

Report (with appendices) of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland) : 61st 1911

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LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE
SIXTY-FIRST REPORT
(WITH APPENDICES)
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
(IRELAND),

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

*(Presented in compliance with the Acts 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74, sec. 55 ;
5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 35 ; and 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107, sec. 23).*

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

26th July, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Sixty-first Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, being for the year 1911.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. C. DOWDALL.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

Dublin Castle.

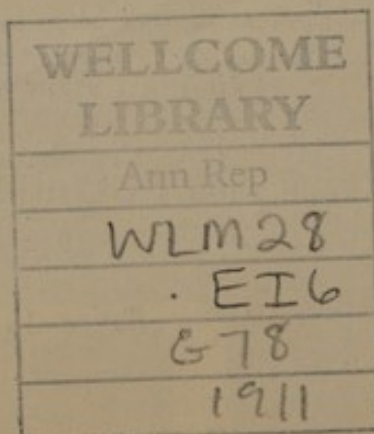


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SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL,
EARL OF ABERDEEN.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, *25th July*, 1912.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before You the Sixty-first Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland, during the year 1911.

The following Summary shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1912, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1911 :—

	On 1st January, 1911.			On 1st January, 1912.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District and Auxiliary Asylums,	11,099	9,504	20,603	11,276	9,604	*20,880
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, ...	148	20	168	147	21	168
„ Private Asylums, ...	409	500	909	401	505	906
„ Workhouses,	975	1,596	2,571	972	1,585	†2,557
Single Chancery and other Patients in unlicensed Houses,	73	70	143	72	72	144
Total,	12,704	11,690	24,394	12,868	11,787	24,655

*Eighty-four of these patients were boarded out in Workhouses from Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., c. 67, s. 9.
† Not including 84 patients, as above.

These numbers do not include the insane wandering at large or those residing in private dwellings, with the exception of such cases as are returned to us under the 37th Section of the Act, 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, or are under the care of the Lord Chancellor, *i.e.*, Chancery patients.

This summary shows that there was a total increase of 261 during the year—the corresponding increase for the previous year having been 250.

The increase for 1911 was 61 less than the average increase for the preceding ten years, which was 322.

During 1911 an increase took place in the numbers in District and Auxiliary Asylums, as well as in the single patients in unlicensed houses; the numbers in Private Asylums and Workhouses decreased, while in Dundrum Asylum they remained the same as at the end of the previous year. The numbers in District and Auxiliary Asylums increased by 277, and the single patients in unlicensed houses by 1; those in the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane decreased by 3, and those in Workhouses by 14.

Table I. (Appendix A.), giving the number and distribution of all lunatics under care on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1911, shows that in this interval of time an increase of 11,673 has taken place in the total; the inmates of District and Auxiliary Asylums have increased by 12,213; the criminal lunatics in Dundrum Asylum have decreased by 9; the patients in Private Asylums and Institutions have increased by 284; while the pauper lunatics in Workhouses have decreased by 956.

Transfers from Workhouses to Asylums.

During the year 1911, 660 cases were transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums—being 17·91 per cent. of the total number of admissions to the latter Institutions.

The following return of the numbers transferred from Workhouses to District Asylums, from 1890 to 1911, shows that over 18 per cent. of the admissions during that period came from the former institutions.

Year	From Workhouses	From Private Asylums	From District and Auxiliary Asylums	Total
1890	1,200	1,000	1,000	3,200
1891	1,150	950	950	3,050
1892	1,100	900	900	2,900
1893	1,050	850	850	2,750
1894	1,000	800	800	2,600
1895	950	750	750	2,450
1896	900	700	700	2,300
1897	850	650	650	2,150
1898	800	600	600	2,000
1899	750	550	550	1,850
1900	700	500	500	1,700
1901	650	450	450	1,550
1902	600	400	400	1,400
1903	550	350	350	1,250
1904	500	300	300	1,100
1905	450	250	250	950
1906	400	200	200	800
1907	350	150	150	650
1908	300	100	100	500
1909	250	50	50	350
1910	200	0	0	200
1911	150	0	0	150

[TABLE

TABLE showing the admissions to District and Auxiliary Asylums during each of the years from 1890 to 1911, and of these the numbers admitted and re-admitted from Workhouses :—

Year.	Total Number of Admissions.	Admissions from Workhouses.			Percentage of Workhouse Admissions to total Admissions.
		1st Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total.	
1890,	3,095	306	90	396	12·79
1891,	3,010	297	84	381	12·66
1892,	3,181	329	94	423	13·30
1893,	3,207	349	89	438	13·66
1894,	3,229	376	84	460	14·25
1895,	3,216	413	75	488	15·17
1896,	3,329	459	89	548	16·46
1897,	3,285	435	111	546	16·62
1898,	3,469	500	134	634	18·23
1899,	3,549	542	125	667	18·79
1900,	3,546	621	105	726	20·47
1901,	3,572	602	117	719	20·13
1902,	3,947	757	122	879	22·27
1903,	3,950	685	125	810	20·51
1904,	3,910	905	105	1,010	25·83
1905,	3,772	666	93	759	20·12
1906,	3,524	609	97	706	20·03
1907,	3,554	635	74	709	19·95
1908,	3,798	746	70	816	21·48
1909,	3,601	615	70	685	19·02
1910,	3,576	574	79	653	18·26
1911,	3,685	592	68	660	17·91
Total,	77,005	12,013	2,100	14,113	18·33

Proportionate Distribution in Institutions.

The following Table shows that the ratio of the insane in District and Auxiliary Asylums to the total number under care has steadily increased since 1880, while the corresponding ratio in the case of Workhouses has continuously fallen.

Table showing the proportion per cent. of the total number of the insane under care in different Institutions at each quinquennial period since 1880 and in 1911 :—

YEAR.	Proportion per cent. of total number under care.		
	In District and Auxiliary Asylums.	In Workhouses.	In Private Asylums, &c.
1880,	67	27	6
1885,	69	25	6
1890,	71	24	5
1895,	73	22	5
1900,	77	18	5
1905,	81	14	5
1910,	84	11	5
1911,	85	10	5

Admissions.

Table II. (Appendix A.) shows the admissions to District and Private Asylums each year since 1881. From this table it will be seen that the total admissions for 1911 showed a net increase of 108 as compared with the numbers of the previous year—the admissions to District Asylums having increased by 109, while those to Private Asylums decreased by 1.

In 1881 the admissions to District Asylums numbered 2,502, and in 1911 they amounted to 3,685. In the case of the Private Asylums, the numbers for 1881 were 145, and in 1911 they had increased to 269. It will thus be seen that the increase in the last, as compared with the first year of that period, amounted in the case of the District Asylums to 47 per cent., and in the case of the Private Asylums to 86 per cent.

Proportion of Insane to General Population.

The following Table shows the Proportion of the insane *under care* per 100,000 of the Population *estimated* to the middle of each Year from 1880 to 1911, with the average for each quinquennium :—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Insane under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.	Average of the Five year period.
1880, ..	5,202,648	12,982	250	268
1881, ..	5,145,770	13,326	259	
1882, ..	5,101,018	13,704	269	
1883, ..	5,023,811	13,981	278	
1884, ..	4,974,561	14,178	285	
1885, ..	4,938,588	14,307	290	312
1886, ..	4,905,895	14,590	297	
1887, ..	4,857,119	15,147	312	
1888, ..	4,801,312	15,551	324	
1889, ..	4,757,385	16,026	337	
1890, ..	4,717,959	16,251	344	366
1891, ..	4,680,376	16,688	357	
1892, ..	4,633,808	17,124	370	
1893, ..	4,607,462	17,276	375	
1894, ..	4,589,260	17,655	385	
1895, ..	4,559,936	18,357	403	433
1896, ..	4,542,061	18,966	418	
1897, ..	4,529,917	19,590	432	
1898, ..	4,518,478	20,304	449	
1899, ..	4,502,401	20,863	463	
1900, ..	4,468,501	21,169	474	500
1901, ..	4,445,879	21,630	487	
1902, ..	4,433,516	22,138	499	
1903, ..	4,415,894	22,794	516	
1904, ..	4,405,412	22,996	522	
1905, ..	4,395,788	23,365	532	541
1906, ..	4,393,222	23,554	536	
1907, ..	4,383,273	23,718	541	
1908, ..	4,378,658	23,931	547	
1909, ..	4,379,767	24,144	551	
1910, ..	4,377,789	24,394	557	
1911, ..	4,375,468	24,655	563	

NOTE.—The figures in this Table vary in some instances from those given in former Reports, as the population is *estimated* officially for the years between those in which the Census is taken, and is afterwards subject to revision.

From this Table it will be seen that the number of the insane under care has increased from 250 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 563 per 100,000 in 1911.

The average rate of increase for the past five years has been over 5 per annum, whereas the average rate during the entire period was over 10 per annum.

