

(613.) Moved for by Mr. Hawes. Presented 4th August.

*Pauper Lunatics.*—A Return of the number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to each of the Unions in England and Wales, and also to those places under Local Acts, in the month of August, 1844, (in pursuance of the Acts 5 and 6 Vic. c. 57, and 7 and 8 Vic. c. 101,) distinguishing those maintained in County Lunatic Asylums, in Licensed Houses, and elsewhere; with the average weekly cost per head of maintenance and clothing: together with the population of each Union in 1841, and the estimated number of Lunatics and Idiots for other places not under the Poor Law Amendment Act. (333.) Moved for by Lord Ashley. Presented 28th May.

*Poor Law Commissioners.*—Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioners, together with Appendices. Presented (H. of C.) by command.

—Copies of several General Rules issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to Unions and Parishes in England and Wales since the last Session of Parliament. (8.) Presented 11th February.

—A Return of the number of days each Poor Law Commissioner has sat in discharge of his official duty at the office appointed for such official sittings, or at any other place for the same purpose; and a similar Return of the number of days each Assistant Poor Law Commissioner has been engaged in the discharge of his official duty: the place and periods at which those have been performed respectively, whether at the office of the Central Board of Commissioners, or in visits and inspections, or other matters of official duty, at the different Unions or Union Workhouses throughout England and Wales; the number of days employed therein; and the amount of expense incurred by each Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in travelling or in other incidental expenses relating thereto. (179.) Moved for by Colonel Sibthorp. Presented 1st April.

*Poor's Rate and County Rate.*—Return showing the total amount of Money levied for Poor Rate and County Rate in England and Wales, and the amount expended thereout for the relief and maintenance of the Poor for the years ended Lady-day, 1813 to 1844, both inclusive. (30.) Moved for by Sir James Graham. Presented 13th February.

*Removal.*—Return from the Clerks of the Peace of all Appeals to the Quarter Sessions against Orders of Removal, in the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, distinguishing how many have been quashed on the merits or on points of form. (13.) Moved for by Mr. Tatton Egerton. Presented 7th February.

*Removal of Paupers.*—A Return of the sums paid by Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns Corporate, Divisions, or Liberties, for the removal of Poor Persons born in Scotland and Ireland, and chargeable to Parishes in England, under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 40, for three years ending the 31st day of December, 1844, distinguishing the amount paid in each year. (363.) Moved for by Mr. Alderman Copeland. Presented 10th June.

*Rochdale Union.*—Copy of a Memorial from the Board of Guardians of the Union of Rochdale, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, against the Introduction of the New Poor Laws into that District; and of the Answer to said Memorial:—and also Copy of a similar Memorial from the Ratepayers of Rochdale (with a Note of the number of Signatures attached to it;) and Copy of the Answer to that Memorial. (122.) Moved for by Mr. Sharman Crawford. Presented 13th March.

*Workhouses.*—A Return of all Union Workhouses under the Poor Law Amendment Act, in which the Pauper Inmates thereof are, or have been, since the formation of such Unions, employed in grinding or crushing Bones by means of Mills, Machinery, or otherwise, together with the Date of such Erection of Mills or other machinery; and the names of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians of every such Union at the period; also the cost of the said Bones, including all expenses of carriage and other incidental expenses, and the amount which the same have produced in their manufactured state, and whether the same have been sold by tender or at a fixed price, or otherwise. (41.) Moved for by Captain Pechell. Presented 18th February.

LONDON:

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AN

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR



OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION:

DIRECTED BY THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS TO BE PRINTED, CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF THE MEMBERS AND PERMANENT OFFICERS OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, UNDER THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

No. 52.

CIRCULAR ISSUED OCTOBER 1ST, 1845.

Poor Law Commission Office,  
Somerset House, Oct. 1st, 1845.

THE Poor Law Commissioners directed that the following documents be printed and circulated for the information of Guardians and Officers of the several Unions, viz.

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(Signed) By Order of the Board,  
EDWIN CHADWICK, Secretary.

I.—ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

By the Act 7 and 8 Vic. c. 101, s. 41, the Poor Law Commissioners are empowered, "as, and when they may see fit, by order under their hands and seal, to declare so many parishes or unions, or parishes and unions, any part of which may be within the district of the Metropolitan Police, or the City of London, or within the limits respectively of the city, towns, or boroughs" of Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, and Birmingham, "to be combined into districts for the purpose of providing and managing asylums for the temporary relief and setting to work therein of destitute houseless poor, who are not charged with any offence, and who may apply for relief, or become chargeable to the poor's-rate within such parish or union."

Sect. 42 of the Act provides that a Board shall be constituted for every district so to be formed, and directs the Commissioners to fix the qualification of the members of such board.

Sect. 43 empowers the Commissioners to regulate the proceedings of the district boards, and to direct and regulate the appointment, duties, remuneration, and removal of paid officers to be appointed by any such board.

The Commissioners under these powers have combined the unions and parishes hereafter named into districts, denominated *the Central Metropolitan Asylum District; the North-Eastern Metropolitan Asylum District; the South-Western Metropolitan Asylum District; the Western Metropolitan Asylum District; the South-Eastern Metropolitan Asylum District; and the North-Western Metropolitan Asylum District.*

And the Commissioners have also prescribed regulations for their management.

1. GENERAL ORDER CREATING THE CENTRAL METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT, UNDER THE ACT 7 AND 8 VIC. C. 101.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Holborn, Strand, City of London, East London, and West London Unions;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised in the said Unions;—

To the Guardians and Governors of the Poor of the Parish of Saint James Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex;—

To the Directors of the Poor of the Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, in the said County of Middlesex;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Luke, in the said County of Middlesex;—

To the Trustees of the Parish of Saint Mary, Islington, in the said County of Middlesex;—

To the Directors of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Pancras, in the said County of Middlesex;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said several Parishes respectively;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justice or Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions and Parishes respectively are situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

We, the Poor Law Commissioners, under the authority of an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*," and of an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England*," do hereby declare as follows:

Article I.—That the following unions, that is to say, the Holborn and Strand Unions, being respectively situated within the district of the Metropolitan Police, the City of London, the East London, and the West London Unions, being respectively situated within the City of London, and the several parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, Saint James Clerkenwell, Saint Luke Middlesex, Saint Mary Islington, and Saint Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, which said several parishes are respectively situated within the said district of

the Metropolitan Police, shall be combined into a district, to be termed "*The Central Metropolitan Asylum District*," for the purpose of providing and managing one or more asylum or asylums for the temporary relief and setting to work therein of destitute houseless poor persons, who are not charged with any offence, and who may apply for relief, or become chargeable to the poor's-rate, within any of the unions or parishes above mentioned.

Article II.—That a Board of Management shall be constituted for the said district, which shall consist of the ex-officio members entitled to act according to the provisions of the last-recited Act, and of seventeen members to be elected as hereinafter prescribed; so that

For the Holborn Union shall be elected One Guardian.

For the Strand Union shall be elected One Guardian.

For the City of London Union shall be elected Two Guardians.

For the East London Union shall be elected One Guardian.

For the West London Union shall be elected One Guardian.

For the Parish of Saint James Clerkenwell shall be elected Two Guardians.

