys. | Sogam Cosprion. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Married. |  |  | Singlo. |  |  | Wildowed. |  |  | Unknown. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
|  | 3 s . | F. | T. | 3. | г. | т. | 3. | ${ }^{5}$. | ${ }^{T}$. | 3 n . | 1 | т. | 3. | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | т. |
| Armagh, | 0 | 9 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3:) | 55 | 88 | 64 | 71 | 135 |
| Eallinasloe, | $\pm 6$ | 42 | 88 | 122 | 76 | 198 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 4 | : | 6 | 176 | 142 | 318 |
| Peltast, | 41 | 41 | 85 | 141 | 83 | 294 | 0 | 15 | 21 | - | - | - | 188 | 142 | 330 |
| Carlow, | 33 | 19 | 52 | 31 | $4 \pm$ | 75 | 19 | 12 | 81 | $2 \pm$ | 15 | 39 | 107 | 90 | 197 |
| Clonmel, | 25 | $1!)$ | $\pm$ | 19 | 24 | 43 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 38 | 70 | 70 | 140 |
| Cork, | 85 | 42 | 77 | 171 | 146 | 317 | 4 | 24 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 217 | 216 | 433 |
| Kilkenny, | 13 | 20 | 33 | 61 | 44 | 105 | 1 | 10 | 11 | - | - | - | 75 | 74 | 149 |
| Killarney, | 18 | 17 | 3.3 | 76 | 41 | 117 | - | 15 | 15 | 2 | - | 2 | 96 | 73 | 169 |
| Limeriek, . | $3 \pm$ | 49 | 83 | 120 | 97 | 203 | 4 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 20 | - | 2 | 2 | 164 | 110 | $3: 3$ |
| Londonderry, | 20 | 31 | 51 | 80 | 53 | 133 | 10 | 15 | 25 | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | 110 | 99 | 209 |
| Mrurborough, | 13 | 15 | 28 | 78 | 31 | 107 | - | $\stackrel{ \pm}{7}$ | $\pm$ | 3 | 12 | 15 | 89 | 05 | 154 |
| Mullingar, - | 14 | 23 | 37 | 60 | 58 | 127 | - | 7 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 23 | 98 | 95 | 193 |
| Omagh, | 20 | 43 | 09 | 87 | 09 | 156 | $\overline{-}$ | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | 113 | 110 | 229 |
| Richmond, | 60 | 62 | 122 | 187 | 221 | 408 | 13 | 38 | 51 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 277 | 933 | 610 |
| Sligo, - | 19 | 20 | 39 | 48 | 43 | 91 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | 69 | 64 | 133 |
| Waterford, | 10 | 11 | 21 | 44 | 41 | 88 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 1 | - | 1 | $0^{6}$ | 67 | 123 |
| Total, | 410 | 460 | 882 | 1,356 | 1,083 | 2,430 | 72 | $\geq 10$ | 282 | 125 | 128 | 253 | 1,900 | 1,887 | 3,850 |

No. 14.-Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st March, $185 \%$.

| Astluas. | Educational Condition. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Well Educated. |  |  | Cam Read and Write well. |  |  | Can Read and Write indifferently. |  |  | Can Rend only. |  |  | Who cannot Read. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
|  | 3. | F. | т. | 3. | \%. | т. | 3 . | v. | т. | 3 r . | $\boldsymbol{r}$. | т. | 3. | P. | T. | m . | P. | T. |
| Irmagh, | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 83 | 28 | 46 | 74 | 64 | 71 | 135 |
| Ballinasloe, | 8 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 95 | 00 | 185 | 176 | 112 | 318 |
| Delfast, | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 | - | 14 | 90 | 37 | 127 | 50 | 88 | 132 | 31 | 2.2 | 53 | 18s | 112 | 330 |
| Carlow, | 3 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 17 | 48 | 39 | 25 | 04 | 14 | 13 | 27 | 20 | $3: 3$ | 52 | 107 | 90 | 197 |
| Clonmel, | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 0 | 2t | 37 | 47 | 84 | 70 | 70 | 140 |
| Cork, . | 23 | 6 | 29 | 47 | 19 | 66 | 65 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 48 | 04 | 60 | 132 | 108 | 217 | 216 | 433 |
| Kilkenny, | 12 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 10 | 27 | 37 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 75 | 74 | 149 |
| Killarsey, | 14 | 0 | 20 | 23 | 10 | 42 | - | - | 0 | 15 | 12 | 28 | 43 | 36 | 79 | 06 | 73 | 160 |
| Limerick, | 18 | 26 | 4.4 | 45 | 28 | 73 | 17 | 0 | 20 | 41 | 30 | 77 | 43 | 71 | 114 | 104 | 170 | 334 |
| Londonderry, | 8 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 40 | 34 | 74 | 20 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 42 | 32 | 82 | 64 | 110 | 09 | 209 |
| Maryborough, | 8 | - | 8 | 0 | - | 6 | 39 | 20 | 59 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 16 | 24 | 40 | 80 | 65 | 154 |
| Mullingar, | 7 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 10 | 30 | 16 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 40 | 24 | 35 | 79 | 08 | 95 | 193 |
| Omagh, | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 5 | 55 | 41 | 90 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 43 | 50 | 93 | 113 | 110 | 229 |
| Richmond, | 36 | 24 | 60 | 77 | 44 | 121 | 43 | 52 | 95 | 54 | 77 | 131 | 67 | 136 | 203 | 277 | 2333 | 010 |
| Sligo, . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 35 | 43 | 78 | 08 | ${ }^{6} 4$ | 133 |
| Waterford, | 1 | 1 |  | 15 | 4 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 24 | 37 | 01 | 50 | 67 | 1:3 |
| Total, | $1 \pm 7$ | 89 | 230 | $3 \pm 1$ | 175 | 516 | 512 | 300 | 821 | 342 | 436 | 778 | 027 | 878 | 1,505 | 1,209 | 1,8*7 | 3,856 |

No．15．－Table showing the Daily Average of Patients Employed，and how Employed，during the Year ended 31st March， 1857.

| Asyluats． | malzs． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fsmales． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \|总 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 关 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 晴 } \\ & \text { But } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 定 } \\ \text { 彦 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \stackrel{y}{E} \\ & \text { 旨 } \\ & \stackrel{y y y y}{c} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | 4 － | 52 |  |  | 16 | 4 | － | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 |  | 55 | 107 |  |
| Armagh， Ballinnsloe， |  |  |  |  | 2 | － | －1 | 2519 | 70 | － |  | 15 | 13 |  | － | 12 | 18 |  |  | 3 | 68 | 133 | 108 |
|  |  |  | 0 Is |  |  | $2-$ | 1 | 2.25 | 115 | － | 24 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 16 | － |  |  | 107 | 222 | 101 |
| Carlow， | 30 | － |  |  | 1 | － | 1. | －20． 11 | 75 | 5） 13 | 10 | 20 | － | 0 | － | 12 | 10 | － | － | 6 | 74 | 140 | 48 |
| Clonmel，． | － 18 |  | －－ |  | 2 | $2-$ | － | $1: 12$ | 46 | ） | － | 9 | 7 | － | － | 17 | 8 | － |  | 4 | 45 | 91 | 40 |
| Cork，． | ． 14 | 21 | 90 | － | 3 | $3 \quad 2$ | － | 1530 | 10： | ） | － | 19 | 33 | － | 1 | 15 | 21 | － | － | 11 | 1 CO | 203 | 230 |
| Kilkenny， | 37 | － | － 4 | － | － | － 1 | － 1 | $11{ }^{1}$ | 55 | 5 | － | 15 | 13 | － | － | 10 | 10 | － | － |  | 53 | 108 | 38\％ |
| Killarney， | 17 | － | －－ | － | 2 | －－ | － | 482 | 55 | 3－ | － | $1 \pm$ | 8 | － | － | 5 | 5 | － | － | 3 | 35 | 90 | 72 |
| Limerick， | 35 | － | －－ | － | 1 | －：－ | － | $8{ }^{8}$ | 59 | 2－ | 2 | 21 | 14 | － | － | 10 | 13 | － | － | 4 | 04 | 116 | 214 |
| Londonderry， | ， 35 |  | －－ | － | － | 3 － | － | 1626 | 80 | 0 － |  | 21 | 17 | 2 | 2 |  | 12 | － | － | 2 | 75 | 155 | 49 |
| Maryborough | ， 20 | 0 | －－ | － | 7 | $4-$ | － | 016 | 62 | － | 1 | 21 | 12 | － | － | 18 |  | － | － | 3 | 50 | 118 | 31 |
| Mullingar， | － 34 | 1 | －－ |  |  | －－ |  | ¢ 111 | 53 | － |  | 11 | 6 | － | － | 10 | 7 | － |  | 11 | 45 | 98 | 78 |
| Omagh，－ | － 12 | 2 | －－ |  | － | －－ | － | 2） 29 | 44 | 4 － |  | 11 | 21 |  | 1 | 7 | 13 | － |  | 3 | 62 | 100 | 105 |
| Pichmond， |  |  | －－ |  |  |  | － | 4637 | 135 | $5-$ | － | 25 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 41 | 47 | － | － | 30 | 168 | 803 | ${ }_{307}$ |
| Sligo， |  |  | －$=$ |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\begin{array}{rrr}12 & 15 \\ 3 & 5\end{array}$ | 17 | 7 － |  | 10 | 7 | － | 1 | 7 | 11 |  | － | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | 43 | 89 61 | ${ }_{68}{ }^{37}$ |
| Total，． | ． 422 | $21$ | $0040$ | $0 \mid 18$ |  | 220 | － 32 | $217258$ | 1，062 | 217 | 81 | 240 | 202 |  |  | 202 |  | 2 |  |  | 1，087 | 2，140 | 1，624 |

No．16．－Classification of Patients in Asylums on 31st March， 1857.

| Asyzuas， | Convalesent． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quiot } \\ & \text { and Orderly. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Moderatoly Tranquil． |  |  | Noisy and Refractory． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imbocile } \\ & \text { and Epileptic. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Suioidal． |  |  | Total． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | m． | r． | r． | м． | F． | т． | м． | F． | т． | m． | F． | т． | ar． | F． | т． | ar． | F． | т． | ar． | v． | т． |
| Armagh， | 6 | 5 | 11 | 31 | 25 | 56 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 11 | 20 | 37 | － | － |  | 64 | 71 | 135 |
| Lallinasloe， | 3 | $\pm$ | f | 63 | 39 | 10： | 30 | 35 | 65 | 18 | 37 | 55 | 58 | 20 | 84 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 176 | 142 | 318 |
| Belfast，． | 30 | 80 | 60 | 70 | 29 | 99 | 23 | 18 | 41 | 81 | 30 | 07 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 48 | 188 | 142 | 330 |
| Carlow，． | 7 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 11 | 24 | 12 | 86 | 30 | 33 | 69 | 21 | 20 | 41 | 13 | 17 | 30 | － | 4 | 10 | 107 | 90 | 107 |
| Clonmel， | 8 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 15） | 33 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 20 | $2 \pm$ | 20 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 70 | 70 | 140 |
| Cork， | 18 | 8 | 20 | 73 | 86 | 105 | 30 | 58 | 97 | 37 | 45 | 82 | 38 | 14 | 52 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 217 | 216 | 433 |
| Kilsenny， | － | 2 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 15 | 10 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 61 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 75 | 74 | 149 |
| Fillarnoy， | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2.$)$ | 15 | 10 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 24 | 13 | 37 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 00 | 73 | 109 |
| Limeriels， | 18 | 4 | 22 | 7．） | 41 | 116 | 42 | 16 | 58 | 13 | 97 | 116 | ， | 11 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 164 | 170 | 334 |
| Londonderry，． | 30 | 3.5 | 55 | 23 | 19 | 4.2 | 27 | 27 | 51 | 12 | 0 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 110 | 99 | 209 |
| Mnryborough， | 10 | 13 | 39 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 2 | － | 2 | 89 | 65 | 154 |
| Mallingar， |  | － | ＊－ | 88 | St | 172 | － | － | － | － | － | － | 10 | 11 | 21 | － | － | － | 98 | 05 | 193 |
| Omagh， | 23 | 17 | 40 | 31 | 35 | 66 | 20 | 19 | 30 | 13 | 31 | 4 | 26 | 14 | 40 | － | － |  | 113 | 110 | 220 |
| Richmond， | $\pm \dot{4}$ | 34 | 80 | 48 | 60 | 114 | 50 | 71 | 130 | 4.0 | 77 | 120 | 60 | 73 | 183 | 18 | 0 | 27 | 277 | 333 | 610 |
| Slizo， | － | － | － | 33 | 33 | C6 | 17 | $1 \pm$ | 31 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 18 | － | － | － | 69 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 133 |
| Wateriord， | 4 | 11 | 15 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 8 | 8 | 16 |  | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | － | 3 | 3 | 50 | 1 | 123 |
| Total， | 218 | 170 | ：33 | 601 | 551 | 1，262 | 376 | 361 | 737 | 280 | 435 | 724 | 330 | 201 | 021 | 70 | 59 | 120 | 1，969 | 1，887 | 3，856 |

＊Convalescent patients are classed with the quiet and orderly．
No．17．－Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were under treatment during the two Years ended 31st March， 1857.

| Asylums． | Degree of Relationship． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Pareats nnd their Chiidren． |  |  | Brothers and Sisters． |  |  | Uncles and Aunts； and Nephews and Nieces． |  |  | First Cousins． |  |  | Second Cousins． |  |  | Third and Fourth Cousins． |  |  |
|  | \％． | F． | т． | m. | F． | T． | M． | F． | т． | M． | v． | ＇t． | M． | F． | T． | $\mathrm{Mr}^{\text {a }}$ | F． | T． |
| Armagh，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | － | － | － | 2 | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Ealinasioe， | 0 | － | － | 5 | 3 | 8 | － | － | － | 4 | 3 | 7 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Pelfast， | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | － | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | － | 2 | 2 | － | － | － |
| Carlow，－ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | － | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | － | 2 |
| Clonmel，． | 1 | 1 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 2 | 2 | 4. | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Cork，． | － | 2 | 2 | 2 | ＊ 4 | 6 | － | － | － | 1 | 1 | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | 4 |
| Tilkenny，－ | － | － | － | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Killarnes，． | － | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 23 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Limerick，． | － | － | － | 5 | 4 | 9 | － | － | － | 3 | 8 | 11 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Londonderry， | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Maryborough， | － 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | － | 2 | 2 | － | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | － | 2 | － | － | － |
| Mulingar，． | － | － | － | 7 | － | 7 | ， | － | － | 1 | 2 | 3 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Omagh，－ | － | － | － | 0 | 5 | 11 | 2 | － | 2 | － | 5 | 5 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Richmond，． | － 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | － | － | － | 2 | － | 2 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Sligo，． | － | － | － | 5 | 1 | 6 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Waterford，． | － | － | － | 3 | 3 | 6 | － | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Total， | ． 8 | 13 | 21 | 47 | 37 | 84 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 41 | 41. | 82 | 8 | 4 | 12, | 5 | 1 |  |

[^1]No. 18.-Table illustrative of the mode in which information was sought, as to the Relationship of Patients in District Asylums.

| Names of Pationta in any degroe related. |  | Degree of Relationghip. | $\xrightarrow{\text { of Insmity, }}$ | Olscrrations |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Edward C-S, | .) |  | Mrania. | This list does not represent, to any thing like its thll amornt, |
| Margaret C-s, |  | Brother and Sister, | Idiocy, | the influence of the hereditare taint, in the doveloment of insanity amongsit the linatics ndaitied into this |
| Mary S- ${ }^{\text {n, }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bridget } \mathrm{S}-\mathrm{A}, \text {. } \\ & \text { James } \mathrm{S} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | ! | Uncle to the avore, | Mania. | asylum. It is often diffeult, in these casers, to tracer |
| Patrick S- A , : |  | Consins German, | Mania. | lationship amongst the "lomer orders," as the fiemi, will sometimes deny it, where it is known to exist. Fat |
| John H- $=$, |  | Consins German, . | Mnnia. Mania. | from the facts ascertained, as well as from those whid |
| Catherine $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{n}$ Piehard I | : $\}$ | Nephew and Aunt, | Mraia. | are presented only as sturmizes, it cannot be denied ? that the experience of this asylnm points to the " heseditary taint " as an aetive predisposing cause of insanity. |
| Alicia $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{s}{ }^{\mathrm{L}}$, |  |  | Melancholia. |  |
| Thade $\mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{C}-5$, |  | Uncle and Nepher, . | Melancholia. | ditary taint "as an aetive predisosing cause of insantity. |
|  | .1 | First Consins, | Dementia. |  |
| Ellen M-r, | $\cdot 1$ |  | Melancholia. |  |
| Johanna D-d, |  | First Cousins, | Mania. |  |
| Miehael E , -n , |  | Consin to Julia S-, | Melancholia. |  |
| Michael $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{n}$, , |  |  | Mania. |  |
| M. $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{d}$, |  | First and SecondCousins, |  | Mania. |
| Henry W-h, | $\cdots$ | First Cousins, | Mania. <br> Mania. |  |
| Thate $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{C}$, | :) |  |  |  |  |
| Timothy F-r, | - | First andSecondCousins, | Melancholia. Dementia. |  |
| Mary M D - l , . | -) |  | Melancholia. |  |
| Patrick P P- l , h , |  | First andSecondCousins, | Mania. |  |
| Patric. $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{n}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  | Melanchol |  |
| Ellen C- 5 , |  | Cousins, | Mania. |  |
| Ellen M- M , | .) |  | Mania. |  |
| Mary M'D-l, |  | Cousins, . . . $\{$ | Melancholia. |  |
| Sarah MI-y, | . |  | Mania. | This patient had two brothers insane. <br> This patient's daughter drowned herself in a fit of insarity since the mother's admission. |
| John L-y, | . |  | Mania. |  |
| Catherine $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{r}$, | - | - | Mania. | This patient is connected with several different families, who have all exhibited insanity. |
| Honora $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{r}$, | - | - | Mania. | This patient had a danghter in the house dischargel cums. |
| Julia O'C-r, ${ }^{\text {James } \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{S}-\mathrm{y} \text {, }}$ | $\because$ | 二 | Melancholia. | This patient has a sister insane. ${ }_{\text {This }}$ Tatient had two first cousins who died insame ; bas |
| James M'S-y, | - |  | Mania. | This patient had two first cousins who died insane; has several relatives insane. |
| Margaret $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{W}$, | - | - | Dementia. | This patient's aunt died insane. |
| Ellen D ${ }_{\text {Catherine P }} \mathrm{s}$, ${ }_{\text {r }}$, | - | 二 | Mania. | This patient's unele died insane. |
| Catherine P--r, | . | - | Mania. | This patient is first cousin to a patient who died in the asylum. |
| Daniel R-y, |  | - | Manin. | This patient's mother died insane. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Richard } \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{r}, \text {. } \\ & \text { John } \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | - | - | Dementia. Mania. | The disease is known to be hereditary in the case of these two patients, but what members of their families have been attacked with the malady is uncertain. |

The above Return was made by the highly intelligent Resident Plysician at Killarney, who has given much attention to the subject. In many asylums, from wat of time, full information has not been afforded.

No. 19.-Table showing the Total Accommodation in the District Asylums on 31st March, 1857.


No. 20.-Table showing the Number of Dormitories and Beds in each on the 31st March, $1855^{\text {. }}$.


No. 21.-Table showing the Number of Paying Patients who were in Asylums during the tro Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.