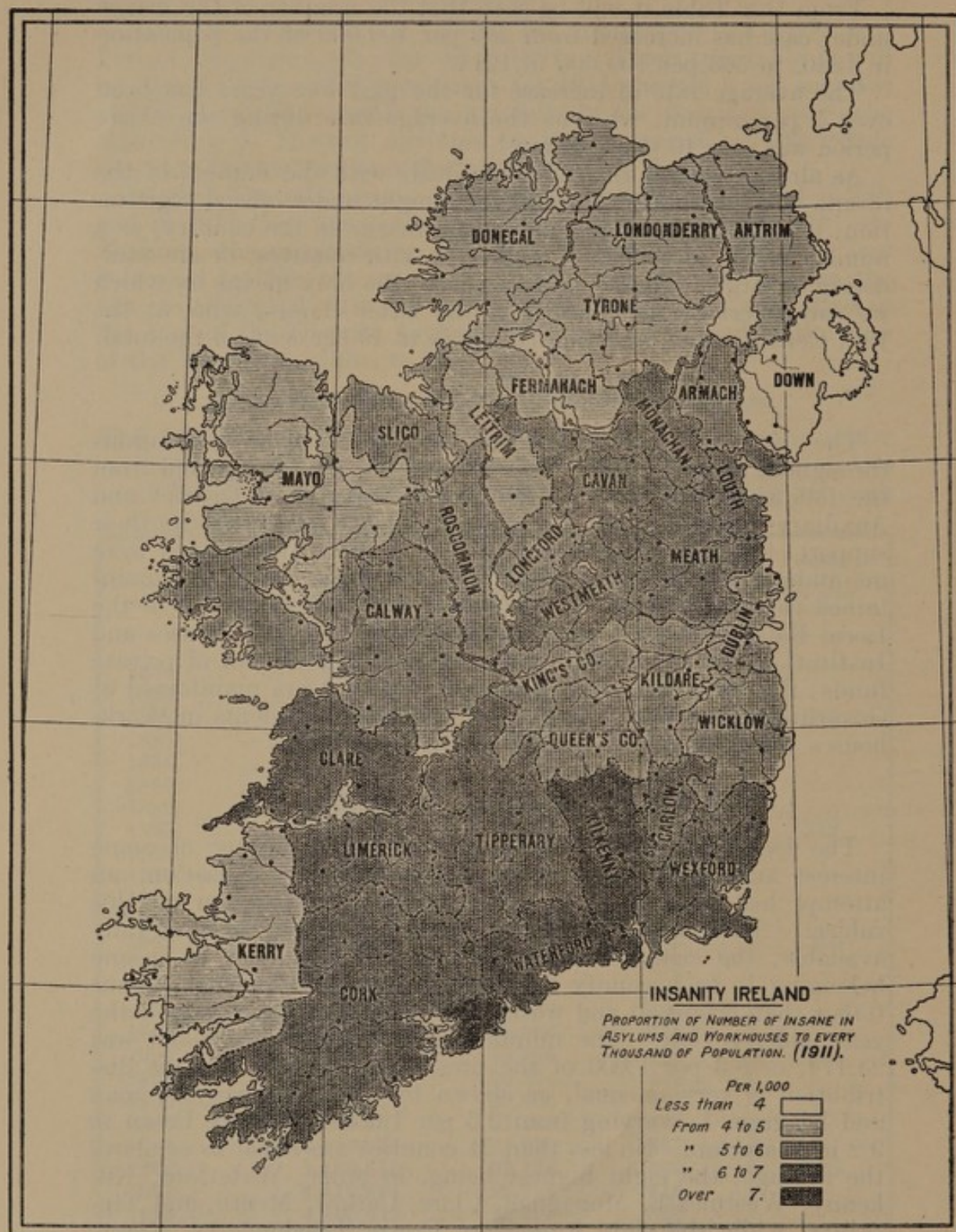
As already stated, the foregoing deals with the number of the insane in institutions or otherwise brought under official registration, but this does not include all the insane in the country, as a number reside in their own homes or with relatives, or are wandering at large. The general Census is the only means by which we can ascertain the number of the latter classes, who, at the 1901 Census, amounted approximately to 15 per cent. of the total.

Sources of Maintenance.

The insane inmates resident in the various institutions throughout Ireland on 31st December, 1911, were supported from the following sources:—Of the 20,880 patients in District and Auxiliary Asylums, 829 contributed wholly or partly to their support; 274 criminal lunatics located in these Institutions were maintained out of State funds, and the remainder were maintained partly out of the Government Grant and partly out of the Local Rates. The 906 patients in Private Licensed Houses and Institutions for the insane were supported entirely out of private funds; the 168 inmates of Dundrum Asylum were maintained at Government expense; whilst the 2,557 insane residents in Workhouses were supported entirely by the Poor Rate.

Local Distribution of Insanity.

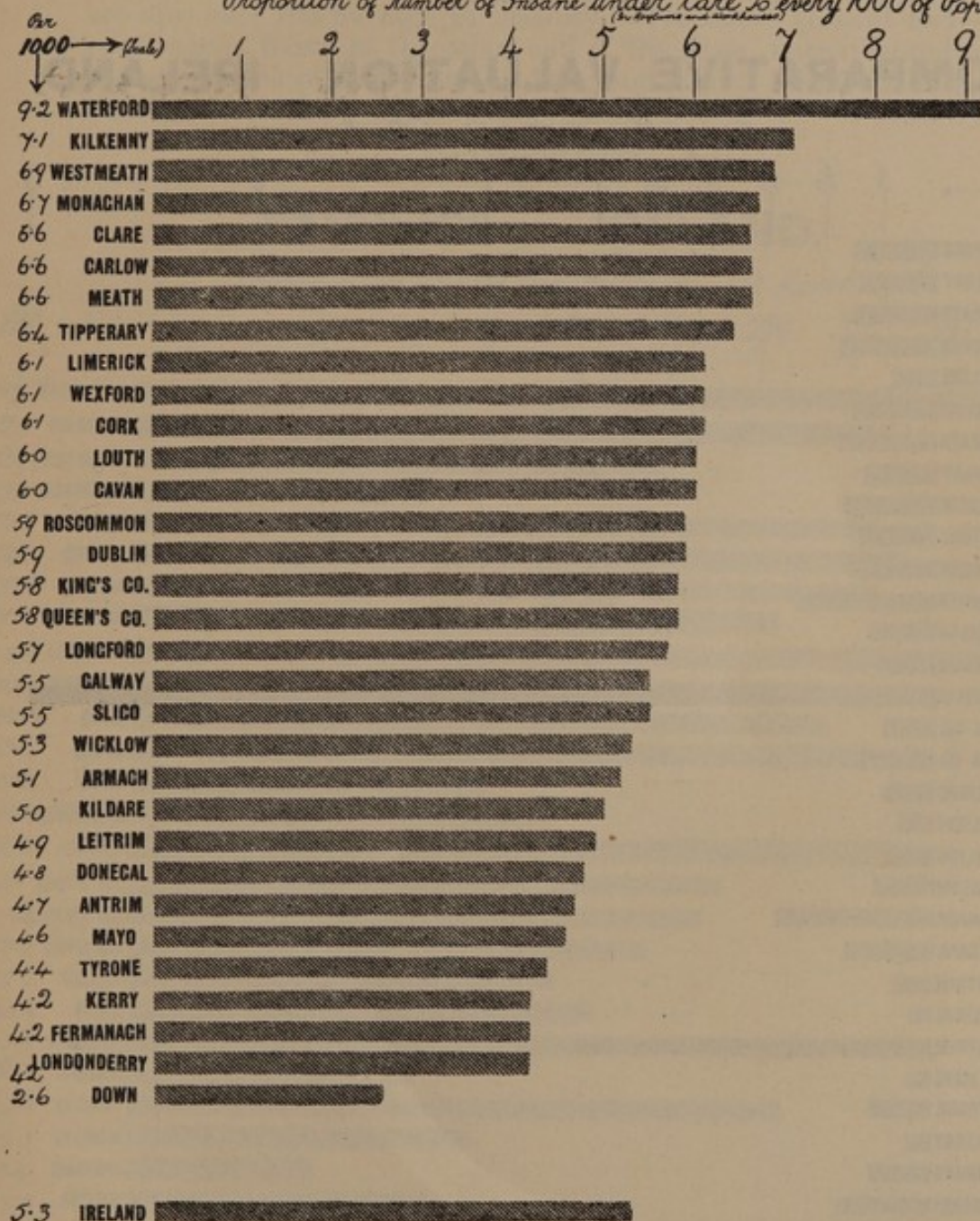
The local distribution of insanity being a matter of some interest and importance in connection with its causation, an attempt has been made to arrive at some information on this subject. The returns of the Census of 1911 being not yet fully available, the criterion fixed upon was the number of insane belonging to each county who were resident in public asylums (other than criminal) and workhouses about the beginning of the year under review. The number for the whole of Ireland was 23,174, or 5·3 per 1,000 of the present population, but the distribution is very unequal, as shown by the accompanying map and Diagram I., varying from 2·6 per 1,000 in County Down to 9·2 in Waterford. No less than 21 counties are equal to or above the average, the eight highest being, in order, Waterford, Kilkenny, Westmeath, Monaghan, Clare, Carlow, Meath, and Tipperary, while the eight lowest are Down, Londonderry, Kerry, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Mayo, Antrim and Donegal. The very large proportion of insane in County Waterford is exceedingly difficult to explain, but upon the whole it appears that insanity tends to prevail in the agricultural and rural counties, to which category belong the eight which head the list; while, on the other hand, Antrim, containing the greater part of Belfast, is well below the average with 4·7 per 1,000; Down, with the remainder of Belfast, is lowest of all; and Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry, with



their smaller manufacturing towns, stand near the bottom. As against this, however, Dublin comes about the middle of the list, and Cork and Limerick are high; but the two latter have large agricultural areas to neutralize the effect of the cities, while as regards Dublin, the same tendency which draws vagrants to the capital probably operates to some extent in the case of the insane. The order of the four provinces is:—Munster, 6·1 per 1,000; Leinster, 6·0; Connaught, 5·2, and Ulster, 4·2.

DIAGRAM I.

