

Twenty-third annual report of the Belfast District Hospital for the insane of the counties of Antrim and Down, and the county of the town of Carrickfergus : from the 1st April, 1852, to the 31st March, 1853.

Contributors

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane.
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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BELFAST

District Hospital for the Insane

OF THE


COUNTIES OF ANTRIM AND DOWN, AND THE COUNTY OF THE
TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS,

FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1852, TO THE 31st MARCH, 1853.

ESTABLISHED 1829.

BELFAST:
PRINTED BY FRANCIS D. FINLAY,
CALENDER-STREET.

1853.



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GOVERNORS

OF THE

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane,

APPOINTED BY
THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AND PRIVY COUNCIL OF IRELAND,

Under the Provisions of 1 and 2 George IV., Cap. 33.

No.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
1	Marquis of Donegall,	Ormeau, Belfast,	March, 1829.
2	Mayor of Belfast, for the time being,	Belfast,	March, "
3	Rev. Thomas Hincks, A.M., ..	Derrykeighan Rectory, Dervock,	March, "
4	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., D.L., ..	Belvoir Park, Belfast,	June 28, "
5	William M'Cance, J.P.,	Suffolk, Belfast,	Jan. 4, 1836.
6	Robert Jas. Tennent, J.P., D.L., ..	Belfast,	Jan. 4, "
7	John Sinclair, Esq.,	Malone, Belfast,	Oct. 28, "
8	Edward Bruce, J.P.,	Belfast,	Oct. 28, "
9	Right Rev. Bishop Denvir,	Do.,	Oct. 28, "
10	Rev. John Edgar, D.D.,	Do.,	Oct. 28, "
11	Rev. H. Montgomery, LL.D., ..	Glebe House, Dunmurry, ..	Oct. 28, "
12	Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	Lisburn,	April 4, 1842.
13	Rev. H. Cooke, D.D., LL.D., ..	Belfast,	April 4, "
14	John M'Neile, J.P., D.L.,	Parkmount, Belfast,	April 4, "
15	R. B. Blackiston Houston, J.P., D.L.,	Orangefield, Belfast,	April 4, "
16	Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, A.M., ..	Ramoan Rectory, Ballycastle, ..	July 13, "
17	Conway B. Grimshaw, Esq., ..	Linfield, Belfast,	Oct. 8, 1846.
18	John Clarke, J.P.,	Belfast,	Sept. 13, 1847.
19	Marquis of Downshire,	Castle, Hillsborough,	Nov. 16, "
20	Robert Gordon, J.P., D.L., ..	Florida Manor, Killinchy, ..	Nov. 16, "
21	Robert Batt, J.P., D.L.,	Purdysburn, Belfast,	Nov. 16, "
22	John Sharman Crawford, J.P., ..	Crawfordsburn, Holywood, ..	Nov. 16, "
23	Lord Bishop of Down & Connor } & Dromore, for the time being, }	The Palace, Holywood,	April 9, 1850.
24	William Dunville, Esq.,	Richmond Lodge, Holywood, ..	May 22, 1851.
25	Rev. T. F. Miller,	Belfast,	Dec. 8, "
	Inspectors of Hospitals for the } Insane, for the time being, }	Dublin Castle,	April 26, 1852.
26	Adam J. Macrory, Esq.,	Duncairn, Belfast,	June 15, "

OFFICERS.

<i>Resident Physician,</i>	ROBERT STEWART, M.D.
<i>Visiting Physician,</i>	HENRY M'CORMAC, M.D.
<i>Surgeon-Apothecary,</i>	J. S. MULHOLLAND, M.D.

STATED MEETINGS OF GOVERNORS ARE HELD ON THE FIRST MONDAY
OF EACH MONTH, AT ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:—

- 1.—Proceedings of the last Meeting read, and signed by the Chairman.
- 2.—Suggestions of the Physicians received.
- 3.—Forms of Admission, urgent cases admitted since last month, examined and approved, and signed by the Chairman.
- 4.—Forms of Admission, new cases examined and admitted, and signed by the Chairman.
- 5.—Accounts for which payment was ordered last Meeting, examined and checked off.
- 6.—Accounts for last month examined, and payment ordered.
- 7.—Business arising out of minutes of last Meeting.
- 8.—Any other business that may be brought forward.

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1900

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1853.

Table I.—General Statement of the Year's Admissions, &c.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the Books, 1st April, 1852,	...	...	...	152	128	280
Admitted since, New Cases,	45	61	106			
Do. Relapsed,	5	4	9			
	—	—	—	50	65	115
				—	—	—
Total under treatment during the year,	...	...	...	202	193	395
Discharged Recovered,	...	26	41	67		
Do. Relieved, ...	...	9	12	21		
Died, ...	...	14	11	25		
	—	—	—	49	64	113
				—	—	—
Leaving in the House, 31st March, 1853,			...	153	129	282
The total Admissions were less than last year, by				4	5	9
Daily Average Number of Patients during the year,			...			280·01
Do. for the year ending 31st March, 1852, ...			...			275·71
Average Annual Expense of each Patient this year, in-						
cluding every charge, ...			...			£12 17 11
Do. for the year ending 31st March, 1852, ...			...			12 10 8½
Total Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1853,			£3,612	0	9	
Do. do. do. 1852,			3,459	4	2	
Being a total increase on this year of			...	152	16	7
Increase on each Patient of			...	0	7	3½

Table II.—Ages of the 115 Patients admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years,	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
From 20 to 30 years,	...	...	...	...	16	23	39
“ 30 to 40 “	...	...	...	...	15	18	33
“ 40 to 50 “	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
“ 50 to 60 “	...	...	...	...	5	10	15
“ 60 to 70 “	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
					—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	50	65	115

Table III.—Alleged Causes of Insanity in the 115 Cases admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Bodily Ailments,	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Disappointed Love,	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Fear of Want,	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Fright,	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Grief, Disappointment, Anxiety,	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
Intemperance,	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
Excessive Study,	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Paralysis,	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Poverty and Distress,	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Puerperal Condition,	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Religious Excitement,	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Totally Unknown,	...	...	...	...	21	20	41
Unknown or Hereditary,	...	...	...	...	4	12	16
					—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	50	65	115

Table IV.—Forms of Disease in the 115 Cases admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia,	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Mania,	...	...	...	...	29	30	59
Melancholia,	...	...	...	...	12	20	32
Monomania,	...	...	...	...	3	12	15
					—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	50	65	115

Table V.—Religion of the 115 Cases admitted during the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Established Church of England and Ireland, ...	13	16	29
Presbyterians and Protestant Dissenters, ...	23	33	56
Roman Catholics, ...	14	16	30
	—	—	—
TOTALS, ...	50	65	115

Table VI.—Social Condition of the 115 Cases admitted during the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, ...	17	31	48
Single, ...	33	29	62
Widowers and Widows, ...	0	5	5
	—	—	—
TOTALS, ...	50	65	115

Table VII.—Occupation of the 115 Cases admitted during the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter, ...	1	0	1
Dealers, ...	1	1	2
Domestic Servants, ...	4	6	10
Dressmakers and Milliners, ...	0	2	2
Farmers and Farmers' Wives, ...	8	1	9
Flowerers, ...	0	4	4
Gatekeeper, ...	0	1	1
Hackler, ...	1	0	1
Horseshoer, ...	1	0	1
Hosier, ...	1	0	1
Labourers and Labourers' Wives, ...	14	1	15
Millworkers and Yarnwinders, ...	0	4	4
Pensioner, ...	1	0	1
Publican, ...	0	1	1
Sewers and Spinners, ...	0	3	3
Shoemaker, ...	1	0	1
Shopkeepers and Shopmen, ...	2	0	2
Tailor, ...	1	0	1
Teachers, ...	2	1	3
Watchglass Manufacturer, ...	1	0	1
Weavers and Warpers, ...	7	1	8
Without any Occupation, ...	2	39	41
Writing Clerks, ...	2	0	2
	—	—	—
TOTALS, ...	50	65	115

Table VIII.—Degree of Education in the 115 Cases admitted during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Well-educated,	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Can Read and Write,	...	...	...	...	35	27	62
Can Read only,	...	...	...	...	8	32	40
Totally Uneducated,	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	50	65	115

Table IX.—Ages of the 67 Patients discharged Recovered during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years,	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
From 20 to 30 years,	...	...	...	...	7	12	19
“ 30 to 40 “	...	...	...	...	6	13	19
“ 40 to 50 “	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
“ 50 to 60 “	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
“ 60 to 70 “	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	26	41	67

Table X.—Shewing the Period of Time the 67 Patients discharged Recovered were under Treatment.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months,	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
From 3 to 6 months,	...	...	...	...	5	18	23
“ 6 to 12 “	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
“ 1 to 2 years,	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
“ 2 to 5 “	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
“ 5 to 10 “	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	26	41	67

Table XI.—Causes of the 25 Deaths which occurred during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Chronic Disease of Brain,	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Diarrhœa—Dysentery,	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Disease of the Heart,	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
General Debility,	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Injury of Spine from a Fall,	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Jaundice,	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Maniacal Exhaustion,	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Paralysis,	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Pulmonary Disease,	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	14	11	25