No. 22.-Table showing Outlay and Produce of the Year on Farms and Gardens for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.

| Asilems. | Quantity of Laul Cultrated. |  |  |  | Ameunt. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | By Spade. | Dy Plough. | Grass. | 'Total. | Ontlay. | Prenluce. | Net Profit. |
|  | A. R. P . | A. R . P. | A. R . r . | A. n. 1. | \& s. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ c. | L s. ${ }_{\text {d }}$. | ¢ s. d. |
| Artuagh, . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 185 \% \\ 185\end{array}\right.$ | 5315 | - | $3{ }^{3} 000$ | 8315 | $29) 304$ | 56110 | 46180 |
| Eallinasloe, . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1850, \\ 185 i\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1500 | $00^{3} 028$ | $3{ }^{6} 0025$ | 10s is 6 | $3 \pm 1$ is 6 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}129 & 6 \\ \text { 243 } & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | 1400 | 1800 | $40 \%$ | $3350 \% 8$ | i2 1t 3 | $3: 25101$ | 2.53110 |
| Eelfast, - - 18850 , | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 9210 | 4300 | 13119 | $3331 \% 1$ | 319.54 |
|  | 2130 |  | 2110 | 4300 | 4011 | 292 $10 \quad 3$ | 85116 |
| Carlow, . ${ }^{1850} 1857$ | 7216 |  | 400 | 11 : 16 | 87104 | 21510 - | 12714 t |
|  | $7: 16$ |  | 400 | 11.216 | is is 5 | 167811 | 11046 |
| Clonmel, . ${ }_{1}^{1850}$, | 1300 | 800 | 300 | 2400 | 88148 | 186141 | 97105 |
|  | 1300 | 800 | 33030 | $24 \quad 30$ | ${ }_{6} 6104$ | $155 \quad 35$ | $\mathrm{So}_{5 \sim}^{13} 181$ |
| Cork, . . 1850 , | 820 |  | $48 \quad 330$ | 57130 | 20128 | 10¢ 48 | TT 12 |
| Cork, - $\cdot 1857$, | 820 |  | $48 \quad 3: 30$ | 57180 | 15168 | 150411 | 1648 |
| Kilkenny, . . 1850, | 0200 | 110 | $\pm 10$ | 1500 | 17109 | $44 \begin{array}{ll}4 & 1\end{array}$ | 2644 |
| Nikenny, . - 1857, | 920 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 410 | 1500 | $\begin{array}{llll}15 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | 881813 | 721301 |
| Eillarney, . 1850 , | 200 | 17000 |  | 108020 | $1 \geqslant 24806$ | ${ }_{2}^{237} 11{ }^{3}$ | 11570 |
| Killarney, - 18 ã, | 230 | $17 \quad 314$ |  | $20 \sim 14$ | 15018101 | 2671911 | 117170 |
| Limerick, ! 1856, | 10.10 | $9{ }^{9} 80$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | 27000 | 1535111 | 20830104 | 1371711 |
| Limerick, - 1857, | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | 7210 | $10 \quad 010$ | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | 109011 |  | 218 |
| Londonderry, | $20 \quad 3 \quad 0$ | - | - | 2020 | 123911 | 283830 | 159186 |
|  | $20 \sim 0$ | - | - | $20: 0$ | 121711 | $307 \quad 3 \quad 3$ | 185153 |
| Maryborough, | $1 \because 380$ | - | 7 : 8 | 20217 | 70117 | $15 \pm 10 \quad 8$ | 84.51 |
|  | 12 is 9 | - | 735 | 20.217 | 0718 | 151174 | S. 1158 |
| Mullingar, | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | - | 1700 | 2 O 0 | 10176 | $5017 \quad 0$ | 1000 |
|  | 1300 | - | 1700 | 2380 | $44_{5} 18$ | - |  |
| Omagh, . . 1850 , | 10114 | - | *11 2222 | $\begin{array}{lll}21 & 3 & 30\end{array}$ | 5516 \% | 71) 90 | 23127 |
| Omagh, • 1857, | 10 1 14 | - | *11 2122 | $21 \quad 336$ | 201148 | 6200 | 41.5 |
| Richmond, . 1856 , | 26 0 0 |  | +33 220 | 5920 | 12:3 13 5 | 3!5: 78 | 3711310 |
| , ${ }^{185 \%}$, | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | +33 | 5920 | 1301910 | 3389 | 39898 |
| Slige, . . 1858 , | $10 \sim 20$ | $10 \quad 20$ | 1.030 | 22050 | 151190 | 24180 | 12910 |
| S.igc, - - 1857, | $10 \quad 20$ | 10.20 | 1.030 | 22030 | 43130 | 10710 | 1481610 |
| Waterford, | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 1 & 365\end{array}$ | $1{ }^{1} 1231$ | $128 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \quad 128{ }^{1}$ | 3514 | 18311 | 08 0 9 |
|  | $7130 \frac{1}{2}$ | $123 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1228 | 10128 ? | $4913 \quad 0$ | 13915 | $00 \quad 110$ |
| Total, | 1820201 |  |  | 410268 | 1,285 2 | 3,25188 | 1,960 0673 |
|  | $186010 \frac{1}{2}$ | $64 \quad 2 \quad 7 \frac{1}{4}$ | 172000 | $421 \quad 224$ 21 | 1,083 1810 | 3,183 12 2 | $2,10714 \quad 7$ |

[^2]No. 23.-Receipts and Expenditure for the

| Asyluas. | RECEIPTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Balance on Hand 31st March. | Treasury Adrances. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Recoived } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Pay Fatients. } \end{gathered}$ | Received for salo of Farm and Garden Produce. | Recoived for sale of Offal, old Clothes, \&ce. | Recoived from Miscollancous Sources. Sources. | Total Receipts. |
| Armagh, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\underline{k}$ $s$. $d$. <br> 331 15 7 <br> 310 17 $1)$ |  | It $s . \quad d$. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline £ & s . & d . \\ 12 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$ | trer | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \dot{L} & s . & d . \\ 1 & 13 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 3,188 \\ s . \\ \hline \end{array} & d \\ 3,040 & 18 & 9 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Ballinasloe, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 522 & 1 \pm & 2 \\ 6 \pm 8 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 5,759 & 2 & 4 \\ 5,423 & 1.4 & \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} 101 & 8 & 6 \\ 160 & 10 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 128 & 3 & 6 \\ 52 & 7 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 4 & 10 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 6,519 & 6 & 0 \\ 0,290 & 6 & 8 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Belfast, . . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 423 & 7 & 6 \\ 430 & 19 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 5,248 & 7 & 5 \\ 0,588 & 8 & 2 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{lll} 109 & 7 & 10 \\ 180 & 6 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & 3 & 7 \\ 14 & 6 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 5,859 & 13 & 1 \\ 7,214 & 14 & 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |
| Carlow, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}17 & 3 & 11 \\ 60 & 18 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3,800 & 0 & 0 \\ 3,750 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 1: 3 & 13 & 9 \\ 13 & 14 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} 50 \\ 53 & 5 & 8 \\ 33 & 12 & 11 \end{array}$ | 0160 | 114 | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 3,887 & 3 & 4 \\ 3,806 & 10 & 4 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Clonmel, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 22.5 & 16 & 10 \frac{1}{4} \\ 2 \pm 8 & 5 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3,125 & 3 & 8 \\ 3,281 & 4 & 8 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{rrr} 130 & 14 & 1 \\ 103 & 3 & 5 \end{array}$ | $2-00$ | 2S 0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 3,515 & 14 & 11 \\ 3,634 & 18 & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Cork, . . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 474 & 0 & 8 \\ 322 & 10 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 6,600 & 0 & 0 \\ 6,700 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 40 & 18 & 8 \\ 88 & 2 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 7 & 5 \\ 61 & 16 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 0 & 12 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 7,158 & 3 & 11 \\ 7,178 & 15 & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Kilkenny, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 142 & 0 & 2 \lambda \\ 515 & 0 & 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3,150 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,500 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 110 & 11 & \tilde{2} \\ 101 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 8 & 2 \\ 4 \pm & 0 & 11 \\ 1+2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 5 & 10 & 3 \frac{1}{3} \\ 1: & 4 & 1 \frac{2}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrl} 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 3,439 & 7 & 7 \\ 3,173 & 12 & 24 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Killarney, $\quad \cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 185 \%,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llll}195 & 11 & 7 \\ 211 & 8 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3,050 & 1 & 2 \\ 3,205 & 18 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 34 & 4 & 5 \\ 41 & 5 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 121 & 14 & \frac{4}{4} \\ 09 & 10 & 11 \end{array}$ | 1108 | $\begin{array}{lc} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 18 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 3,402 & 14 & 0 \\ 3,501 & 7 & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Limerick, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ \mathbf{1 8 5 7},\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 706 & 13 & 2 \\ 800 & 8 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0,422 & 13 & 11 \\ 5,950 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 102 & 10 & 6 \\ 160 & 15 & 01 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}102 & 8 & 93 \\ 90 & 5 & 11^{\frac{1}{2}}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 25 & 13 & 7 \\ 20 & 17 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 7,420 & 15 & 11 \\ 7,180 & 0 & 6 \frac{2}{3} \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Londonderry, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 599 & 17 & 0 \\ 476 & 1 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3,483 & 19 & 7 \\ 3,79 \pm & 10 & 6 \end{array}$ | $10^{-1} 16$ | $\begin{array}{llll}154 & 16 & t \\ 133 & 13 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 10 & 7 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 \end{array}$ | 1210 | $\left\|\begin{array}{ccc} 4,241 & 3 & 0 \\ 4,418 & 6 & 10 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Maryborough, . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} 026 & 9 & 3 \\ 518 & 10 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 3,479 & 15 & 1 \\ 3,279 & 7 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & 11 & 6 \\ 15 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}43 & 1 & 3 \\ 54 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr} 0 & 7 & 11 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{array}$ | 1130 | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 4,162 & 18 & 0 \\ 3,871 & 12 & 3 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Mullingar, $\quad \cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1850, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | 2 80 | $\begin{array}{crrr}2,491 & 16 & 2 \\ 4,250 & 3 & 5\end{array}$ | 12 10 <br> 18 10 | 50170 | - | *23 18 | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 2,555 & 3 & 8 \\ 4,301 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Omagh, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 731 & 10 & 8 \\ 533 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 4,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 4,600 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 6: 2 & 14 & 7 \\ 77 & 10 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 02 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $7{ }^{7} 3$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 10 & 11 \\ 8 & 14 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} 4,807 & 10 & 8 \\ 5,288 & 11 & 7 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Richmond, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll}300 & 4 & 2 \\ 241 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11,719 & 7 & 0 \\ 13,045 & 12 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 88 & 7 & 9 \\ 105 & 5 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}103 & 19 & 3 \\ 57 & 18 & 0\end{array}$ | 730 | $\begin{array}{rl} 0 \pm & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 12,313 & 5 & 4 \\ 14,050 & 1 & 10 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Sligo, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}18556, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 552 & 11 & 9 \\ 46 & 17 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 2,2,29 & 13 & 5 \\ 3,065 & 3 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}31 & 10 & 11 \\ 70 & 10 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 77 & 11 & 3 \\ 03 & 4 & 9 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{rrr} 7 & 3 & 7 \\ 8 & 19 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 2,891 & 10 & 11 \\ 3,285 & 2 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Waterford, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}18556 \\ 1857\end{array}\right.$, | $\begin{array}{lrl} 20 & 6 & 1 \\ 23 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 2,600 & 6 & 11 \\ 2,518 & 9 & 9 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{array}{rrr} 40 & 3 & 0 \\ 46 & 1 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 6 & 19 & 8 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 18 & 13 & 9 \\ 1 \pm & 0 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 2,690 & 9 & 5 \\ 2,6,603 & 17 & 3 \\ \{2,13 & 8 & 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |
| General Total, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1850 \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llc} 5,879 & 11 & 7 \\ 5,433 & 4 & 5 \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 70,007 & 7 & 5 \\ 70,276 & 18 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 078 & 16 & 9 \\ 878 & 17 & 4 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1,250 18 $4 \frac{1}{3}$ <br> 1,131 2 $11 \frac{1}{3}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0.5 & 11 & 0 \frac{1}{3} \\ 72 & 18 & 2 \frac{2}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 171 & 9 \\ 68 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 2 & 413 & 8 \\ 78,053 & 15 & 11 \\ 82,875 & 4 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |
|  |  |  | EXP | ITURE. |  |  |  |
|  | Bedding a Furniture | $\begin{gathered} \text { Repai } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ |  | Rent, Rent- charge, Taxos, |  |  | Medical |
|  |  | Alterations. |  |  | Printi | Grocerics. | Medicincs. |
| Armagh, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { E. } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 112 \\ 167 & 1 & 8 \\ 167 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lcc\|} \hline \dot{L} & s . & d_{1} \\ 28 & 3 & 4 \\ 28 & 9 & 3 \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{L} & s . & d . \\ 27 & 2 & 8 \\ 27 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$ | \& s. d. | $\begin{array}{rrrr} 5 & s . & d_{0}^{\prime} \\ 7 & 14 & 7 \\ 14 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Ballinasloe, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}18566 \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}261 & 7 & 0 \\ 293 & 10 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 302 & 10 & 0 \\ 110 & 11 & 0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll} 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} 30 & 7 & 11 \\ 22 & 13 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 86 & 11 & 7 \\ 05 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 22 & 14 \\ 17 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |
| Belfast, . . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 158 & 18 & 0 \\ 2: 2911 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 013 & 3 & 4 \\ 1,102 & 16 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 43 & 11 & 9 \\ 40 & 14 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1910 & 0 \\ 25 & 15 \end{array} 0$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} 43 & 3 & 10 \\ 47 & 14 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 69 & 12 & 6 \\ 77 & 18 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & 4 & 4 \\ 14 & 11 & 5 \end{array}$ |
| Carlow, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llr} 143 & 10 & 3 \\ 150 & 10 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}126 & 9 & 5 \\ 02 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 18 & 5 \\ 20 & 7 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 23 & 1 & 7 \\ 23 & 4 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 20 & 9 & 3 \\ 23 & 8 & 4 \end{array}$ | 170 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 19 & 4 & 4 \\ 33 & 17 & 9 \end{array}$ |
| Clonmel, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 244 & 13 & 5 \\ 188 & 7 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 174 & 1 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ 164 & 8 & 0 \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 88 & 14 & 8 \\ 65 & 10 & 4 x \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 417 \\ 1417 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}35 & 15 & 5 \\ 31 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 10$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 9 & 01\end{array}$ |
| Cork, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 62 & 16 & 2 \\ 203 & 7 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 154 & 19 & 1 \\ 166 & 10 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 15 & 2 \\ 15 & 10 & 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 9 & 0 \\ 32 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & 15 & 11 \\ 58 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 307 & 0 & 3 \\ 350 & 17 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 9 & 0 \frac{1}{2} \\ 22 & 13 & 10 \\ 22 & 10 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| Kilkenny, . . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 26 & 0 & 9 \\ 43 & 17 & 0 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llr} 83 & 0 & 11 \frac{1}{2} \\ 46 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}17 & 10 & 9 \\ 15 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 10 & 17 & 7 \\ 23 & 16 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}24 & 15 & 1 \\ 34 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 57 & 2 & 6 \frac{1}{2} \\ 06 & 10 & 10 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 3 & 3 \\ 16 & 10 & 10 \end{array}$ |
| Killarney, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1850, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 108 & 2 & 5 \\ 217 & 4 & 9 \frac{1}{3} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{lll}113 & 10 & 6 \\ 127 & 4 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}122 & 4 & 6 \frac{1}{2} \\ 150 & 18 & 10 \frac{2}{2}\end{array}$ | 715 7150 | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 8 \\ 17 & 1 \\ 29 & 3 & 01\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llrr}17 & 8 & 1 \\ 20 & 10 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Limerick, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}89 & 7 & 2 \\ 16617 & 1 \\ 1610\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 731 & 19 & 3 \\ 558 & 12 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rlr\|} 105 & 15 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 77 & 19 & 5 \frac{1}{3} \end{array}$ | 15181 <br> 1414 | $\begin{array}{llll}29 & 3 & 0 \frac{1}{2} \\ 23 & 2 & 11 \\ 27 & 1 & 11\end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|ccc} 49 & 12 & 7 \frac{1}{3} \\ 77 & 17 & 5 \\ 73 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 20 & 10 & 6 \\ 14 & 5 & 3 \\ 16 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Londonderry, . $\begin{aligned} & 1856, \\ & 185 \%\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 144 & 10 & 0 \\ 100 & 8 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr}107 & 5 & 7 \\ 240 & 18 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 128 & 9 & 11 \\ 121 & 7 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 3 & 15 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} \\ 23 & 3 & 3 \\ 10 & 11 & 6\end{array}$ | 73 - | $\begin{array}{rrrr}18 \\ 18 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ |
| Maryborough, . ${ }^{1850} 1857$, | $\begin{array}{lll} 130 & 4 & 5 \\ 142 & 17 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 152 & 10 & 4 \\ 58 & 17 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 70 & 11 & 7 \\ 67 & 1 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 15 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 6 \\ 9 & 18 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}10 & 11 & 6 \\ 28 & 19 & 10 \\ 30 & 8 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 20 & 0 & 10 \\ 18 & 18 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1 & 1 & 8 \\ 10 & 10 & 0 \\ 18 & 12 & 11\end{array}$ |
| Mullingar, $\quad \cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1850, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 53 & 11 & 1 \\ 18 & 0 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 11 & 15 & 4 \\ 79 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 40 & 17 & 7 \\ 48 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$ | 18 150 | $\begin{array}{llrr}46 & 11 & 5 \\ 37 & 0 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}18 & 18 & 4 \\ 13 & 19 & 0 \\ 31 & 17 & 0\end{array}$ | 181211 410 2810 8 |
| Omagh, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 105 & 18 & 10 \\ 73 & 14 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr} 120 & 8 & 10 \\ 524 & 15 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 55 & 10 & 5 \\ 20 & 14 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 7 & 10 \\ 7 & 0 \\ 7 & 10 \end{array} 0$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}37 & 0 & 10 \\ 46 & 4 & 11 \\ 5 & 15 & 0\end{array}$ | 31170 15912 | $\begin{array}{cccc}28 & 10 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1\end{array}$ |
| Richmond, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856, \\ 185 \%\end{array}\right.$, | $\begin{array}{lll} 478 & 10 & 8 \\ 484 & 4 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 305 & 14 & 3 \\ 678 & 7 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llr} 123 & 18 & 5 \\ 130 & 10 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 31 & 5 & 5 \\ 35 & 0 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrrr}60 & 19 & 10 \\ 67 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 250 & 12 & 7 \\ 271 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 90 & 10 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Sligo, . $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856 \% \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 54 & 0 & 4 \\ 104 & 10 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 102 & 15 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 126 & 6 & 11 \\ 48 & 13 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}10 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 19 & 19 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 36 & 6 & 1 \\ 36 & 14 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 93 & 18 & 10 \\ 87 & 3 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}109 & 5 & 3 \\ 15 & 8 & 7 \\ 37 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ |
| Waterford, $\cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l}1850, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{llr} 140 & 14 & 5 \\ 177 & 18 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 105 & 8 & 7 \\ 9 \pm & 12 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 12 & 10 \\ 43 & 6 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 10 & 3 & 8 \\ 20 & 10 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 7 & 15 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lcc} 13 & 0 & 5 \\ 14 & 10 & 5 \end{array}$ |
| General Total, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1850, \\ 1857,\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 2,314 & 7 & 1 \\ 2,793 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 3,421 & 10 & 5 \\ 4,290 & 2 & 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1,080 & 13 & 1 \\ 954 & 3 & 10 \frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 206 & 12 & 4 \\ 273 & 6 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 540 & 7 & 11 \\ 509 & 15 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 1,207 & 1 & 7 \\ 1.150 & 4 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 307 & 1 & 1 \\ 381 & 19 & 0 . \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$ |