INSANITY IRELAND

Proportion of Number of Insane Under Care To every 1000 of Population

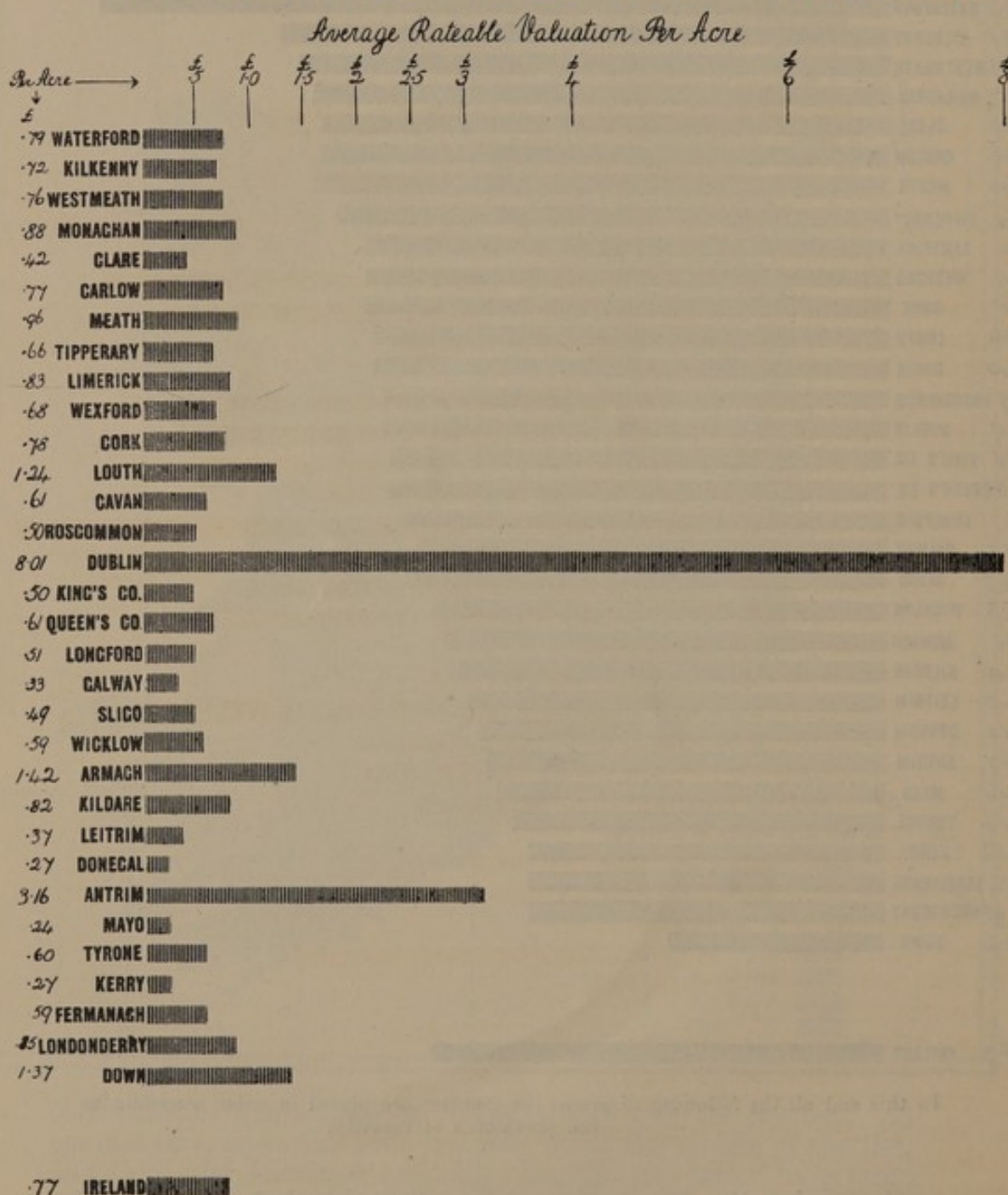
In this and all the following diagrams the counties are placed in order according to the prevalence of insanity.

Comparing the distribution of insanity with that of density of population, it is found that no appreciable connection can be detected, nor is there any distinct relationship between the former and the rateable valuation of the land, though possibly there is a very slight tendency towards a direct correspondence

between the two. (Diagram II.). As regards pauperism, however, the case is different. The most complete and reliable figures available on this subject are those of a special Census of all persons

DIAGRAM II.

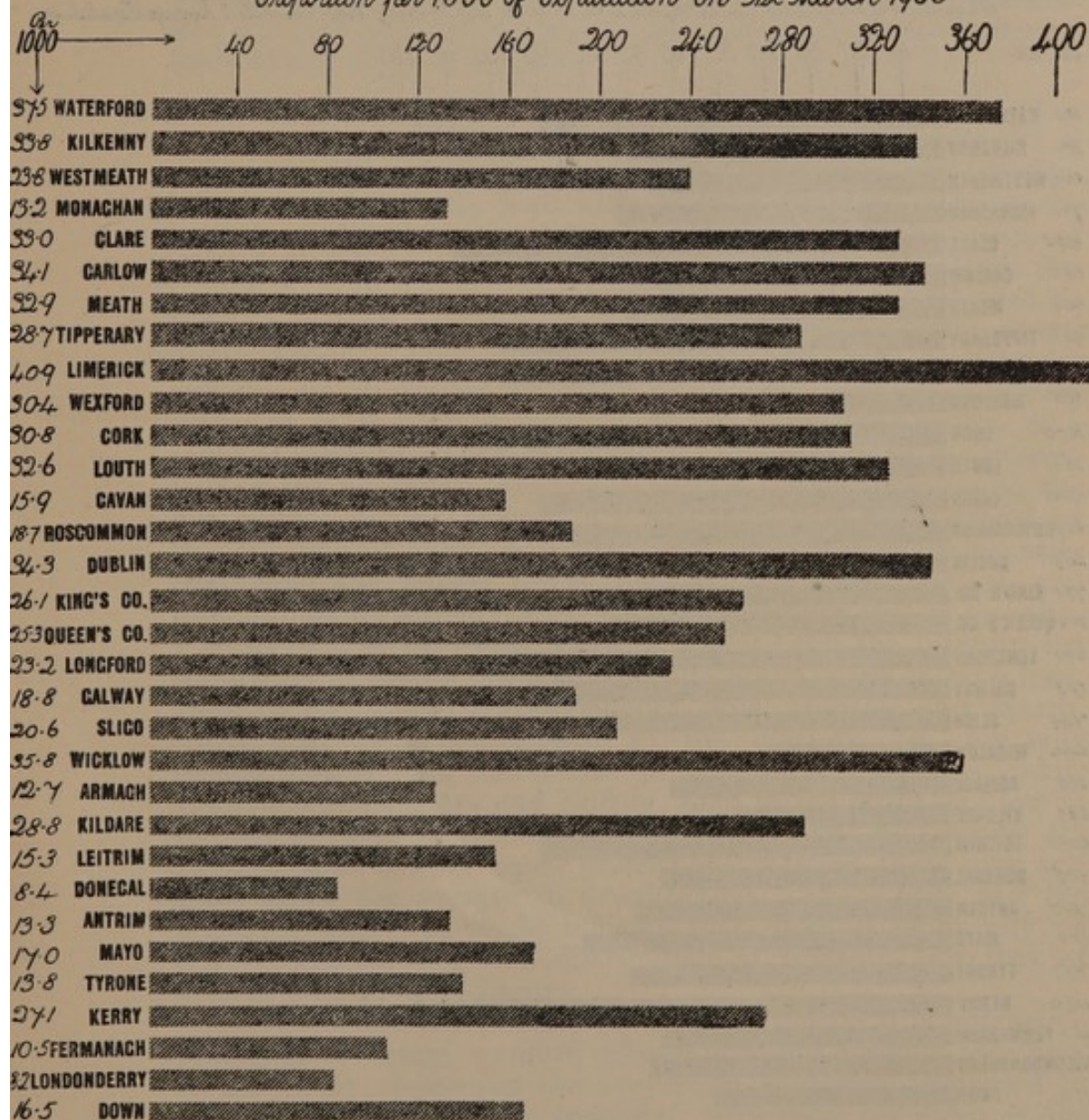
COMPARATIVE VALUATION IRELAND



in receipt of indoor and outdoor relief, taken on March 31st, 1906, and published in Appendix Vol. XXX, to the "Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of

Distress," and Diagram III., which has been prepared from these figures, indicates that a considerable degree of correspondence exists in the distribution of this condition and that of insanity. Thus Waterford, which gives the highest rate of insane in institutions, gives also the highest but one of pauperism, and all but two of the counties which stand over the average in pauperism are also over the average in insanity. The same general correspondence is found at the other end of the scale, notwithstanding the exceptions of Wicklow, Kildare, and Kerry, all of which are high in the scale of pauperism, while not so in that of insanity,

DIAGRAM III.