For the Parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury shall be elected Two Guardians.

For the Parish of Saint Mary Islington shall be elected Two Guardians.

For the Parish of Saint Luke Middlesex shall be elected Two Guardians.

For the Parish of Saint Pancras shall be elected Three Guardians.\*

Article III.—That the qualification for each person to be elected as a member of the said district, shall consist in the being rated within the said district upon a net annual value of not less than thirty pounds.

Article IV.—That the manner of the election of each member shall be as follows; the Guardians of the several Unions and Parishes in the said district, shall, at their first ordinary meeting after the fifth day of September next, elect some duly qualified person or persons, as the case may be, according to the number prescribed above, to be the member or members of the said Board, on behalf of the respective union or parish, the candidate or candidates being respectively nominated

\* By an order, dated 27th Sept. 1845, this Parish is directed to elect four Guardians.

and seconded by Guardians at such meeting, and elected by a majority of the Guardians present thereat, who shall vote by a show of hands, to be counted by the presiding Chairman of such meeting.

Article V.—That the first-elected members of the Board of Management shall continue to serve as such, from the day of the election as aforesaid, until the twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Article VI.—That each Board of Guardians of the said Unions and Parishes shall, on one of the last two ordinary meetings before the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in every subsequent year, proceed, in the manner herein-before prescribed, to elect the member or members, as the case may be, for their union or parish, to serve for the year next ensuing such twenty-fifth day of March.

Given under our hands and seal of office, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

(Signed) G. NICHOLLS.  
G. C. LEWIS.

2. GENERAL ORDER PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

To the Board of Management of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum:—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes respectively comprised in the said District:

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justice or Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said District and Parishes respectively are situate:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas, by an order bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of July instant, the Poor Law Commissioners did order and declare, that the following unions, that is to say, the Holborn and Strand Unions, being situated within the district of the Metropolitan Police,—the City of London, the East London, and the West London Unions, being situated within the City of London,—and the several parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury, Saint James Clerkenwell, Saint Luke Middlesex, Saint Mary Islington, and Saint Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, which said several parishes are situated within the said district of the Metro-

politan Police, should be combined into a district, to be termed "*The Central Metropolitan Asylum District*," for the purpose of providing and managing one or more asylum or asylums for the temporary relief and setting to work therein of destitute houseless poor persons, who are not charged with any offence, and who may apply for relief or become chargeable to the poor's-rates within any of the unions or parishes above mentioned.

And the said Commissioners did thereby order and declare, that a Board of Management should be constituted for the said district, which should consist of the ex-officio members entitled to act according to the provisions of the last-recited Act, and of certain members to be elected as therein prescribed.

And whereas it is expedient that the rules and regulations hereinafter set forth should be observed by the Board of Management of the said district; and also that proper officers should be appointed to carry into effect the orders and directions of the said board, and to assist in the administration of the relief of the poor in the said district.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*," and by another Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "*An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England*," do hereby order and direct as follows; that is to say:—

*Meetings of the Board of Management.*

Article 1.—The first meeting of the said Board of Management shall be held at the *Board Room of the City of London Union, situated at No. 35, Cannon Street, London, on Wednesday the Twenty-fourth day of September next*, and shall commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon after such day or hour as may be.

Article 2.—No manager shall act in virtue of his office, except as a member, and at a meeting of the Board of Management.

Article 3.—The board shall meet *once at the least in every month* for the execution of their duties, and shall at their first meeting so to be held as aforesaid, determine upon some fixed day of the week, and upon some fixed hour, for hold-

ing such monthly meetings; and it shall be competent to the said managers, when they think fit, to change the time or place for the holding of such meetings, and notice shall forthwith be given to the Poor Law Commissioners of every such change.

Article 4.—The managers shall, at their first meeting to be held as aforesaid, and at the first meeting after every annual election of managers, elect out of the whole number of managers a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall continue respectively to act as such until the next annual election of managers shall take place, if they so long continue respectively to be managers.

Article 5.—If a chairman or a vice-chairman cease to be a manager, or refuse or become incapable to act as chairman or vice-chairman, before the expiration of the term of office, the managers shall, at one of the two meetings within two months next after the occurrence of the vacancy, refusal, or incapacity, elect some other manager to be chairman or vice-chairman, as the case may be.

Article 6.—No act of any meeting of the district board shall be valid unless three managers be present, and concur therein.

Article 7.—If three managers be not present at any meeting, an entry of that fact shall be made in the minute book, by the clerk to the district board, and the time for holding such meeting shall be deemed to have expired as soon as the said entry shall have been made; but one hour at least shall be allowed to elapse from the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting, before such entry shall be made.

Article 8.—If three, or four, or more managers be present at any ordinary meeting, such three, or the majority of such four or more managers may adjourn the same to the day of the next ordinary meeting, or to some other day previous to the next ordinary meeting.

Article 9.—An extraordinary meeting of the board may be summoned to be held at any time, upon the requisition of any two managers, addressed to the clerk to the managers. Every such requisition shall be made in writing, according to the Form A, hereunto annexed, and no business, other than the business specified in the said requisition, shall be transacted at such extraordinary meeting.

Article 10.—Notice of every change in the time or place of holding any meeting, and notice of the adjournment of any meeting, and notice of every extraordinary meeting, shall be given in

writing to the Poor Law Commissioners, and to every manager. Every such notice to a manager shall be respectively according to the Forms B, C, and D, hereunto annexed, and shall be given or sent by the clerk to every manager, or left at his place of abode, two days, if practicable, before the day appointed for the meeting to which it relates.

Article 11.—If any case of emergency arise, requiring that a meeting of the managers should immediately take place, they, or any three of them, shall meet at the ordinary place of meeting, and take such case into consideration, and may make an order or orders thereon.

#### *Proceedings of the Board.*

Article 12.—At every meeting the chairman, or, in his absence, a vice-chairman shall preside; and if at the commencement of any meeting the chairman and vice-chairman, or vice-chairmen, be absent, the managers present shall elect one of themselves to preside at such meeting as chairman thereof, until the chairman, or a vice-chairman, may take the chair.

Article 13.—All questions at any meeting consisting of more than three managers shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the managers present thereat.

Article 14.—At every ordinary meeting of the managers the minutes of the last ordinary meeting, and of any other meeting of the board or of any committee which may have been held since such ordinary meeting, shall be read to the board, and signed by the chairman presiding at the meeting at which such minutes are read; and an entry of the same having been so read shall be made in the minutes of the day when read. All reports of the state of the asylum or asylums shall be read, and the board shall proceed to give the necessary directions respecting the same. They shall examine all books and accounts relative to the relief of the paupers of the district in the asylum, and give all needful directions concerning the management and discipline of the asylum or asylums. They shall make the necessary orders on the proper authorities of the several unions and parishes comprised in the said district, for providing such sums as may be lawfully required by the board on account of the district; and they shall transact any such business applicable to their duties as may not fall within any of the above classes.

Article 15.—The managers may at any time appoint from themselves one or more committee or committees, consisting of not less than three nor

more than five persons, which committee or committees shall have such powers and authorities as the said managers shall delegate to them.

#### *Contracts.*

Article 16.—All contracts to be entered into on behalf of the district relating to the management and relief of the poor, or for any other purpose connected therewith, shall be made and entered into by the board of management.