[^3]two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

| EXPENDITURR |  |  |  |  |  |  | Aszlems. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisions. | Clothing. |  | Fuel and Light. | Washing. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Salarics } \\ & \text { officers. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wages } \\ \text { of Serrants. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Patients. | Serrants. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { E } & s . & \\ 14 & 14 & 0 \\ 14 & 14 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { E } & s . c & d_{\text {a }} \\ 415 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \underset{2}{5} & s_{1} & d . \\ i \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,265 8 \% | $202 \pm 10$ | $1 \pm 1 \pm 0$ | 191510 | 23 8 | 4150 | $\begin{array}{lll} 238 & 2 & 5 \\ 232 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 185テ, Armagh. $^{\text {A }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cccc}1,005 & 19 & 11 \\ 2,6 \div 0 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}487 & 19 & 3 \\ 481 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}115 & 5 & 0 \\ 118 & 17 & 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}409 & 14 & 6 \\ 605 & 15 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}64 & 12 & 1] \\ 68 & 8 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 573 & 7 & 1 \\ 500 & 7 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 420 & 16 & 0 \\ 432 & 11 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { 1856, } \\ 1857, \end{array}\right\} \text { Ballinasloe. }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}2,551 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | 39273 | 7000 | 40216 5 | 80180 | 529 3 4 | 333150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,72118 | 492484 | 80 | 3215 | 9518 T | 550 3 0 | 378  <br> 383 15 <br> 15 0 | 185\%\%, ${ }^{\text {1 }}$, Belfast. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rrr}1,005 & 3 & 2 \\ 1,804 & 13 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}207 & 4 & 2\end{array}$ | 5610 | 34018 | 1818 | 580 | 241311 | 1856, ? Carlow |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}1,804 & 13 & 2 \\ 1 & 141 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | 260100 | 5768 | 360 is 5 | 51129 | 580 | 242130 | 185t, , Carlow. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}1,441 & 6 & 4 \frac{1}{4} \\ 1,467 & 12 & 4 \\ 42\end{array}$ | 100 7 6 | $33 \quad 510$ | $\begin{array}{llll}180 & 8 & 4\end{array}$ | 41010 | $560 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 270148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,467 12 4 4 | 187 | 3418 | 1 liN ; 10 | 48115 | 532118 | 2 5 9000 | 185\%, , Clonmel. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,009 0 0 | 355810 | $10 \% 105$ | 412 - 82 | $97 \times 6{ }^{97}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{K}, 68 & 17 & 9\end{array}$ | 46854 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,282 88 | 444897 | 1271703 | $57517{ }^{17}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}107 & 10 & 6^{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}005 & 17 & 3\end{array}$ | 474 | 185テ, $\}$ Cork. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}1.303 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 17\end{array}$ | 142104 | 43169 | 27150 | 401111 | 50514 | (291 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $239 \quad 5 \quad 2$ | $79 \quad 90$ | 241) 11113 | 40888 | (6:3) 50 | 241145 | 1857, \}ilkenny. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll} 1,381 & 13 & 62 \\ 1,380 & 10 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}141 & 3 & 9 \\ 170 & 13 & 12\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}40 & 2 & 5 \\ 37 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}218 & 7 & 104 \\ 278 & 3 & 71\end{array}$ | 37 17 39 <br> 52 16 63 | $\begin{array}{llll}573 & 6 & \times \\ 540 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2461011 | 1806 , 185llarney. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,252 10 | $\begin{array}{cccc}399 & 3 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { 2i8 } \\ 373 & 13 & 3\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}500 & 0 & 0 \\ 690 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}256 & 3 & 0 \\ 513 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3,207 131 | 311100 | $\begin{array}{llll}48 & 13 & 1 \\ 48\end{array}$ | 14:) 70 | $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ 95 \\ 95 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 690 749 709 12 | $\begin{array}{lll} 513 & 9 & 6 \\ 521 & 15 & 8 \end{array}$ | $1850, \$ Limerick.  \hline $\begin{array}{lrr} 1,735 & 7 & 10 \\ 1,880 & 13 & 8 \end{array}$ & $\begin{array}{lll}254 & 6 & 5 \\ 200 & 12 & 2 \\ 20 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}72 & 13 & 2 \\ 69 & 3 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}452 & 12 & 8 \\ 200 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}76 & 6 & 3 \\ 74 & 6 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 508 & 10 & 9 \\ 548 & 14 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 294 & 9 & 0 \\ 227 & 16 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1856, \\ & 1857,\} \end{aligned} \text { L. Derry. }$ |
| 1,697 8 8 $\quad 7$ | 245168 | 54196 | 455169 | 67 14 0 | 567100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1,481 \quad 310$ | 26388 | 60157 | 27: 78 | 68185 | 5650 | 21040 | 18567, Maryboro'. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rrr} 841 & 6 & 11 \\ 2,059 & 5 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}14.5 & 19 & 51 \\ 314 & 9 & a^{\frac{1}{2}}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}42 & 0 & 0 \\ 41 & 11 & 9\end{array}$ | 274 404 411 | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 1 & 7 \\ 40 & 15 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 762 & 15 & 4 \\ 605 & 19 & 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}161 & 15 & 7 \\ 210 & 12 & 11\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1857,}^{1856}$, Mullingar. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} 1,736 & 14 & 7 \\ 2,008 & 5 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}229 & 4 & 1 \\ 312 & 15 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}74 & 0 & 3 \\ 90 & 4 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}571 & 13 & 5 \\ 539 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}68 & 16 & 5 \\ 54 & 0 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 613 & 6 & 8 \\ 650 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrl} 359 & 6 & 8 \\ 359 & 19 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 1856,\} \\ 1857,\} \end{array}\right\} \text { Omagh. }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6,22050 | 62015 | 30780 | 708 8 \% | 017 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7,330 88 | 631111 | 328410 | 751137 | $91 \quad 24$ | 1,474 1 4 | 90278 | 1857, , Richmond. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,086 18 0 | 124129 | 43107 | 20820 | 3205 | 59000 | 239172 | 1856, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,088 $17 \begin{array}{lll}17 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}244 & 2 & 3\end{array}$ | $38 \quad 99$ | 30100 | 20150 | 59000 | 247511 | 1857, ${ }^{\text {18, }}$ Sligo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.222117 | 1098 | $2710 \quad 7$ | $157 \quad 2 \quad 3$ | 61148 | 5131110 | 17251 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,116 ls 9 | $12819 \quad \stackrel{\sim}{2}$ | $20 \pm 11$ | 157101 | $\begin{array}{llll}51 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | $500 \quad 0$ | 1761011 | 1857, , Waterford. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $34,12810{ }^{3}$ | 4,207 121010 | 1,206 1611 | 5,423 11003 | $\begin{array}{llll}981 & 17 & 0 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 10,424 11 | 5,269 610 | 1856, General |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35, $9095 \quad 6 \quad 102$. | 4,9211381 | 1,259 $\quad 3 \quad 981$ | 5,593 3 11 | $\begin{array}{llll}989 & 14 & 9\end{array}$ | 10,475 96 42 | $5,549 \quad 7 \quad 0$ | 1857, $\}$ Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |



No. 24.-Table showing the Names and Salaries of the prime

| Asvzurs. | Visiting Physioians. | Resident Physicians and Managers | Allowances. | Matrons. |  | Allowances. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aimagh, |  | Thomas Jackson, $2 \pm 0$ Manager, | Rations, equal in value to EL). | M. Jackson, | $\ddot{\sim}$ | Rations equal in $n$. to $\mathscr{L} 25$. |
| Ballinasloe, . | 1250 | T. B. M'Kiernan, 200 Manager, | Fuel. light, washing, and vegutables. | M. A. Callan, | 70 | Fuel, light, washinge vegetables. |
| Delfast, |  | 1. Stewart, x.D., . 275 | Furniture, rations, keep of $a$ cow and horse, se. | M. F. Stewart, | 75 | Same rations os B dent Ploy yician. |
| Carlow, | Meara, 3t. D. 10000 | M. F. White, m.d., '260 | Washing, vergetahles, conal, light, and ? qtmilk, daily. | L. Parsons, | 100 | Ditio. . |
| Clonmel, | Sheill, m.d., . 10000 | Tas. Flyun, 3.D., . $2600^{\circ}$ | Coals, camdlos, turnished aparments, it garden. | Ellen Crofton, | 70 | Coals, eandles, fundis apartments, res. bles, amil tengrin: perannum forsenk |
| Cork, | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Samuel Hobart, } \\ \text { s.D., Surgco:l, } \end{array}\right\} \text { 100 } 000$ | Thns. Power, m.d., 430 | Fuel, light, and washing. | M. Clifton, | 60 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Rations, facl, 虏 } \\ \text { and washing. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Kilkemy, | L. C. Kinchela, 3.D., 10000 | Jos. Lalor, 3.1., . 260 | Fuel, light, washing, mul vegetaliles. | Joanna Tyan, | 90 | Same as Managis. |
| Killarney; | W.W.3Larhy, x.r., 1000 | MI. S. Lawlor, 3.D., 260 | Unfmenishelapartment* ficel, light, \& washing. | II. A. Fulver, . | 7. | Same as Manaqe. : ${ }_{20}^{2}$ per onnum is. servint. |
| Limerick, | O'Callaghan, I.D., 15000 | I. Fitzgerald, 2r.D., 260 | Dreal, milk, coals, candles, and servunt. | A. MI. Sleeman, | 20 | Same as Mianager. |
| Londonderry, | hite, Min. - 10000 | Win. F. Ingan, . 260 | Coals, gas, vegetables. | Eliza Grant, . | 50 | Coals, gas, vegetritas |
| Maryborough | D., . 10000 | T. C. Buton, נ.D., $\mid 250$ | Coals, candles, vegetahles washing. | Eliza Abbott, . | 43 | Same as Manager. |
| ullingar, | s. Fergasion, at.D., 100100 | H. Denkely, s.d., . 200 | No alluwances. | K. MI. Costellı, | 7.) | Allownences, value ? annum, E18 low |
| Omagh, | Thnmpson, s.b., 10000 | T. J. West, . . 200 | Verctables, mill: | Hutson | 75 |  |
| Riclimon?, | Mollan, 3t.D., |  |  | C. Wrigley, <br> E. Blmudell, | . 0 | Fuel, light, audruits |
| mithmon, |  |  | tables. | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Assistant } \\ \text { Matron, } \end{array}\right\}$ | 10 | Ditto. |
| Sligo, . | W. S. Little, $\quad 10000$ | John MIMLun, : 200 | Fuel, light, wtahing, milk, and vegetalhes. | Margt. Benson, | 75 | Boand, fuel, light, a washiug. |
| Waterforl, | $\text { Pierce R. Connolly, } 10000$ | J. Dobbs, Mana;er, $\mid 200$ | Furniture, coald, and candles. | K. P. Rnynan, | 71 | Furniture, coals, 2 candles. |

No. 25.-Table showing the Number of Mectings held during Year ended 31st March, 1856, and the Attendance of Governors thereat


Officers of District Asylums, 31st March, 1857.


* Thece clergymen have not olliciated at tha Asylum for sonse time, in consequence of a decision in the Court of Queen's Bench. T Prealytevian Chaplain.

No. 26.-Table showing the Number of Meetings held during Year ended 31st March, 1857, and the Attendance of Governors thereat.


No. 27.-Names of Governors who attended Meetings during the Years 1856 and 1857, and the Dates of Appointment.

*Died in November, 1855.

No. 27.-Names of Governons who attended Meetings during the Years 1856 and 1857, and the Dates of Appointment-continused.


## APPENDIX 1.

No. 1.-Return of ail Persons in custody in Gao!s during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were Acquitted of Offences on the ground of Insanity.


No. 2.-Return of all Persons confined in Gaols during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were found Iusane on Arraignment, and incapable of pleading.


No. 3.-Retury of all Persons under Sentence of Imprisonment or Transportation in Gaols, who became Insane in Gaol during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 185 \%. ${ }^{\circ}$


* This does not inelude persons who became instae in Govcrument Prisous.-(Sce p. 69, Table 8.)

No. 4.--Return of Persons committed to Gaols in default of Surety to keep the Peace, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were Insane at the time of committal, or became Insane subsequent thereto.


No. 5.-Return of Persons committed to Gaols under the Yagrancy Act, during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857, who were Insane on committal, or who became Insane subsequent thereto.


[^4]No. 6.-Return of all Persons committed as Dangerous Lunatics during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 , and 1857.


No. 7.-Summary of the foregoing Tables for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.


No. 8.-Return of all Persons under Sentence of Imprisonment or Transportation in Government Prisons, who became Insane in Prison during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856, and 1857.


## APPENDIX E.

## Central Lunatic Asylum Returns.



Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st March, 1857.

|  | 1856. |  | 1857. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female Total. | 3alc. | Female. | Total. |
| In Asylum, . | 8.1 | 42 la | 80 | 43 | 123 |
| Admitted during the Year | 7 | 2 | 14 |  |  |
| Total, | 91 | 44:135 | 94 | 46 | 1.10 |
| Discharged during the Year: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cured, . . . | * 7 | 18 | 4 | 2 | +6 |
| Improved, . . | - | - - | $\overline{1}$ | - | - 1 |
| Total Discharged, | 7 | 1.8 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Deaths: <br> Natural Causes, | 4 | 1 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Total Discharges and Doaths during the Year, | 11 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Remaining in Asylum, . | 80 | 43123 | 81 | 4. | 120 |

* Of this number, three were dischargel hy order of the Lord Lieutenant, two wore sent back for trial, one returnel to County Prison, and one to Convict Depot.
$\dagger$ Or this number, three were discharged, two transmitted to Consict Depots, and one sent for trial.
$\underset{\sim}{\ddagger}$ One transmitted to a Private Asylum.


## Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st

 March, 1857.


Cause of Death during the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

| Cause of Death. | 1856. |  |  | 1857. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mal |  | Total. | Male. |  |  |
| Tubercular Liver, Jaundice, and Dropsy, | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Exhaustion after long fit of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maniacal Excitement and | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Urinary Disease, : General Paralysis, | 2 |  | 9 |  |  |  |
| General Paralysis, : | 2 | - | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ | $\overline{2}$ | - | 2 |
| Dropsy and Heart Disease, | - | - | - | , | 1 | 1 |
| Phthisis, . . . . | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Caries of Knce-Joint, | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| MelanoticTumour of Eye and Neck | - | - | - | , | - | 1 |
| Total Number, . | 4 | - | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 |

Outlay and Produce of the Farm and Garden for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.


At the expiration of Mr. Kinehan's lease, ( $\mathrm{fA} .1 \mathrm{n} .20 \mathrm{p} .$, statute ancasure,
were added to the farm.

Receipts and Expenditure for the two Years ending 31st March, 1856 and 1857.

| Reckirts. | Amount. |  | Exprnditure. | $\Delta$ mount. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1856. | 1857. |  | 1850. | 1887. |
| Balance on hand, 31st March, Treasury Advances, Tleceived for sale of Farm Produce, To on account of Income Tax, To amount of Casual Receipts, |  |  | Provisions, . . | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \underline{L} & s . & d \\ \hline, 403 & 10 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \hline \frac{s}{t} & s . & d \\ 1,302 & 13 & 7 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\pm, 11817{ }^{1}$ | 2,5151511 | Clothing of Patients, | J112 111 | $1601311 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | -110 169 | 10845 | " Serrants, | 16300 | $6010{ }^{6}$ |
|  |  | $4813{ }^{4} 1$ | Fuel "and Light, . | 47614 2 | 378010 |
|  | 11118 | 23130 | Washing, : | 02 5 2 <br> 12   | 37 370 |
|  |  |  | Salaries of Officers, | $\begin{array}{lll}730 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 73000 |
|  |  |  | TVages of Servants, | 35700 | 364168 |
|  |  |  | Furniture, | 36180 | 18140 |
|  |  |  | Repairs and Alterations, | 13 7-6 | 4193 |
|  |  |  | Tarm and Garden,* . | 1850112 | +245 $06 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  |  | Medical Comforts, Grocerics, | $\begin{array}{llll}20 & 5 & 0^{-1}\end{array}$ | 2170 |
|  |  |  | " Medicines, . | 2061910 | 15.18 |
|  |  |  | " Wine and Beer, | 1910 | 20) 110 |
|  |  |  | Tobacco "nd Snuff; Medical Diet, | $\begin{array}{llll}33 & 5 & 2 \\ 31 & 4 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 10 & 10 \\ 31 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Incidental Expenses, | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 4 & 0 \\ 51 & 9 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3110 & 0 \\ 4610 & \text { is }\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total Outlay, | 3,00517013 | 3,475 87 |
|  |  |  | Balance on hand, 31st March, | 78711 | 820 |
|  |  |  | Daily average No. of Patients, | 125 | 127 |
|  |  |  | Average Cost of each Patient per | £ s. $d$. |  |
|  | $4,393 \quad 011 \frac{1}{2}$ | 3,483 $10 \quad 7$ | annum on the entire outlay, | 281011 | $27 \quad 73$ |

[^5]
## APPENDIX F ．

No．1．－Return of the Number discharged from Private Asylums，and of the Number who died therein，during the Year ending 31st December， 1856.

|  | Remaining in Asylum ou 3lst Decembur， 1555. |  |  | Admitted during yenr ending 31st December， 1856. |  | Discharged，de． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remaining in Asylum on 31st <br> December， 1856. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name of Asylum． |  |  |  |  | Cured． |  | cured， Lut proved． |  | urabl | be． | Died． | Total Dischar and Di |  |  |  |  |
|  | M． | F． | Total． |  |  | 3． | F．T． | M． | F．T． | m． | F． T ． | M． | F． | T． | M．F．T． | M．F． | r． | 31. | F． | Sotal． |
| Recreat，County Armagh， | 12 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 613 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 25 |  |  |  | －2， 2 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Cittalella，County Cork， | 13 | 8 | －21 | 4 | 48 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 34 |  | － | － | ．．． | $5 \quad 5$ | 10 | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| Lindville，＂， | 24 | 9 | 33 | 6 | （1）13 | 2 | 2.4 | 6 | 39 |  |  | ． | ． | 85 | 13 | 22 | 10 | 32 |
| Bellvue，Coanty Dublin， | 23 | 10 | 33 | 4 | $1{ }^{\circ}$ | 1 | $1 \quad 2$ | 1 | － 1 | ． | ． | ． | ． 1. | 21 | 3 | 25 | 10 | 35 |
| Fagle Houre，＂ | 9 | 11 | $\stackrel{20}{ }$ | 3 | 46 |  | 2 － | 1 | 12 |  | ． | ． | 3 － 3 | 4，3 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 25 |
| Farnham House，＂， | 26 | 13 | 39 | 12 | $10 \quad 22$ | 6 | 3 － 9 | 1 | 34 |  | ． | ． | 2 1 3 | $9 \quad 7$ | 16 | 29 | 15 | 44 |
| Hampstead House，＂， | 17 | 11 | 20 | 10 | $3 \cdot 13$ | 3 | $3 \quad 6$ | 1 | 23 | － |  | ． | 4.4 | 85 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 28 |
| Hartticld House，＂ | 22 | 21 | 43 | 10 | 11 21 | 6 | $7 \quad 13$ | 1 | － 1 |  | 3 | 3 | 2113 | 10.3 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| Jamestown House，＂ | 2 | 3 | 5 | ． | 44 |  | 11 | ． | $1{ }^{1} 1$ |  | 1 | 1 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \quad 3$ | 5 | ． | 4 | 4 |
| Lysle House，＂ |  | 6 | 6 | i | $4 \quad 4$ | ． | ， | ． | 22 |  |  | ． | －．． | － 2 | 2 | － | 3 | 8 |
| Bloomfield Retreat，$n$ | 10 | 14 | 24 | 1 | 34 |  | $2 \quad 2$ | i | － |  |  |  | －2． 2 | － 4 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| MidlandRetreat，Qucen＇s Co． | 11 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 36 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 |  | ， |  | ．．． | 2 2 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Bushy Park，Co．Limerick， | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 24 | 1 | 12 |  |  | 1 | ． | 1 | $\pm$ | 2 ） 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Swift＇s Hospital，Dublin， | 73 | 73 | 146 | 7 | $6{ }^{6}$ 13 |  | 1 | 1 | 23 |  |  |  | 2 j 2 7 | 3 ： 8 | 11 | 76 | 72 | 148 |
| Total，．． | 247 | 197 | 444 | 68 | $67 \quad 135$ | 21 | 2347 | 18 | 21.39 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 151126 | $59 \quad 58$ | 117 | 250 | 210 | 463 |