PAUPERS. IRELAND.*Proportion per 1000 of Population on 31st March 1906*

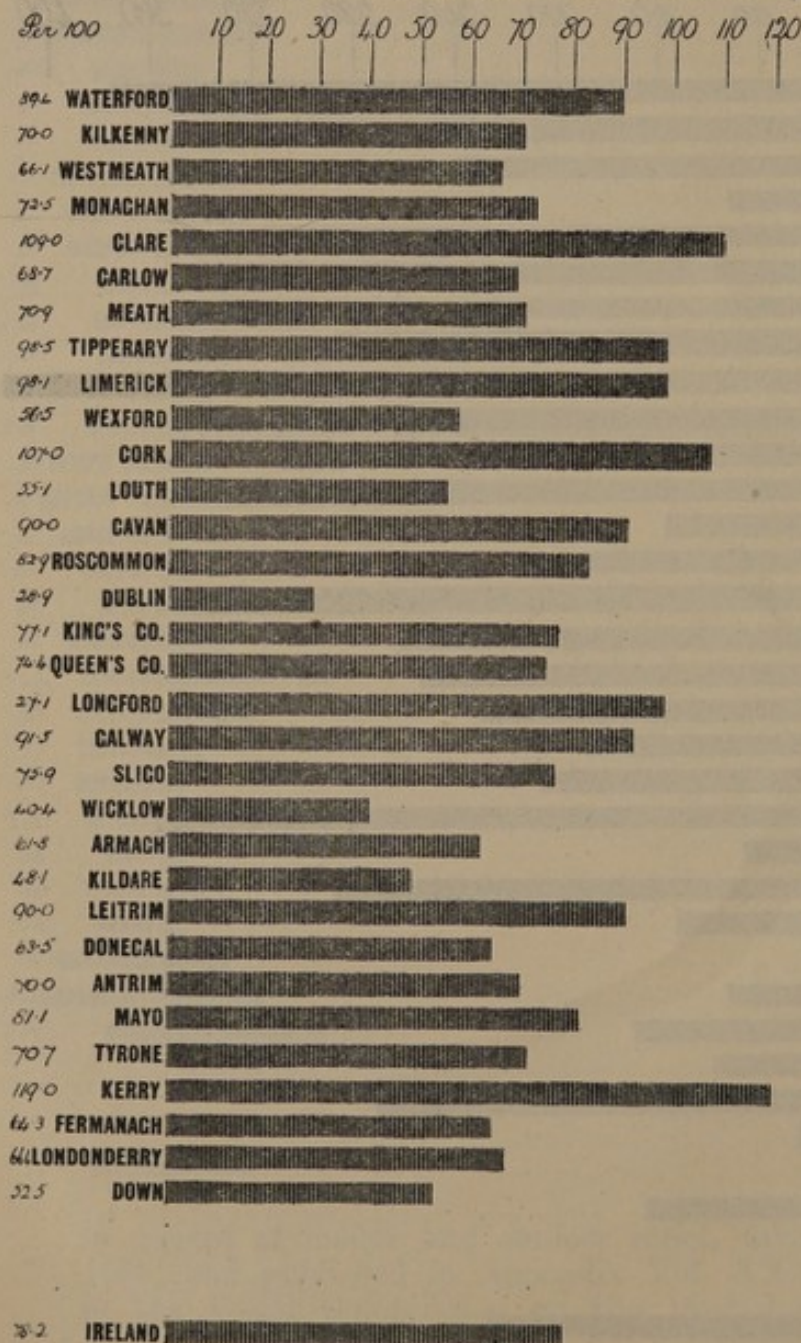
22.9 IRELAND

and Monaghan and Cavan, where the reverse is the case. In this connection it is worth while to compare the ratio of insanity with that of emigration, of which latter very complete figures are available, the ratio to the average population of all emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1910, being known (Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1910, Table III., p. 6). When, however, the emigration-rate and the insanity rate are compared, county by county, it is found that there is no marked degree of relationship between them (see Diagram IV.), for although of the seventeen counties yielding

DIAGRAM IV.

EMIGRATION. IRELAND.

Proportion of Emigrants (from 1st May 1851 to 31st December 1910) to every 100 Estimated Average Population.



the largest number of emigrants, no less than fourteen stand high in the insanity scale; Kerry, which heads the list as regards emigration, is low down as regards insanity, and Leitrim and Mayo are also high as regards the former and low as regards the latter. If the provinces are taken there is still some discrepancy, the order in relation to emigration being Munster, Connaught, Ulster, and Leinster; so that there is no very distinct relation to be made out between the two rates. This result is contrary to what might have been anticipated, as the steady increase in the numbers of the insane in Ireland has often been attributed in large measure to the removal by emigration of the fittest portion of the population. In face of the above-mentioned facts, however, it would appear that the influence of emigration in this direction has been exaggerated, and this supposition is supported by American statistics, which show that insanity is more prevalent amongst Irish immigrants in the United States than amongst those of any other nationality.

Alcohol as a Cause of Insanity.

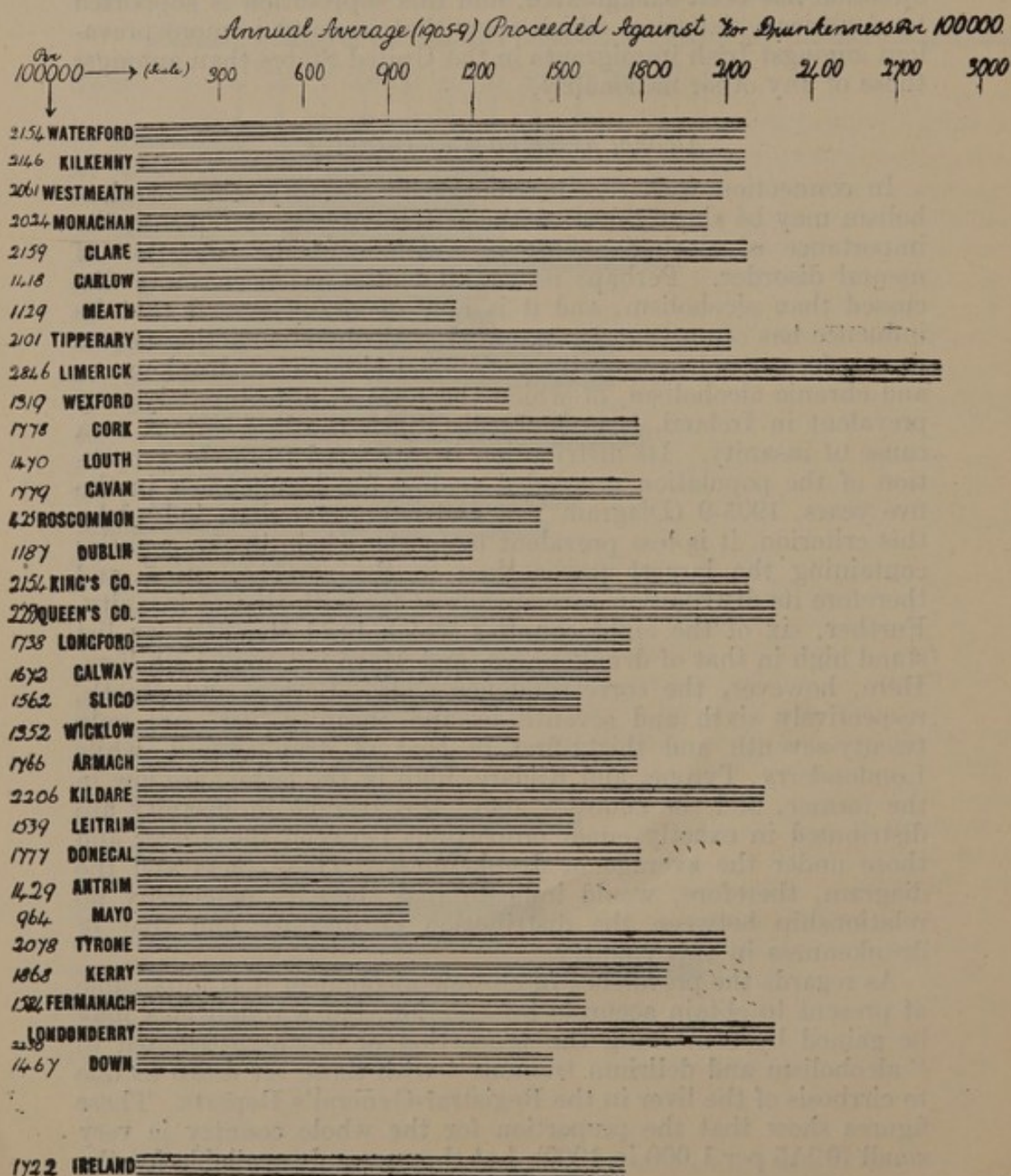
In connection with the distribution of insanity, that of alcoholism may be shortly dealt with, as throwing some light on the importance of alcoholic abuse as a factor in the causation of mental disorder. Perhaps no causal factor has been more discussed than alcoholism, and it is now generally agreed that its influence has often been exaggerated. Alcoholic addiction occurs in two forms, not necessarily distributed alike, viz., drunkenness and chronic alcoholism, of which the former, unfortunately very prevalent in Ireland, is undoubtedly much the less serious as a cause of insanity. Its distribution is estimated from the proportion of the population proceeded against for drunkenness in the five years, 1905-9 (Diagram V.), and it appears that, judged by this criterion, it is less prevalent upon the whole in the counties containing the largest towns than in the rural counties, and therefore its distribution corresponds so far with that of insanity. Further, six of the eight counties which head the insanity list stand high in that of drunkenness, and Mayo is low in both lists. Here, however, the correspondence ends. Carlow and Meath, respectively sixth and seventh in the insanity list, are only twenty-seventh and thirty-first in that of drunkenness, while Londonderry, Tyrone, and Kildare, high in the latter, are low in the former, and the counties above the average in insanity are distributed in exactly equal proportions between those over and those under the average in drunkenness. These facts and the diagram, therefore, would indicate that there is practically no relationship between the distribution of insanity and that of drunkenness in this country.

As regards the prevalence of chronic alcoholism it is impossible at present to obtain accurate information, but a rough idea may be gained by combining the proportion of deaths attributed to "alcoholism and delirium tremens" with those set down as due to cirrhosis of the liver in the Registrar-General's Reports. These figures show that the proportion for the whole country is very small (0.115 per 1,000 in 1909), but they are only available for the

provinces, not for individual counties. The order of the former is as follows:—Leinster, '162 per 1,000; Munster, '111; Ulster, '098; Connaught, '073; so that the only correspondence between the provincial distribution of alcoholism and insanity is that both prevail to a greater extent in Leinster and Munster than in Connaught and Ulster. But the total amount of chronic alcoholism is so small that it can have no great influence on the insanity rate.