Table XII.—Ages of the 25 Patients who Died during the Year.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 30 years,	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
" 30 to 40 "	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
" 40 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 50 to 60 "	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
" 60 to 70 "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
					—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	14	11	25

Table XIII.—Shewing the Duration of Disease in the 113 Patients discharged Recovered and Relieved, and who Died during the Year.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	RECOVERED AND RELIEVED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 3 months, ...	1	5	6	1	1	2
From 3 to 6 months,	7	17	24	1	0	1
" 6 to 12 "	5	18	23	4	2	6
" 1 to 2 years,	9	2	11	1	3	4
" 2 to 5 "	8	10	18	0	1	1
" 5 to 10 "	3	1	4	2	0	2
" 10 to 20 "	2	0	2	5	4	9
TOTALS, ...	35	53	88	14	11	25

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The cases admitted under this denomination, during the year, agreeably to the provisions of the Act, 1 Vict., c. 27, amounted to eight—of which number, five had been temporarily committed to the new Prison, Belfast, and three to County Down Jail; and all subsequently transferred here, by warrants of the Lord Lieutenant, as vacancies were reported.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Central Government Asylum, at Dundrum, Dublin, opened in 1850, for the special reception of persons acquitted of serious acts of crime, on the ground of insanity,

has proved a great relief to these Establishments generally, the peculiar nature and character of this class of inmates being always a source of much discomfort to the patients in ordinary, with whom they were necessarily associated. Owing to this incongruous association, recriminations were of such frequent occurrence as to engender a degree of excitement but ill calculated to ensure that harmony, which it is of so much consequence should be promoted to the utmost within the walls of Hospitals for the Insane. It may appear strange, to those not acquainted with the details of these Institutions, to speak of language of a recriminatory character being used by the patients towards each other, or heeded by them, or of harmony of action amongst so disjointed a family; but though the members of this family are one and all the subjects of mental disease, some more and some less, yet a very large proportion of them retain the moral sense and their feelings as acutely as ever, and are not slow, it may be presumed, in manifesting them as decidedly within as they would without the walls of the Institution; and to have thus removed a constant source of irritation has been productive of the best results, and amply repaid the labour, and trouble, and time, so largely expended, before its removal was fully accomplished.

HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates, during the past year, has been most satisfactory, not being interrupted by the appearance or occurrence of any epidemic of the least moment.

INCREASE IN THE DIETARY OF THE PATIENTS.

Since last year, the patients' dietary, as regards their dinner meal, has been considerably improved, under the authority of the Board, at the suggestion of the Medical

Officers, who strongly recommended, on professional grounds, that more animal food should be given in ordinary than had been, viz., six ounces but once a-week to each patient. Two additional meat days in the week were accordingly sanctioned, thus affording a total allowance of eighteen ounces of solid meat (uncooked) to each inmate weekly; an alteration which has been most satisfactory in its effects, the general health and condition, physically, of the patients being greatly augmented, and, as a consequence, the probabilities of their improvement, mentally, in no small degree promoted. The insane, as a class, it is admitted by Psychological Physicians, one and all, require their standard diet to be, if not of a generous, at least of a more than ordinarily nutritious and liberal character; and providing such for them will, in the end, be found the best economy that could be practised, and certainly more humane.

DEATHS.

The mortality of the year, in the aggregate twenty-five (fourteen males and eleven females), was not characterised by any particular feature out of the ordinary course in such Institutions, the greater number of fatal cases being the result of chronic rather than acute disease; and not a few, as usual, occurring within very short periods of the patients' admission, their state of physical health, on coming to the Asylum, being so completely prostrated, as to leave no grounds for any other issue but one terminating in death, sooner or later. It is satisfactory, however, to have to state that the total was two less than last year. One of the fatal cases amongst the males arose from injuries he received from a fall, in attempting to make his escape, having gotten on the top of a yard wall, immediately below which there

was a deep excavation, for the foundation of the new Eastern wing, into which he was unfortunately precipitated, when endeavouring to lower himself down, by means of an upright spout. In this way, he sustained a lesion of the spine, which caused complete paralysis of the lower extremities, and ultimately death. The deceased had made former attempts also to effect an escape, being under the delusion that he had been brought to the Asylum to be "roasted or buried alive," which was the more impressed on his mind by seeing the workmen busily engaged in sinking the foundations, the pits so made being intended, as he conceived, for his destruction. This patient, too, was very strongly disposed to suicide, at the same time that he was under the constant horror of being violently deprived of life by others, and to save himself from which, he was unceasingly bent on planning his escape out of the building.

ACCOMMODATION.

The Institution, during the past year, it is almost needless to state, continued fully occupied, and this, too, on both sides; a greater amount of female patients being on the books than formerly—that department, until now, having always had vacancies, more or less numerous, at disposal. The male wings had to be pressed to the utmost, to meet, as far as possible, the demands which were so constant and urgent for admission into them, but still leaving cases that could not be taken under treatment, from absolute want of room.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

The new Buildings have been in course of erection since April last, but owing to the severity of the Winter, and other causes, they have not made nearly as much progress as

could be wished, and as had been expected; so that, instead of being all completed in August next, agreeably to the term of the original contract, they will not, according to present appearances, be so for a considerably longer period. The various annoyances to all, and constant sources of excitement to the patients in particular, which have been caused by such extensive works and alterations as are and have been going on in the old Building itself, in connecting it with the new wings, may be well conceived, in an Institution so difficultly managed, even under the most favourable auspices; but, notwithstanding, the working of the Establishment has been going on surprisingly well, all things considered; and much credit is due to the secondary officers and the immediate attendants for the watchful and zealous manner in which they have discharged their duties, at all times onerous and trying, but especially so from the difficulties that existed during the past year, not to mention great personal discomfort, which a sense of duty alone enabled being patiently and cheerfully submitted to.

ADDITIONAL ATTENDANTS.

It was stated, in last year's Report, that an increase of attendants would, most likely, be required, when the new additions were commenced; and soon it was manifest that such could not be dispensed with—accordingly, one male and one female were added to the list of domestics, by the Board's sanction, whose very serviceable assistance has given every satisfaction.

SUICIDAL AND HOMICIDAL CASES.

Twenty-four of the above class of inmates, respectively, were admitted during the year—eight males and sixteen females. The actual attempts at self-destruction, prior to

admission, were eight, viz., two (males) by cutting the throat, more or less dangerously, one (do.) by precipitation into a well, one (do.) by hanging; two (females) by strangulation, one (do.) by shooting, one (do.) by precipitation from a window. The actually homicidal cases were two females, both of whom had attempted to destroy their children. The remaining fourteen were suicidally disposed only.

INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Amongst the tabular statements for the past year, it will be seen, on referring to Table No. III., which contains the "Alleged causes of insanity in the cases admitted during the year," that intemperance holds a very prominent place—greater, indeed, than any other, fourteen (or twelve per cent. nearly) being classed under that denomination; and what is still more remarkable, that nine of the fourteen (almost double) should be females. The object in now calling attention to this point of detail, is specially with the view of observing, that no cases which come under treatment are more embarrassing or unsatisfactory than the above. They sometimes are brought in under the direct influence of excessive potations, or the consequence thereof, *delirium tremens*; as soon as the cause is removed, the effects cease, and the parties are well and collected as usual, and, of course, are shortly afterwards discharged. But for what purpose—mothers to resume their social duties again, and fathers their occupation, whatever it may have been? By no means; by far the larger proportion immediately resume their depraved and debasing habits, exercising no control or restraint whatever upon their morbid propensity for stimulants. They again are certified for as "dangerous lunatics," *a potu*, and again are placed under restraint in an Institution like this, and discharged as before. It certainly does appear that an Hospital

for the Insane is not by any means the fitting place for individuals such as the above. A reformatory for drunkards, if not a House of Correction, where such incorrigibles could be kept for lengthened periods, according to circumstances, under strict discipline, and continuous employment of some useful kind, would be the most suitable receptacle. In America, this plan has been most advantageously pursued with characters of the above class, for many years past; and most desirable, indeed, would it be that something of a similar system should be put into operation with them in this country. It is one which has been most ably advocated by Dr. Browne, the worthy and eminent Physician Superintendent of the Royal Crichton Hospital for the Insane, at Dumfries; and Superintendents, generally, of such Institutions as these would, doubtless, bear testimony, from their own individual experience, that Reformatories exclusively set apart for the subjects of determined intemperate habits should be established in these countries.

CHAPEL AND CHAPLAINS.

The subject of the erection of a Chapel, and the appointment of Chaplains, came before the Governors, for the first time, on occasion of the plans for the new Buildings being brought under their consideration. It was then specially debated at repeated and unusually large Meetings. Several votes were taken, and always with the same result—that of a most decided negative. Consequently, the proposition was supposed to have been abandoned by the authorities, the mind of the Board being so unmistakeably adverse to it on principle. But the question was again, (after the lapse of nearly a year,) unexpectedly re-opened, owing to the actual appointment of a Presbyterian Chaplain, in February last, when the whole matter was re-discussed with the

utmost deliberation, and again finally and all but unanimously rejected. As much interest has been, and continues to be, attached to a question replete with the gravest importance to the Institution, the annexed summary of the proceedings in connexion with it, is now, by desire of the Governors, embodied in this Report—the same commencing with the Minutes from the time the point was first mooted at the Board, and continued consecutively to the present period.