Article 17.—The managers shall require tenders to be made in some sealed paper for the supply of all matters the consumption of which may be estimated, one month with another, to exceed ten pounds per month, and of all matters the cost of which may be reasonably estimated to exceed fifty pounds in a single sum, to be paid for by the managers, and shall purchase the same upon contracts to be entered into after the receipt of such tenders.

Article 18.—Any work or repairs to be executed for the said district in any asylum belonging to the said district, or on the premises connected with the asylum, or any fittings to be put up therein, which shall respectively be reasonably estimated to exceed the cost of fifty pounds in one sum, shall be contracted for by the managers on sealed tenders, in the manner prescribed in articles 17 and 19.

Article 19.—Notice of the nature and conditions of the contract to be entered into, of the last day on which tenders will be received, and the day on which the tenders will be opened, shall be given in some newspaper circulating in the district, not less than ten days previous to the last day on which such tenders shall be received, and no tender shall be opened by the clerk, or any manager, or other person, prior to the day specified in such notice, or otherwise than at a meeting of the said managers.

Article 20.—When any tender shall be accepted, the party making the tender shall, in pursuance of these regulations, enter into a contract, in writing, with the board of management, containing the terms, conditions, and stipulations mutually agreed upon, and whenever the board shall deem it advisable, the party contracting shall in like manner find one or more surety or sureties, who shall enter into a bond, in such penalty as the board shall think fit, conditioned for the due performance of the contract, or shall otherwise secure the same.

Article 21.—Provided always, that if, from the peculiar nature of any furniture, goods, materials,

or fittings to be supplied, or of any work or repairs to be executed, it shall appear to the managers desirable that a specific person or persons be employed to supply or execute the same, without requiring sealed tenders as herein-before directed, it shall be lawful for the board of management, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners first had and obtained, to enter into a contract with such person or persons as may be deemed best qualified to supply or execute the same, and to require such sureties and securities as are specified in article 20.

#### *Orders for Contributions and Payments.*

Article 22.—The board of management shall from time to time make orders on the proper authorities of the several unions and parishes in the said district, for the payment to the board of such sums as may be required by the board for the contributions of each union or parish to the common fund of the board.

Article 23.—Every such order shall be given according to the form E, hereunto annexed, and shall be signed by the presiding chairman of the meeting, and two other managers present thereat, and shall be countersigned by the clerk to the board.

Article 24.—The board shall pay every sum greater than three pounds by an order which shall be drawn upon the treasurer of the district, and shall be signed by the acting chairman and two other of such managers at a meeting, and shall be countersigned by the clerk or the person for the time being acting as the clerk to the managers.

#### *Security of Officers.*

Article 25.—The board shall require every officer to supply forthwith a fresh surety, in place of any surety who may die, or become bankrupt, or insolvent, or be released from his obligation.

Article 26.—The board shall, once in every year, that is to say, at the audit next after the twenty-fifth day of March, cause every person having the custody of bonds given by any officer of the district to produce such bonds to the Auditor (when any such shall be) for his inspection, and the fact of such inspection, and any defects apparent in the said bonds, shall be reported by such auditor to the said board.

And with reference to the several officers of the said board, we, the Poor Law Commissioners do hereby order as follows, that is to say:—

Article 27.—The board shall, within forty days from their first meeting, appoint a fit and proper



person to be the clerk to the said board, and on the happening of any vacancy hereafter, shall in like manner appoint another person to fill the said office.

Article 28.—And we do further order and direct, that the said board shall, within the like period of *forty days from their first meeting*, and from time to time whenever the said office shall be vacant, appoint a fit person to be the treasurer of the said district.

Article 29.—The said officers shall respectively perform such duties as may be required of them by the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, in force at the time, together with all such other duties, conformable with the nature of their respective offices, as the said board of management may lawfully require them to perform.

#### *Mode of Appointment.*

Article 30.—Every officer to be appointed under this order shall be appointed by a majority of the managers present at any meeting of the board, and every such appointment shall, as soon as the same shall have been made, be reported to the Poor Law Commissioners by the clerk.

Article 31.—No appointment to the office of clerk or treasurer, other than the first, shall be made under this order, unless notice that such appointment will be made shall have been given at one of the two ordinary meetings of the board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment shall be made, or unless an advertisement, giving notice of such appointment, shall have appeared in some public paper, by the direction of the managers, at least seven days before the day on which such appointment shall be made.

#### *Salaries of the Officers.*

Article 32.—The Board of Management shall pay to the officers appointed to any office or employment under this order, such salaries or remuneration as the Poor Law Commissioners may from time to time direct or approve.

Article 33.—The salary of every officer appointed under this order, shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office, and no longer.

#### *Security.*

Article 34.—Every person appointed to the office of clerk or treasurer, shall respectively give a bond in such penal sum as the board shall think fit, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of

the office; and every such officer shall give immediate notice to the Board of Management of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of such sureties, and shall, when required by the managers, supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent.

#### *Continuance in Office, and Suspension of Officers—Supply of Vacancies.*

Article 35.—Every officer appointed under this order, shall continue to hold the same until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Commissioners.

Article 36.—If any officer appointed under this order, be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the managers may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment shall be reported to the Poor Law Commissioners as soon as the same shall have been made.

Article 37.—The Vice-Chairman, or some manager to be appointed by the Board of Management, may perform any of the duties assigned to the clerk until any vacancy in the office shall have been filled, or until a substitute be appointed in the case of the sickness, accident, or absence of the clerk.

Article 38.—When any officer appointed under this order shall die, or resign, the board shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death or resignation, give notice thereof to the Poor Law Commissioners, and shall proceed to make a new appointment in the manner prescribed by the above regulations.

#### *Duties of the Officers.*

Article 39.—And we do hereby define and specify the duties of the several officers appointed under this order, and direct the execution thereof to be as follows:—

#### *Duties of the Clerk to the Board.*

Article 40.—The duties of the Clerk to the Board shall be:—

No. 1.—To attend all meetings of the board, and to keep punctually minutes of the proceedings at every meeting, to enter the said minutes in a book, and to submit the same so entered in the said book to the presiding chairman at the succeeding meeting, to be authenticated by the signature of such chairman, as a true record of the proceedings of the board.

No. 2.—To keep all accounts, books of accounts, minutes, books, and other documents, as required of him by the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, or relating to the business of the board, and from time to time to produce all such books, other documents, and vouchers for the same, together with the bonds of any officers, which may be in his custody, to the auditor of the said district, at such place and time, and in such manner, as may be required by the regulations of the said Commissioners in force at the time.

No. 3.—To peruse and conduct the correspondence of the board according to their directions, and to preserve the same, and all letters, books, papers, and documents belonging to the board, or entrusted to him by the said board, and to make all necessary copies thereof.

No. 4.—To receive all requisitions of managers for extraordinary meetings, and to summon such meetings accordingly, and to make, sign, and send all notices required to be given to the managers, by any order of the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 5.—To countersign all orders legally made by the said board, for the payment of money, and all orders legally drawn by the board upon the treasurer of the said district.