DIAGRAM V.

DRUNKENNESS IRELAND



Another source of information on this subject is the proportion of admissions to the Irish asylums ascribed to alcohol, though here the personal equation comes so largely into play that too much importance should not be attached to these figures. As the probabilities are in favour of an over-estimate rather than an under-estimate, it is satisfactory to find that the average for the five years 1905-1909 is only 10·3 per cent. for the whole country. In attempting to compare the results by counties, the difficulty arises that in several instances two or more must be taken together, being provided for by the same asylum; but, bearing this in mind, it may be stated that nine counties show a proportion above the average and twenty-three below the average, of cases at all events associated with intemperance. The highest on the list are the grouped counties of Dublin, Louth, and Wicklow, with 21·5 per cent.; and the others above the average are, in order, Wexford, Waterford, Carlow and Kildare together, Cork, and Limerick, the last of which, though far ahead as regards drunkenness, is thus only ninth in the scale of insanity attributed to intemperance. The lowest on the list are the grouped counties of Longford, Meath and Westmeath, which show only 4 per cent., and then, in ascending order, Galway and Roscommon together, Armagh, Kilkenny, and Mayo. It will be seen that there is some little relation between the general distribution of insanity and the percentage of admissions ascribed to alcohol, so far as they can be compared, as eight of the nine counties above the average in the latter respect stand also above the average of total insanity.

The general conclusion which may be safely drawn from the facts is that alcohol possesses comparatively small importance as a cause of insanity in Ireland.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

STATISTICS, &c.

There are 24 District Asylums in addition to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, but Portrane is a second Asylum for the same District as the Richmond, and it is, therefore, included under the statistics for the latter. A list of the District Asylums, giving the name of the Resident Medical Superintendent in each case, will be found in Appendix H.

A full report on the condition and management of each institution, and the treatment of the patients therein, will be found in Appendix F.

On the 31st December, 1911, there were in these institutions 20,880 patients (11,276 males and 9,604 females). The numbers remaining on the 31st December, 1910, were:—Males, 11,099; females, 9,504; total, 20,603; showing a total increase of 277 during the year 1911.

Table No. I. (Appendix B.) shows the population of each District and Auxiliary Asylum at the end of each quinquennium

from 1880 to 1900, and on 31st December of each year from 1901 to 1911.

As shown by Table II. (Appendix B.) the daily average number resident in all these institutions during 1911 amounted to 20,773 (11,177 males and 9,596 females), as compared with 20,427 (11,007 males, and 9,420 females) in 1910.

Table III. (Appendix B.) shows for each of the Asylums the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions numbered 3,685 (1,996 males and 1,689 females). Of these, 2,945 (1,583 males and 1,362 females) were admitted for the first time; while 740 (413 males and 327 females) had previously been under care.

The following Table shows the first admissions and re-admissions to the District and Auxiliary Asylums during each year from 1880 to 1911, and the proportion in each case per 100,000 of the estimated population, with the average for each quinquennium.

Year.	First Admissions.		Average of the Five year period.	Re-Admissions.		Average of the Five year period.	Total Admitted.		Average of the Five year period.
	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.		Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.		Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of estimated population.	
1880,	1,925	37	41	441	8	10	2,366	45	51
1881,	2,044	40		458	9		2,502	49	
1882,	2,137	42		508	10		2,645	52	
1883,	2,185	44		519	10		2,704	54	
1884,	2,209	44		527	11		2,736	55	
1885,	2,240	45	46	610	12	12	2,850	57	58
1886,	2,140	44		606	12		2,746	56	
1887,	2,243	46		620	13		2,863	59	
1888,	2,190	46		631	12		2,821	58	
1889,	2,329	49		627	13		2,956	62	
1890,	2,451	52	52	644	14	16	3,095	66	68
1891,	2,350	50		660	14		3,010	64	
1892,	2,415	52		766	17		3,181	69	
1893,	2,458	53		749	16		3,207	69	
1894,	2,448	53		781	17		3,229	70	
1895,	2,458	54	57	758	17	17	3,216	71	74
1896,	2,564	56		765	17		3,329	73	
1897,	2,551	56		734	16		3,285	72	
1898,	2,676	59		793	18		3,469	77	
1899,	2,856	63		693	15		3,549	78	
1900,	2,771	62	68	775	17	18	3,546	79	86
1901,	2,821	63		751	17		3,572	80	
1902,	3,173	72		774	17		3,947	89	
1903,	3,125	71		825	19		3,950	90	
1904,	3,103	71		807	18		3,910	89	
1905,	2,966	68	66	806	18	17	3,772	86	83
1906,	2,763	63		761	17		3,524	80	
1907,	2,745	63		809	18		3,554	81	
1908,	3,069	70		729	17		3,798	87	
1909,	2,842	65		759	17		3,601	82	
1910,	2,844	65		732	17		3,576	82	
1911,	2,945	67		740	17		3,685	84	

As this Table shows, the admissions, which decreased in 1909 and 1910, increased in 1911—the increase being mainly in the first admissions.

In sixteen of the Asylums (Youghal Auxiliary being grouped as one with Cork), there was an increase in the number of admissions as compared with 1910, while in seven Asylums (Portrane being grouped as one with Richmond) the numbers decreased.

Table XI. (Appendix B.) shows the authority for admission to District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year. Of the total (3,685), 1,132 were admitted under the forms prescribed by the Statutory Regulations; 18 were transferred from Dundrum to the Asylums of their districts, and 48 were transferred from Prisons by Your Excellency's Order; 7 were admitted under the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91, 1 under the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3; 2,462 were committed as dangerous lunatics, under the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10; and 17 were admitted from Scotland under warrants, in pursuance of the 6th Section of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898.

DISCHARGES.

The total number of patients discharged during the year was 1,915, viz., 1,055 males and 860 females. Of these 1,498 (820 males and 678 females) were discharged recovered; showing an increase of 191 on the number for the previous year. The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 40·7, being 4·2 per cent. higher than that for the previous year.

The numbers removed by friends or sent to workhouses amounted to 417 (235 males and 182 females), a decrease of 35 on the numbers for the previous year.

ESCAPES.

During the year six patients (five males and one female) escaped, and were not re-taken, viz., one (the female) from Antrim, three from Belfast, one from Cork, and one from Ennis Asylum.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths during the year was 1,487, viz.:—759 amongst the males and 728 amongst the females. This shows an increase of 8 on the numbers for the previous year, the males having decreased by 47, while the females increased by 55. The general death-rate per cent. of the daily average number resident was 7·2, viz., 6·8 amongst the males, and 7·6 amongst the females. The general rate was the same as that for the previous year—the rate in the case of the males being ·5 lower, and in the case of the females ·5 higher. Three of the deaths were by suicide; seven resulted from misadventure; and in three cases patients were killed by fellow-patients.

The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in each District Asylum during the years from 1902 to 1911 will be found in Table VIII. (Appendix B.). From this Table

it will be seen that the highest death-rate during 1911 was 10·6 per cent. in Downpatrick, and the lowest 4·5 per cent. in Waterford Asylum. The highest rate was 4 per cent. higher than the corresponding rate in the previous year, which was 10·2 in the Enniscorthy Asylum, while the lowest rate was 1 higher than that of the previous year, viz., 4·4 in the same (Waterford) Asylum.

Table XIV. (Appendix B.) shows the causes of death in the District and Auxiliary Asylums, with the average ages at death, and the number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination.

The following Table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, dysentery or colitis, and diarrhoea, and also the total number of deaths in each District Asylum during the year 1911 :—

ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS DURING 1911.				
	From Phthisis.	From General Paralysis of the Insane.	From Dysentery or Colitis and Diarrhoea.	Number from other Causes.	Total.
Antrim,	5	3	—	45	53
Armagh,	3	—	—	24	27
Ballinasloe, ..	18	—	—	61	79
Belfast,	13	11	—	80	104
Carlow,	10	—	—	32	42
Castlebar,	16	1	—	47	64
Clonmel,	14	—	1	29	44
Cork, including Youghal Auxiliary.	45	4	—	91	140
Downpatrick, ..	25	2	—	53	80
Ennis,	15	1	—	21	37
Enniscorthy, ..	2	—	—	38	40
Kilkenny,	9	—	—	25	34
Killarney,	12	—	—	33	45
Letterkenny, ..	11	—	5	47	63
Limerick,	3	—	—	49	52
Londonderry, ..	13	1	—	29	43
Maryborough, ..	9	—	—	45	54
Monaghan,	15	—	—	36	51
Mullingar,	3	—	—	52	55
Omagh,	8	—	—	57	65
Richmond and Portrane.	56	23	4	149	232
Sligo,	17	—	—	38	55
Waterford,	8	—	—	20	28
Total,	330	46	10	1,101	1,487

The following Table shows the total number of deaths each year from 1890 to 1911, and of these the number which resulted from phthisis, general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy:—

Year.	Cause of Death.			Other Causes.	Total Number of Deaths.
	Phthisis.	General Paralysis of the Insane.	Epilepsy.		
1890, ..	255	26	55	600	936
1891, ..	215	22	43	608	888
1892, ..	259	21	72	643	995
1893, ..	306	27	52	691	1,076
1894, ..	324	28	64	692	1,108
1895, ..	257	39	58	579	933
1896, ..	255	34	59	578	926
1897, ..	343	42	51	655	1,091
1898, ..	339	41	49	676	1,105
1899, ..	321	50	44	717	1,132
1900, ..	349	40	56	829	1,274
1901, ..	313	47	54	843	1,257
1902, ..	349	44	66	867	1,326
1903, ..	368	52	52	917	1,389
1904, ..	418	56	71	904	1,449
1905, ..	407	55	56	932	1,450
1906, ..	370	54	87	946	1,457
1907, ..	400	74	63	949	1,486
1908, ..	372	46	63	936	1,417
1909, ..	350	79	79	1,034	1,542
1910, ..	313	59	54	1,053	1,479
1911 ..	330	46	50	1,061	1,487
Total,	7,213	982	1,298	17,710	27,203

AUTOPSIES.