Minutes of the Board respecting Chapel and Chaplains.

At a special Meeting of Governors, held on Thursday, 11th September, 1851, present—Right Rev. Bishop Denvir, in the Chair; John Sinclaire, Esq., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., John S. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., W. Dunville, Esq., R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P.; also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

The plans of the new Buildings being laid on the table, and explained by Mr. Lanyon, and fully examined and considered by the Board, it was

Resolved—"That seeing a Chapel has been marked down on the plans, by direction of the Board of Works, as one of the new Buildings, this Meeting are of opinion that the expediency of its erection should be specially considered at the next regular Meeting; and that such be notified in the summonses calling the same."

At a special monthly Meeting of the Governors, held on Monday, October 6, 1851, present—Robert Gordon, Esq., D.L., in the Chair; Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P., John Sinclaire, Esq., John Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Rev. Dr. Cooke, W. Dunville, Esq., John Clarke,

Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Montgomery; also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

After a prolonged debate, arising out of last Meeting's proceedings, and on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, seconded by John Sharman Crawford, Esq., it was

Resolved—"That after mature consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the population of this district, the Board are of opinion that the system of religious instruction adopted on the 3d of March, 1834 (the Bishop of Down and Connor presiding), and which has hitherto been found so successful, should be continued; and that, consequently, the erection of a Chapel—which seems to involve the appointment of a numerous staff of Chaplains, and the probable introduction of religious controversy and excitement among the patients—is inexpedient."

That a copy of the foregoing resolution, with a copy of the minute of the 3d of March, 1834,* as referred to in it, be transmitted to Sir W. Somerville, Dublin Castle, the Board of Public Works, and the Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, respectively.

At a Meeting of Governors, held on Monday, Nov. 3, 1851, present—Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, in the Chair; Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., W. Dunville, Esq., John Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Edgar, John Sinclair, Esq., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, the Mayor of Belfast (James Stirling, Esq.); also present, Dr. White, Inspector; Mr. Lanyon, the Government Architect of the new Buildings; and the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

Read—A letter, dated 21st ultimo, from Sir T. N. Red-

* See a copy of this Minute embodied in Memorial, at page 26.

ington, stating that the Lord Lieutenant having had under consideration the Board's resolution of the 6th ultimo, respecting the inexpediency of the erection of the proposed Chapel, in connexion with the other intended new Buildings, did not feel that he could concur in the opinion the Board had adopted. Dr. White having entered at large into the propriety of the Board rescinding the above referred to resolution, and a lengthened discussion having followed, it was ultimately

Resolved—"That at the next monthly Meeting, this Board shall be specially summoned to consider the above letter of the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Clarendon), relative to the erection of a Chapel; and also the propriety of appointing Chaplains for the religious instruction and comfort of the several classes of the inmates of this Asylum."

At a special Meeting held on Monday, December 1st, 1851, present—Right Rev. Bishop Denvir, in the Chair; J. Sinclaire, Esq., J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., Rev. Dr. Edgar, W. Dunville, Esq., John Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P., W. M'Cance, Esq., J.P., Robert James Tennent, Esq., M.P., Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, the Mayor of Belfast (James Stirling, Esq.); also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

The Board, agreeably to their resolution of last month, having now specially and at much length considered Lord Clarendon's letter of the 21st of October, in connexion with the erection of a Chapel and the appointment of Chaplains, it was moved by John Sharman Crawford, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery,

"That the Board's resolution of the 6th October last be

re-affirmed by this Meeting; and that the statement now submitted, assigning reasons for its re-adoption, be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant."

Amendment moved by the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, seconded by Rev. J. S. B. Monsell,

"That inasmuch as the appointment of Chaplains in other Hospitals for the Insane has been found beneficial to the inmates, and has not been found to produce any injurious effects, we resolve to express our approbation of his Excellency's intention to appoint Chaplains in the Belfast Hospital for the Insane."

Amendment put, when the voters for it were—the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, Mr. Monsell, Dr. Denvir (Chairman), and the Rev. Dr. Edgar (four). Against—Messrs. Bruce, Crawford, and M'Cance; the Mayor of Belfast; Rev. Dr. Montgomery; Messrs. Grimshaw, Blackiston Houston, Tennent, Clarke, and Dunville (ten). The amendment being declared lost, the original motion was then put, and the votes for it were those of the last-named ten Governors; and against it, those of the above four supporters of the amendment. Motion declared carried accordingly. Mr. Sinclaire declined voting on either question.

At a Meeting held on Monday, February 2d, 1852, present—R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P., in the Chair; John Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., Robt. Batt, Esq. D.L., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., John Sinclaire, Esq., W. Dunville, Esq., Rev. T. F. Miller, William M'Cance, Esq., J.P., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., Right Rev. Bishop Denvir; also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

Read—A letter, dated 12th ultimo, from Sir W. Somerville, Bart., Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle, transmitting, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a report of

the Inspectors, in reply to the Board's statement of December last, and stating that his Excellency fully concurred in the propriety of Chaplains being appointed to the Asylum; and, thereupon, it was ordered that the consideration of both of the above documents be postponed till next Meeting, which is to be specially summoned for that purpose.

At a special Meeting held on Monday, March 1, 1852, present—the Marquis of Downshire, in the Chair; Rev. T. F. Miller, C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., Wm. Dunville, Esq., J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., John S. Crawford, Esq., J.P., R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Rev. Dr. Edgar; also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

The consideration of Sir Wm. Somerville's letter, with the Inspectors' Report accompanying it, as before the Board last Meeting, being now specially taken up, it was

Resolved—1. "That in consequence of the retirement of the Earl of Clarendon from the Lord Liéutenancy of Ireland, the Governors do not think it expedient to reply at present, as they had purposed doing, to the lengthened communication of the Inspectors, enclosed in the letter of Sir W. Somerville, of the 12th of January last. However, they think it necessary now again to re-affirm the resolution of the Board, passed on the 6th of October last, and to express their firm adhesion to the statement of their reasons, contained in their letter to the late Lord Lieutenant; and further to declare, that their opinions as to the inexpediency of appointing Chaplains to this Asylum have not only undergone no change, but have been confirmed by finding that they have met the all but unanimous concurrence of the gentry, and the most intelligent portion of the community, in Belfast and neighbourhood.

Resolved—2. “That this Board do now record their decided protest against the building of a Chapel, contrary to the repeatedly declared wishes of the large majority of the Board.

Resolved—3. “That a Committee be appointed to take such means, as they may deem advisable, of bringing before the present Lord Lieutenant the communications which have passed between the Board and the late Government in Ireland, respecting the appointment of Chaplains; and that the following members of this Board do constitute such Committee—the Marquis of Downshire, Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., and John Sharman Crawford, Esq.

At a special Meeting held on Monday, March 29, 1852, present—John Sinclair, Esq., in the Chair; J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., W. Dunville, Esq., Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P.; also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

Reported—That the Committee appointed at last Meeting, to take charge of the question relating to the appointment of Chaplains in this Asylum, had waited upon the Lord Lieutenant (Earl of Eglinton), on the 16th ultimo, by a Deputation consisting of the Marquis of Downshire, Robert Gordon, Esq., and John Sharman Crawford, Esq.; and that an answer had been received from his Excellency, dated 24th inst., stating “his full concurrence in the decision already made by the Earl of Clarendon;” and thereupon it was

Resolved—“That this Board respectfully express to Mr. Wynne, Under Secretary, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, their determination to take no part in the ap-

pointment of Chaplains, or otherwise carrying out an arrangement, of which they so decidedly disapprove."

At a specially summoned Monthly Meeting, held in the Asylum, on Monday, February 7th, 1853, present—Right Rev. Bishop Denvir, in the Chair; John Sinclaire, Esq., W. Dunville, Esq., John S. Crawford, Esq., J.P., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., Sir R. Bateson, Bart., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P., the Mayor of Belfast (William M'Gee, Esq., M.D.); also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

Read—A letter, dated 28th ult., from Sir John Young, Chief Secretary, stating, for the information of the Board, that the Lords-Justices had been pleased to appoint the Rev. William C. M'Cullagh to be Presbyterian Chaplain of the Institution, and thereupon it was

Resolved—1st. "That this Board direct that no alteration in the system of religious instruction, as laid down in the resolution of the Governors, dated March 3d, 1834, be permitted in the Asylum, until further orders.

Resolved—2d. "That a Deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Downshire, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., the Mayor of Belfast, Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., and J. S. Crawford, Esq., be appointed to wait on Earl St. Germans, the Lord Lieutenant, to present a memorial, and respectfully to remonstrate against the appointment of Chaplains in this Institution.