No. 6.—To communicate to the several officers and persons engaged under the said board in the administration of relief within the district, all orders and directions of the Poor Law Commissioners, or of the said board, and, so far as may be, to give the instructions requisite for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and to examine and report on any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

No. 7.—To conduct all applications necessary to be made by or on behalf of the said board, to any magistrate, justice, or justices, at their special, petty, or general sessions, and, if he be an attorney or solicitor, to perform and execute all legal business connected with the board, or in which the board shall be engaged, except actions at law or suits in equity, without charge for any thing beyond disbursements.

No. 8.—To prepare a weekly statement in the form F, hereunto annexed, and punctually to transmit the same to the Assistant Poor

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Law Commissioner having the superintendence of the District.

No. 9.—To prepare and transmit all answers or returns as to any question or matter connected with or relating to the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor in the district, or to any other business of the district, which the Poor Law Commissioners, or any Assistant Commissioner, may lawfully require from the said board, or from himself.

No. 10.—To observe and execute, all lawful orders and directions of the board applicable to his office.

#### *Duties of the Treasurer.*

Article 41.—The duties of the treasurer shall be:—

No. 1.—To receive all monies tendered to be paid on account of the said board, and to place the same to their credit.

No. 2.—To pay out of any monies for the time being in his hands belonging to the said board all orders for money which shall be drawn upon him, on behalf of such board, and shall be signed by the chairman and two other of the managers, and shall be countersigned by the clerk, or the person for the time being acting as the clerk, as and when the same shall be presented at the house or usual place of business of the treasurer.

No. 3.—To keep an account, under the proper dates, of all monies received and paid by him as such treasurer, and to render an account thereof to the said board, when received by them, or by any regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners, to do so.

No. 4.—Whenever there shall not be funds belonging to the board in his hands as treasurer of the district, to report in writing the fact of such deficiency to the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the clerk to the said board.

No. 5.—To submit the above-mentioned account to the auditor at the periods of audit, duly notified in pursuance of the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners in force at the time.

FORMS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE ORDER.

#### FORM A.

To the Clerk to the Board of Management of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum.

Requisition for an Extraordinary Meeting of the Board.

We, the undersigned, being two of the Managers of

the Central Metropolitan District Asylum, do hereby require an Extraordinary Meeting of the Board of the said Asylum to be summoned, to be holden at on the day of 18, at o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [set out the motion.]

} Managers.

FORM B.

Notice of Change of Time, or Place of Meeting. To A. B. ( ) Manager of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum. Sir,—You are hereby informed, that the next Ordinary Meeting of the Board of Management of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum will take place at on the day of 18, at o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of business; and that meetings of the said Board will henceforth be held at the same place, on in every [as the case may be,] at the same hour of in the noon.

(Signed) Clerk to the said Board.

FORM C.

Notice of an Adjourned Meeting of the Board. To A. B. ( ) Manager of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum. Sir,—This is to give you notice, that an Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Management of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum will be held a on the day of, to take into consideration [set out the motion,] which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

(Signed) Clerk to the said Board.

FORM D.

Notice of an Extraordinary Meeting of the Board. To A. B. ( ) Manager of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum. Sir,—I am directed by C. D. and E. F., two of the Managers of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum, to summon an Extraordinary Meeting of the Board of the said Asylum, at on the day of 18, at o'clock in the noon, to take into consideration [set out the motion,] which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

(Signed) Clerk to the said Board.

FORM E.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, in the Central Metropolitan Asylum District.

To A. B. and C. D., Churchwardens and Overseers (or ) of the Parish of in the Central Metropolitan Asylum District.

You are hereby ordered and directed to pay to F. G. of on behalf of the Board of Management of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum, on the day of at the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence, as the Contribution of the said Union or Parish to the common fund of the Board of Management, and such other expenses as are chargeable by the said Board on the said Union or Parish, and to take the Receipt of the said F. G. for the said Sum of £ s. d.

Given under our Hands, at a Meeting of the Board of Management of the Central Metropolitan District Asylum, held on the day of 18.

(Counter-signature of the Clerk to the said Board.) (Signed) X. Y. Presiding Chairman. W. X. } Managers. U. V. }

[See FORM F, at page 153.]

Given under our hands and seal of office, this Twenty-ninth day of July, in the year One thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

L. S. (Signed) { GEO. NICHOLLS. G. C. LEWIS.

3. THE NORTH-EASTERN METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT, formed under an order dated 31st July, 1845, consists of the Hackney Union, the Poplar Union, the Stepney Union, the West Ham Union, the Whitechapel Union, the parish of St. George in the East, the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green. The parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, is entitled to elect two members of the Board of Management, and each of the other unions and parishes, one member.

The qualification of a member consists in being rated within the district upon a net annual value of not less than £30.

The order prescribing Regulations for the Board of Management, dated 15th August, 1845, is similar, in all respects, to the one issued to the "Central Metropolitan Asylum District," and set forth above, as are those also issued to the other districts.

4. THE SOUTH-WESTERN METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT, formed under an order, dated 30th July, 1845, consists of the St. Saviour's Union, Wandsworth and Clapham Union, (each of which unions is entitled to elect Two Guardians,) the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, the parish of St.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.		RETURN OF DESTITUTE PERSONS relieved during the Week ended Saturday the 18th day of 1845.						
		* SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
ASYLUM situated at †	In the Asylum							
	Remaining in the Asylum							
MEN.....	Admitted							
	Discharged							
YOUTHS... From Seven to Fifteen Years	Admitted							
	Discharged							
BOYS..... From Two to Seven Years	Admitted							
	Discharged							
WOMEN... Able-bodied	Admitted							
	Discharged							
GIRLS... From Seven to Fifteen Years	Admitted							
	Discharged							
INFANTS.. From Two to Seven Years	Admitted							
	Discharged							
Born .....	Admitted							
	Discharged							
TOTAL.....								
Detained under Punishment .....								
Awaiting decision of Board or Committee .....								
Sick .....								
Others .....								
TOTAL.....								

1.—Is there any Remark in the Visiting Committee's Book concerning any defect in the discipline or internal economy of the Asylum? If so, furnish a copy of the remark.

2.—Did the Number of Paupers in the Asylum at any one time exceed that fixed or sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners? If so, state on what night, and to what extent the number was exceeded.

(Signed) Clerk to the Board of Management of the Central Metropolitan Asylum District.

To Assistant Poor Law Commissioner. Sent this day of 1845.

\* It is to be understood, in respect of this Form, that the day begins at Twelve o'clock at noon, and lasts for twenty-four hours, and that Sunday ends at noon on Monday † A separate Return is required to be made for each Asylum in the District.

Mary, Newington, each of which parishes is entitled to elect Three Guardians.

The qualification consists in being rated within the district upon a net annual value of not less than £25.

The order prescribing Regulations for the Board of Management is dated 30 Aug. 1845.

5. THE WESTERN METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT, formed under an order dated 31 July, 1845, consists of the Brentford Union, which is to elect Four Guardians; the Fulham Union, which is to elect Three Guardians; and the Richmond Union, which is to elect Two Guardians.

The qualification to be the same as in the last-mentioned district.

The order prescribing Regulations for the Board of Management is dated 26 Aug. 1845.