No．2．－Peturn of the Number of Patients in Private Asylums on 31st Dccember，1856，classified as to Professions，\＆c．

| Name of Asylum． | Marriod． |  |  | Single． |  | Previous Occupation or Profossion，\＆e |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Found Lunatic by Inquisition． |  |  | Sent by authority of Friends． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{E}{E}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dot{y} \\ \stackrel{y}{4} \end{gathered}$ | 咅 | $\underset{\text { gh }}{\text { gi }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 部 } \\ & \text { 豆 } \\ & \text { 总 } \end{aligned}$ |  | E E E E |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { 喜 } \\ \text { 品 } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 H ． |  | Total． |  |  | M．F． | Totas． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M． | F． | T． | M． | $F$. | Total． |
| Retreat，County Armagh，． | 1 | 6 | 7 | 13 ） 4 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  | － | 8 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 24 |  | 1 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Cittadella，County Cork，． | 2 | 2 | 4 | $9{ }^{9} 6$ | 15 | 1 | ． |  | 1 | i | i | 5 | I | $\dot{3}$ | 12 | 19 | 2 | i | 2 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Lindville， | 7 | 4 | 11 | 15.6 | 21 | 6 | $\dot{\square}$ | I | － | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 16 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 3 | $\stackrel{9}{0}$ | 9 | 29 |
| Bellvue，County Dublin， | 6 | 2 | 8 | 19 － 8 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | i | 20 | 35 | 4 | 2 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 21 | 8 | 29 |
| Eagle House，＂， | 2 | 8 | 10 | 96 | 15 | － |  | 1 | 1 | i | － | 1 | ， | 1 | 21 | 25 | 2 | ， | 2 | 6 | 17 | 23 |
| Farnham House，＂ | 4 | 5 | 9 | $25 \quad 10$ | 35 | 4 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 44 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| Hampsteal House，＂， | 3 | 5 | 8 | $15 \quad 5$ | 20 | 1 |  | 1 | ］ | i | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 28 | 2 | ． | 2 | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| Hartield House，＂ | 2 | 4 | 11 | $13 \quad 13$ | 32 | ． |  | 7 | 3 | 1 | ． | － | 8 | 4 | 20 | 43 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| Jamestown Housc，＂， | ． | $\dot{\square}$ | $\dot{8}$ | 4 | 4 | － | － |  |  | － | － | － | － | － | $\frac{4}{4}$ | 4 | ． | 1 | 1 | ． | 3 | 3 |
| Lysle House，＂ | 1 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | 10 6 | 6 | ． | i | i | － | － | － | $\dot{\square}$ | $\dot{0}$ | $\dot{8}$ | 8 9 | 8 | i | ． | 1 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Bloomfield Retreat ${ }^{\text {，}}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | $10 \quad 11$ | 21 | ． | 1 | I | ； | － | － | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 9 | 2 | 9 | 24 | 1 | i | 1 | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Midland Retreat，Queen＇sCo | 2 | 3 | 5 | 105 | 15 | ． | 1 |  | 1 | － |  | 3 | 2 | ． | 14 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Bushy Park，Co Limerick， | ${ }_{18}^{3}$ | 1 | 4 | $\begin{array}{lr}2 & 2 \\ 58 & 61\end{array}$ | 1 ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  | 1 |  | $7{ }^{5}$ | － 8 |  | 2 |  | 75 | 3 70 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 143 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Swift＇s Hospital，Dublin，． | 18 | 8 | 26 | $58 \quad 64$ | 123 | 6 |  | 12 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 7 | 178 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 73 | 70 | 143 |
| Total， | 51 | 57 | 108 | 201153 | 354 | 23 | 5 |  | 20 | 7 | 14 | 37 | 50 | 29 | 253 | 463 |  | 14 | 45 | 221 | 196 | 417 |

## APPENDIX G．

Queries addressed to the Resident Physicians and Managers of District Asylums，on the subject of Mechanical Restraint．
1．Is mechanical restraint used in the asylum？
2．Under what form？
3．How，and by whom directed？
4．What is your opinion on the subject？In a vio－ lent case of mania，the patient being physically powerful， would you consider resort to mechauical means，such as a camisole or muffs，more effective and less dangerous in their result than personal cocrcion of attendonts？

5．Do attendants encounter any personal risk in restraining violent patients without resorting to me－ chanical means，or have they on any occasion suffered injury？
6．What is the practice at present，and what，in your opinion，the best means of treating violent and noisy patients at night，so as to prevent them from injuring themselves and disturbing the rest of others？

7．Has any act of cruelty been committed in the asylum？If so，what was its nature，and what steps were taken to punish the guilty？

## Replies to Queries on the subject of Mechanical Restraint．

Armagh．
1．Yes．
2．Muff or vest．
3．Manager or Physician．

4．Mechanical restraint is，when judiciously and pro－Appexdrx G． perly applied．

5．No question they are subject to personal risk．Mechanica
6．Complete separation from the other patients and from each other，and when violence is present，the strait vest．The department for cases of this nature should be peculiarly fitted up，to meet their afflicted state．
There are no padded rooms in this asylum．
7．None，whatever．
Thomas Jackson，Hazager：
Ballinasloe．
1．Yes；but very seldom，and in violent cases，to prevent the patients injuring themselves，or from taking off blisters or surgical dressings．

2．Chiefly by leather muffs，sometimes the camisole．
3．By the physician，sometimes in the prescription book，at other times by his directions－in my presence， and given out by myself to the attendant，also by my－ self for violent cases at night；all these occur very rarely．
4．I am of opinion，that restraint by a camisole or muffs is more effective and less dangerous than personal coercion of attendants，which latter causes long strug－ gling of the patient to endeavour to overcome the restraint of attendants．I prefer the mulfs to the camisole，as not confining the chest or causing heat，and being more easily put on．

5．The attendants occasionally receive kicks，an odd time a black eye，or an injury in the hand，as a sprained

Appendix G. thumb; but the principal injuries are only scratches and Mechanical Restraint. clothes torn; however, none of these occur frequently.
6. Violent cases sometimes occur which would be unsafe to be placed lying in a bedstead, except they
were secured ; this has, in rare cases, been resorted to in winter to prevent them getting cold; such cases, generally epileplics, are placed in a single room with straw, thickly covering over the whole floor. A few padded rooms would be most desirable for such cases, and it would be advantageous, if they could be kept to a moderate temperature in winter by steam or hot-water pipes. Such cases have been frequently benefited by sedatives, as morphine or full doses of opium (after due preparation). Small doses appear to only stimulate and make them more restless; they generally bear larger doses of medicine than others.
7. None.
J. B. M'Kiernan, Manager.

## Belfast.

1. Occasionally.
2. Arm-straps, long sleeves.
3. By attendant in charge, under the direction of the Resident Physician.
4. Mechanical restraint, certainly, in preference to that of attendants, as much more effective, and less irritating to the patient,
5. Very frequently, both as to personal risk and actual injury.
6. Placing them in padded rooms, warm baths, and opiates.
7. Not any.

Roberm Stewart, m.d., Resident Physician.

## Carlow.

1. Yes.
2. Camisole, arm-strap, bed-strap.
3. By the Resident Physician.
4. Due precaution and superintendence being used, I consider it much safer, less exciting, and far less likely to be injurious to apply proper and effective mechanical restraint, than to use the personal coercion of attendants; it also irritates the patient far less than a personal struggle would do. It would appear to me that the arguments against the practice, being drawn from the aluse, are not ralid against the use of proper restraint.
5. Repeatedly; the attendants are frequently struck and severely injured by violent patients. I have known the teeth struck out, and the eyes blackened. A patient will sometimes suddenly become violent, and, as it were, run a-muck through the corridor, striking every one he meets with.
6. The patient is placed in seclusion in the quietest place available at the time. We also use morphine, and, occasionally, small doses of tart. antimonii, very cautiously, and generally with good effect. Considering this to be the best practice, we use it in this asylum.
There are no padded rooms here.
7. No act of cruelty has been committed in this asylum.
M. E. White, m.d., Resident Physician.

## Central Crininal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

## 1. Very rarely, indeed.

2. A leather girdle, to which broad soft straps are sewed, which pass before and confine the wrists.
3. By the Resident Physician.
4. I consider the above means as much easier to be borne, to be much less irritating to the patient, much less liable to give occasion to bruises, or resistance on the part of the patient, or violence or injury on the part of attendants, than any manual restraint whatever; whilst it allows the patient full scope for exercise in the qpen air. One or both wrists may be restrained by it, as may be necessary.
5. We have not had any injury of any moment done to an attendant. The means above stated clearly diminish the risk of injury to attendants and patients.
6. It would be desirable to have some few chambers
more shut out from the general corridors, to prevent the great inconvenience and annoyance caused by noisy patients. In a few instances, we occasionally find one noisy person causes excitement, and prevents others sleeping.
7. There has not been any report of cruelty being committed by any of the attendants.

Wm. Corbet, m.d., Resident Physician.

## Clonarel.

1. In one case only.
2. A waist belt by day, confining one arm.
3. By the resident and visiting medical officers, and by special order of successive boards.
4. By all means. But in this asylum a few hours' seclusion frequently are sufficient for all purposes, unless in suicidal tendencies.
5. Heretofore one patient injured parties in the service of this asylum, but from the precautions now taken he cannot do so.
6. There should be, as in the well-arranged asylums of America, an hospital detached, with a few cells, wherein such cases might be secluded, so as to prevent the irritation and want of rest now occasioned by violent and noisy patients; they soon sink to rest where not irritated by others equally noisy.
7. None within these many years.

Jambs Flynn, m.d., Resident Physician.

## Cork.

1. It is, to a very limited extent.
2. Strait vest-wrist-band attached to girdle.
3. Mostly ordered by physician, but occasionally, in his absence, by head superintendent or matron.
4. My opinion is, that it cannot be altogether dispensed with. In the case above adduced, I would prefer mechanical restraint to that of coercion by attendants, as less irritating to the patient, and more safe for both patient and attendants, but would have recourse to seclusion in the padded cell in preference to either. I find mechanical restraint indispensable in cases determined to remain in an upright pusition day and night, without clothing, if pernuitred; in cases when patients have a propensity to knock their heads agrainst the wall; in cases so wild as not to permit of their being allowed at large without danger to the other patients and attendants. $A$ case of this kind was about a month under restraint for this cause within the year, and was since sent out perfectly cured. In cases requiring to be blistered, the jacket is, surely, better than coercion by attendants, as well as in cases inclined to bite themselves, which is not unusual; there are other cases that may be adduced. The very few subjected to restraint during the year shows the practice is not carried to any objectionable extent whatever.
5. They have frequently suffered some injuries, and had their clothing torn and face scratched, but nothing more severe has occurred since my appointment.
6. In noisy, sleepless cases I cautiously administer some preparation of opium, and repeat the dose in three hours, if ineffectual, occasionally combining camphor and antimony; if intending to injure themselves, their mattress is laid on the floor of the padded cell, and they are put to sleep there for the night.
7. No act of cruelty has occurred.

Thomas Power, m.d., Resident Physician.

## 1. No.

## Kilitenny.

4. I have not had occasion to use either mechanical restraint or personal coercion by attendants for some years; but on theoretical principles, I think mechanical restraint would often be more effective and less dangerous than the personal coercion of attendants, particularly if the period for which either were considered advisable should be at all protracted.
J. I do not possess data for an accurate opinion.
5. So exercising your patients by day as to secure their rest at night ; and if this cannot be accomplished, I do not think we possess satisfactory means to effect the objects referred to.
6. No. No act beyond one punishable by a slight fine, and not for a long time.

> Jos. Lalor, M.d., Resident Physician.

## Killarney.

1. Nut for the last two years, with the exception of using nuufis on the hands during the application of leeches, or the operation of shaving the head, when the patient's state calls for such aid.
2. Us ad under the direction of the physicians.
3. In the case put, I consider mechanical means, such as deserted, applied under the directions of the physcit, :as more effective and less dangerous in their result that: personal coercion of attendants.
4. The attendants do encounter personal risk fiequentin. I witnessed last year a serious injury escaped, more by a lucky chance than by the coolness and courage which the attendants displayed, when three powerful attendants were in presence of a violent maniac.
5. If there are grounds to apprehend that a violent patient will injure himself in the night, he is watched all night by an attendant. Sedatives and baths being used, as the indications of each individual case call for. I coo not know any other way of area ing a violent patient at night than as one would in the day time, viz., by keeping him under efficient observation. But it must be remarked, this system of treatment, to be efficiently carried out, calls for a larger staff of attendants than exists in this asylum. I believe that an economy of labour as to attendants, and a greater security as to a certain class of patients, might be arrived at by the organization of dormitories (something like the wards in hospitals) upon a plan which would allow, say three attendants to observe and control a large number of lunatics at night.
6. I do not believe that any act of cruelty has been committed in this asylum since its opening.
II. S. Lawlon, M.d., Resident Physician.

## Limerick.

1. Rarely.
2. Strait waistcoat.
3. Generally, Resident Physician.

4 I am of opinion that restraint is sometimes absolately necessary.
5. They do, and have suffered sometimes.
6. It is sometimes necessary to put on muffs or strait jackets.
7. None.

Robert Fitzgerald, mid., Resident Physician.

## Londonderry.

1. It is, to a small extent.
2. The camisole.
3. By the Resident Physician.
4. Were this asylum properly constructed, I think I could entirely dispense with mechanical restraint. I allade to the proper construction of sleeping rooms for violent patients, so that they could not injure themselves, even if unrestrained. I have seen violent patients hurt themselves very much against the walls of their rooms. I consider the camisole and muffs mote effective, and less dangerous in their result, than personal coercion of attendants.
5. On several occasions the attendants have suffered injury, when endeavouring to manage violent patients, prior to putting them into restraint, one attendant almost lost his life on one occasion.
6. Violent and noisy patients are kept in single rooms, if very violent, the bedstead is taken out, and the bed placed on the floor; if the patient will not lie in bed, I put on him an overall made of ticken, and lined with fennel, laced up the back so that he cannot take it off.
7. I do not know of any.

Wm. F. Roan, arD., Resident Physician.

## Marybonough.

1. No mechanical restraint is allowed in the asylum.
2. My opinion is, that the use of the camisole, and muits,-or either, is likely to be more effective, and less dangerous to patients,--in a case such as here described -than personal coercion of attendants.
3. Attendants do encounter personal risk in restraining violent cases, and they have on several occasions suffered injury.
4. The present practice' consists of topical bloodletting, exhibition of solution of tartarized antimony, cold effusion on the head. No other means are adopted to prevent patients from injuring themselves except leaving attendants in the room with them, and removeing all articles likely to be used as offensive weapons. The rest of other patients is constantly disturbed by patients violent at night. A night-wateh goes round every hour on the male and female side of the house, and is supposed to visit each patient at each round. My opinion is, that the use of sedative medicines carefully administered, together with the judicious application of mechanical restraint, would be found very serviceable





















































## Richmond.

1. Seldom, except in cases of great necessity.
2. Strait vest or muffs.




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#### Abstract

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## Appendix G. Mechanical Mechanical Restraint.

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#### Abstract

 


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#### Abstract

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Appesdix G. 3. In general by the Physicians, and in their absence,
4. In a case physically powerful, mechanical means will prevent injury to both patient and servant, such as
muffs or camisule. The strait vest is very seldom used.
5. They do, but that is much avoided by getting a few servants to attend in restraining violent patients, by seclusion, or with camisole. They occasionally get a black eye from patients who get into a sudden paroxysm.
6. Uur general practice is to place a violent patient on a straw bed on the floor, confined in a chancellor, to prevent them from injuring themselve3. The Physicians frequently give sleeping draughts to prevent them from distarbing the rest of other patients.
7. No. A servant at the male side in a scuffle with a patient gave him a black eye, for which he was punished by the Board by fine and stopping his pass.

Samued Wrigley, Manager.

## Sligo.

1. Not at all for the last seven months.
2. I would prefer occasional seclusion in padled rooms, and supervision of confidential attendants.
3. No instance.
4. Separation, surveillance ; in extreme cases, padded rooms, and careful night watching.
5. No.

Joun MrMuns, Resident Physician.

1. Y es.

## Waterford.

2. Strait waistcont and body strap.
3. By the Manager and Physician.
4. I consider personal coercion of attendants most objectionable, it is irritating to both parties. When mechanical means are applied, the patient becomes tranquil with few exceptions.
5. Yes; they have been beaten, bit, and kicked, their clothes torn off them, struck by tins, \&c., \&c.
6. They are placed in single cells, and we are obliged to bear with their noise, and, according to the degree of violence, body-strap or strait waistcoats are used. I believe this to be the best means of treating this class.
7. None.

## Joun Dobss, Murager:

Fules and Rules and Regulations to be strictly observed Regulations of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum.Asylu.
1815 by the Domestics of the Richmond Lunatic Asyluis.-1815.
"To allow every patient all the latitude of personal liberty consistent with safety.
"To proportion the degree of coercion to the obvious necessity of the case.
"To use mildness of manner, or firmness, as occasion may require.
"Every cause of irritation, real or imaginary, is to be carefully avoided.
"The requests of patients, however extravagant, are to be taken graciously into consideration, and withheld under some plausible pretext, or postponed to a more convenient opportunity.
" All violence or ill-treatment of the patients is strictly prohibited, under any provocation, and shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.
"The mildest acts of conciliation are to be the constant practice in this hospital.
"These laws are of fundamental importance, and essential to the prudent and successful management of this institution."

Appendix H.
Additional Asylum accommodation.

## APPENDIX H.

Report of Inspectons on a Memorial from the Grand Jury of the Co. Wexford, for a new asylum for that county.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, July 29, 1856.
The Inspectors have the honnur to report, with reference to the accompanying memorial, from the

Grand Jury of the County Carlow to His Excellency the Lord Lieatenant-

That the Carlow Asylum was opencd in 1832 for the reception of 104 patients belonging to the distriet comprised in the comuties of Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, and Kilkenny.
That the last-named county was constituted a district in itself in 1852 , on the erection of an asylum (already full) near the City of Kilkenny, for 160 lunatics.

The Carlow Asylum, without auy structural additions to the original building, contains $n$ t present 200 pa tients; it is consequently orer-crowded, and has no chapel or infirmary accommodation.
Of the 200 patients in the Carlow Asylum, eightysix belong to Wexford; which county has further in its prisons twenty-six dangerous lunatics, besiles sixtr. four at large ardi in poorhouses. Independent of the above. there are forty ontstanding lunatics in the counties of Carlow and Kildare, and five in the gaols of the latter county.
It is thus evident, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that fresh asylum accommodation is required for the three counties attached to the existing Carlow institution. That accommodation must be effected in one of two ways; either by enlarging the Carlow Asylum, which would also be attended with considerable ex. pense, or by converting the large, distant, and almost insulnted County of Wexford into a district for itself.