Resolved—3d. "That the above-named Deputation be constituted a Committee to draw up a draft memorial to submit for the consideration of a special Board to be summoned for that purpose, to meet in the Asylum, on Monday next, the 11th inst., at one o'clock.

Resolved—4th. “That J. S. Crawford, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary to the Deputation; and to address a letter immediately to Major Ponsonby, the Lord Lieutenant’s Private Secretary, inquiring upon what day, after the 15th instant, it would best suit his Excellency’s convenience to receive it; and to state that it was the Board’s earnest wish that, in the meantime, no further steps should be taken in the appointment of Chaplains.”

The above Resolutions having been severally put from the Chair, were unanimously adopted by all the Governors present, except the Chairman, who then formally protested against them.

At a special Board of Governors, held on Monday, 14th February, 1853, present—J. Sinclaire, Esq., in the Chair; Sir R. Bateson, Bart., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Rev. Dr. Edgar, C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., Right Rev. Bishop Denvir, R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., John S. Crawford, Esq., J.P., W. Dunville, Esq., Rev. T. F. Miller, the Mayor of Belfast (Wm. M’Gee, Esq., M.D.); also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

Read—Minutes of last Meeting, in connexion with the appointment of a Presbyterian Chaplain.

Read—A letter from the Marquis of Downshire, regretting his inability to join the Deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, but expressing his fullest concurrence with its object.

Read—A letter from Robert Gordon, Esq., Florida Manor, expressing his regret at being unable to attend this special Board; and stating that he was still of the same opinion, that Chaplains should not be attached to the Institution.

Read—A letter from Major Ponsonby, Private Secretary, stating that Earl St. Germans would receive the Deputation

on Friday next, the 18th inst., at one o'clock, in the Castle, Dublin.

Read—The following draft of a Remonstrance to the Lord Lieutenant against the appointment of Chaplains, which was put from the Chair, and adopted by the Meeting—Bishop Denvir and Rev. Dr. Edgar alone voting against it:—

*To his Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c., &c.*

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We appear before you as a Deputation from the Governors of the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, to urge upon your Excellency most respectfully, but, at the same time, most earnestly, the propriety of abandoning the appointment of Chaplains to that Institution.

“To shew your Excellency in mere outline (which is all a Memorial could attempt) the grounds of our well-considered application, we are compelled to solicit your attention to the following statements and details:—

“The Belfast Asylum was established in the year 1829, and remained without any definite regulations respecting religious instruction for the patients until the year 1834, when the Board of Governors unanimously sanctioned the following plan, drawn up by Dr. Mant, the late eminent Bishop of Down and Connor, the most valuable and assiduous Governor whom the institution has ever been fortunate enough to possess.

‘Board-room, Belfast Asylum, March 3d, 1834.

*‘Present—*Bishop of Down and Connor in the Chair. Rev. A. C. Macartney, Vicar of Belfast; Rev. Thomas Hincks, Curate of Belfast; Joseph Stevenson, Esq., Marquis of Downshire, John M'Cance, Esq. Ordered,—That on a wish being expressed by a patient to be visited by a Minister of Religion, the Manager of the Asylum, if he is of opinion that such visits are not likely to produce an injurious excitement in the patient, but are likely to be beneficial to him, be authorized to request the attendance of a Clergyman of the Established Church, whether the Parochial Clergyman, or, with his permission, the Clergyman of the Parish to which the patient belonged before his admittance; or of a Minister of such other Denomination as the patient may have belonged to before his admittance, if he should give a preference to such other Minister—subject, however, to the same local limitation as in the case of the Clergyman of the Established Church.

‘That in any case of application being made to the Manager for the

attendance of a Minister of Religion, the Manager to report the application and its results at the next monthly meeting of the Governors.

‘And that no nurse, or other person connected or unconnected with the Asylum, be suffered to introduce any Minister of Religion to a patient, without the knowledge and permission of the Manager.’

“Your Excellency will perceive that, under the arrangement just cited, ample provision was made for all salutary religious instruction and consolation; and we rejoice to say that, from the period at which it was adopted, it has been uniformly acted upon, with the happiest results, and without a single complaint being made by any patient or his relatives, either with regard to its defective or improper operation; nor did any of those respectable Ministers of Religion who so appropriately represent four Denominations on our Board, at any time propose the appointment of Chaplains, or seem to consider such appointment necessary, until the Autumn of the year 1851, when the question was *forced* upon our consideration by two external authorities, viz., the Commissioners of the Board of Works and the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. We desire to speak of all the gentlemen who pressed the matter upon us with perfect courtesy, and without impugning the purity of their motives; yet we respectfully take leave to aver that, whilst *our* regard for religion is not less ardent than *theirs*, our local knowledge is vastly greater, and our interest in the well-being of the insane amongst our people necessarily much more profound.

“Without denying the reasonable consideration due to the opinions of Clergymen (although we believe them to be, like other men, subject to professional bias), we respectfully solicit your Excellency’s attention to the fact—that of the nine Clerical members of the Board, only four, and one of them a non-resident in the district, supported the proposition of the Inspectors. On the other hand, with the exception of one very aged and most respectable gentleman who remained neutral, every lay Governor ardently opposed the appointment of Chaplains, not merely as *inexpedient*, but as almost certain to become, owing to antagonistic religious and political feelings in Down and Antrim, a source of serious injury to the patients, and a ground of irritation in the public mind.

“With regard to the decidedly pernicious tendency of systematized religious instruction, by several Chaplains in the same Asylum, where the patients must immediately afterwards converse with each other in the grounds or corridors, we have never entertained one moment’s doubt. On this point, our convictions have been strengthened by the writings of distinguished medical authorities in several countries; by the decided opinion of the late truly eminent Dr. M’Donnell, our first Visiting Physician, and of his almost equally eminent successor the late Dr. Thomson; by the strongly expressed views of our present Visiting Physician, Dr.

M'Cormac, who has read almost every published Treatise upon insanity, and who has himself written several works on the physical and mental constitution of man; and, finally above all, our convictions have been, corroborated by the unhesitating opinion of Dr. Stewart, our most faithful and most successful Manager and Resident Physician, during the last eighteen years—a gentleman whose theoretical information is both accurate and extensive, and whose vast practical knowledge, aided by his perfect acquaintance with our social condition, entitles his views upon the question, as we sincerely believe, to higher consideration than those of any other individual in this country.

“We are not unaware that several eminent and experienced Physicians have sanctioned religious instruction as ‘a medical aid’ in certain convalescent cases and under certain conditions: and we know that on these opinions our zealous Inspectors prominently relied in their elaborate report to Lord Clarendon, dated 31st December, 1851.—We respectfully submit to your Excellency, however, that not one of the opinions cited bears distinctly upon the case of the Belfast Asylum, with the exception, perhaps, of a very qualified statement made by Dr. Rogan, of Derry, so far back as the year 1845. All the other statements evidently refer to places where *one* Chaplain alone is employed, and where, consequently, no excitement can be produced either by controversial preaching, or by the very presence of several Chaplains connected with the antagonistic sects out of doors; whilst every opinion is guarded by the earnest deprecation of sectarian, exciting, or gloomy discourses; by shewing that religion should be administered, as far as possible, in conformity with the soothing influence of family usages; and setting it down as a *sine qua non* that, even the one Chaplain should be a man carefully selected for his piety, prudence, gentleness, and moderation.

“Now, we respectfully submit to your Excellency that all the advantages contemplated in the most favourable circumstances have been virtually attained in the Belfast Asylum, under Bishop Mant’s judicious regulation. Ministers of their own communion have, in cases of sickness, and at other times when desired, attended patients mentally convalescent; whilst those more perfectly restored to health have been not only permitted but encouraged to visit their respective places of worship in company with a respectable attendant. But should your Excellency appoint THREE, or in the exercise of a strict impartiality, SEVEN Chaplains (as our inmates belong to seven Denominations), we most respectfully maintain, that the very fact of such appointments to please different sects would not merely imply the propriety but induce the practice of sectarian preaching, and thus disturb the delightful harmony which has uniformly pervaded our Asylum and produced those happy results to which, for a moment, we solicit your Excellency’s attention.

"We first quote a portion of the Inspectors' Reports:—

'June 5, 1849.

'On my inspection of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum this day I found the house itself in the usual state of order and cleanliness; whilst the patients—judiciously employed and carefully attended to—reflect the greatest credit on the Resident Physician, Dr. Stewart. This being my first visit since the death of our late amiable and highly-informed attendant Physician, Dr. Thomson, I deem it but justice to his memory, to state that, with the utmost professional care of the inmates of this establishment, he conducted himself with a delicacy towards the Governors, &c., and various officers of the Belfast District Asylum, so as to command their unqualified respect and admiration.

(Signed) 'JOHN NUGENT.'

'September 27, 1851.

'I have inspected the Asylum this day, and have only to express the greatest satisfaction at finding it in such admirable order and state of cleanliness. The patients appeared very happy and comfortable, and nearly all employed at their respective works. (Signed)

'FRANCIS WHITE, Inspector-General of Asylums.'