In 161 cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination, as against 197 for the previous year. We again regret to record that the number of these examinations, which decreased in 1908, 1909, and 1910, showed a further decrease last year.

In six Asylums, viz. :—Carlow, Clonmel, Killarney, Monaghan, Sligo, and Waterford, no *post-mortem* examinations were made during the year; while only one was made in Armagh, and two in Kilkenny Asylum.

RECOVERY AND DEATH RATES.

Table VI. (Appendix B.) shows the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions, and of the deaths on the daily average number resident in each of the District Asylums during 1911, while Table VII. gives similar percentages, and also the percentage of recoveries on the daily average number in all the Asylums, from 1893 to 1911.

From these Tables it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries on admissions during 1911 was 40·7, viz., 41·1 amongst the males, and 40·1 amongst the females; while the percentage of the recoveries on the daily average number resident during the year was 7·2, viz., 7·3 amongst the males, and 7·1 amongst the females.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

Table IV. (Appendix B.) shows the duration of disease on reception in the admissions, discharges, and deaths during 1911; Table V. the length of residence in Asylums of the patients who recovered, and of those who died during the year; Table IX. gives the ages of patients admitted, and recovered during the year, and also of those remaining at the end thereof; and Table X. the social condition as to marriage of the patients admitted during the year. Table XII. gives the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity; and Table XIII. the forms of insanity in the patients admitted during the year.

SUICIDES AND DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE, ETC., IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The number of deaths under this heading during the year was thirteen, viz.:—three from suicide; seven from misadventure, and three from injuries inflicted by fellow patients. In the previous year the number was six, viz., three from suicide, one from misadventure, and two from injuries inflicted by fellow patients. The particulars of each of the thirteen cases which occurred during 1911 are as follows:—

SUICIDES.

At CASTLEBAR ASYLUM, on the 1st June, a male patient escaped from the farm where he had been working, and his dead body was found next day in a neighbouring lake. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict that the patient was "found drowned." They exonerated the Asylum staff from all blame in connection with the matter—a finding in which we concurred after holding an Inquiry on oath regarding the case.

At CLONMEL ASYLUM, on the 4th March, it was discovered that a male patient sleeping in the observation dormitory had severely lacerated his scrotum, with a small piece of tin, which he secreted in a prayer book when going to bed. Notwithstanding that the wound was carefully treated, septicaemia set in, and the patient died 16 days after. An Inquiry on oath was held by this Department regarding the case, and, as a result, the absolute necessity was pointed out of rigidly adhering to the rule forbidding all patients to take any article whatever into the observation dormitory.

At ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM, on the 22nd April, a male patient cut his throat with a pocket-knife, while in a water closet, and died immediately. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient had committed suicide "by cutting his throat with a penknife while insane." As the result of an Inquiry on oath held by us we found that the attendants in charge of the patient had been guilty of great negligence in allowing the patient to retain possession of the knife, and we made some suggestions for better supervision in future.

DEATHS FROM MISADVENTURE.

At BALLINASLOE ASYLUM, on the 1st October, a female patient eluded the vigilance of the attendants in charge and ascended to

the space under the roof, from which she fell down a lift shaft and sustained severe injuries, including a compound fracture of the left tibia, and an extensive lacerated wound of the leg. She died from septic poisoning a fortnight after. We duly inquired into the circumstances of the case, and found that no blame could be attached to any of the officials in connection with the matter, but we made some suggestions with a view of guarding against the possibility of such accidents occurring in future.

At LONDONDERRY ASYLUM, on the 26th May, a male patient fell in an epileptic fit, and sustained a fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death on the 7th June.

At OMAGH ASYLUM, on the 22nd February, a male patient escaped, and no tidings of him were obtained until the 25th March, when his dead body was found in the river which flows past the Asylum grounds. A Coroner's inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict that he was accidentally drowned whilst attempting to escape from the Asylum. An Inquiry on oath regarding the case was held by this Department, and in the report thereon the untruthfulness of some of the attendants, as disclosed by the contradictory nature of the evidence, was strongly animadverted upon. The only suggestion possible was that greater care should be exercised in counting the patients when going out, etc.

At RICHMOND ASYLUM, on the 5th April, a male patient fell in an epileptic fit, and received such injuries that he died on the 20th idem. The *post-mortem* examination revealed haemorrhage in the left temporal fossa and a small fracture in the right temporal region. The lungs were in a state of hypostatic congestion. The facts were reported to the Coroner, who did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest. We duly investigated the matter, and found that it did not call for any comment.

At the same Asylum, on the 11th August, another male patient also fell in an epileptic fit and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull, which proved fatal shortly afterwards. We investigated the circumstances of the case and found that it also did not call for any comment.

At WATERFORD ASYLUM on the 18th July, a female patient was severely burned about the chest and face, as a result of her clothes having caught fire accidentally whilst working at the fireplace in the hospital. The attendants on duty promptly extinguished the flames, but the patient died eleven days after. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the patient "died from septicaemia, following extensive burns accidentally received." They commended the conduct of three attendants on the occasion, and found that no blame attached to anyone in connection with the matter. We enquired into the circumstances of the case, and although we concurred in the finding of the jury that no blame could be attributed to any person, we pointed out the necessity for greater precautions as regards locking the kitchen when unoccupied, and in the selection of the patients to help the attendants.

At the same Asylum, on the 21st December, a male patient, who had been seen alive by the night attendant about half an

hour previously, was found dead in bed by the attendant who went to rouse him in the morning. He was lying on his face, and had apparently been suffocated during an epileptic seizure. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DEATHS BY HOMICIDE.

At BELFAST ASYLUM, on the 6th May, a male patient, while working in the garden with seven others, in charge of three attendants, suddenly snatched a hatchet out of the hands of another patient, and struck at everyone in his vicinity, killing one instantly, and seriously wounding several others, all of whom, with one exception, ultimately recovered. A Coroner's inquest was held on the two patients who succumbed to their injuries, and the jury found that one died from shock, consequent on fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain, and that the other died from fracture of the skull, as a result of the attack by the homicidal patient whilst under the influence of a homicidal impulse. The jury added a rider that no blame was attachable to any person in connection with the matter. We held an Inquiry on oath regarding the occurrence, as the result of which we found nothing calling for unfavourable comment as regards the supervision or treatment of any of the patients concerned. The patient who committed the fatal assaults gave no previous indication whatever of being subject to such attacks as that which occurred on the occasion in question, during which, so far as could be judged, he became unconscious of his actions. In our report on the case to the Committee of Management we expressed appreciation of the courage and promptitude with which one of the attendants grappled with and disarmed the patient, as, in all probability, but for his action the loss of human life would have been even greater than it was.

The patient who committed the fatal assaults was duly brought up for trial, and being found insane on arraignment and incapable of pleading, was ordered to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure. He was thereupon removed to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

At RICHMOND ASYLUM, on the morning of the 18th April, when the male patients were dressing, one of them was attacked by another, and while the attendants were endeavouring to separate them, one of the patients was kicked on the stomach by the other and died an hour afterwards from haemorrhage and shock, due to rupture of the right kidney and duodenum.

A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that the deceased patient "suffered from chronic nephritis, and his death was due to shock and haemorrhage, following a kick received from a patient in the course of a scuffle." The jury exonerated the staff from all blame, a finding in which we concurred, as the result of an inquiry on oath regarding the case. We, however, suggested the advisability of furnishing the patients in the Refractory Division, where the fatal assault took place, with slippers for indoor wear.

The patient who inflicted the fatal injuries was brought up for trial, and being found incapable of pleading, was ordered to be detained during Your Excellency's pleasure. He was thereupon removed to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS AND OUTBREAKS OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following are the particulars of the insanitary conditions and outbreaks of zymotic diseases which were reported in the different Asylums during the year :—

In ANTRIM ASYLUM, the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, of which there were four cases in the spring.

In ARMAGH ASYLUM, no cases of zymotic disease occurred during the year, and the death-rate was only 5 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

In BALLINASLOE ASYLUM, although a good many cases of zymotic disease occurred, the total number was not so great as in the previous year. Five patients were attacked by enteric fever, which proved fatal in two cases. No other fatalities resulted from such diseases, of which the following cases also occurred, viz., five of dysentery, fifteen of diarrhoea, sixteen of tonsillitis (ten of them being amongst the staff), four of influenza (three amongst the staff), two of erysipelas, and one of measles. The death-rate during the year was only 5·5 per cent. of the average number resident.

In BELFĀST ASYLUM, eight patients were attacked by erysipelas, sixteen by influenza, and one by cellulitis, all of whom recovered.

In CARLOW ASYLUM, two male patients were attacked by enteric fever, both of whom recovered. There was, however, a fatal case of this disease amongst the female staff. No other form of zymotic disease appeared during the year.

In CASTLEBAR ASYLUM, there were eighteen cases of erysipelas, five of enteric fever, and three of scarlatina, in addition to some sporadic cases of influenza and tonsillitis. All the patients recovered, with the exception of one case of scarlatina.