6. THE SOUTH-EASTERN METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT, formed under an order dated 30th July, 1845, consists of the Greenwich Union, the Lewisham Union, the St. Olave's Union, the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, and the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe. The Greenwich Union is entitled to elect Two Guardians, and each of the other unions and parishes One.

The qualification, £30.

The order prescribing Regulations for the Board of Management is dated 26 Aug. 1845.

7. THE NORTH-WESTERN METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT, formed under an order dated 31 July, 1845, consists of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, which is to elect Two Guardians; the parish of St. James, Westminster, which is to elect Two Guardians; the parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, which is to elect One Guardian; the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, which is to elect Two Guardians; the parishes of St. Margaret, and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, which are to elect Two Guardians; the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, which is to elect Three Guardians; and the parish of Paddington, which is to elect One Guardian.

The qualification, £30.

The order prescribing Regulations for the Board of Management is dated 12 Aug. 1845.

The chairman of every Board of Guardians constituted under the Poor Law Amendment Act shall, if he consents thereto, be ex-officio a member of the District Board of Management.

## II.—LUNATIC PAUPERS.—REMOVAL OF SCOTCH AND IRISH PAUPERS.

### I. CIRCULAR LETTER DIRECTING ATTENTION TO THE ACTS 8 AND 9 VIC. C. 100, 117, AND 126.

*Poor Law Commission Office,  
Somerset House, Sept. 5, 1845.*

SIR,—I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to call the attention of the Guardians to two measures relating to the Administration of the Relief to the Poor, which have been passed by the Legislature in the last Session of Parliament.

They relate to Pauper Lunatics, and the removal of Poor Persons born in Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, and Guernsey. The Statutes 8 and 9 Vict. c. 100, and c. 126, apply to the former subject, and the 8 and 9 Vict. c. 117 to the latter.

#### PAUPER LUNATICS.

The statute 8 and 9 Vict. c. 100 relates to Houses Licensed for the Reception of Lunatics of all classes, and to Public Hospitals in which Lunatics are received. The 8 and 9 Vict. c. 126 relates to the providing of additional Asylums for Lunatics in Counties and Boroughs. Various provisions are contained in these Statutes to which it is particularly necessary that the attention of the Guardians and their Officers should be directed.

#### 1. As to Licensed Houses.

The statute 8 and 9 Vict. c. 100 establishes a Permanent Commission in Lunacy, and not only confers upon the Commissioners the Power of granting Licenses to Houses for the Reception of Lunatics within a limited distance of the Metropolis, but also imposes upon them the duty of visiting, and to a certain extent controlling, all such Houses in England and Wales.

Hospitals in which Lunatics are received are also required to be Registered, and Visited by such Commissioners. § 43.

In all Counties and Boroughs of England, not comprised within the limit above referred to, the Justices at the Quarter Sessions are empowered to License such Houses, and at the Michaelmas Sessions are directed to appoint Visitors of the Houses Licensed in their respective Counties and Boroughs, which Visitors are to visit all Licensed Houses within their jurisdiction four times at least in every year, and to examine the state and condition of the Houses and the Inmates.

Power is given to the Commissioners and the

Visitors to determine and regulate the *Dietary* of the *Pauper Lunatics* in these Houses and in Registered Hospitals, and where the regulations of the Visitors and Commissioners differ, those prescribed by the latter shall prevail; it is, however, provided, that such Regulations shall not take effect so as to affect any Contract existing on the 1st of June last for the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics, before the 1st of June next, or the expiration of the Contract, whichever shall first happen. § 82.

Two or more of the Commissioners, one at least being a Physician or Surgeon, and one a Barrister, shall and may once or oftener in each year, on such day or days, and such hours in the day, and for such length of time as they shall think fit, *visit every Parish or Union Workhouse* in which there are, or are alleged to be, any Lunatics, and shall inquire whether the provisions of the Law as to Lunatics have been carried out as to the arrangement, visitation, and management of such Workhouse, and as to the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the Lunatics in such Workhouse, and shall report in writing thereon to the Poor Law Commissioners. § 111.

Any one of the Commissioners may at any time give an Order in writing, under his hand, for the *admission*, to any Patient confined in any house or place authorised to be visited by the Commissioners, of any relation or friend of such Patient (or of any Medical or other person whom any relation or friend of such Patient shall desire to be admitted to him,) and such order of admission may be either for a single admission, or for an admission for any limited number of times, or for admission generally at all reasonable times; and a penalty of a sum not exceeding £20 is imposed upon any person refusing or preventing the admission of such person. § 85.

It will not be necessary to bring under the particular notice of the Guardians any of the provisions contained in the statute for the regulation of such Licensed Houses, or the various duties which are imposed upon the Proprietors; but it is important that their attention should be directed to the subject of the *admission* and *discharge* of Pauper Lunatics into and from Licensed Houses and Hospitals.

First, in regard to the *admission* of Pauper Lunatics. §§ 48, 49.

It is enacted, that no Pauper shall be *received* into or *detained* in any Licensed House or Hospital without an *Order* and *Statement* according

to the Form, and stating the particulars required in the schedule to the Act, under the hands of one Justice or an Officiating Clergyman, *with* the Relieving Officer or one of the Overseers of the Union or Parish from which such Pauper shall be sent (which said Justice or which said Clergyman and Relieving Officer or Overseer, as the case may be, shall have personally examined such Pauper previously to signing such Order,) nor without a Medical Certificate according to a form set forth in the schedule, and dated not more than seven days previously to the reception of such Pauper into such House or Hospital. The Certificate is to be signed by a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary (not being the Medical Officer of the Parish or Union) on the day he shall examine such Pauper. § 48.

The receipt of any Pauper without such Order and Medical Certificate is made a misdemeanor. *Ib.*

No Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary who, or whose Father, Brother, Son, or Partner, is wholly or partly the Proprietor of or a regular professional Attendant in a Licensed House or an Hospital shall sign any Certificate for the reception of a Patient into such House or Hospital, and no Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, who, or whose Father, Brother, Son, or Partner, shall have signed any *Order* for the reception, shall sign any *Certificate* for the same Patient. § 49.

Secondly, in regard to the *Discharge* of the Pauper. §§ 74, 75.

The Guardians of any Parish or Union may, by a Minute of their Board, direct that any Pauper Patient belonging to such Parish or Union and detained in any Licensed House or any Hospital, shall be *discharged* or *removed* therefrom, and may direct the mode of such discharge or removal; and if a Copy of such Minute be produced to the Proprietor or Superintendent of such Licensed House or Hospital, he shall forthwith discharge or remove such Patient accordingly, or cause or suffer him to be discharged or removed. § 74.

But no such Patient shall be so discharged or removed from any Licensed House or Hospital, if the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary who keeps the same, or shall be the regular Medical Attendant thereof thereat, certify that such Patient is *dangerous* and *unfit to be at large*, unless the Commissioners or Visitors shall consent, in writing, thereto. § 75.

Powers are given, under certain restrictions, to the Commissioners and Visitors to discharge individual Patients, whether Paupers or not; but



it is required that they shall make two visits before they do so, and they are to give seven days' notice prior to the second visit, a copy whereof is to be sent, in the case of a Pauper to the Guardians of the Parish or Union. §§ 76, 80.