'May 4th, 1852.

'Inspected the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, this day and yesterday, and have every reason to express my unqualified satisfaction, as a Government officer, with the details of its management, and the general appearance of the institution; the comfort and tranquillity of the patients afford the *truest criterion* whereby to judge of the attention and care bestowed on them by the Resident Physician Superintendent, Dr. Stewart, as well as by the Matron. Dr. M'Cormac, who is most regular in his visitations, gives the benefit of his professional experience in the treatment of the inmates; and hence the Belfast Asylum is particularly fortunate in the per-centage of its recoveries. No Board is more fully attended in Ireland than that of this Asylum: it is, therefore, unnecessary to observe on its fiscal condition.

(Signed) 'JOHN NUGENT.'

"We have been supplied, however, by our worthy Inspectors with other and irresistible evidence in favour of the wisdom and success of the course

of medical and moral treatment hitherto pursued in our Asylum. In their clear and accurate 'Return of cases cured and improved in the District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland during the years ending March, 1850 and 1851,' we find that Belfast stands eminently above all the others, both in regard to cures and improvement, thus:—

ASYLUMS.	Total Inmates.	Cured.	Per centage Cured.	Improved.	Per centage Improved.	Total Cured and Improved.
Belfast.....	792	133	$16\frac{3}{4}$	50	$6\frac{1}{4}$	23 and a fraction over.
Londonderry.	621	92	$14\frac{3}{4}$	12	2	$16\frac{3}{4}$.
Ballinasloe ...	769	59	$7\frac{2}{3}$	4	$0\frac{1}{2}$	8 and a fraction over.
Richmond.....	801	83	$10\frac{1}{2}$	17	2	$12\frac{1}{2}$.

"The other seven Asylums would shew, in each case, similar results, but we have selected Londonderry as the *model* placed before Lord Clarendon by the Inspectors, to prove the advantage derived from the soothing and salutary influences of religion, under three 'most judicious Clergymen;' and the result is that, in Belfast, upwards of 37 per cent. more persons are cured and improved than in Londonderry. The case of Ballinasloe is still more striking, where there is possibly but one Chaplain, certainly not more than two, the proportion of cures in Belfast being greater by very nearly *three to one*. The great Richmond Asylum, with all its Chaplains, confers advantage upon very little more than *one-half* the proportionate number that receive benefit in Belfast.

"These facts, we respectfully state, are irresistible proofs of the practical good resulting from the system which we have hitherto pursued; for the Inspectors could not deny them, and though undoubtedly very able and ingenious men, they never even attempted to explain them. If it be alleged that the transcendent skill and care of our two Physicians have produced a result so remarkable, and *not* the absence of authoritative and systematic religious teaching, we then deferentially submit that such a fact ought to give a paramount weight to the deliberate opinion of our medical officers. We believe, however, that, in reality, the gratifying success of our Asylum has emanated from the happy co-operation of two great causes—professional skill and the judicious, though not authoritative, inculcation of religion.

"Your Excellency will feel no surprise, therefore, that, entertaining such views, we earnestly pressed them upon your distinguished predecessors, the Earls of Clarendon and Eglington. That we did so, without success, is to us a subject of deep regret on public grounds, alleviated only by a continued conviction that we merely performed a painful act

of duty on behalf of a most unhappy portion of our fellow-creatures. The same conviction, strengthened by additional inquiry and experience, has caused us, at present, to trespass upon your Excellency's time and patience, in the earnest hope that, as wise and good men frequently take different views of the same question, *you* may be induced to lend a more favourable ear to our application now urged, and to be urged, much more fully by arguments than on any former occasion, and sustained by the provisions of an Order in Council, issued by Lord de Grey, ten years ago, for 'The Government of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.' That Order, which remains unrepealed, had, on former occasions, escaped our notice; and we respectfully claim of your Excellency the continued enjoyment of the powers and privileges which it confers upon us and our medical officers.

"Rule 13 stands thus:—'The *Board* to make regulations for the admission of Clergymen, to visit in that character any patients of their own persuasion. Frequent visits of the parochial Clergy to the institution are particularly desired. The *Board* to make arrangements for the celebration of Divine service before such of the inmates as their respective Clergymen and the Physician shall deem fit to attend the same.'

"We *have*, agreeably with this rule, made regulations for the admission of Clergymen—we *have* encouraged the visits of the parochial and other Clergymen—we *have* made arrangements for the celebration of Divine service before such of the inmates as their respective Clergymen and the Physician shall deem fit to attend the same; and, being convinced that our arrangements were as judicious as they have unquestionably been salutary, we entreat your Excellency to sustain us in our disinterested and conscientious endeavours to carry them out as heretofore.

"Rule 45 provides that—'The Physician is to direct the course of moral and medical treatment of the patients;' and assuredly no portion of moral treatment is so delicate and so important as that connected with religious teaching and ordinances.

"On behalf of our Resident and Visiting Physicians, therefore, whose fidelity has been above all praise, and whose labours have been admittedly crowned with unequalled success, we implore your Excellency not to humiliate them by disregarding their matured opinions, or to paralyze their future exertions by permitting any novel interference with their professional arrangements.

"We respectfully assure your Excellency, that with the exception of the Lord Bishop of Down, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, the Rev. Dr. Edgar, and the Rev. Mr. Monsell, we have not conversed with any individual of any Church, profession, or employment, who does not participate in our sentiments upon this question; and the ardour with which it has been opposed by Newspapers representing, we believe, all creeds and

parties, abundantly testifies the deep interest which it has awakened in the public mind.

“With regard to ourselves, we venture to assure your Excellency, that cheerfully admitting the sincerity of those who dissent from our views, we do not yield to them in our Christian anxiety to see the wounded spirit cheered and sanctified, in due time and place, by the blessed influences of religion; and we trust that our earnest pertinacity in this matter will be ascribed, not to any morbid craving for victory or power, but to its true cause—an imperative sense of personal and public duty. At the same time, we have no desire to conceal the fact, that we shall feel deeply disappointed, should gentlemen, howsoever respectable, possessing less local knowledge, and assuredly much less interest than ourselves in the well-being of our unfortunate brethren, succeed in *forcing* what we believe to be a most injurious arrangement upon an Asylum, to whose benefit and management we have cheerfully and faithfully devoted our best exertions.

“Under these considerations, we respectfully venture to express a hope that your Excellency will deem it expedient entirely to abandon the purpose of appointing Chaplains in the Belfast Asylum.

“Belfast Asylum, February 14th, 1853.”

Resolved—“That the above Remonstrance be duly engrossed, and signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Board; and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Private Secretary, for the Lord Lieutenant’s consideration, prior to his Excellency being waited upon by the Deputation.”

The Deputation also read and handed in to his Excellency the following Documents, in support of the views and statements contained in the Remonstrance:—

“Statement of Thomas Jackson, Esq., the Resident Superintendent of the Armagh District Lunatic Asylum, respecting Chaplains.

‘*Armagh District Asylum, 16th February, 1853.*

‘To become thoroughly acquainted with the insane, and to be enabled to form just ideas of their character, and the treatment suited to each case, it is absolutely necessary to *reside* amongst them. After a residence of thirty-four years, and the whole of that period devoted to their moral treatment, I am *decidedly* of opinion that to the *resident* officers of our

Asylums and their staff are we solely to look for the judicious and successful treatment of the inmates and character of the Asylums. I am equally *convinced* that the interference of daily or casual visitors, or undue interference of *non-resident* officers, is sure to prove most injurious, producing excitement, when to calm and tranquillize is of so much importance. Strong proof of this view could be brought forward. I recollect a Visiting Physician to one of our Asylums, who felt an interest in being what he conceived useful to the patients, but who committed a great error in *over conversation* with them, and in consequence—it took a day and night to calm the excitement produced.

‘As to the appointment of Chaplains I am *perfectly* convinced that their interference with *all recent* and *curable cases* would prove most injudicious, for it is an established fact, that the cure of the insane depends on *knowing how* to let them *alone*. We had a trial here of the effects produced by a benevolent and excellent Clergyman of the Church of England; he attended for some time, and a most judicious selection was made, I think the number of patients was six, but he came to the conclusion that his continuing the practice was *worse* than useless.

(Signed) ‘THOMAS JACKSON.’

“Rev. William M’Ilwaine, Incumbent of St. George’s Church, Belfast, on the subject of Chaplains for the insane.

‘February, 1853.