In CLONMEL ASYLUM, two males and two females were attacked by enteric fever, which proved fatal in one of the male cases. Two of each sex also suffered from influenza. The death-rate in this Asylum was below the average, being only 5·3 per cent. of the average number resident.

In CORK ASYLUM, thirteen patients and four members of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, with a fatal result in the cases of five patients. There was also a case of mumps among the female staff.

In the YOUGHAL AUXILIARY the only zymotic disease which appeared was one case of erysipelas, from which the patient recovered.

In DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM, two patients and one of the staff were attacked by enteric fever, and fifty-five patients and five of the staff by influenza. All, however, recovered, but the death rate in this Asylum was the highest of all the District Asylums during the year—being 10·6 per cent. of the daily average number resident.

In ENNIS ASYLUM the only zymotic disease which appeared was influenza, which, however, attacked twenty-eight patients and twenty-three of the staff, with fatal results in the cases of three of the former.

In ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM, twenty-one patients, and one of the staff were attacked by influenza, which ended fatally in four cases. There was also a case of erysipelas amongst the patients.

In KILKENNY ASYLUM there were thirteen cases of influenza amongst the patients and five amongst the staff. Three of the patients succumbed to the disease. One case of erysipelas occurred amongst the patients during the year.

In KILLARNEY ASYLUM two patients suffered from enteric fever, one from erysipelas, and one from colitis during the year. All, however, recovered.

In LETTERKENNY ASYLUM thirty-five patients suffered from influenza and four from erysipelas, which proved fatal in four of the former and one of the latter cases.

In LIMERICK ASYLUM the only case of zymotic disease which occurred during the year was a fatal case of enteric fever on the female side.

In LONDONDERRY ASYLUM two mild cases of erysipelas on the male side were the only cases of zymotic disease which occurred.

In MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM only one case of zymotic disease appeared, viz. :—a non-fatal case of enteric fever. The death-rate was, however, above the average, being 9.1 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

In MONAGHAN ASYLUM four patients were attacked by influenza, four by erysipelas, and one by enteric fever. The last case proved fatal. The death-rate in this Asylum was below the average, being only 5.5 per cent. of the daily average number resident during the year.

In MULLINGAR ASYLUM, also, the death-rate was only 5.5 per cent. of the daily average number resident. Cases of enteric fever, however, occurred throughout the year, nine patients and four of the staff being attacked, with a fatal result in three of the former cases.

In OMAGH ASYLUM a few sporadic cases of enteric fever appeared in the first nine months of the year, but in October a very serious outbreak of this disease took place, attacking a large number of both patients and staff, and placing a heavy responsibility on the Resident Medical Superintendent in carrying on the work of the Institution. Happily, owing to the devotion of those of the staff who escaped the infection the Medical Superintendent, with the aid of a number of temporary nurses and attendants, whose employment the Committee of Management unhesitatingly sanctioned, was able to tide over a very trying period without any mishap, and early in the present year the outbreak had subsided. Up to the end of 1911, sixty-seven patients and twenty members of the staff had been attacked, and of these, fourteen patients and one of the staff succumbed. Energetic steps were at once taken to trace the source of infection, and it was discovered that some, at any rate, of the water used in the Institution was subject to contamination by sewage. A supply of water was then obtained temporarily from the main which

supplies the neighbouring town of Omagh, and measures were adopted for overhauling and reconstructing, where necessary, the drainage system of the Institution. The question of the future water supply has been under the consideration of the Committee. In addition to the cases of enteric fever, there were fifteen cases of erysipelas (one of them fatal), two of cellulitis, and two of influenza during the year.

In the RICHMOND and PORTRANE ASYLUMS forty-two patients were attacked by dysentery, which proved fatal in four cases. Twenty-three suffered from erysipelas, with a fatal result in two cases. There were also two non-fatal cases of enteric fever and one of measles during the year.

In SLIGO ASYLUM the only zymotic disease which appeared was enteric fever, which attacked four male and two female patients, with a fatal result in one of the female cases.

In WATERFORD ASYLUM one non-fatal case of enteric fever was the only instance of zymotic disease recorded. This Asylum has had a remarkably low death-rate for a great number of years, and again in 1911, as in the previous year, its rate was the lowest of all the District Asylums, being only 4.5 per cent. of the average number resident.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the patients in District Asylums during the financial year ending 31st March, 1911, is shown in Table XV. (Appendix B.).

From this Table it will be seen that for the maintenance of an average number of 20,112 patients, including the repayments in respect of loans for building works, purchase of land, and other capital charges, a sum of £587,597 11s. 0d. was expended during the year.

Excluding the loan repayments above referred to, which amounted to £97,930 4s. 11d., the gross amount expended on the actual maintenance of the patients was £489,667 6s. 1d.

The receipts during the year were as follows :—£330,978 4s. 1d. was paid out of Local Rates; the Government paid £209,886 5s. 8d. out of the Local Taxation Account, by way of Capitation Grant, in pursuance of the 58th Section (sub-section (2), (c.)) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and a further Government contribution amounting to £7,413 2s. 2d. was made in respect of the full cost of maintenance of Criminal Lunatics during the previous year, in pursuance of section 3 of the Act 1 Ed. VII., cap. 17. Sums amounting to £51 4s. 8d. in all were received from private sources in relief of the vote for the maintenance of such lunatics. Miscellaneous receipts, such as sales of farm and garden produce, sales of offal and old stores, fines on attendants, interest allowed by Bank, &c., produced £15,264 13s. 11d., while sums amounting to £13,386 5s. 5d. were contributed by the relatives of patients, or out of their private property.

All the foregoing figures refer to the District Asylums, and do not take into account the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, which

contained an average number of 405 patients during the year, and the receipts and expenditure on behalf of which are shown at foot of Table XV. (Appendix B.). When these are taken into consideration, the total expenditure on the District and Auxiliary Asylums, including the repayments of loans for building works, etc., amounts to £595,505 2s. 1d., and the net expenditure on maintenance, excluding the loan repayments referred to, amounts to £495,720 0s. 3d.

The addition of the sum levied off the Cork District for the Auxiliary Asylum (£5,183 14s. 4d.) raises the total amount paid out of local rates to £336,161 18s. 5d.; the addition of the Capitation Grant paid out of the Local Taxation Account in respect of the patients in the Auxiliary (£1,796 5s. 8d.) raises the total amount of the Grant to £211,682 11s. 4d.; and the addition of the Miscellaneous Receipts in the case of the Auxiliary (£96 11s. 10d.) raises the total of these receipts to £15,361 5s. 9d.

For the first time since the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation, the amount available to credit of the Local Taxation Account was insufficient to meet the charges against it, and the payments thereout were consequently abated in pursuance of the provisions of section 58 (sub-section 5) of that Act. The full amount of the Capitation Grant certified as payable in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics in all the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the financial year 1910-11 was £200,185 13s. 8d., but the actual sum paid in respect thereof was £173,513 12s. 0d.—being an abatement at the rate of 13·32 per cent. A further sum of £38,168 19s. 4d. was paid during the year to the local authorities in respect of the maintenance of patients during the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1899—raising the total payments under this head during the year 1910-11 to £211,682 11s. 4d.

The circumstances under which the sum of £38,168 19s. 4d. was paid are as follows:—

Prior to the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the asylum financial year ended on the 31st December, but, in pursuance of an Order made under that Act, it now ends on the 31st March. The last payment of the Capitation Grant under the old system was made in respect of the patients maintained during the year ending 31st December, 1898, and the first payment under the new system was in respect of the year ending the 31st March, 1900. There was thus an intervening period, i.e., from 1st January to 31st March, 1899, in respect of which no payment was made. The matter gave rise to litigation between the Government and the local authorities, and it was finally decided by the Court of Appeal in December, 1910, that the claim in respect of the three months in question was a valid one, and it was discharged accordingly within the financial year under review, in which, therefore, the Grant for a period of fifteen months was received, although, as already explained, the amount in respect of the twelve months period was abated by 13·32 per cent.

The Government contributions for each of the years from 1875 to 1910-11 during which the Government Grant has been in

operation, together with the amounts paid out of local rates in respect of the District and Auxiliary Asylums, are shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Amount* of the Contribution towards the maintenance of the insane in the District and Auxiliary Asylums of Ireland.				Daily Average Number Resident.
	From Government Sources.		From Local Rates.	Total.	
	Capitation Grant.	In respect of Criminal Lunatics.			
1875, . . .	£ 56,948	£ —	£ 140,469	£ 197,417	7,692
1876, . . .	77,907	—	106,615	184,522	7,943
1877, . . .	80,380	—	130,005	210,385	8,102
1878, . . .	82,054	—	†	†	8,306
1879, . . .	84,810	—	103,484	188,294	8,423
1880, . . .	85,841	—	108,964	194,805	8,545
1881, . . .	87,250	—	122,679	209,929	8,794
1882, . . .	89,425	—	114,953	204,378	9,170
1883, . . .	92,867	—	122,379	215,246	9,495
1884, . . .	94,500	—	121,221	215,721	9,619
1885, . . .	98,698	—	110,008	208,706	9,781
1886, . . .	99,609	—	93,788	193,397	9,998
1887, . . .	101,800	—	104,326	206,126	10,263
1888, . . .	103,996	—	101,076	205,072	10,691
1889, . . .	109,118	—	121,158	230,276	11,019
1890, . . .	112,211	—	123,358	235,569	11,297
1891, . . .	111,990	—	146,351	258,341	11,644
1892, . . .	112,050	—	148,042	260,092	11,958
1893, . . .	119,721	—	152,838	272,559	12,307
1894, . . .	129,449	—	153,001	282,450	12,605
1895, . . .	126,266	—	164,880	291,146	13,082
1896, . . .	130,653	—	176,585	307,238	13,735
1897, . . .	137,511	—	183,815	321,326	14,340
1898, . . .	143,653	—	216,742	360,395	15,019
1899, from 1st Jan. to 31st March.	516	—	110,249	110,765	—
1899-1900, . . .	153,467	—	211,902	365,369	15,785
1900-1901, . . .	160,282	—	300,000	460,282	16,283
1901-1902, . . .	165,826	—	360,056	525,882	16,796
1902-1903, . . .	171,603	—	363,798	535,401	17,428
1903-1904, . . .	176,034	3,448	350,660	530,142	18,060
1904-1905, . . .	181,760	5,110	332,506	519,376	18,576
1905-1906, . . .	184,678	11,145	330,196	526,019	18,967
1906-1907, . . .	186,363	10,990	323,822	521,175	19,240
1907-1908, . . .	190,318	7,873	311,194	509,385	19,506
1908-1909, . . .	193,294	7,597	331,831	532,722	19,985
1909-1910, . . .	197,465	7,363	342,607	547,435	20,293
1910-1911, . . .	211,883	7,413	336,162	555,258	20,517

* The amounts are given in round numbers—fractions of £1 being excluded.