The latter plan would scem the most equitable, and practically good, and therefore most economical arrangement.

Francts Whitz. Jons Nugent.
To Colonel Larcom, Dublin Castle.
To His Excellency Geonge Wimitam Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, Lonv Lifutenant and General Governor of Inela nd.
The Memorial of the Grand Jury of the County of Wexford, assembled at the Spring $A$ ssizes, 1855.

Ifumbly showetl-
That the County of Wexford is at present comprised in the Carlow district for the reception of the insane poor.

That there are upwards of nincty lunatics from the County of Wexford now confined in the district hospital, in Carlow; and that in consequence of deficiency of accommodation many are retained in the several union workhouses; and eleven more are now confined in the county gnol of Wexford.
That under the existing local distribution of districts, much inconvenience and expense is ocensioned from tho over-crowding of the county gaol, and the cost of transmission of lunatics to the district hospital in Carlow.

That the number of lunaties from the Ceunty of Wexford largely exceeds that of those from the other counties comprised in said district.

And your Memorialists, therefore, pray, that the County of Wexford may be created a separate district for the reception of insane poor, under the provisions of the Act of 1st and 2nd George IV., chap. 33 .

That an hospital for the receptinn of insane poor may be built within the County of Wexford.
That the sum of money contribnted by the County of Wexford for building the district hospital in Carlow may be repaid to the said County of Wexford by Her Majesty's Government; and such further sum may be advanced on loan by Her Majesty's Government free of interest (such loan to be repaid by the said County of Wexford, in instalments, extencling over the term of twenty years), as may be required for building an asylum for insane poor within the County of Wexford, containing such accommodation as may be estimated to be necessary.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.
John H. Talnot, Foreman,
For self and Fellows.

## Letters of Inspectors on the subject of Additional Asylum Accommodation.

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,

November 7, 1856.
My Lords and Gentremen,-I regretted not being able to attend, as I intimated my intention of doing so to the manager, at the last meeting of your Board; and finding that I cannot be present at the next, from an official engagement elsewhere, I am now induced to submit on paper, for your consideration, what otherwise I should have brought personally before you. The question of enlarged accommodation for the lunatic poor of the Armagh district, comprising three counties, and already
referred to, is one which, from increasing exigencies, ought not to be longer postponed. Whether that accommodation is to be attainel by additions to the existing asylum, or br erecting as suggested in the last repert of the Inspectors, suitable buildings of a less costly character, but otherwise commodious, and containing the requisites for the maintenance and well-being of persons labouring under insanity of a more manareable, or chronic type, thus leaving the original establishment to its legitimate object-that of a curative hospital for mental diseases; but in either alternative I deem it highly advisable that we shouid not overlook present marked deficiencies. The laundry department is now so bad, so worn out, and altogether so unfit for use; that it should undergo a through repair, and be furniched accordingly. To effect which, some conpetent builder might submit to the Board a plan for its better lighting, and ventilation; with the addition, too, of a rood airy drying-room. An Act just passed, authorizes Governors, with the sanction of the Executive, to make structural alterations or additions. The kitchen, though nut so unfavourably circumstanced, admits of much improvement. Then as to an infirmary, b:ths, water-closets, ©ce, they are greatly needed-notliny can be more unsuitable than the privies now in use. It appears to me, that at no considerable expense, an ample and continuous supply of water could be raised to command every portion of the establishment. There are minor details, which it is unnecessary to bring at present before you, as in the progress of more general alterations they can be attended to. With regard, however, to clothing and bedding, I would most respectfully propose, that the servants as elsewhere, he clad in livery, they thus have a more cleanly and orderly appearance. The bedding itself is for the most part good, but the covering is thin, worn, and insufficient for the severity of winter. In conclusion, may I take this opportunity to state, that on my visitations to the Armagh Asylum, I have had every reason to be satisfied at the manner in which the manager and matron fulfilled their duties, and the anxiety evinced by them for the comforts of the persons under their charge. I would also record my sense of the successful and valuable services rendered by Dr. Cumming in his capacity of Visiting Physician,

And have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

Joiln Nugent.
The Governors of the Armagh Asylum.

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, March í6, 1857.

My Londs and Gentlearen,-After the meeting of the Board on Friday last, I made a minute inspection of the Derry District Asylum. I found the patient: duly attended to, well clad, and comfortable; and the corridors, day-rooms, and bed-rooms, all in good order. The general sanitary state of the inmates was very satisfactor-two male patients were confined to bed (labouring under partial paralysis), and three females, one of them in hectic fever, another suffering from dysentery, and the third from a slight ulcer on the foot.
Most of the female lunatics were industriously employed: the day being unfarourable to out-door labour, the men, at the time of my inspection, were not ocenpied: but I anticipate that the present Resident Physician, Dr. Rogam, will derise means for genemal employment when the weather interferes with field labour.

As a committee of the Governors is about to examine into the condition of the apartments allocated to the manager and matron. with a view to their improvement, I would respectfully urge on it the propriety of making extended inquiry into the necessities of the establishment, which, in ny opirion, requires much in the way of repairs and additions. For example, the laundry is too limited for so large an asylum : various articles in it are worn ont, such as the mangles, which, I am told, ont the linen; the
drying apparatus is deficient, and the severs adjoining A presurx $H$. are most oftensive, and from a want of proper ventilation, cumnot but act injuriously: at the other site tow Alditional -close by the provistion room, and leading to the Asylum ac-kitehen-I would observe there is a privy. Ali through commerlation the establishment, nothing can be more unsati-fac tory than the condition of the necessaries.

With regard to the lavatories, there is an obvious: necessity for their construction. As it is, the patients are washed and shaved, in wet weather. in the day-rooms-in dry weather, out of doors. On this heail therefore, totally irrespective of aus further arrangement regarding the lunaties of the present distriet, the existing buildings clemry require repairs and improrements.

The stairs in varions parts of the house, particularly those leading to No. 5 division, shonld be looked after, as well as the flooring in some of the day-rooms.

I would further direct the attention of the consmittee to the useless iron bolts affixed to the cell doors, which have been positively injurious to the plastering along the corridors.

The wool work all through the asylum is in need of being re-painted. Many of the bedsteals are old, broken, and dangerous. The bath-room, at the male side, notwithstanding the noney lately expended on it, is tuffinished, and in a sanitary point of view. useless; for being in an open yard there should be a covered passage of some kind leading to it. In the central building the lower upartments are dark, gloomy; and dilapidated; they might, at little expense, by throwiig into them more air and light, be made very arailable for general purposes; a second litchen could be easily made there, besides a couple of workshops. At present there is but one kitchen for the Resident Physician, the matron, and the use of the infirmary.

One apartment is also used at present for a dryingroom, but until a new store is substituted for the highly dangerous one in use. I would recommend that, no matter at what inconvenience, clothes should not be dried there.

I shall not trespass further on the attention of the Committee, but conclude by simply stating that, in throwing out these suggestions, I am only prompted by a desire to aid the Governors in carrying out im$\mathrm{l}^{\text {rovements }}$ beneficial to the establishment at large.
I hare the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlenten,
Your obedient servant,
John Nugent.
To the Board of Governors of the
Londonderry District Lunatic Asylum.

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, February 6, 1857.

My Lords and Gentlemen,-The daily increasing pressure for admission into the Richmond District Asylum induces me to suggest to you the necessity of meeting the difficulty by converting, as far as possible, every apartment in both institutions to the most useful purposes. I have already proposed to place six beds in one of the two rooms on the second story, female side, arljoining the main building of the old house.
I minutely examined, on Wednesday last, the capabilities of the new Asylum, and I find from six to eight rooms can, without much outlay, be rendered available on the ground and upper corridors leading from the kitchen. I had long considered that these rooms might be well occupied; however, pending the decision of the Treasury on the claims put forward by the Board, on the report of Mr. Wilkinson, the Architect, I thought it would be premature to move in the business. Their Lordships having awarded a certain sum for definite purposes, and the arrangements now as between Government and Governors in reference to the past being concluded, I deem the present an appropriate opportunity to recommend to the Board the utility of at once examining into my proposition of rendering the apartments in question habitable for patients and attendauts. Prepa-

Appendix H. ratory to so doing, however, it would be necessary to Additional have a competent professional man, probably Mr. Wil-Asylumac- kinson, to meet one or two gentlemen deputed by the Asylum accommodation.

Board, and see with him how far the proposition of con-
verting useless and unoccupied into useful and habitable apartments night be carried out; the result of which would be, to render from thirty to forty additional be is available. The condition of the infirmary is so unsatisfactory in every respect that no time should now be lost in improving the sewerage, chimneys, ventilation, \&c., \&c., so as to make it a suitable locality for invalids.

A system has been adopted in some county asylums which I would strongly recommend the Richmond Board to imitate, namely, to convert (as can be done), some large room near the kitchen into a refectory for the field and out-door labourers: thus the corridors will be kept clean and dry, food will be afforded comfortably and warm, and better order and more regularity established.

I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

Join Nugent.

## To the Goveroors of the

 Richrond District Lanatic Asylum.Clonmel Asylum,
March 28, 1856.
It affords me great pleasure to report in the most favourable terms on the condition of the Clonmel District Asylum, which I visited on this day. I deem it simply a duty to state, that the judicious management of the patients is not exceeded by that of any other institution in this country.
I regret to observe that the asylum is by no means equal to the requirements of the district: 140 beds are very far from being sufficient for a population of about 820,000 .
The consequence is, that the gaols, much to the interruption of all discipline, are crowded with dangerous lunatics. In the prison here there are sixteen lunatic patients, besides those in Nenagh Gaol.

An ample quantity of land is now attached to this asylum for out-door employment, and I would therefore strongly urge upon Government the necessity of enlarging the institution for the reception of 100 additional patients.

## John Nugent.

On the foregoing recommendation, plans were prepared, and transmitted, with resolutions of Governors, to the Executive. A lengthened correspondence took place between the several authorities-the Board, the Government, and the Commissioners of Public Works -and which correspondence was eventually referred to the Inspectors, who reported thereon as follows:-

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, July 25, 1826.

With reference to the accompanying file of papers, a resume is simply stated for the information of Government.
On the 28th March one of the Inspectors entered a Report (a cony of which is annexed), in the Clonmel Asylum Journal, stating his opinion that there should be additional accommodation for at least 100 patients. That Report was communicated on the 29th to the Under Secretary, who, on the 31st, directed the Resident Physician to submit it to the Local Board
On the 4th of April, by order of the Local Board, the Resident Physician transmitted to the Under Secretary certain plans and specifications for the enlargement, which plans were submitted to the Board of Works on the 26 th.

On the 3rd of June the Commissioners of Public Works reported to the Under Secretary, setting forth their objections to certain propositions. These objections were communicated to the Local Board for its consideration, by the Under Secretary, on the 6th of June, together with plans and observations from the Architect of the Board of Works.

On the 4th of July one of the Inspectors went down to compare the two plans, as to the availability of the existing buildings at Clonmel, and their peculiar site; after which he reported a second time, approving. under certain modifications (much, too, on the score of economy), of the original plan submitted by the Local Board, but disapproving of it, inasmuch ${ }^{2}$ the accommodation thereby proposed was not suff. cient.

Without a desive for entering into any thing like a difference, either with the Board of Governors or Grand Jury, the Inspectors feel bound to adhere to their recommendation, that an increased, and in every respect a suitable accommodution for at least 100 patiente, should be provided in the Clonmel District Asylum, And they are firther of opinion that, whoerer the architect may be, or howerer small his estimate, the buildings should be substantial, and appropriately finished, under Governmental supervision; and that while economy should be regarded, it should be done so llegitimately, consiucring the beneficial oljects for which lunatic institutions are intended.

The appointment of a limited number of servants, and the saving thereby, as referred to by the Grand Jury, is not the question at issue, but the absolute necessity and extent of accommodation.

Grand Jurors are, no doubt, bound to look after the economic expenditure of public money; but on a sub. ject like the present, they cannot be regarded as sole judges of the requirements.

Independent of dormitories, and other accessories, extra day-rooms will certainly be needed for the reception of 100 patients; and also suitable airing yards. The latter may, however, be said to exist, as the side gardens and teriaces may, at a very trifing expense, be admirably adapted for the purpose.

Besides the absolute enlargement for the patients themsclvas, there are other structural additions and alterations which it would be advisable to take into cousideration, in regard to a chapel, laundry, \&c., fce, and which might all be undertaken at the same time.

In conclusion, the Inspectors beg to repent, whilst now leaving the question to the decision of the Executive, that their desire has been to combine utility with every possible economy, and to disarm local prejudice as far as they were able; and for these reasons they felt indisposed to recommend the plans of the Board of Works-somuch more architectural, finished, and ornamental-apprehensive of the opposition they might meet from the local authorities.

John Nugent.
To Colonel Larcom, Dublin Castle.

## APPENDIX I.

Reports of Inspector relative to removal of House of Industry Patients to Lucan Spa.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, 19th January, 1857.
Smn,-I minutely inspected the house formerly known as the Lucan Spa Hotel, for the purpose of judging of its suitableness to be converted into a residence for 105 lunaties, at present located in the Hardwicke cells. The concern, generally, is in substantial repair; the roof and flooring unexceptionable, though untenanted for nearly five years; each apartment above the basement story is remarkably dry. The rooms are large, airy, and commodious; four of them-convertible into day or sitting rooms-vary from about 30 to 40 , by 25 , and are about 18 feet in height. There are, moreover, excellent dormitories, and a few single rooms; altogether capable of accommodating 120 inmates. The site itself is proverbinlly salubrious; and attached to the concerns are from four to five acres of ground. To render the house, however, satisfactorily habitable, the walls throughout should be whitewashed, the wood-work repaired and re-
painted, and a variety of minor improvements effected. Athose all. the windows should be efficiently secured, internally, by high iron trellises, or strong wire-work.

With regard to the separation of the sexes, it can be easily attained. by allocating the ground floor to the males, numbering thirty-four. The second and thind stories are amplysuthicient for the females; whilst from the first landing-place on the stairs an egress can ve made to their airing yard. by changing the lolby window into a doorway, and throwing an arch from it to the field, which rises immediately in rere of the builling.

As yet nothing like airing courts exist. These, if Dr. Stewart's proposal be accepted, should be at once commenced, or at least, within a fortnight or three weeks. As to the relative position of the concern at large, its front faces the high-roud; close by the left wing (in fact within a few yards), and ruming parallel with the windows is an arenue leading to eight private houses, called the crescent, which lie about 120 yarls to the back. These three sides of the building are exposed.

If Government proposed taking the establishment, it might, perhaps, be a consilleration with it, whether, under those ciremostances, the residence of lunatics in such a neighbourhood might not give cause of umbrage. Dr. Stewart, who acts for himself alone, informs me that he unreservedly communicated to the proprictor the object he had in view, in seeking a lease of the Lucan Spa Hotel.

I have, \&c., \&c.,
John Nugent.
To Colonel Larcom,
Dublin Castle.
Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, and February, 185\%.
Sin,-Herewith I have the honour to return the various documents you sent me with reference to the proposition of placing lus lunatics belonging to the old House of Industry under the charge of Dr. Stewart, at a sum of £25 per head per annum. These documents, save on two points, appear to me sufficiently intelligible. I shall, therefore, endeavour to afford the necessary information with reference to them. 1st, as to the exactness of the number of patients (105) chargeable to the Treasury, I would beg to observe, that the 11 th Geo. IV. repented the Act 5 5th Geo. III., and transformed the Richmond Asylum from a general asylum for the country at large, into a district institution to be supported by Grand Jury presentments. Subsequently the lunaties belonging to the House of Industry, who were located in the Hardwicke cells, were sent to Island-bridge.

In the year 1844 , in consequence of the number of urgent cases for almission, it became necessary to remore a certain portion of chronic incurable cases to the Island bridge Establishment, where there was room; and which establishment was then under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners, who expended the necessary sums for the maintenance of ull the inmates; and an Act, 9 and 10 Vict., was passed, authorizing the Poor Law Commissioners to demand, from the district of the Richmond, by Grand Jury presentments, such moneys as might be expended by them for the care, superintendence, and maintenance of the lunatic poor so removed from the Richmond Asylum. The modus operandi was this: suppose five vacancies occurred in the Poor Law, or rather the Govermment Department, at Island-bridge, or at the Hurdwicke cells, and that it was desirable to remore five chronic cases from the asylum, the Inspectors submitted the wish to the Poor Law Commissioners. On their sanction being given, the five patients were transmitted, and duly charged from the day of reception of the immediate counties of the district to which the individual belonged-the Gorernment being repaid through the Poor Law Commissioners. To meet this expenditure, the Poor Law Commissioners estimated,
annually, a prolable contingency sufficient to cover Appesdix I. all the beuls at Island-bridge, and the Hardwicke cells, as there was a certain dratt from the Richmond to fill them.

Thus, then, the last estimate, 1855-6, was for 178 at Island-bridge, and 99 at the Hardwicke cells, or a total of 277 ; of whom I believe 116 were bona fide origrual House of Industry lmaties. The other Pichmond patients were paid for as above stated, and pretty much on the same principle as in District Asylums. In the latter. the Treasury adrancing on estimate, querterly, in the former annually. These facts would seem to have been overlooked in the accompanying letter. Last year we took back all our former patients, leaving behind 111 , now reduced to 104.

With reference to the charge proposed by Dr. Stew-art--£25-I think your letter to the Treasury places the question in the clearest light. The loss at first is met by the subsequent gatin, and irresponsibility of the Treasury to any party on the score of tenancy for the future. As to the proposition of placing the Hardwicke and Island-bridge patients in the Richmond, I apprehend it would be altogether out of the question. I'Ihis Asylum was erected for the lunatic poor of the district; and even were it legal, there is no possibility of admitting the former, as it is already in a state of congestion, if I may use the expression.

I have, \&c., \&c.,
John Nugent.
To Colonel Larcom,
Dublin Castle.

## APPENDIX J.

Appendix $J$.
Case of Margaret M'Hugh, a Lunatic, removed Case of from Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol to the District Margaret Âsylum at Sligo.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, December 26, 1856 .
Sir.-I am directed by the Inspectors to call your attention to the case of Margaret M•Eugh, who was transmitted from the gaol under your control to the Sligo Asylum on the 23rd instant, and whose death, on the very duy after her admission, is thus referred to by the Visiting Physician of that institution, under date of 2tth:-" Died-Margaret M•Hugh, a poor, "emaciated wretch, covered with filth and vermin, "arrived here in a state of great exhaustion, re" quiring wine and strong beef ten, notwithstanding " which she sunk rapidly, and died twenty-four hours "after admission. I consider that it was extremely " imprudent and injudicious to send this woman a " distance of twenty-seven miles in such a state, and " in such weather."

The Inspectors coincide with the Visiting Physician in the opinion he expresses, and would wish to impress upon you, that they consider the carelessness displayed in the state of her person highly censurable.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. M. Hennessy, pro Chief' Clerk.

## To the Deputy Governor

Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol.

## Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, Dublin Castle, January 2, 1857.

Gestlenen,-I am directed by the Inspector-General of Prisons to call your attention to the accompanying letter of the Local Inspector of the County of Leitrim Gaol, and to request that you will furnish them with a copy of the communication received by you from the Visiting Physician of the Lunatic Asylum of Sligo, or with any other evidence bearing upon the condition of the Iunatic, Margaret M‘Hugh.

I mm , Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
John W. Gregg.
To the Inspectors of Lmatic Asylums,
Upper Castle-yard.

## Appendix J.

Case of Margaret Mrargaret
$\mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{Hugh}$.

Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, December 27, 1856. Gentlemen, - I beg leave to enclose a copy of a comnunication this dny received by the Acting-Gorernor of this prison, from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, with reference to Margaret M•'Ilugh, transmitted from this gaol to Sligo Lunatic Asylum, on the 22nd inst. ; and as it is calculated to cast censure on this prison and its offfcers, I think unjustly. I wish to apprize you of the facts. The matron of this gaol is ready to prove that, during Margaret M'Hugh's confinement, she was kept in a cleanly condition, being every day carefully washed; and the night previous to her removal to Sligo she was also washed, and the morning of her removal supplied with clern clothing from the store, that could not have enntained vernin, as statel by the Physician of the asylum. The policeman who took charge of Margaret M'Hugh will also prove that she tras warmly clothecl, and that the day was not unfavourable to her removal; and the Medical Officer is also ready to give evidence, which will be at variance with the statement of the Physician of the Sligo Iunatic Asylum, ns regards her condition, and that though she was in a weakly state, still there was no grounds for ber being described as "filthy and covered with vermin."

Under these circumstances, I would ask you to suggest what course should be adopted in order to reliere this establishment of the censure cast on it by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, grounded on the representations made by the Physician of the Sligo Lunatic Asylum.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Wr. Peytos, Local Inspector.
To the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,

January $3,1857$.
Gentlemes,--With reference to your communication of yesterday's date, calling the attention of the Inspectors to copy of a letter, therewith transmitted, from the Local Inspector of Carrick-on-Shamnon Gaol, dated 27th ult., and requesting to be furnished with a copy of any communication received at this office from the Visiting Physician of Sligo Lrmatie Asylum, or with any other evidence bearing upon the condition of the lunatic, Margaret M•Hugh, transmitted to that asylum from the Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol, on the 22nd ult., I am directed by $\mathrm{Dr}_{1}$. Nugent to send you the original reports of the risiting physician on her admission and death, which form the only evidence the Inspectors possess on the subject.

I am also to request you will be so good as to return these documents at your convenience.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.
iV. J. Conbet, Chiff Clerli.

The Inspectors-Gencral of Prisons.

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, Janumy 3, 185\%.

Sir, - I am directed by the Inspectors, in transmitting to you the accompanying letter from the Inspectors-General of Prisons, together with a communication from the Local Inspector of Carrick-onShannon Gaol, in the case of Margaret M'Hugh, to request you will furnish them with any further information on the subject, at your earliest convenience. Please return the enclosure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, IV. J. Corbet, Chicf Clerk.

To the Visiting Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum, at Sligo.
Caldwell Place, Sligo, January 4, 1857.
Sin,--I have the honour to acknowledge the reccipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, (No. 8), transmitting communications from the Inspector-General of Prisons, and from the Local Inspector of Carrick-onShannon gaol, relative to my report of the death of the lunatic, Margaret M'Hugh, dated December 24, 1856.

I immediately submitted all the documents referred to to the Resident Physician, Dr. M•Mymn, who intends to bring the case before the Governors on the next. Board day (Wednesday, the 7 th inst.), together with my report thereon, for a thorough investigation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
William Swayne Littie, A.b., m.d.,
Visiting Physician to Asylum, Surgeon of Sligo County Infirmary.
To W. J. Corbet, Esq.,
Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle, January 9, 1857. Dublin Castle, January 9, 1857.

- I am directed by the Inspector. Gesrlemen,-I am directed by the Inspectons. General of Prisons to transmit to you, for your infor
mation, the accompanying copy of the proceedings a the Board of Superintendence of the gaol at Cariek on-Shannon, at an investigation held by them on the 7 th inst., into the charge of neglect. in the case of Margaret M'Hugh, brought by the Visiting Physicion of Sligo Lunatic Asylum against the prison officers.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,
John W. Gregg.
To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle.
At a meeting of the Board of. Superintendence of Carrick-on-Shannon grol, held this 7th day of January, 1857, present, The Earl of Leitrim, in the chair ; John A. Dickson, Esq, J.P.; E. K. Tenison, Esq., J.P.; Fierce Simpson, Esq., J.P.; Captain Burchall, J.P. ; F. Waldron, Esq., J.P.; Coloned Cox, J.P.; the Board proceeded to inquire into the truth of statements set forward in a letter from the office of lunatic Asylums. Dublin Castle, dated 2tith December, 1856.
Mary Anne Bourns, sworn-I am matron of the gaol of Carrick-on-Shannon; I recollect Margaret M'Hugh, who we an insane prisoner under my charge : I recollect Mr. Sreenef giving me oruers to have Margaret M•Hugh prepared to goto the Lunatic Asylum at Sligo, on the 22nd 1)ecember, 1856:I got her washed and cleaned, and had clean clothes put on her: she left me quite well, free from sores or vermin: I hare sefa her every day while in my charge undressed, washed, and dressed agnin: during the time she had been under my chame she never had any vermin on her: when she first came under my charge I had her own clothes washed and put into store, and when she was leaving the prison, her own were taken out of the store and put on her ; and I put on her, besides, a belgown belonging to the gaol.

Abraham G. Swane, sworn-I am Medical Officer of the grol of Carrick-on-Shannon. I recollect Margaret M•IIugh, ghe was confined in gaol for some months past as a lunatic. I sam hur regularly twice a-weok since her committal, and on several oecasions I preseribed for her. She was a delicate woman. I saw her on the Saturday previous to her leaving the gaol, Jecember 20th. She was in a cood state of health, and in a state fit to travel to Sligo. I never saw her naked, but any opportunity I had to observe her I did not see any signs of vermin about her, nor did I hear of any sores upon her at the time of her leaving my charge. From the woman's habits I can easily understand that, on her arrival in Sligo, she may have been in a dirty state. It would have been my duty to have retained her if I had not considered [her] to be in a fit state to beremoved. Frequent applications were made that she should be removed, the first of which was about four months ago.

The Board of Superintendence is of opinion that Margares M'Hugh ought to have been removed from this gaol to the lunatic asylum at Sligo at a much earlier period, and that there is no blame to be attached to the officers of this prison for her having been removed on the 22 nd December, 1856 ; and the Board of Superintendence is of opinion that the charge brought ngainst the officers of this gaol are without foundation.

The Board cannot close their procecdings without animadverting, in the strongest possible manner, on the extreme inpropriety of a letter having been addressed to the Acting Governor of this gaol, dated from the Office of Lunatic As\%lums, Dublin Castle, containing such serious charges as are contained in the letter now before the Board, without its being signed by either of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums-this letter being signed by $n$ person totally unknown to the Board.

The Local Inspector is directed to send a copy of the foregoing opinion, and the evidence, to the Inspectors of Prisons
(Signed,) Leitnim, J.p., Chairman,

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, January 10, 1850.

Sin,-Referring to the case of Margaret M'Hugh, I am directed by the Inspectors to transmit to you, with a request that it will be submitted to the Board of Superintendence at its first meeting, the following lesolution. passed by the Board of Governors of the Sligo Asylum, at their mecting on Wednesday, the Fth instant: present-The Right Hon. John Wynne, Lieutenant of the County, in the chair; William Phibbs, Esq., D.L.; Captain Wood, J.P.; Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.r.; F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.r. ; C. Cooper, Esq., D.L, ; Major Ffolliott; Bermard O. Cogan, Esq, J.P.:-
"The Governors having inspected the clothes in which the woman who left Carrick-on-Shannon, at five o'clock on a December morning, reached this asylum, are of opinion that
the visiting physician would not have fulfilled his duty if he fad not made the report referred to; and as the character of the officers of Carrick-on-Shannon Gaol is affected by this refort, request that a full investigation may be made into the mazter by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums."

The Inspectors further desire me to observe. with regard to an opinion of the Board of Superintendence, as conveved to the Inspectors-General of Prisons, in a communication signed by the Earl of Leitrim as chairman, on the Thinst-" That Margaret N•Hugh ought to have been removed from this gat to the asylum at Sligo at a much earlier period;" the delay did not originate in this office, but was occasioned by irrebularities connected with her imprisonment.

By reference to letters officially directed to the Governor of the ganl at Carrick-on-Shannon, it will appear that the first intimation relative to her was thinsmitted to this office on the 31st July, 1856, she having been committed for trial for an assanlt on the lst of that month.

On the 1 st of August a letter was writton by direction of the Inspectors, requesting a copy of her comnittal, in duplicate, together with the usual medical certificate, in order that a warant might be issued for her removal to the asylum. Of this letter no notice was taken, and she remained in prison until the ensuing quarter sessions, when she was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Being informed of the fact (through the report of the Assistant-Barrister), the Inspectors addressed a second letter to the Governor of the gaol, on the 27 th October, requiring the necessary papers to be forwarded to this office; and on the 7 th November, copies of conmittal, withont medicil certificate, were received. These papers being themselves irregular, were returned for correction same day; inasmuch as it was represented that Margaret M•Hugh was charged on the 1st January, 1856 , for an assault which was alleged to have been committed on the Gth June, 1856. No notice having been taken of this communication cither, the Governor was written to on the 19 th November, directing, inter alia, his attention to the communication of the 7 th. (On the 21 st a reply was given, mentioning the facts of committal, trial, \&c., but the required papers were not furnished in a complete form till the 9 th December.

A warrant was thereupon issued, and transmitted on the 12 th to the asylum, an order for the lunatic's removal being forwarded at the same time to the Governor of the gaol, who "being inexperienced,"* applied for further information to the Inspectors, on the 14th. On the 16 th they communicated with him, drawing his attention to the instructions contained in the order for the lunatic's removal, as laid down by the Chief Secretary, and on the 22 nd the removal was effected.
The circumstances occurring subsequently have already been under the consideration of the Board, and the Inspectors do not wish now to comment upon them.

In conclusion. and referring to that part of the proceedings of the Board, in which it is pleased to animadvert on the Inspectors. I am directed by them to state, that feeling themselves competent to conduct the business of their office, and to regulate its correspondence, they do not hold themselves responsible to any authority but that of Government for the system adopted by them.

It is their habit. without meaning the slightest dis. respect to the official gentlemen with whom they communicate in the course of business, to do so in a manner that could give no just cause of umbrage, and similarly to that which is practised in other departments of the public service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. J. Coneet, Chief Clerk.

The Governor of the Gaol at
Carrick-on-Shamnon.

* The former Governor had just been dismissed for misconduct.


## APPENDIX K .

Correspondexce on the subject of Superansua- Superanuaatron, under 19 and 20 Vict.

Limerick District Lunatic Asylum,
Limerick, September 9, 1856.
Gentlemen,-At the Meeting of the Board, this day, a case has occurred, respecting which my colleagues were desirous that I shouid ubtain your opinion, as the decision which may be taken on the present occasion may govern the conduct of the Board in future.

It is an application for a superannuation allowance for a keeper, who has served during twenty-eight years in this establishment. He is between sixty-five and seventy years of age, he is incapable of performing his official duties, by reason of age and infirmity, and he has obtained a certificate of good conduct from the Governor and the Medical Attendant of the asylum.

The application has been made under the provisions of the 19th and 20 th Vict., c. 99 , which refers to the 4 th and 5 th Wm. 4, c. 24, s. 3, for the scale of allowance. The salary received by the applicant was $£ 1616$ s., seven-twelfths of which would be $£ 916 \mathrm{~s}$. But in addition to this salary the applicant calculates the value of the diet and clothing to which he was entitled, at $£ 928$., and $\lesssim 34 s$. respectively, making, together with the salary, $£ 29$ 2s. $6 d$.

We are desirous of knowing whether you consider that the diet and clothing should be taken into account, and the superannuation based on $£ 16 \mathrm{l} 6 \mathrm{~s}$., or on £29 2s. Ccl. You will observe that in the s. 94 th and 5 th Wm. 4, c. 24, the scale is fixed in reference, not to salary only, but to salary and cmoluments. Does the latter word include diet and clothing?

Requesting your answer to above, I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient,

## Monteagle, Chairman.

To the Inspectors-General.

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, September 13, 1856.

My Lord,-I had the honour to receive your letter, addressed to the Inspectors, on the Sth instant, inquiring whether, in their opinion, diet and clothing come within the category of emoluments in regard to the superannuation of servants attached to District Lunatic Assylums. we would answer in the affirmative; and would, therefore, in the immediate instance your Lordship refers to, namely, that of a keeper, who has served twenty-eight years in the district institution, at Limerick, estimate his superannuation, both on the annual wages of $£ 1616 \mathrm{~s} .$, and on the aggregate of diet and clothing $£ 12$ 6s., altogether $£ 292 \mathrm{~s}$. In calculating the payment of attendants when hired by the Board of Governors, we are aware that diet and clothing are taken into account, otherwise I1d. a day, or sixteen guineas a-year would be no fair remuneration for a keeper, considering the duties he has to perform.

We therefore think, in equity, such an attendant, whether he has been remunerated in kind, or money, has a right to the value of his past services, as so requited.

Of course I need not add, that the strictest attention of the Board of Governors should be paid when submitting a proposal for superannuation, to the character, sobriety, age, state of health, and length of service of the individual

I have the honour to subscribe myself your Lordship's obedient servant,

John Nugent.
To Lord Monteagle, \&c., \&c.

> Limerick District Lunatic Asylum, October 9,1856 .

Grntlenen, - I beg to inform you that, at the last Meeting of the Board of Governors, Michael O'Shea, a superannuated officer of this asylum, was granted an allowance of seven-twelfths of his salary and emoluments.

Appendix K. I therefore request to be informed, as a guidance for Superannuation. the future, how same is to be paid, whether monthly, quarterly, or per annum.

I should be also glad to know if the man is entitled
to pay from the date of the passing of the Act.

> I am, sc., de.
(Sigued) Robt. Fitzaerald, m.d.
To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle.

## Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, October 10, 1856.

Sir,-In reply to your communication of the Sth instant, inquiring how the allowance granted by the Board of Governors, at their last Meeting, to Michael O'Shea, a superamnuated officer, is to be paid, whether monthly, quarterly, or yearly, I am directed by the Inspectors to inform you, that the Act 19th and 20th Vict., cap. 99, provides that such pensioss "shall, respectively, be advanced, paid, presented for, and raised, in like manner as any other mouies advanced, or raised, for supporting and maintaining such asylums;" but no mention is made as to the period of payments. It therefore rests with the Board of Governors to decide, as they think fit, on the matter.

I am, however, to observe, that by the 3rd clause of the Act, it is necessary to submit every case, together with such resolution as the Governors may have come to thereon, to the Inspectors, for investigation and approval, before any payment can legally be made.
I am to add that Dr. Nugent's letter to Lord Monteagle, on the subject of superannuation, was mertly an explanatory one; and the formal approval of the Inspectors in this, as in every other case of a like nature, has therefore to be obtained, as directed by the Act.

> I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
> W. J. Conbet, Chief Clerk.

To the Resident Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum at Limerick.

## Limerick District Lunatic Asylum, 11 th October, 1856.

Gentlemen,-MichaelO'Shea's superannuationcase having been brought before the Board of Governors on three several occasions, and Dr. Nugent's letter to Lord Monteagle having been presented to the Governors at their last meeting, it was taken for granted that the matter had received the formal approval of the Inspectors; and certificates having been obtcined from theVisiting and Resident Physicians as to O'Shea's bad state of health, and his good conduct during the period of twenty-eight years that he served in the asylum, he was ordered to receive one month's pay. Therefore, under those circumstances, you will, I trust, be kind enough to say what are to be the future proceedings in this particular case.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Robert Fitzgerald.
The Inspectors, Lunatic Asylums.
Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, 15th October, 1850.
Sır,-Iamdirected by the Inspectors to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, in the case of Michael O'Shea, and to state, that the course indicated by the statute, as mentioned in a letter which I addressed to you by their direction on the 8th instant, is as follows-namely: "When an officer applies to be superannuated, or when the Board of Governors are of opinion that any such officer is no longer able to perform the duties of his office properly and efficiently, the case is brought formally before the Board, who consider the claims of the applicant, and decide upon the amount of pension within the limits specified by law. A substantive resolution, em-
bodying all the particulars, should then be recorded and transmitted to the Inspectors for their approral
I am to add, that it is necessary to take this course in the present case, as it would be contrary to all pre cedent to give an anticipatory approval to any act d the Board; and although Dr. Nugent signified, in general and explanatory terms, how the beneficial pro risions of the Superannuation Act could be extended to Michael O'Shea, you will observe that the opinion expressed by him was not intended to interfere with the formal mode of procedure as laid down by that Act.

## I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

## W. J. Corbet, Chief Clerk,

To the Resident Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum, at Limerick.
To the Board of Governors of the Limerick District Lumatic Asylum. The humble memorial of Michael O'Shea
Showeth,-That your memorialist has been for a period of twenty-cight years employed as keeper in said asylum.
That during that perind he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Managers and Physicians of said asslum, who can bear testimony to his uniform kindness to the patients who have been intrusted to his charge.

That memorialist is at present incapable, from ill health, to discharge his duties, and therefore most humbly hopes that your Honourable Board will take his case into your humane consideration, and grant him a yearly allowance in considern tion of the length of time he has been in the public service.

That your memorialist received as a salary, for each year, a sum of $£ 1616 \mathrm{~s}$., which, with a sum of $£ 92 \mathrm{~s}$. average value of diet, and $£ 34 s$. for clothes, making in the whole a sum of $£ 292 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$. for each year.

Memorialist therefore humbly hopes your Honourable Boand will be pleased to grant him said yearly allowance.

And memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
Michael 0'Suea.
We certify that the memorialist, Michael O'Shea, has been twenty-eight y ears in this asylum; and it is our belief that he porformed his duties with diligence and ficlelity during that period.

David O'Calraguan, Visiting Physician.
Robert Fitzgenald, Resident Pliysician.
Minute of the Board of Governors of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum, at meeting held November 3, 1856 .

Letters from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, relative to Michael O'Shea, the late kceper's superannuation allowance having been read and considered-It was resolved, that this Board recommend to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums the payment of Michacl O'Shea's superannuation allowance, from the date of the passing of the $\Lambda \mathrm{ct}$, on seven-twelfths of his salary, and value of rations, \&e.; and that they also submit for the consideration of the Inspectors, whether the officer in question has a right to claim any such superannuation from the time he was unable to discharge his duties as keeper, up to the passing of the Act, 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 99.

John Singleton, Chairman.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, November 8, 1856.
Sir,-I am directed by the Inspectors to acknow. ledge the receipt of a resolution of the Board of Governors, enclosing a memorial from Michael 0'Shea, praying for a superannuation allowance, in respect to his services as an attendant in the Limeriek District Lunatic Asylum for a period of twenty-eight years; and which resolution recommends the payment of an allowance to him from the date of the passing of the Act (July 29, 1856), of seven-twelfths of his salary and emoluments, which, together, are estimated at £29 28 ; ; and to state, that the Inspectors approve of the proposal of the Board-the amount of pension payable to Michael O'Shea, calculated on the above scale, being $£ 1619 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$.

I am to add that, in the opinion of the Inspectors, no claim for superannuation prior to the passing of the Act can be entertained.

I am, Sir, your obedient serrart,
W. J. Conbet, Chief Clerk.

To the Resident Physician of the
District Lunatic Asylum, at Limerick.

Dublin Castle, January 23, 1857.
My Lords and Gentlemien,-In accordance with a resolution passed on the 12th December, 1856, by the Governors of the Londonderry District Asylum, allocating to Mr. Clufi, after a period of continued service in that Institution over twenty-five years, a superannuation, amouating to a sum of 512 a-year, in lieu of past salary and allowances; and in the case of Mrs. Cluff, the matron, for a similar period of service, and in lieu of same, a superannuation amounting to the annual sum of $£ \ddagger 4 \mathrm{~s} .4 d$.; and, as this resslution in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, 19 and 2:1 Vict., cap. 99, has been submitted for the approval of the Inspectors, or one of them, I have the honour to state for the information of the Board, that I hereby approve the superannuations as proposed in the resolutions above referred to-uamely, £120 per annum to Mr. David Cluff; and $£ 64$ 3s. $4 d$. to his wife, Mrs. E. Cluffi-such superannuation to date from the period of their respective retirements.
I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, respectfully,

Johis Nugext.