It seems therefore, that the Guardians would have an opportunity of expressing to the Commissioners or Visitors any objection which they may entertain to the discharge of any such particular Pauper.

It may be well here to observe, that the 8 and 9 Vict. c. 126, s. 54, enables any two Visiting Justices of any Asylum, by an Order in writing under their hands and seals, to direct any Overseer or Relieving or other Officer of any Parish or Union, contributing to any Asylum, to remove any Pauper Lunatic chargeable to such Parish or Union, now or at any time hereafter in any Registered Hospital or Licensed House, to an Asylum, and such Lunatic shall be removed at the expense of such Parish or Union accordingly, and the Overseer or Relieving Officer who, for fourteen days, shall neglect or refuse to remove any Lunatic accordingly, will be liable to a penalty of not more than £20, nor less than £2.

## 2. AS TO LUNATIC ASYLUMS FOR COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

The 8 and 9 Vict. c. 126, proceeds in the first place to make provisions for enforcing the erection and establishment of Pauper Lunatic Asylums in Counties and Boroughs, and for the appointment of Committees of Visitors to superintend, regulate, and visit these Asylums.

A series of regulations is then enacted to secure the removal of Pauper Lunatics to Asylums.

By section 47, a return is required to be made by the Clerks of the Board of Guardians of all Pauper Lunatics, chargeable to the Parish or Union, on the 1st of January in each year, to be laid before the Visitors of the Asylum, and copies to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Poor Law Commissioners, the return required to be made by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, § 6, on the 15th of August being henceforth dispensed with.

### Admission of Pauper Lunatics.

Section 48 requires every Medical Officer of the Parish or Union, who has knowledge that any person chargeable to any Parish in the Union is deemed to be Lunatic, to give notice thereof within three days to the Overseers, if the Parish be not in Union, and to the Relieving Officer if it be in Union.

The Overseer or Relieving Officer, who shall have like knowledge, whether by such notice or otherwise, must, within three days, give notice thereof to some Justices of the County or Borough within which such Parish is situate. *Ib.*

Thereupon such Justice, by order under his hand and seal, shall require the Overseer or Relieving Officer to bring such Lunatic before him or some other Justice of the County or Borough within three days. *Ib.*

The Justice is to examine the Lunatic when brought before him, and to call to his assistance a Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, *not being the Medical Officer of such Union or Parish*; and if such Physician sign a Certificate as to the insanity of the Pauper, the Justice shall direct such person to be received into the Asylum of the County or Borough in which the Parish shall be situate, or if there be no such Asylum, or if it be full, then into some Licensed House or Registered Hospital. *Ib.*

Such Overseer or Relieving Officer shall immediately convey such Lunatic, or cause such Lunatic to be conveyed, to the Asylum, House, or Hospital. *Ib.*

If the Pauper, on account of his health or other cause, cannot be brought before the Justice, he may be examined at his own abode, or elsewhere, by a Justice or an Officiating Clergyman of the Parish, with the Overseer or Relieving Officer, who, in like manner, shall call a Medical man to their assistance, and if he certifies as to the insanity, such Justice or Officiating Clergyman, with the Overseer or Relieving Officer may direct the Pauper to be sent to such Asylum, House, or Hospital, as above. *Ib.*

In this case there is no such restriction, as in the former, upon the Medical Officer of the Parish or Union certifying as to the state of sanity. *Ib.*

If the Medical man certify that the Pauper is not in a fit state to be removed, the removal shall be suspended until a Certificate be obtained that he can be removed with safety. *Ib.*

Section 49 provides for two classes of Lunatics — one *Wandering Lunatics*, and the other of *Lunatics not chargeable to any Parish, but under the care of relatives, or other persons who neglect or cruelly treat them, so that they are not properly taken care of.*

Any Overseer or Relieving Officer who has knowledge that any person *wandering* within his District, Parish, or Union, is deemed to be Lunatic, is required to apprehend such person

and take him before a Justice, who is to call in the assistance of the Medical Practitioner, and take the same steps as in the former section, and, *if he think fit*, shall issue an Order for the removal of such Wandering Lunatic to an Asylum, Licensed House, or Registered Hospital. § 49.

If any Overseer or Relieving Officer has notice of any Lunatic not chargeable, who is neglected or cruelly treated as above stated, he shall, within three days, give notice to a Justice, who upon receipt of such notice in writing, and a statement on oath, may require the Overseer or Relieving Officer to bring such person before him and some other Justice, within three days. Such two Justices are in like manner to call in the assistance of a Medical Practitioner, and take such steps as above stated; and upon proof of neglect or cruel treatment, may, *if they think fit*, direct the Lunatic to be removed to the Asylum, Licensed House, or Hospital aforesaid. *Ib.*

The Overseer or Relieving Officer, in either case must convey the Lunatic, or cause such Lunatic to be conveyed, according to the Order. *Ib.*

There is no restriction upon the Medical Officer of the Parish or Union in these cases. *Ib.*

If the Lunatic in these cases cannot be brought before the Justice or Justices, the Lunatic may be examined by him or them at his own abode with the same assistance, and if satisfied that the party is a Lunatic, and if not chargeable, has been neglected or cruelly treated, the Justice or Justices shall make an Order as above stated. *Ib.*

In reference to these last-mentioned Lunatics, the Justice or Justices, or a Visiting Justice of the Asylum, are required to make an Order upon the Treasurer of the Guardians of the Union, or upon the Overseer of the Poor of the Parish from which the Lunatic is taken, for the payment of the charges of the Examination, Removal, Lodging, Maintenance, Clothing, Medicine, and care of such Lunatic, and in case it shall afterwards appear that the Lunatic is chargeable to any other Parish, then upon the Treasurer of the Guardians of the Union in which such other Parish is situate, or upon the Overseers of such other Parish. *Ib.*

Provision is made, as in the last section, for suspending the removal in case the Lunatic shall not be capable of being removed. *Ib.*

Another provision is introduced to enable the property of the Lunatic, if he have any, to be made applicable to the charge of his maintenance, similar to that which is contained in the previous

statutes of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 40, and the 7 and 8 Vict. c. 101, § 27. *Ib.*

The power of any relation or friend to retain or take charge of the Lunatic, upon giving proper assurance for good treatment, is preserved. *Ib.*

Penalties are imposed upon any Medical Officer omitting for three days, after obtaining knowledge of a chargeable Lunatic, to give the notice above required; and upon the Overseer or Relieving Officer omitting for three days to give the notices in respect of chargeable Lunatics, and other Lunatics not chargeable but neglected or ill-treated, or to apprehend wandering Lunatics, as above described. § 50.

The reception of a Pauper Lunatic, or any such Lunatic as already referred to, into any Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, without an Order of a Justice or of an Officiating Clergyman with one of the Overseers or the Relieving Officer, and a Medical Certificate, is prohibited.

Beside the above order for the payment of the costs and charges, expenses and cost of maintenance, the statute contains some other provisions upon the same subject in regard to other Pauper Lunatics.

It is provided in the first place that the Pauper Lunatic shall be deemed to belong to the Parish from which he shall have been sent until it shall be adjudged that he is settled in some other Parish, or that it cannot be ascertained in what Parish he is settled. § 57.