‘Having been requested by some who are interested in the question at present pending with respect to the appointment of Chaplains to the Belfast District Asylum, to state concisely my views on that point, as grounded on some acquaintance with the affairs of that institution and its inmates, I readily accede to the suggestion, not only as one having a deep interest in the afflicted class principally concerned, but from an anxiety to afford any information in my power with reference to a matter which has become, in a good measure, one of public interest. With respect to the subject, generally considered, there may, and doubtless there do exist difficulties to be met by a prudent dealing with cases as they may arise. I can easily imagine a combination of circumstances which might render such an appointment as a Chaplain to such an institution a matter perhaps necessary even though not desirable. It would at least be presumptuous for one but partially informed on such cases to express a decided opinion, although I must confess that, from all that I have either seen or read on the matter, I would be strongly disposed to consider any such appointment as better calculated to form the exception than the rule. With respect, however, to the Belfast Asylum, I have not the least hesitation

in declaring that I consider the appointment of Chaplains thereto most undesirable. My reasons for so stating may be briefly given as follows:—I have been acquainted with the Resident Physician of the District Asylum for a period of about seventeen years, and during that time I have had frequent occasions of witnessing the manner in which the treatment of the insane has been conducted by him. It is only justice to state, that this treatment has been eminently successful. The annual tabular returns (which I always peruse with much interest) will of themselves prove this. My reason, however, for forming this high estimate of Dr. Stewart's professional ability and consequent success, under the Divine blessing, is drawn not only from these sources, but from the fact of my having been, ministerially and otherwise, acquainted with very many cases under his care.

‘In some of these cases I have been urged by the friends of the patients, as well as by my own anxiety for their restoration to reason, to visit them and observe their progress, never, indeed, but with the sanction and permission of the physician (Dr. Stewart), and I feel it only my duty to state, that, although thus permitted to visit and to have such intercourse with those afflicted individuals as they were capable of appreciating, in nearly every such instance I regretted having done so; at least, until they were in a great measure pronounced convalescent by him. I almost invariably found my visit to tend to their excitement and consequent injury. More or less, I believe it is a generally admitted fact, on the part of those best acquainted with the psychological phenomena, that insanity which takes what is called a religious form is among the worst of its many phases, and most difficult of treatment. I think it, therefore, a matter but of common sense, and extensively corroborated by experience, that the very sight of a Minister, especially one formerly or habitually known to such patients, by its necessary connexion with the latent source of their mental disease, has a decided effect towards the aggravation of that disease. I am far from saying that insane persons are incapable of moral and religious impressions; but I am also decidedly of opinion that the introduction of such topics, as regards time and manner, ought to be left to the judgment of the Superintendent.

‘If he be properly qualified to treat his patients, I think this matter may safely be left in his hands, especially if such institutions come to be considered, as assuredly they ought, not places of restraint for the violent, but curative ones for the mentally afflicted. I may add, to my experience, as above given, that in such an institution as that at Belfast, where the patients are professors of so many different religious creeds, the introduction of so many Chaplains as would be rendered necessary, in order to carry out the idea, if at all entertained, would be a most disastrous occurrence in my opinion.

'In England or Scotland, or in any other localities where perhaps the services of a single Chaplain might suffice, if such an appointment were productive of no positive good, it might be justly considered as at least a harmless, if not an interesting experiment; but in Ireland, and more especially in our part of it, and above all in Belfast, from the reason just adduced, I cannot but consider the experiment a most rash one, and to be deprecated by all who have the interests of the unhappy class of our fellow-creatures under consideration sincerely at heart.

(Signed)

'WILLIAM M'ILWAINE, A.M.,
'Incumbent of St. George's, Belfast.'

"Extract from a Review on Insanity and Hospitals for the Insane, published in *The Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, November 1851, conducted by the distinguished Dr. Neligan:—

'We quite agree with Dr. Kirkman and Dr. Cheyne, in this view of the matter, and feel called upon here to state our belief that it is one of the *monomanias* of the present day, the extremes to which the exercise of religion is carried professionally in our Lunatic Institutions. One, or at the utmost two, discreet and judicious official Chaplains, to administer spiritual comfort and advice in those cases deemed by the Resident Medical Superintendent not likely to be prejudiced, may perhaps be right and proper; but in Institutions where there are several entirely different religious denominations, all of whom would necessarily require a distinct Chaplain—three or four, perhaps, according to the particular locality—we esteem that it would be a *positive evil*, and more likely to injure than serve the patients.

'The very fact of three or four different kinds of religious services being performed each Sunday by three or four different Clergymen, under the one roof, would, in a common sense view of the matter, be calculated to cause no small excitement, even among the sane; to say nothing of that community being composed of insane individuals, and the Sunday, instead of being a day of rest, would, under such circumstances, become one of more than ordinary disquietude.'

"And again from the same Journal, on the same subject, in November, 1852:—

'*Professional* religious instruction in a Lunatic Asylum is a *quæstio vexta* not confined to Ireland alone, where there are so many angry elements owing to difference of creed, to cause strife and contention by the multiplication of Chaplains; but in England also, with but *one* form of

religious faith, the propriety of Chaplaincy in her Hospitals for the Insane is more than doubted.

‘The following is what the eminent Physician of the Suffolk Asylum says on this point:—“The subject of religious instruction is too delicate to be discussed in an ordinary report. It will be enough to convey the repeated conviction that, to be really effective, ‘professional’ care can never supersede ‘domestic’ instruction; the administration should be in that guarded manner which is only learned by the knowledge of the existing peculiarities of the parties addressed. Moral delinquencies may arise from mental idiosyncrasies, which need great forbearance, and a peculiarly delicate mode of conveying instruction in righteousness. A patient went home well, whose relapse, after a former discharge, came on, as he expressed it, ‘after hearing an alarming sermon;’ his morbid conscientiousness was morbidly acted on, and he left the Church to cut his throat. He is now well again.”

‘We have ourselves only further to remark on the foregoing, that we feel firmly impressed no such office as that of Chaplain should be attached to any Lunatic Asylum whatever, much less to those of them containing members of the different sections into which Christianity is split in this country. We would not debar patients from being visited by their respective Ministers of religion as frequently as might be deemed prudent, or in accordance with the desire of individual patients—quite the contrary; but to have religious offices for the patients “*en masse*” in a Lunatic Asylum as regular routine business, performed by a Chaplain or Chaplains, we hold to be entirely and altogether unsuited for those who are considered fit inmates for such establishments. Religious instruction, we consider, is as much part and parcel of the medico-moral treatment of the patients as their diet, exercise, employment, medication, &c., which are placed in the hands of the medical officer charged with the conduct of the whole institution, and who should no more be interfered with in this particular of management than in any other, for the performance of which he alone, and properly so, is the responsible party.”

“Extracts from the recently published Lettsomian Lectures, delivered before the Medical Society of London, ‘On the Medical Treatment of Insanity,’ by Forbes Winslow, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Vice-President and Lettsomian Professor of Medicine of the Medical Society of London, &c., 1852:—

‘Among the causes which have unfortunately given force and longevity to the idea that the administration of physical agents is of little or no avail in the treatment of the disorders of the mind, one holding the most

prominent rank is the unphilosophical hypotheses which have been entertained and promulgated respecting the nature of insanity. To this source much of the fallacy, the false induction, the bad logic, and the neglect in reference to the use of remedial measures, may be traced. Insanity has been considered to be a spiritual, a functional disease—to be an affection of the immaterial essence—to be a disorder of the soul, and not the result of a derangement of the material instrument of mind interfering with the healthy action of its manifestations. The brain has been supposed to be intact; not a fibre disturbed; not a vesicle altered; not a vessel overloaded: this organ has been imagined, in the severest forms of disturbed mind, to exist in all its integrity, so preposterously absurd have been the notions relative to the proximate cause of insanity. This spiritual doctrine has naturally led in the conclusion—false in theory and destructive in practice—that for the alleviation and cure of the spiritual malady, spiritual remedies were the most important and essential. The Clergyman instead of the Physician was, therefore, summoned to the bed-side of the insane, and the Bible and Prayer-book displaced the physical remedies prescribed for the cure of the disorder.'

'Madness,' says Dr. Burrows, 'is one of the curses imposed by the wrath of the Almighty on his people for their sins; and deliverance from it is not the least of the miracles performed by our Saviour!' (Commentaries on Insanity, by Dr. Burrows.)

'I quote this passage to shew what are the prevailing notions of the cause of insanity, among the first authorities in this country. Why should the relatives and friends of those so unhappily afflicted seek the aid of medicine, when men of position and repute both public and privately propound such doctrines, and as a consequence discourage all physical treatment? Great and awful is the responsibility of those who thus thoughtlessly weaken the confidence of the public in the efficacy of the physical curative agents in the treatment of insanity. "I was told," said a lady, "that medicine was of no avail in the affections of the mind. I went to the Clergyman for assistance, but could obtain none. I have struggled for weeks heroically against the disposition to suicide, with the Prayer-book in one hand, and the open razor in the other. Five times have I felt its keen edge at my throat, but a voice within me suddenly commanded me to drop the murderous instrument; and yet at other times the same voice urged me despairingly on to self-destruction. I knew I was ill—seriously ill—bodily ill; yet no one pointed out to me the right remedy for my horrible impulse, or recommended me to put myself into the hands of the Physician." Such was the state of a patient who voluntarily subjected herself to medical treatment, and was happily restored to health.'

“ Extract from the letter of the Resident Physician-Superintendent, of 22 years' standing, of an English County Hospital for the Insane :—

‘ February, 1853.