## The Board of Governors of the Londonderry Asslum.

## APPENDIX L.

Case on behalf of the Crown as to the Admission of Patients into the Central Criminal Asylum, Dundrum, who have become insane subsequently to their conviction; for the opinion of the Right Honourable the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General.

10th December, 1856.-By a letter of this date, from the Under Sccretary, the Crown Solicitor has been directed to obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown on a question raised by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums relating to patients in the Central Criminal Asylum, at Dundrum, who have, or are reputed to have become insane subsequently to their convictions, and removed from Government Prisons to the Asylum in question.

From a return furnished to the Chief Secretary by Doctor Nugent, Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, it appears that at present there are twenty-four patients in the Lunatic Asylum, at Dundrum, who have been sent there from Government Prisons in consequence of their having become insane (or so reputed to have become) subsequent to their convictions for offences for which they were sentenced to penal servitude or transportation.

In explanation of the subject, Doctor Nugent has addressed $\Omega$ letter to the Chief Secretary, of which the following is a copy :-

## December 3rd, 1856, Lunatic Asylums.

S:n, -The accompanying memorandum is copied from a report I requested from the Physicians of the Central Asylum; the observations in italics are by me, and explanatory. I am anxious you should consider the question of the length of time, or rather what should be the termination of confinement in the Central or Governmental Institution at Dundrum.

The 12th section, 8th and 9th Victoria, chapter 107, enacts that the Lord Lieutenant may direct the transmission of persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation to the Central Asslum, there to remain till the close (if he thought fit) of their final servitude.
Twenty-four of the existing inmates, out of 127 at Dundrum, come under the category of imprisonment or transportation.
I beliere, by a late Sitatute, the period of imprisonment is diminished (unless for reasons to the reverse), for example, from seven to four years, how will this regulation affect lunatics in the Central Asylum? Should not they, subsequent to the close of their legal confinement there, if still uncured, be sent to the asylums of their respective districts? On the other hand, should the continuance of their insanity, after the regular period of penal servitude, be deemed as a rule sufficient cause
fir their heing supportelt hy Government, there will be a never- Appesdix $L$. ending aceumulation of lmantics in Dundrum.
The otject of my application is two-fold-1st to know whe- Caces subthes the diminution of the time of penal servitule, as rezaris mittel for the c: iminals in gaols, is to lold good with reference to lunaties? opinion of 2nd, whether (there of course being now and then excep- the Attomeytional cases) lunatics who have filleit their fall term of con- General. finement elsewhere, and at the Central Asslum, ars not to be discharged from the latter? The Asylum being now in opicration five years, the question is one of practical importance.
I have given a list in falll, sc., of the convicts from Governmental Prisons, and beg to subecribe myself,

Your obeejient servant,
John Necent.
To the Right Fon. E. Hursman, \&e., \&c.

## Itst of Patiemts in the Cempral Cnimisal Asylea,

Desonest, who have or are reputed to have become
insane, subsequently to their conviction, and have been removed from Governaexat Pitsons.

1. "Purke, James, convicted in 1850, of larceny; sentence not stated. Certified to have been, in March, 18it, a dangerous lunatic for two years, by Dr. Corr, Philipstown. He is a wild, savage man, at times violent, and of unsound mind.
"This man weas sentenced to secen years' transportation; if sane, he would have been liberated, as his penal servitude has expired."
2. "Bonner, James, convicted of larceny, May, 1852 ; sentence, seven years. Twice before in gaol. Bemer is of unsound mind.
"Sianilarly circumstanced as the preceding case."
3. "Byrne, John, convicted TEN Trases; sentence not stated. He is insanc, and subject to frequent exacerbations of his malady.
"Sentence, sevea years' transportation, Dec., 1851; similar case."
4. "Canty, Thomas, convicted in 1850 ; sentence, fourteen years. Was in Bermuda, where he is said to have had sunstroke. He is subject to periodical mania, and scarcely at any time quite sane.
"Eight years of penal scrvitude unexpired."
5. "Comerforl, John, convicted in 1850, of sheep stealing; sentence not stated. Curtified to have been, for the last month, a dangerous lunatic. November 10th, 1853. Comerford is violent, self-willed; has been at times noisy by night and day; has refused food for days successively; is disposed to resist authority, and has been put into the cold bath for insolence and disobedience. We are often disposed to think he feigns insanity.
"Convicted in 1950, ten years' transportation. This man is not, in my opinion, insane, at least, he displays no manifestation of a discased mind at present; neither do I think he feigns ; his is of a wajvoard, wacontrollable temperament."

6 . "Dixon, John, convicted June, 1851 ; sentenced, ten vears; admitted August 9, IS56. Certifled by medical officer of Philipstown Convict Prison to be of unsound mind. Dixon is passionate, and of very limited understanding. He is of unsound mind.
"A case for detention."
7 . "Dunne, Maryanne, convicted of arson, 1851-2; sentence not stated. She is at times subject to violent passions ; at all times of weak intellect.
" Acquitted on yround of insanity."
8. "Gleeson, Mifichael, convicted April, 1850. Certified to be insane July 11, 1853. Admitted Aug. 31, 1853. Gleesőn for a considerable time seemed to be convalescent, but of an obstinate character. Having had a quarrel with another patient, Uriah Worthington, he made a murderous attack on him, premeditated and carried out with cunning. Subsequent to this he became mopish, and as if with very little mind; will smile if asked a question, and not reply; obstinately lie in bed fir days, and scream if attempts are made to get him up. He has made several attacks on other patients with plates or tins, without much obvious notice.
"Seven years' transportation. This is obviously a case requiring great attention and carc. Vnder any circumstances this lwatic should be detained where he is."
9. "Hayes, Michael, convicted, 1849, of robbery from the person; sentence not stated. Came here, believed to be a malingerer. He is, however, insane, and has become much more menaageable and quiet since he came here.
"Seven years' transportation. Time expired."
10. "Hyland, John, convicted 1850, cow stealing; sentence, ten years."
11. "Lee, Eliza, (case as No. 1), felony; no sentence. No precise information given us. of extreme ill-temper; almost constantly in quarrels; very abusive; has no illusions, no false perceptions; speaks correctly, and is very revengeful.
"Sent from Grangegorman Prison on the opening of the Asylum. Term of penal servitude expired.'
12. "Corthy, Margaret; no date of conviction nor sentence known. Was subject to fits of epilepsy. She seems to be now free of it, and not insane; perhaps at times getting into a passion without cause, and in some respects weak-minded.
" Convicted in 1850; violent assautt. Time expired."

Appendix L. 13. "N1-Night, James, convicted May, 1850, larcemy. No - account of his sentence: He is insane.

## ases sub-

 mitted for the opinion of the AttorneyGeneral.Incompetent to plead.
"Is this a fit case to be continued in asylum after six years."
14. "Murphy (or Credon), Mary, convicted December. 18.32, stealing; sentence not giren to us. She is not insone, but impulsive and passionate.

Similar query to 13.
"Sentence, seven years."
15. "Maher, Patrick, convicted 1849; sentence, fourteen years. Was in Bermuda; sent back in 1855 as a dangerous Iunatic. Maher is insane, uoisy, and troublesome, of little or no usefulness.
"Seven years of servitule mpassed."
16. "Mullamphy, Michael, convicted 18.50 ; sentence. fifteen years, cow stenling. Ile seoms very mischicvous and insume, incapable of being marle of any use.
"Nine years of servity de re:anininut."
17. "MI'Loughiin, Thumas, convicted of lareenies; sentence, four years, from Januar,; 1855. Ite answers questions rensonably, but seens of a wayward disposition. He was very firequently in gaol.
"Three years of serviludo remuining."
18. "Reily, Margaret. convictell 1s:2, larceny; sentence 7:ot stated. She is of obstinate disposition, but not of weak mind or insane. She was suicidal in disposition.
"Secen years' transportation; then remain."
19. "Reilly, Mary, convicted February, 1854, ragrancy; sentence, four years she is subject to violent passion, and not of strong mind.
"Her vagrant habite were probubly, fur less criminal than indications of a wenk mind. renderiny her a fit object for a District Asylum, or even a poorhuruse."
20. "Roouey, Mary. committal 1846 ; sentence not stated. She is quarrelsome, passionate. but has no false perceptions.
"The most inveterate disposition to commit larcemy, attempting to rob even in prison."
21. "Sullivan, Mary; nothing known of conviction or sentence. She scems of weak intellect, otherwise not insane. She does nut speuk Engilish.
" Convicted 'January, 1853, lurcemy, seven years' Iransportation. Ought to be sent to Kerry, her uutive county, where in the asyluan she would hate some one to speak to."
22. "Sullivan, Patrick. convicted July, 1853; sentence, seven years. He is quite idiotic.
"He appeurs to ne to huve been originally of the weakent mind."
23. "Waters, Catherine. committal 185.3 ; sentence not stated. She is of a will, irregular disposition and conduct. Subject to fits of passion.
Sentenced to seven y/ars' transportation; period of four years not quite terminated."
24. "Williams. William, convicted April, 1854; sentence, four years, for felony of a sheet. Ife is insane, but quiet and likely to be useful. From Newyate Prison, sent to usyluin 27th October."
"Is such a patient to le supported by Government, at an expense of $£ 26$ per annum, mitil he recovers, or is he to be discharged (if he lives so lony) uncured in April, 1858 ?"
(Signed), William Cordett, ?
Physicians.
Central Asylum, 28 th Noveraber.
From a perusal of the return of the twenty-four patients furnished by Doctor Nugent, it will be seen that the period of sentence of imprisonment, in some instances, has expired, whilst in others it has not; and in one case the following extract is made therefrom:-
"Williams, Willi:m, convicted April, 1854, sentence four years, for felony of a shect. He is ins:me. bat quiet and likely to be useful. From Newgate Prison, sent to asylum 27 th October.

Is such a patient to be supported by Government, at an expense of £26 per annum, wutil he recovers, or is he to be discharged (if he . Zives so long) zncured in April, 1858?"

The Sth section Sth and 9th Vict., cap. 107, enacts, That so soon as the Central Asylum shall be crected and fit for the reception of lunatics, it shall be lawfin for the Lord Lieutenant to ordei arid direct that all criminal lumatics then in custody in any lunatic asylum or gaol, or who shall thereafter be in. custody, shall be removed without delay to such Central Asylum, and shall be kept therein so long as such criminal lunatics respectively shull be detained in custody.

The 12th section enats that it shall be lawful for the. Lord Lientennat, by warrant under his hand, to oxder that any person who may be under any sentence of imprisomment or transportation in any gaol or place of confinement, or in any District Asylum, aud in respect of whom it shall be certified by two physicians that such person is or has become insane, shall be removed to the said Central Asrlum: and every person so removed shall remain under confinement in suid

Asylum so long as such person shall remain subiee to be continued in custody, or until it shall be dul certified to the Lord Lieutenant that such person has become of sound mind, whereupon the Lord Lier. tenant, if such person shall remain subject to be cortimued in custody, to issue his warrant to the leeper having the care of any such asylum, directing that such person shall he remitted to the prison or othet place of confinement from which he or she shall hare been taken; or if such person shall be entutled to bis or her discharge, to direct the discharge accordingly.

16 flı and 1 ith Vict., cap. 90 , sec. 4, which appearto be the Act referred to by Joctor Nigent, enacts. That instead of transportation for seven years, penal servitude for four years. I'ransportation exceeding seven years, and not exceeding ten years, pend servitude not exceeding six years. Transportation exceeding ten yeurs, and not excecding fifteell years, penal servitude not less than six, and not exceeding eight years. Tramsportation exceeding fifteen reas, penal servitude for any term not less than six, and not exceeding ten years. Transportation for the terni of life, penal servitude for life.

You are requested to consider this case, and give your opinion as to the disposal of lunatic prisoners in the Central Asylum, at Dundrum, in instauces where the periods of their sentences of imprisonment or transportation have expired; whether, notwithstanding the continuance of their insanity, they are to be discharged therefrom or sent to the lunatic asylums of their respective districts; and what should be the termination to confinement in the Central or Gorem. ment Institution at Dundrum.

## opinton.

We are of opinion, that prisoners who after sentence of transportation or imprisonment hare become insane, and have been removed inder the 12 th sec. of 8 th and 9 th Vict., cap. 107, to the Central Asyluni, must remain there until the period of imprisomment shall have expired, or until it shall have been duly cortified that ther have become of sound mind.

When the period of transportation or imprisonment has elapsed, the prisoner is entitled to his discharge, and should not be longer detained at the Central Asyluni. If, however, he coutinues of unsound mind, he should not be cast loosé upon the world, but should be dealt with under 8 th and 9 th Vict. cap. 107, sec. 10, if a dangerous lunatic, or restored to the care of his friends or sent to the District Asylum.

> J. D. Fitzgerald. : J. Chistian.

20 December, 1856.

Case on behalf of the Crown with respect to Mathew Hazard, a Criminal Lunatic, for the opinion of the Right Honourable the Atronney. General, and the Solicitor-General.
12 th December, 1856.-By a lețter of thiss date, from the Under Secretary, the Grown Solicitor is directed to bring under the consideration of the Lar Officers of the Crown a communication, addressed to Govermment by the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, in relation to a criminal lunatic, named Mathew Hazard, confined in the Downpatrick prison; and in* reference to a case recently submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, with respect to criminal lunatics in that institution.

It appears that in May, 18さ4, Mathew Hazard was committed to Downpatrick Gaol on a warrant from William Giregg, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of the County Down, to take his trial at the next following quarter sessions, at Newtownards, on a charge of having cattle in his possession, knowing them to hate
been stolen. Hazard was tried for the offence, but aequitted on the grounds of insanity, and ordered by the Count to be kept in custody till the Ileasure of the Lord Lieutenant was known. The question of his being placed in the Central Lunatic Asylum, at Dundrum, is more fully explained in a communication from Dr. Nugent. one of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, of which the following is a copy :-

## Lunatic Asslum Office, Dublin Castle, November $8,1856$.

Sin.-I have the honour to submit the accompanying case of Mathew Hazard for your consideration, with reference to the practical bearing of the Statute, by which the Central Asylum at Dundrum was ereated, under the $\& \& 9$ Vic., cap. 107 , for the reception of lunaties charged with offences in Ircland, in order that by this, an extreme case, the question may be decided, whether every individual committins a mistemeanor, or being at the time unwittingly engaged in an act contrary to law, at the instigation of others, if acquitted on the plea of insanity, no matter how trivial in itself the offence or act may have been. must necessarily, under the provisions of the Aet, the 8th clause particularly, be transmittel to the Central Asylum : In other words, whether the law on this head be manditory, or whether IIs Execlleney enjoys a diseretionary power?

It may, howerer, be weil to observe here, that the bist Rule, for the management of the Asylum. passed in Council (and it is to be presumed, approved of by the then Law Oticers of the Crown), gives authority to the Lord Lientenant to re-transfer from the Central Asclum "lunatics charged with minor offences, to the institutions where they came;' the inference would thus be that, a priori, he is not obliged to send to.
Mathew Hazard was tried at the Newtownards quarter sessions, on the 26th Juue, 1854, and accuittel of the charge against him on the plea of insanity.

On the 2ath, the Inspectors were informal of the particulars, and, subsequently, in reply to an application for his removal to the Dundrum Asvlum, a letter was addressed from this office to R. Heron. Esq.,.J.p., Chairman of the Board of Superintendence of the Down Gasl, "that as regards the erininal lunatics, the Central Asylum has even more than its full number of inmates."

Thie Governors of the Belfast Asylum opposed the admission of any criminal lunatic into their Asylum. Vacancies, no doubt, occurred since the 29 th June, 18i4, in the Dundrum establishment, but which the Inspectors retained for important and seriotus cases, involving attempts at life, \&c.. \&e. A bed may soon be at the disposal of Government, and as there appears no urgent application for it, the assizes, too, biang remote, I deem it a good opportunity to bring In re Hazard, the present question before you: By a reference to the Fitth Report of the Inspectors, page 10, you will learn the course adoptel by them with regard to the first admission of eriminal Imaties into the Dundrum Asclum.

The system approved of by Lord Clarendon, and acted on in detail under the engnizance of his Under-Sceretary, Sir Thomas Redington, has been the Rule since pursued in this office, and, I beliere, with satisfactory results.

In our Sixth and Seventh Report we have again (pages 15 and 16) referred to the subject.
In the case of Mathew Hazard, there appears no tendency whatever to malevolent or riolent feelings against property or person. Should, however, the decision of the Executive be to place him and all persons acquitted, on the plea of insanity, of trivial misdemeanors, in Government institutions. I apprehend that as the law now stands, in the course of a few years a very large alditional expense will be eqtailed on the state. The number of so-called dangerous lunatics annually committed to prison, under magisterial warrants, will no doubt surprise you: within the last year, in the course of ten months, we have entered in our books, with all ther indivilual particulars, $5: 30$; of these, 3.44 have been transferred through this office to District Asylums.

The difference was discharged, or remains, I may say, altogether fluetuating in the gaols of four districts.

Now the committal of dangerous lunatics, as they are denominated, is under one of two heads, cither as "denoting derangement, and a purpose of coumitting an indietable erime,* or, as frequently happens, of having committed what the attesting parties call an assault, and which, of course, becomes to a same person an indictable offence.

All, then, a magistrate, if he pleases, has to do, knowing that a criminal lunatic (when aequitted, \&e..) will be maintained by Government, during the full period of his lunacy, is, to take informations and send the case to quarter sessions, where the party aequitted on the plea of insanity will be manufactured into a state conviet, at a cost, if he lives, as he likely will, on an average of twenty years, of some five or six hundred pounds to the Treasury.
The intentions of the 8th \& 9th Vict., cap. 107, are good, but practically. from what I believe, much abused; at all events, the county of Down is fairly represented at Dundrum, sendiag five members to it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jonn Nugent.

The 8 th section. 8 \& 9 Vic., cap. 10 , enacts, that Appesbrx I. wherever and so soon as the Central Asslum shall be erected and fit for the recention of crimiual limntics, Cases sub it shall be lawnin for the Lord Lientenant to onler mininn for the that ali criminal lunaties then in custody in any thim of lunatic asvlum or anol, or who shall thereatren in firaturat in custody or gaol, shall be removed withont delay to such Central Asylum, and kent there so lont as such criminal lunatic slall be detained in custody.

The 13th section provides for cases of eriminal lunatics under sentence of transportation or imprisonment. and enaets, that the Lord Lieutenant, if he shall so think fit, shall issue his warrant, ordering and directing their removal to such Central Asylum.

The 18 th section enacts, that it shall be lanful to receive, maintain, and take care of, within every District Lmatic Asylum, any number of lunatic poot whatsoever, for the reception and accommodation of whom such asylum shall or may afford space and capacity.
lou are requested to consider this case and give your opinion, whether every indivilual committing a misdemeanor, or being at the time unwittingly engaced iu an act contrary to law, if acquitted on the gromed of insanity, no matter low trivial the offence or act may be must necessarily, under the provisions of the Act above referred to, he transmitted to the Central Asylum at Dundrum; and whether the law is compul. sory on the subject, or discretionars in His Execllency to make an order for the ionoval of the insane prisoners to said Central Asylum.

## orraton.

We are of opinion, that His Excellency is entitled to exervise a diseretion in making orderunder the Act; mad that it is not mandatory thos him to make an order in each particular cusc.
J. D. Fitzaebald.
J. Chmerlan.
$20 t h$ Decem $^{7}$ er, 1856.