Two Justices are empowered at any time to adjudicate as to the settlement of any Pauper sent to a Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, or House. § 58.

If the pauper be not settled in the Parish from which he has been sent, and it cannot be ascertained in which Parish he is settled, the Relieving Officer of the Union, or the Overseers, shall give notice to the Clerk of the Peace to appear before two Justices, who are empowered to adjudge the Pauper to be chargeable to the County. § 59.

The Guardians, their Clerk or Relieving Officer, or the Overseers, and every person duly authorised by them, are to have access to the Lunatic for the purpose of examining him with reference to the question of his settlement in the presence of the medical attendant. § 60.

The Justice or Justices by whom the Lunatic has been sent to the Asylum, Hospital, or House, or any two of the Visitors of the Asylum, may

make an order upon the Treasurer of the Guardians, or other Officer, of the Union or Parish, or the Overseers of the Parish from which such Lunatic shall have been sent, for payment to the Treasurer, Officer, or Proprietor of the Asylum, Hospital, or House, of the reasonable charges of the lodging, maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of such Lunatic, in such Asylum, Hospital, or House, and such Treasurer or Overseer shall pay out of the moneys coming to his hands from time to time to the said Treasurer, Officer, or Proprietor, the charges aforesaid. § 61.

If the Lunatic be adjudged to belong to some other Parish than that from which he shall have been sent, two Justices may make an Order upon such other Parish or Union to repay the moneys already paid within twelve months, by the first Union or Parish, and for the payment of future charges to the Treasurer, Officer, or Proprietor of the Asylum, Hospital, or House. Against this order there may be an appeal, as in cases of removal. § 62.

If it be ascertained or adjudged that the Lunatic is chargeable to a County, then an Order is to be made upon the Treasurer of a County, to pay the moneys incurred by any Union or Parish already paid, within the same time, to the said Union or Parish, and for the payment of future charges to the Treasurer, Officer, or Proprietor of the Asylum, Hospital, or House. § 63.

If after a Lunatic has been adjudged to be chargeable to a County, it shall be adjudged that he is settled in any Parish, a similar order may be made by two Justices for the reimbursement of the County, upon the Treasurer of the Guardians, or the Overseer, who shall, out of any moneys which come to his hands by virtue of his office, pay the moneys ordered to be paid by him. § 64.

If any Treasurer of a Board of Guardians, or Relieving Officer, or Overseer, upon any order for the payment of money under the provisions of the Act, shall have been made, shall for twenty days after notice thereof refuse or neglect to pay the sum ordered to be paid, the same with costs shall be recovered by a warrant of distress under the hands of two Justices, or by an action at law against such Treasurer, Overseer, or Relieving Officer. § 68.

Such are the provisions in respect of the payment for the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in confinement.

It is to be noticed, that power is given to any

Medical Practitioner appointed by the Guardians of any Union or Parish, and also to the Guardians or any appointed members of the Guardians or Parish, and also to the Overseers of any Parish, between the hours of eight in the morning and six at night, to visit and examine any Pauper Lunatic belonging to such Union or Parish, confined in any Asylum, Hospital, or House, unless the Medical Officer of the Asylum is of opinion that such visit and examination will be injurious to such Lunatic. § 79.

#### Removal and Discharge.

Any three Members of the Committee of Visitors of any Asylum may, by writing, order the removal or discharge of any person confined in any Asylum, whether recovered or not; and may permit any person convalescent to be absent wholly or partly from the Asylum upon trial; and to allow him to the extent of his cost in the Asylum, and may discharge therefrom any person whose recovery is certified by the Medical Officer thereof. And every person who shall have been sent to a Lunatic Asylum as a Pauper Lunatic shall be safely kept therein until such order for his removal, trial, or discharge, shall have been given. § 71.

On the regular discharge or removal of any Pauper from any Asylum the necessary expenses attending his discharge or removal shall be borne by the Union or Parish to which such Pauper shall then be deemed to belong, or if chargeable to the County, by such County, and the amount of the expenses, when allowed by the Justices of the County, shall be paid by the Guardians of the Union or Parish, or the Treasurer of the County. § 72.

Although the statute appears to require the removal of every Pauper Lunatic into some Asylum, yet from various causes, but principally from the present want of accommodation, many Lunatics must remain for some time at large, or not under confinement in any Asylum, Licensed House, or Hospital.

These Lunatics are not to be allowed to remain unnoticed or unattended to.

Accordingly, it is required that every Pauper Lunatic chargeable to any Parish, who shall not be in an Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, shall be visited once in every three months by the Medical Officer of the Union or Parish to which such Lunatic shall belong. § 55.

And a list of all such Lunatics shall be sent once in every three months by such Medical

Officer to the Clerk of the Peace, and to the Visitors of the Asylum for the County, and to the Commissioners of Lunacy, according to a Form in the Schedule to the Act. *Ib.*

In that list the Medical Officer shall state whether any such Lunatic is or is not fit to be at large, and is properly taken care of. *Ib.*

It is then provided, that after an Asylum shall be established for any County or Borough under the provisions of this Act, no Pauper who shall have lately become Lunatic (whether such Pauper shall or shall not have been previously confined in an Asylum) shall be received, lodged, or detained in any house or place other than a County or Borough Lunatic Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, for a longer period than shall be requisite for obtaining an order for the removal of such Lunatic to such Asylum. *Ib.*

And the statute proceeds to enact, that if any Medical Officer shall return any such Pauper in any such list as fit to be at large, or shall knowingly sign any such list untruly setting forth any of the particulars required by this Act, he shall forfeit a sum not less than ten, and not exceeding fifty pounds. *Ib.*

The object of this last provision is to secure as early attention as possible to cases of recent insanity, which are the most likely to be curable.

In all future arrangements to be made with Medical Officers, these new duties must be borne in mind.

#### 3. REMOVAL OF SCOTCH AND IRISH PAUPERS.

The 8 and 9 Vict. c. 117, provides for the removal of poor persons born in Scotland or Ireland, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, who, not being settled in England, become chargeable to Parishes in England.

All previous statutes upon the subject are repealed, and permanent provisions are made for the future.

If any such person become chargeable to any parish in England, by reason of relief given to himself or herself, or to his wife, or to any legitimate or bastard child, such person, his wife, and any child so chargeable, shall be liable to be removed to Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey. § 2.

And if the guardians of such parish, or of any union in which the same may be comprised, or where there are no such guardians, if the overseers of such parish complain thereof to any one justice, such justice may summon the person to come before any two justices at any time or

place, and any two justices may hear the complaint, and issue a warrant to remove such person forthwith, at the expense of such union or parish. *Ib.*

Persons executing such warrants of removal, are to have the authority of constables for the purposes of the Act, in all Counties and Places through which they may pass. § 3.

Section 4, requires the Justices of the Peace to make new regulations for the removal of such poor persons, which are to be approved of by one of the Secretaries of State, and when they have been so approved, they are to be observed by all Justices, Guardians, Overseers, Constables, and other persons, in the removal of such poor persons; but until such regulations have been made and approved of, the regulations heretofore made shall continue in force.

Section 5, provides for the cost of removals which may be incurred by some few Parishes of population under 30,000, which are not in any Union.