‘ I was speaking, the other day, to one of the most intelligent of our Commissioners in Lunacy about the Chaplaincy question, who seems quite inclined to consider legislative orders on the subject injudicious. On this point, as on all others connected with Asylums, I think we owe a debt of gratitude to the Editor of *The Dublin Medical Journal*. There were some able notices on the subject, I remember, in some numbers back.’

“ Extract from a communication of the Chaplain of a County Lunatic Asylum in England :—

‘ October, 1852.

‘ As for Chaplain's duty, which we have twice a-day, it is a most solemn farce and prostitution of religion. Such is my testimony, after twelve months' experience.’ ”

At a Meeting of Governors, held on Monday, March 7th, 1853, present—E. Bruce, Esq., J.P., in the Chair; Robert James Tennent, Esq., D.L., Wm. M'Cance, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, John Sinclaire, Esq., R. B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P., John Clarke, Esq., J.P., John Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., Rt. Rev. Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, W. Dunville, Esq., Rev. T. F. Miller, and Adam J. Macrory, Esq.; also present, the Resident and Visiting Physicians—

Read—A letter from Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., regretting his inability to be present to-day, to express his continued disapproval of Chaplains being appointed in the Asylum; also, from Mr. Gordon, to the same effect; and a communication from the Rev. J. S. B. Monsell, warmly approving of the course adopted by the Lord Lieutenant in appointing Chaplains.

Read—A Report from the Deputation who waited upon the Lord Lieutenant, respecting the appointment of Chap-

lains, stating that the following Governors—viz., Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., the Very Rev. the Dean of Ross, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, R. B. Blackiston Houston, and John Sharman Crawford, Esqrs.—had a protracted interview with his Excellency, on the 18th ultimo, during which, the Board's Memorial underwent a full discussion by the Deputation on the one side, and by Doctors White and Nugent, the Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, on the other; that his Excellency promised to give the entire subject his best consideration, and to forward his decision without delay. That the Deputation retired, much pleased with the courteous manner in which they had been received, and the earnest attention extended to their statements, during the entire of their lengthened interview.

The above Report having been read and approved, the best thanks of the Board were given to the Deputation for the very zealous and able manner in which their mission to the Lord Lieutenant had been fulfilled.

Read—Two letters from Major Thomas A. Larcom, Under Secretary, the first dated the 25th ultimo, and stating that “the Lord Lieutenant had fully and maturely considered all the statements contained in the Board's memorial of the 14th ultimo, as placed in his hands by the Deputation, and the arguments used by them in support of its prayer; but that he had been unable to come to any other conclusion than that which had been arrived at by the Earl of Clarendon and by the Earl of Eglinton, to whom the same application had been successively made; and that accordingly it would be his Excellency's duty to proceed forthwith to appoint two more Chaplains—one of the Established Church, and the other a Roman Catholic Clergyman—to the Asylum;” and the second letter, dated the 5th inst., to the effect that “the Lord Lieutenant had been pleased to

appoint the Rev. Patrick Joseph Fagan to be the Roman Catholic Chaplain."

The Board having considered the above letters, it was moved by Mr. Dunville, seconded by Mr. Tennent,

"That this Board having, on the 7th ultimo, adopted the following resolution, viz.:—

'That this Board direct that no alteration in the system of religious instruction, as laid down in the resolutions of the Governors, dated March 3d, 1834, be permitted in this Asylum, till further orders.'

"And having referred to the Acts of Parliament regulating the powers of the Government, and of the local Boards of Governors in Ireland, they now feel it their duty, considering the powers and consequent responsibilities which are vested in them by Law, respectfully but firmly to adopt the above quoted resolution as the final decision of this Board."

Amendment moved by the Bishop of Down, &c., seconded by the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, after the most mature consideration of all the statements relative to the appointment of Chaplains to the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, being unable to come to any other conclusion than that which was arrived at by the Earl of Clarendon and by the Earl of Eglinton,

Resolved—'That feeling it our duty to give effect to this decision, and to carry out the order of the constituted authorities, we do hereby authorize and enjoin Dr. Stewart to afford every facility to the different Chaplains to exercise their ministerial functions, and to have free access to the Asylum at all reasonable times, with due regard to the maintenance of the order and discipline necessary to be observed in the Institution.'

For the Amendment, put from the Chair, when there

appeared for it—viz., Bishop of Down, Bishop Denvir, and the Rev. T. F. Miller (three); *against*—viz., Mr. Bruce (Chairman), Mr. Clarke, Mr. M'Cance, Mr. Dunville, Mr. Blackiston Houston, Mr. Tennent, Mr. Crawford, and Rev. Dr. Montgomery (eight). *For* the original resolution—the last named EIGHT Members; *against*—the THREE who supported the amendment. The resolution was declared carried accordingly.

Mr. Sinclaire declined to vote, and also Mr. Macrory, on both the amendment and the resolution.

Resolved—"That copies of the above resolution and amendment, with the names of the voters on both sides, and those who did not vote, be transmitted to Major Larcom, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant."

Resolved—"That copies of the resolution be transmitted to the Secretaries of the Grand Juries of the Counties of Antrim and Down, and the County of the Town of Carrickfergus."

Read—A letter, dated 2d inst., from R. Gordon, Esq., Secretary to the County Down Grand Jury, enclosing a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Grand Jury, on the above date, viz., "That we highly approve and cordially concur in the views which have induced the Governors to resist the appointment of Chaplains, which, from the statements and opinions adduced, would, in our opinion, be seriously prejudicial to the recovery of the patients.—(Signed) S. D. CROMMELIN, Foreman."

At a Meeting, held on Wednesday, March 30th, 1853, present—Robert Batt, Esq., D.L., in the Chair; the Mayor of Belfast (Dr. M'Gee), Edward Bruce, Esq., J.P., Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Richard B. Blackiston Houston, Esq., J.P., John Sinclaire, Esq., C. B. Grimshaw, Esq., John Clarke,

Esq., J.P., John Sharman Crawford, Esq., J.P., William Dunville, Esq.—

Read—A letter, dated 9th instant, from Major Thomas A. Larcom, Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, stating that “the Lord Lieutenant had appointed the Rev. John Carroll to be the Protestant Chaplain to the Asylum.”

Read—A letter, dated 8th inst., from John Coates, Esq., Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of Antrim, accompanying a copy of resolutions passed by the Grand Jury, at the present Assizes. The first resolution being as follows, viz.:—

“That we have attentively considered the subject of the appointment of Chaplains to the Lunatic Asylum, and are of the opinion that the Governors have pursued the most judicious course in declining to sanction such appointments, and that we fully approve of the manner in which they have hitherto managed the Institution;” and the second, viz., “That the Members of this County, and of the several Boroughs within the County, be requested to wait upon the Irish Secretary in London, and remonstrate against the appointment of Chaplains to the Lunatic Asylum.—(Signed) GEORGE MACARTNEY, Foreman.”

Read—A letter, dated 11th inst., from John M. Eccleston, Esq., Secretary to the Grand Jury of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, enclosing the annexed copy of a resolution passed by that body, at the present Lent Assizes, viz., *Resolved*—“That this Grand Jury disapprove of the appointment of Chaplains to the Belfast Lunatic Asylum; and that the following Committee be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject—Thomas M. Birnie, Esq., Foreman, W. J. C. Allen, Esq., and W. Molony, Esq.”

Reported—That the several Chaplains appointed by the

Lord Lieutenant had presented themselves since last Meeting at the Institution, with the view of visiting, in an official Ministerial capacity, the inmates of their respective religious communions, and of making arrangements for the performance of Sunday Services, when they were informed of the Resolution adopted by the Board, which prevented the authorities of the Institution from recognising or receiving them in any such official capacity. Report approved.

NEW GOVERNORS.

Since last year, the Government Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, for the time being, and Adam J. Macrory, Esq., of Belfast, have been appointed Members of the Board of Governors, by orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

In closing this Annual Report of the Institution for the year just terminated, the Resident Physician cannot allow the opportunity it affords to pass by without shortly expressing his best thanks to the whole Board of Governors, and his brother Officers, for the continued kind manner in which he has been zealously supported on the one hand, and assisted on the other, in the discharge of the duties of his office.

ROBERT STEWART, M.D.,

Resident Physician Superintendent.

BELFAST DISTRICT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,)
March 31, 1853. }

APPENDIX.

GENERAL TABLES OF STATISTICS, &c.

Table XIV.—Shewing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., from each County in the District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1853.

ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY.							Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	42	68
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Down,	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23	47
							—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	65	115
DISCHARGED, &c., TO EACH COUNTY.									
Antrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	39	64
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Down,	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	47
							—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	64	113
REMAINING IN ASYLUM, 31st MARCH, 1853.									
Antrim,	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	73	148
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Down,	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	52	127
							—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	129	282

Table XV.—Shewing the Per Centages of Discharges and Deaths, and the Average Per Centage, calculated on the Average Number of Patients, for Thirteen Years, ending 31st March, 1853.