Case submitted for the consideration of Govern- Caise sulh ment, with a view to the discharge or removal mitted wit of persons detained in the Cential Linatio Asylum, Dundrum, who are reported to be of sane mind, with the liesident and Visiting Physicihns' Certificate, and the Inspector's Ob servations.-Under consideration.

Office of Lmatic Asylums, Dublin Custle. March $21,1857$.
Sis,-I have the honour to transmit to you a list of persons at present detained in the Central Asylum at Dundrum who are certifited to be of somud mind by the resident and visiting plysicians, and who have already memorialed for, or personally solicited their discharge, in order that it lee subnitied to the Lord Lieutenant for his decision in their regard. His Excellency sill perceive that some of those individuals were charged with offences of a very grave character, and that a necessity may arise for a reference to documents not in this office.

In submitting such cases for the consideration of his Excellency, the Inspectors can only express their belief for the present, and their expectation in the permanency of each cure. It is satisfactory to be enabled to state that no relapse has occurred to any patient heretofore discharged from this institution. As there is a pressure for admittance into the Central Asylum from government prisons, it would be desirable to have some vacancies.

John Nugent.
To Colonel Larcom.

Appendix L. List of Persons detained in the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, referred to in preceding Lettee,

List of persons detained in the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.
Physicinns' Certificate.

Margaret Reilly, detained in the Asylum since the 12th September, 1853, is now of sane mind; the charge against her is larceny; she seems to be self-willed and passionate, and on one occasion attempted suicide, having got into some quarrel. For the last yenr she has been quiet and orderly.
Mary Cullen, received into the Asylum on the Jth October, 1850, is perfectly sane of mind, and has been so during her sojourn here.

Mary Creedon, otherwise Murphy, received into the Asylum on the 8th June, 1853, is now of sane mind. For a considerable time she was subject to break out into violent passions and to get into quarrels, but she has become much niore steady and amenable. The charge against her is for stealing cloth. Her friends are willing to receive and protect her if she be liberated. Michael Frederick Fox, detained in the Asylum from the 21st November, 1850, is of sane mind, and since he was admitted has not shown any symptoms of being really insane. It is questionable whether his detention in a lunatic asylum is a proper course as regards him.
Roger M'Donnell, detained in the Asylum since the 2nd September, 1851, is now of sane mind, and has not shown any symptoms of insanity for the last two years and a-half. His conduct, while under our observation, has been quiet and becoming almost uniformly.

William Bleddin, letained in the Asylum since the 19th July, 1852, is perfectly sane, and we have not observed any sign of his being insaue since he came under our observation. His conduct has been quiet, blameless, and obedient since his coming. Honoria Ryan, detained in the Asslum since the 0th September, 185- $\frac{1}{\text {, is now of sane mind, and has beeu so without any inter- }}$ ruption for nearly two years. Her conduct has been very quiet and proper, whilst in health, in this Asylum.
Cornelius Crowly, detained in the Asylum since the 15th October, 1850 , is of sane mind; anil his conduct, whilst under our ob servation, has been in geueral very correct and proper; on one or two occasiuns during his residence here there was a manifestation of hasty and violent temper; but he never otherwise showed any symptoms of insanity as far as we have seen or heard.

Appendix M.
Correspondence relative to Patients refusing to work in the Central Asylum, Dundrum.

Correspondrnce relative to Patients refusing to work in the Central Asylum, Dundrum.

Central Asylum, September 19, 1856.
Gentlemen,-It has occurred here that patients who were fitted for employment, taking into account their bodily powers as well as their understanding, have, from time to time, refused to do wotk appointed for them, saying that they were supported by the Government, and were not compellable to do any work; in fact, they think they may decide such a matter as they think most agreeable to themselves, and continue in the enjoyment of all the privileges of wellbehaved patients. Now, as we have not professedly any restraints or punishments calculated to meet such cases, and as it is advisable that no such idea should exist in any one's mind who is capable of knowing right from wrong, as that he is to be judge of how far he is to obey or refuse obedience to authority, some duly recognised penalties should be applicable to such persons. What I would beg to suggest is, that a lower scale of diet should be fixed on for such persons as long as they remain in a state of contumacy, restraining them, either wholly or in part, for such period as may be deemed necessary, from meat; and if they prove very refractory, cutting off one meal in the day of any food they may be allowed. In addition to this, it might be authorized that they might be secluded for twenty-four hours at a time, if their disobedience should be deemed sufficient to authorize such a proceeding.
May I beg you will consider this matter, and let me have your instructions upon it.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

## Wm. Coreet.

To the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, \&c.

Inspector's Ouservations.
Convicted in 1852; penal confinement over. Her sister rax to receive her.

Puisoned some of her family; acquitted on the plea of luate Very doubtful whether she was ever insane. This woman in urgent for her liberty. I promised, but without holding of any hope, that I would mention her case. I do so, but canno: recommend her discharge.
Might be dischorged.

This man, in my opinion, was not insane; and if he committed any future offence, would be clearly responsible- [Discharged a pistol, containing wadding ouly, to frighten his solicitor, 4 he states.]
The history of this case is as follows:-Roger MrDonnell had ever held a good charactor. One day, walking along the road, near Kilman, he met a man whom ho had never scen before (his mind, for a short timeptr vious, he represents as being vory uneasy); ho passed the man, and, milikg on some few yards, saw 2 cudgel on the ground; he soized it, and with a sadde homicidal impulse, turnod round on the stranger, whom ho immediated kdiled
-inflicting soren wounds on his head. He, then, Tan a distance of timed -inficting soven wounds on his head. He, then, ran a distance of time"g was arrested. He was subsequently tried for the murder, and acquitted ente score of insanity. By wasrant tranaferrod to the Armagh Asylum, he eseaped fron it, went to Ancriea, returned in a yoar, and gave himself up at in Asylum, whenco he was brought to Dundrum.
Night be liberated. Accused of gross indecency.

A respectable married woman; infunticide (child, three months old,') while labouring under puerperal mania. Might be discharged; family ready to reccive her.-[Now a widow.]

This man is most urgent for his discharge-lut was not tried; incompetent to plead when arraignel. Homicide of his wif.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, September 21, 1856.
Srr, - In reply to your letter of the 19th inst, respecting an unwillingness on the part of certain patients in the Central Asylum to render themselves useful to the institution, when fully able to be so, and who, perfectly cognizant of what is right and what is wrong, evince a spirit of contumacy, I think, so far as the question of diet is concerned, your proposition a good one. The dietary of the Dundrum Asylum is above that in other establishments for the insane, and therefore admits of diminution, certainly so as to animal food. I should, therefore, in refractory cases such as you refer to, diminish the quantity of animal food usually given, substituting for it some other, but always ample, and in such manner as you may deem most advisable and economical. I do not think, however, on principle, we could resort to confinement, or any direct punishment, in a lunatic asylum.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

## J. Nugent.

## Dr. Corbet, Resident Physician, Central Asylum.

## Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Central Lunatic Asylumat Dundrum, ordered

 and established by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, August 22, 1850.1. In order to effect the better management and control of the Central Asylum at Dundrum for the reception of insane persons charged with offences in Ireland, the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums shall visit that establishment together, or separately, once in each month, or oftener if they shall think proper.
2. On each monthly visitation the Inspectors or Inspector shall specially examine into the health, appearance, and conduct of the patients then confined in the asylum, and note in a book, to be called "The

Inspectors' Report Book," such observations as may be deemed useful for the information of Government; and they shall on such risits make all the inquiries directed by the Statute 8 \& 9 Victoria, cap. 107.
3. The Inspectors shall investigate all complaints, and be empowered to suspend all officers or servants, on ti:e charges being proved, and shall forthwith report thereupon for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.
4. The Inspectors are to report half-yearly to the Chief or Under Secretary the general state of the Institution, the number of inmates, \&e., \&c., with particular reference to such cases as they may deem it advisable to notice; and on the recovery of every lunatic they are to submit to the Chief or Under Secretary the name of the individual so recovered; the offence with which charged, if untried, or of which acquitted on the plea of insanity; together with the general character and conduct of such individual, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.
5. The Inspecturs shall jointly or separately examine, on each monthly visitation, the accounts of the asylum, checking and comparing the various vouchers and receipts given and received by the Governor during the preceding month, which documents are to be duly initialed by both or either of them.
6. All requisitions for the advance of money from the Treasury for the support of the asylum, by way of estimate, as well as for the payment of the sums already expended, shall be investigated by the Inspectors, and by them transmitted to the Chief or Under Secretary.
7. The Inspectors shall advertise for, receive, and select all tenders for contracts for the Central Asylum at Dundrum, at their otifice in the Castle.
8. Visiting Physiciail.-The Visiting Physician to the Dundrum Central Asylum is to attend three times a week, or oftener if required, entering on each occasion the date and period of his visit. Whilst going through the house he is to be accompanied by the Resident Physician, with whom he shall consult as to the medical and moral treatment of the patients, and order such regimen, \&c., \&c., as he shall think fit.
9. In conjunction with the Resident Physician he shall keep, at the asylum, a registry or history of the symptoms and treatment of the patients; and, on the reception of any lunatic, sign the official return which is to be forwarded to the office of the Inspectors.
10. He is, when requiring absence for more than a week, to notify his intention to the Inspectors, that suitable provision may be made in case of need.
11. In all cases of the death of a patient he is to examine as fur as possible into the physical causes connected with the insanity of the deceased, and make an entry in the Registry of the ayylum, of the post mortem appearances, with any observations he may deem useful thereon, for the advance of science, and the utility of such lectures as he may be called on to deliver, pursuant to the Statute.
12. Governor and Resident Physician.-The Governor and Resident Physician shall, under the control of the Inspectors, regulate the entire establishment, and shall devote his best exertions to its successful management; at no period absenting limself for more than two consecutive days without previous notitication to the Inspectors, so as to enable them to make arrangements during his absence.
13. He shall be most particular in the regularity with which the various books of the asylum are kept, and be responsible for all moneys placed to his credit, as wellas for the accuraey of his disbursements and receipts.
14. He shall have his books always ready for inspection, and the monthly accounts duly prepared for examination at the Audit Office. He shall submit all vouchers, as well as a list of any furniture or other articles that may be required, to the Inspectors, and through them convey every communication connected with the establishment to the Chief or Under Secretary.
15. He is to see that the strictest order be observed in every department; that all the attendants and ser-
vants conduct themselves with propricty, and that the Appindix M. utmost cleanliness and decorum bu regarded by them in their dress and habits of life.
16. He is to attend the Visiting Physician through Regulations the wards, and conduct, in unison with him, the Lunatic mental and physical treatment of the patients, and Asylum at "Cassist with him in keeping the Medical Journal, or Dundrum "Case Book."
17. In the absence of the Visiting Physician lie shall act as the general director of the whole medical department of the institution, and be responsible for its due administration.
18. He shall inspect the corridors and apartments every forenoon and evening, and give such directions as he may think fit to the attendants with reference to the treatment of the lunatics, and direct the attention of the matron to any irregularity or misconduct that may oceur within her department.
19. He shall exercise a general supervision over the various articles contracted for as to quality and quantity, and if deficient on either point, forbid their delivery, and procure a supply elsewhere at the contractor's expense.
20. He is at all times, and in all places, to encourage habits of industry amongst the lunaties, and have them engaged as much as possible in out-door work, but under the most cautions observation.
21. The Matron.-The Matron shall exercise immediate superintendence, but in position subordinate to the Governor, over the female department of the Dundrum Asylum.
22. She is to take particular care that cleanliness and good ventilation are attended to.
23. She is to look after the inner-clothing, bedding, linen, 心e., of the patients and attendants, that they be kept in good repair, and shall take care that withont the slightest waste there is a regular supply oi sheeting, stockings, shirts, \&c., \&c.; and she is to be particular as to the order in which the kitchen, laundry, pantry, and dairy are kept.
24. She shall accompany the Physician when visiting the female side of the asylum, both morning and evening, and report to him any irregularity or cause of complaint she may notice.
25. She is to reside constantly in the asylum, and to employ the female patients as advantageously as possible to themselves and to the establishment.
26. Clerk and Storekeeper.-The Clerk and Storekeeper is to attend regularly at a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning, and remain in the asylum till four, p.ar. (time of meals excepted).

27 . He shall have charge of the stores of the establishment, be accountable for the quantity and quality received by him, and keep an accurate return of the amount issued.
28. He is to sign the pass-book kept by the various contractors for milk, bread, meat, de., \&e., on the delivery of the articles, and to sign the receipts for every other article employed for consumption by the patients and servants, or fur the general use of the house.
29. He is to make an entry of the different materials issued by him for the purpose of manufacture, and keep an exact inventory of the furniture.
30. In the daily delivery of food to the Cook or assistants, he shall be particular that the quantity be proportionate to the demand in the different divisions as specified in the Dietary Book.
31. As clerk he shall attend daily in the Governor's office, to assist in drawing out official documents, writing letters, \&e., \&c., and to keep all accounts, fiscal or other, connected with the Dundrum Asylum.
32. The Chaplains.-The Chaplains are to attend at the Dundrum Asylum on Sundays and Holidays to officiate according to their respective creeds: they are moreover to visit the institution once in the week, at least, to administer religious instructions to those susceptible of its influence. They shall, in case of illness, attend at any time when noticed to do so.
33. The Apothecary.-The Apothecary is to visit the asylum regularly three times in the week, and as often as his services may be required by the Governor.

Appendix M. $34 . \mathrm{He}$ is to make up all prescriptions with the
Rules and Regulations of the Central Iunatic Asyium at Duntrua. greatest accuracy, and copy them into a book, to be called the "Prescription Book," to be kept in the asylam; he is to be answerable for the due administration of the medicines ordered.

3j. The Cook. - The Cook shall take eare that in the morning at half after seven o'clock, the kitchen be in regular order, the fires lighted, and every thing prepared for her business; she shall receive from the Storek eeper the different articles to be prepared as food for the patients aud attendants, and be particular as to the quantity required; she shall be responsible that the meals are properly and fully dressed at the particular periods specified for delivery.
36. She shall keep, all the utensils employed by her with the greatest cleanliness, and never omit, hefore retiring to rest, to have the boilers well scoured, and the kitchen and seallery thoroughly ventilated and purified.
37. The Laundress.-The Laundress shall take charge of the patients employed by her, and when their business is over shall see that they return to the safe keeping of the attendants in their respective divisions.
38. She shall keep a book, to be called the "Laundry Book," in which are to be entered, under separate heads, the rarious articles, soap, blne, starch, \&ce., $\&$ c., received by her from the Storekeeper; and also a book containing an exact list of the foul clothes to be washed and returned by her weekly to the Matrou.
39. Servants and Attendants.-Both male and fimale are responsible to the Governor for their good conduct, for habits of cleanliness, order, and subordination, as well as for the most unvarying humanity towards the lunatics placed under their charge.
40. They shall never absent themselves from their divisions so as to leave the patients ungnarded, or attempt coercion, restraint, or confinement, withont the Physician's sanction.
41. In the morning they are to see that the patients are properly cleaned and washed-at night that due regard be paid to their comfort, and that they retire decently to rest.
42. They are to be present when the patients are at meals, and repeat Grace before each repast ; they shall pay particular attention to the clothing and becoming appearance of the patients, and contribute all in their power, both in and out of doors, to their amusement and ocenpation.
43. They shall be answerable for the safe keeping of the lunatics under their respective care, and in the event of escape, shall be either at the expense of the re-capture, or be discharged, should negligence appear to latve been the cause.
44. They are to report daily to the Governor the conditions of their wards and corridors, and keep a diary in reference to the patients, towards whom they are expected to conduct themselves in the most humane and considerate mamner, so as to engage their confidence and affection.

45 . No servant or attendant will be permitted egress from the institution, and no admission to their friends without the Governor's sanction; and on no account will children be allowed to reside in the asylum.
46. The Porter:-The Porter is to have charge of the hnll and adjoining public apartments; he is to sce that they are kept with neatness and order.

47 . He is to record in the "Porter's Book" the names of strangers, the visiting friends to the patients, as well as the attendance of the different officers of the asylum.
48. When called on he shall assist in taking clarge of the male lunatics, and render himself generally useful.
49. In the morning, during the summer months, t is, at half-past five o'clock, to ring the bell to call po the servants and attendants; during the winter, ati quarter to seven.
50 . At night he is to see that all the doors 2 : locked, and the different yards duly protected, in surs. mer, at nine o'clock, p.a.; and in winter, at eight, p.x He shall deposit all the keys intrusted to him with the Governor.
51. Gurdener and Land Steward.-The Gardene and Land Steward is to report himself present to th? Porter during the summer months at seven o'clock it the morning, and to remain till six, r.m. In the winta months, that is, from the 1st October to the 1st Mard, at cight o'clock, A.N., and to remain till four, P.M.
52. He shall take charge of all the implements wed on the farm, and be accountable for them. He is to superintend the lunatics whenemployed on the grounds, and to assist the attendants generally in the care and observation of them.
53. He slaall make no purchase whatever of seeds shrubs, dec., \&ec., without a written direction from the Governor; neither shall he employ labourers without an order to do so.
54. He is to lave a Farm and Garden Book of the expenditure aud produce in his department, and accurately entur in it the amount of vegetables delivenel by him from time to time for the use of the asylum.
55. IIe shall be responsible for the neatness, order, and cultiration of the grounds, and the good condition of the farm.
56. General Regulations as to the Patients.Patients on admission shall be washed, cleaned, de, \&.c.; and when examined as to bodily health by the Plysician, are to be placed in the division most snitable to the general symptoms of their mental affection; and if not already decently attired, are to be clad in the costume of the institution.
57. The hours for rising and retiring to bed shall bc, in summer and winter respectively: in the former, half-past six o'clock, A.m., and halt-past cight, p.ar. in the latter, half-past seven, A.m., and eight, p.as. The gencral hours for meals shall be: breakfast, half-past eight, A.мr.; dimer, half-1ast one, p.m.; supper, halfpast six, r.m.
58. The friends of the patients may be admitted on Tuesdays, from ten o'clock, A.m., to twelve o'clock; an Thursdays, from three to five, p.m., under the control of the Governor; but no stranger shall be allowed to risit without an order from the Chief or Under Seerstary, or from the Inspectors.
59. Pationts night and morning to join, so far as practicable, in common prayer ; and on Sundays and Holidays of obligation to attend the religious worship of their respective creeds.
60. On no account whatever, without an express order in writing from the Chiof or Under Secretary: will criminal lunatics be permitted to leave the procincts of the asylum.
61. As lunatics, charged with minor offences, may be transferred from District Asylums to the Central, they shall, at the discretion of his Excellency, and on the report of the Inspectors, be sulject to be sent badk to the institutions from whenee they came.
62. Any servant or attendant who is guilty of harshness towards a lunatic in the Dundrum Asylum, either in language, by upbraiding the unfortunate individual with the offence committed, or by an act of violence, shall be liable to inmediate disnissal, and the loss of all wages due at the time.
(Signed)
Francis Whitb. John Nugent.


[^0]:    Msm.-The Return here given is simply numerical; but the name of each individual, the district to which such individual

[^1]:    ＊Two of these females are sisters－in－law．

[^2]:    * Inclading pleasure grounds, plantations, \&c.

[^3]:    *This includes $£ 2315$ s. salary of the late matron, and not called for by her.

[^4]:    * One of these two cases was admitted out on bail. + Returned to his friends by order of Lord Lieutenant,

[^5]:    * In the years 1856 and 1857 we purchased nine cows; the cost is included in the accounts of the two years, which rather increases the upparent expense. 中 This includes the purchase of cows, referred to at p. 21.

[^6]:    

[^7]:    

[^8]:    
    

[^9]:    
    