To these Parishes the cost of the Removal will be repaid by the County or Borough in which they are situated, but all Unions will have to defray the cost of removals of such poor persons which are effected at the instance of the Guardians as a common charge. All parishes not in any Union the population whereof exceeds 30,000, will bear the cost without any power of recovering the same from the County or Borough.

Section 6, provides that, if Boards of Guardians, of any Union in Ireland, and the Heritors and Kirk Session or Borough Magistrates in Scotland, forward a statement of their case and give security to the Commissioners for payment of costs, the Poor Law Commissioners may appeal against the warrant of removal to the Quarter Sessions, giving notice to the Guardians or Overseers on whose application the warrant was obtained.

The Quarter Session shall then hear and determine the appeal, and if the warrant be reversed such Guardians or Overseers shall pay the costs, and the expenses incurred by or on account of the Board of Guardians, or Kirk Session, or Borough Magistrates, in conveying the poor person, removed under the same, back. *Ib.*

The amount may be recovered, after a refusal or neglect to pay within seven days, as Penalties and Forfeitures. *Ib.*

Power is given to the Guardians or Overseers



to abandon the warrant of removal, but they shall thereupon pay the expenses incurred by reason of such warrant. *Ib.*

The Statute supplies Forms which may be adopted.

I am, your obedient Servant,  
W. G. LUMLEY, Assistant Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Guardians.

2. LUNATIC PAUPERS—CIRCULAR.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,  
August 14th, 1845.

SIR,—I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to inform you that by the 8 and 9 Vict. c. 126, sec. 47, it is enacted that so much of the Statute of the 5 and 6 Vict. c. 57, as required the clerks to boards of guardians to make out the return of pauper lunatics on the 15th day of August, is repealed.

It will be seen, however, that a return to the same effect as was required by that statute, must be made by the clerks to boards of guardians on the first of January in every year, or as soon after as may be, and copies thereof must be sent on or before the first of February ensuing, to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and to the Poor Law Commissioners.

I am, &c.,

W. G. LUMLEY, Assistant Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Guardians.

3. LUNATIC PAUPERS—CIRCULAR.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,  
August 25th, 1845.

SIR,—I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners to call your attention, as a medical officer of the Union, to the provision in the recent Statute relating to pauper lunatics, 8 and 9 Vict. c. 126, sec. 55; which is as follows:—

“Be it Enacted, that every Pauper Lunatic, chargeable to any Parish, who shall not be in an Asylum, or a Registered Hospital, or a house duly licensed for the reception of Pauper Lunatics, shall be visited once in every Three months by the Medical Officer of the Parish or Union to which such Lunatic shall belong; and a List

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of all such Lunatics shall be sent once in every Three Months by such Medical Officer to the Clerk of the Peace of the County or Borough to which such Lunatic shall belong, or in which he shall be resident, to be by him laid before the Justices acting for such County at their next General or Quarter Sessions, or before the Justices of such Borough, and to the Visitors of the Asylum for the County in which such Parish or Union shall be situate, and to the Commissioners in Lunacy, according to the Form in Schedule (F), to this Act annexed:

“And the said List shall state whether any such Lunatic is or is not, in the opinion of such Medical Officer, fit to be at large, and is properly taken care of:

“And such List of such Lunatics shall be prepared and signed by the Medical Officer required to make the same.

“Provided, nevertheless, That after an Asylum shall be established for any County or Borough under the Provisions of this Act, no Pauper, who shall have lately become lunatic (whether such Pauper shall or shall not have been previously confined in an Asylum,) shall be received, lodged, or detained in any House or Place, other than a County or Borough Lunatic Asylum, or a Public Hospital, or a House duly licensed for the Reception of Pauper Lunatics, for a longer period than shall be requisite for obtaining an Order for the Removal of such Lunatic to such Asylum:

“And if any Medical Officer shall return any such Pauper in any such List as fit to be at large, or shall knowingly sign any such List, untruly setting forth any of the Particulars required by this Act, he shall, for every such Offence, forfeit any sum not less than Ten, and not exceeding Fifty Pounds.”

I am, &c.,

W. G. LUMLEY, Assistant Secretary.

To the Medical Officer.

LONDON:

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AN

OFFICIAL  CIRCULAR

OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION:

DIRECTED BY THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS TO BE PRINTED, CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF THE MEMBERS AND PERMANENT OFFICERS OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, UNDER THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

No. 53.

CIRCULAR ISSUED NOVEMBER 10, 1845.

Poor Law Commission Office,  
Somerset House, Nov. 10, 1845.

THE Poor Law Commissioners directed that the following documents and Minutes of Correspondence, be printed and circulated for the information of Guardians and Officers of the several Unions, viz.

I.—POTATOE CROPS:

1.—In America—affected by disease . . .	161
2.—In England—extraction of farina from diseased potatoes . . . . .	165
3.—In Ireland—Ditto . . . . .	167
4.—Official Reports on the Potatoe Crop in Ireland . . . . .	167

II.—LUNATIC PAUPERS:

1.—Construction of 8 and 9 Vic. c. 100, and c. 126 . . . . .	173
2.—Ditto . . . . .	174
3.—Ditto . . . . .	175
4.—Ditto . . . . .	175
5.—Ditto . . . . .	176

(Signed) By Order of the Board,  
EDWIN CHADWICK, Secretary.

I. POTATOE CROPS IN AMERICA—

AFFECTED BY DISEASE.

IN one of the “Executive Documents,” (Document No. 177,) issued by the American Congress in 1844, is found a report on the State of the Potatoe Crops, in the United States, in the preceding year. By this report, it appears that the potatoes, in several of the states, were affected by a disease similar to that which has attacked this important vegetable in this country.

“In Otsego and Schoharie counties,” the report states, “the potatoes are said to have been subject to a dry-rot, attacking some in the hill and some

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in the heap, and fatal to the whole, wherever it made its appearance, causing them to rot and to emit a very offensive stench. Those who undertook to feed them out after the rot commenced, found the injury to the cattle greater than the loss of the vegetables. Although the crop was originally good as usual, there will be a great scarcity of the article. In the eastern section of the state they were, also, much lighter than usual, and somewhat diseased, and rotted after being secured, owing to the unfavourable weather for gathering the crop. The estimate of the deficiency, in some counties, is even as high as fifty per cent., while in others it is about twelve to fifteen per cent. They have black spots, and rot in the hill and on the way to market.

“One who is esteemed high authority on this subject, speaking of the crop, says, that ‘through nearly the entire extent of the state, (and it is said, also, in portions of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania,) it is rendered almost valueless by a disease new to farmers here, which, in most cases, attacked the potatoes before they were dug. Many crops were worthless when dug from the ground; and almost all crops began to decay immediately after drying, and rapidly decayed till they were an extremely offensive putrid mass. The diseased potatoes are said to be poisonous, and to have caused the death of hogs fed upon them. In this section of the state, the disease is not as universal as it is represented to be in other places. I have heard of no injurious effects from feeding them; my hogs have eaten them freely, uncooked, down to the present time, (December, 1843,) without injury.’ Another person, also, who enjoyed great advantages for ascertaining the condition of the crops, remarks, that ‘potatoes suffered greatly from the dry weather of June and