Years, ending 31st March.	Yearly Average Number.	RECOVERED.		RELIEVED.		DIED.	
		No. of Cases.	Rate Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Rate Per Cent.	No. of Cases.	Rate Per Cent.
1841	244·67	64	26·15	9	3·67	24	9·80
1842	246·80	72	29·17	11	4·45	27	10·94
1843	249·44	90	36·08	13	5·21	18	7·21
1844	253·15	69	27·25	13	5·13	21	8·29
1845	258·83	68	26·36	21	8·14	40	15·50
1846	252·18	61	24·19	14	5·55	24	9·51
1847	254·96	60	23·58	22	8·62	27	10·58
1848	262·56	81	30·85	15	5·71	47	17·90
1849	271·32	69	25·43	14	5·16	30	11·05
1850	267·51	50	18·68	22	8·22	43	16·07
1851	271·12	81	29·87	29	10·69	29	10·69
1852	275·71	62	22·48	24	8·70	27	9·79
1853	280·01	67	23·92	21	7·49	25	8·92

Table XVI.—Employment.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Assisting Servants,...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	26
Basket-making, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Breaking Freestone, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8
Cultivating the Ground, ...	...	...	...	...	...	66	0	66
Gardening Labour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10
Embroidering, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	4
Knitting, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	16
Making and Repairing Clothing, Bedding, &c.,...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	18
Making and Repairing Shoes, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Painting, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Pumping Water, ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12
Quilting, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	3
Smith Work, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Spinning, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	20	20
Sweeping Yards, Carrying Coals,...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16
Tailoring, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	5
Washing in Laundry, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	18
Weaving, Winding, and Warping, ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	150	93	243

Table XVII.—Forms of Disease of the Total Number of Patients remaining in the Hospital, on 31st March, 1853.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, ...	...	...	...	...	...	102	66	168
Do. complicated with Epilepsy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Monomania, ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	26
Melancholia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	34	54
Congenital Idiocy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Dementia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	153	129	282

Table XVIII.—Shewing the State of the Cases remaining in the Hospital, 31st March, 1853.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Considered Chronic or Incurable Cases, ...	...	...	...	...	...	132	84	216
Probably Curable do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	21	45	66
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	153	129	282

Table XIX.—Shewing the Religious Persuasions of the 282 Patients remaining in the Hospital, on 31st March, 1853.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Covenanter,...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Established Church of England and Ireland,	...	...	...	...	...	41	29	70
Methodists,...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Presbyterians,	...	...	...	...	...	54	46	100
Roman Catholics,	...	...	...	...	...	56	46	102
Unitarians,...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	153	129	282

Table XX.—Ages of the 282 Patients remaining in the Hospital, 31st March, 1853.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years,	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
From 20 to 30 years,	...	...	...	...	...	31	27	58
“ 30 to 40 “	...	...	...	...	...	36	39	75
“ 40 to 50 “	...	...	...	...	...	33	31	64
“ 50 to 60 “	...	...	...	...	...	33	20	53
“ 60 to 70 “	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	22
“ 70 to 80 “	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	153	129	282

Table XXI.—Shewing the Duration of Residence in the Hospital, of the 282 Patients remaining under Treatment, 31st March, 1853.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
From 1 week to 1 month,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
“ 1 to 2 months,	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9
“ 2 to 3 “	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
“ 3 to 6 “	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
“ 6 to 9 “	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
“ 9 months to 1 year,	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
“ 1 year to 18 months,	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20
“ 18 months to 2 years,	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
“ 2 years to 4 “	...	...	...	...	...	25	19	44
“ 4 “ to 6 “	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	32
“ 6 “ to 10 “	...	...	...	...	...	19	20	39
“ 10 “ to 15 “	...	...	...	...	...	26	17	43
“ 15 “ to 20 “	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20
“ 20 “ to 23 “	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
						—	—	—
TOTALS,	...	...	...	...	...	153	129	282

Table XXII.—Shewing the Articles Manufactured and Made by the Patients during the Year.

1633 Hanks Linen Yarn.	70 Men's Coats.
100 Hanks Thread.	82 Pairs Trowsers.
938 Yards Plain Linen.	52 Vests.
98 Yards Striped Linen.	120 Shirts.
— Yards Twilled Linen.	69 Shifts.
269 Yards Ticken.	101 Aprons.
70 Yards Gingham.	85 Petticoats.
35 Yards Diaper.	53 Wrappers.
— Yards Twilled Calico.	164 Day Caps.
131 Yards Chequer.	109 Handkerchiefs.
321 Pairs Stockings and Socks.	11 Bolsters.
— Pairs Leather Shoes Soled and Heeled.	34 Bed Ticks.
81 Pairs List do.	21 Gowns.
36 Pairs Sheets.	2 Quilts.
	6 Slips.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE BELFAST DISTRICT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR ONE YEAR, **BEING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1852, TO 31ST MARCH, 1853.**

THE CHARGE.		THE DISCHARGE.	
Balance of last Account in favour of the public,	£21 19 11	Paid for Provisions,	£1,733 14 11
Received from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury,	3,581 17 9	Do. Clothing,	337 1 3
Received for Vegetables and Fruit sold,	£59 9 4	Do. Bedding,	40 3 6
Do. Oats and Wheat sold,	57 11 10	Do. Furniture,	39 10 5
Do. Potatoes sold,	11 11 11½	Do. Fuel and Light,	254 6 5
Do. Bones and Rags sold,	8 5 7½	Do. Soap, Candles, &c.,	45 3 5
Do. Hay sold,	4 5 0	Do. Medicines,	36 18 7
Do. Old Metal, Lead, &c.,	4 3 5	Do. Stationery,	17 13 5
Do. Old Palliass and Bedstead,	1 8 0	Do. Advertising,	3 11 8
Do. Overcharge in Contingent Account, 1 14 8	148 9 10	Do. Repairs and Alterations,	93 4 0
		Do. Farm and Garden Expenses,	34 7 0
		Do. Insurance,	18 4 0
		Do. Incidental Expenses,	131 18 2
		Do. Salaries and Wages,	826 14 0
		Balance on hand, 1st April, 1853,	£3,612 0 9
			140 6 9
			<u>£3,752 7 6</u>
Balance in favour of the public,	£140 6 9		

AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE ON, AND PRODUCE OF, THE LANDS OF THE BELFAST DISTRICT HOSPITAL FOR ONE YEAR,

BEING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1852, TO 31ST MARCH, 1853.

Dr.	EXPENDITURE.	PRODUCE.	Cr.
To Seed Potatoes,	£18 10 2	By 72 cwt. Potatoes, used in the Establishment, valued at 2s. 6d. per cwt.,	£12 12 0
" Seeds and Plants,	7 13 6	" Diseased do., sold at various prices,	11 11 11
" Spades, Shovels, Hooks, Rakes, Scythes, &c.,	4 18 7	" 78 cwt. Oats, used in the Establishment, at 6s. per cwt.,	£25 7 0
" Bran,	1 8 9	" 144 cwt. do., sold at prices varying from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.,	38 4 4
" Shoeing Market Horse,	1 16 0	" 41½ cwt. Wheat, sold at prices varying from 9s. 1d. to 9s. 6d. per cwt.,	19 7 6
" Balance,	£34 7 0	" 400 cwt. Straw, used in the Establishment, at 1s. 6d. per cwt.,	30 0 0
	242 10 1	" 180 cwt. Hay, used in the Establishment, valued at 2s. 2d. per cwt.,	19 10 0
		" Cock Hay sold,	4 5 0
		" Manure, valued at	15 0 0
		" Vegetables and Fruit sold,	£59 9 4
		" Do. used in the Establishment,	40 0 0
		" Osiers made into Baskets,	99 9 4
		Total,	1 10 0
			£276 17 1
		" Balance,	£242 10 1

D I E T A R Y

OF THE

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane.

BREAKFAST.

One quart stirabout (made with 8oz. fine or 7oz. coarse meal), and three-fourths of a pint mixed milk, ...	Males	} Every Morning.
One-and-half pint stirabout, and one half-pint mixed milk,	Females	

DINNER.

One-half pound loaf bread (or 3 lbs. potatoes), six ounces solid meat, and one pint soup,	Males & Females	} 3 days a-week.
One-half pound loaf bread (or 3 lbs. potatoes), and one quart soup (made with ox heads and bones cut out of meat, vegetables, oatmeal, barley, pease, &c.),	Males	
One-half pound loaf bread (or 3 lbs. potatoes), and one-and-half pint soup,	Females	} 3 days a-week.
Three-fourths of a pound loaf bread (or 3½ lbs. potatoes), and one pint mixed milk,	Males	
One-half pound loaf bread (or 3 lbs. potatoes), and one pint mixed milk,	Females	} 1 day a-week.

SUPPER.

One-half pound loaf bread, and three-fourths of a pint of mixed milk,	Males	} Summer 6 months.
One-half pound loaf bread and one-half pint mixed milk,	Females	
One quart stirabout, and three-fourths of a pint new milk,	Males	} Winter 6 months.
One-and-half pint stirabout, and one-half pint new milk,	Females	

* * * Patients who are actively employed, are allowed a portion of meat, in addition to the soup, five instead of three days in the week. When the state of the patients' health requires it, the diet is changed accordingly, and any other substituted that may be considered requisite by the Medical Officers.