† The exact amount for this year cannot be ascertained.

As stated in previous reports, the Asylum accounts before the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, came into operation, did not include loan repayments and, therefore, prior to the year 1900-1, the amount shown in the fourth column of above Table only represents the amount paid out of local rates towards the actual *maintenance* of the patients, excluding the cost of land, buildings, etc.

The amounts paid out of local rates do not, however, afford an exact indication of the actual expenditure from year to year, as the sum required to be levied in any one year is affected by the balance in hand or deficit, as the case may be, at the beginning thereof.

Save in exceptional cases, when the cost of small works is defrayed out of money provided for current expenditure, the actual sum expended on building works, purchase of land, &c., the cost of which is met by a loan obtained for the purpose in each case, does not appear in Table XV.; as it is only when these loans come under repayment that such works involve an outlay of Asylum Funds.

AVERAGE COST.

Table XVI. (Appendix B.) shows the average cost per patient under the different heads of expenditure, in each of the Asylums. From this Table it will be seen that the averages per patient for all the Asylums for the year 1910-11 were as follows:—

—	District Asylums.	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1 Average cost, including charges in respect of buildings, land, &c.—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure	29 4 4	19 10 6
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less receipts from paying patients and other miscellaneous receipts,	27 15 10	19 5 9
2. Average cost, excluding charges in respect of buildings, land, &c., i.e., cost of maintenance only—		
(a.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments,	24 6 11	14 18 11
(b.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments and receipts from miscellaneous sources,	23 11 9	14 14 2
(c.) Calculated on the gross expenditure, less loan repayments, receipts from miscellaneous sources, and receipts on behalf of paying patients,	22 18 5	14 14 2

These figures show an increase in the case of the District Asylums, and a decrease in the case of the Auxiliary Asylum, as compared with the amounts for the previous year, which were as follow:—

—	District Asylums	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
1 (a.),	£ s. d. 28 7 7	£ s. d. 19 18 5
(b.),	27 1 5	19 10 1
2 (a.),	23 13 3	15 3 6
(b.),	22 18 10	14 15 2
(c.),	22 7 0	14 15 2

The increase in the gross cost (1 (a)) in the case of the District Asylums amounted to 16s. 9d., and in the net cost (2 (c)) to 11s. 5d. per patient.

The highest gross average cost per patient in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of the Richmond and Portrane Asylums, where it amounted to £35 18s. 7d., and the highest net average, excluding loan repayments and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was in the case of the Kilkenny Asylum, where the amount was £26 3s. 5d.

The lowest average gross cost in the District Asylums, including loan repayments, was in the case of Castlebar Asylum, in which the amount was £22 8s. 2d.; and the lowest net average, excluding loan repayments, and deducting receipts from paying patients, and other miscellaneous receipts, was also in Castlebar Asylum, the amount being £18 9s. 3d.

The following are the details of the average annual cost per head for all the Asylums, calculated on the gross expenditure during the year 1910-11, as compared with 1909-10:—

Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.	Average cost per patient per Annum, calculated on the Gross Expenditure.			
	District Asylums.		Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	
	Year 1909-1910.	Year 1910-1911.	Year 1909-1910.	Year 1910-1911.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Loan repayments,	4 14 10	4 17 10	4 14 11	4 11 7
Salaries and wages,	5 5 2	5 4 6	3 13 0	3 13 10
Superannuation,	0 13 3	0 13 8	—	—
Provisions and groceries,	8 11 11	8 18 1	7 1 11	6 11 7
Wines, spirits, and beer,	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 0 10	0 0 5
Tobacco and snuff,	0 6 0	0 6 2	0 2 3	0 2 3
Medicines and medical and surgical appliances,	0 2 10	0 3 0	0 0 10	0 0 10
Clothing,	1 16 6	1 19 6	0 10 2	0 6 0
Bedding,	0 9 11	0 12 0	0 5 7	0 2 8
Furniture,	0 8 1	0 8 11	0 1 11	0 3 10
Fuel and light,	2 4 6	2 6 8	1 7 3	1 12 1
Washing materials,	0 5 11	0 6 0	0 4 6	0 3 7
Water supply,	0 4 2	0 4 4	0 5 0	0 4 11
Farm and garden expenses,	1 7 5	1 7 1	0 17 2	0 18 3
Repairs and alterations,	1 1 11	1 1 11	0 7 4	0 9 3
Stationery, printing, and advertising,	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 2 1	0 2 11
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurances,	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 0 8	0 4 4
Incidental expenses (including postage),	0 6 11	0 6 10	0 3 0	0 2 2
Total average cost of patients maintained in workhouses under Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, sec. 9.	18 6 9	18 8 1	—	—
Gross Total,	28 7 7	29 4 4	19 13 5	19 10 6
Total excluding Loan Repayments,	23 13 3	24 6 11	15 3 6	14 18 11
Deduct average sum per head received as contributions on behalf of paying patients, and as casual receipts,	1 6 2	1 8 6	0 8 4	0 4 9
Net annual cost per head to Public Funds, including Loan Repayments,	27 1 5	27 15 10	19 10 1	19 5 9
Do., excluding do.,	22 7 0	22 18 5	14 15 2	14 14 2

ASYLUM FARMS.

Table XVIII. (Appendix B.) shows the quantity of land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilised in the year 1911.

Additions were made to the farms at Belfast (Purdysburn Estate) 38 acres 2 roods; and at Castlebar (9 acres 1 rood and 21 perches); while at Enniscorthy Asylum the land on a revised measurement was found to be of greater acreage than hitherto returned—the increase amounting to 3 acres 3 roods and 33 perches. These additions and alterations have increased the total acreage at all the District and Auxiliary Asylums from 3,811 acres 1 rood and 2 perches to 3,863 acres and 16 perches.

The receipts and expenditure on behalf of the Asylum farms are shown in Table XVII. (Appendix B.), from which it will be seen that a net profit of £15,267 7s. 0d. was made on the working of these farms during the financial year 1910-11.

ACCOMMODATION.

The following are the details of the works recently carried out, in progress, or urgently required at the various Asylums:—

ANTRIM ASYLUM.—No additions or alterations were made at this Asylum during the year notwithstanding that further accommodation is required, as the Institution is now overcrowded.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.—The Committee of Management of this Asylum had under consideration during the year the question of improving the heating of the new hospital and the provision of a fire escape from the attic story of this building, but no definite decision was arrived at, nor were any steps taken to provide the additional accommodation, to the necessity for which the attention of the Committee has on previous occasions been called.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.—No definite steps have yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation which is so urgently required at this Asylum, but structural alterations have been made in some of the day-rooms, by which their capacity has been somewhat increased.

BELFAST ASYLUM.—The buildings in course of erection at Purdysburn, which were referred to in previous Reports, are progressing satisfactorily, and the Committee of Management have under consideration the erection of the additional buildings required to complete the scheme for transferring the entire Asylum to Purdysburn.

CARLOW ASYLUM.—No important structural works have been carried out at this Asylum during the year. We have, however, called the attention of the Committee of Management to the necessity for providing additional accommodation, as the Institution is now overcrowded. We have also directed attention to the want of sufficient sanitary accommodation in some of the wards.

CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.—The question of providing the additional accommodation to which attention was directed in previous Re-

ports has engaged the attention of the Committee of Management; and although no definite scheme has been formulated, they have taken preliminary steps to deal with the matter. It is hoped, therefore, that some action will be taken in the near future. We have recommended the Committee to make an effort to obtain an improved water supply, as, during the drought of last year, the Institution was seriously jeopardised by the entire failure of the present supply at times. The new sewage disposal scheme, which was referred to in previous Reports, is progressing towards completion.

CLONMEL ASYLUM.—The lower story of the male house at this Asylum remains in the unsatisfactory condition described in previous Reports, and is altogether unsuited for the accommodation of the insane. The separate block for the accommodation of nurses is now practically completed, and will prove a great boon to the female staff. It is a neat and well-designed structure, and has been erected at a very moderate cost.

CORK ASYLUM.—Attention has been called in previous Reports to the overcrowding in the Institution, and the necessity for providing additional accommodation. So far, the only proposal which has been made by the Committee of Management for dealing with the matter is that a number of dividing walls should be removed, so as to add adjoining corridors to the existing day-rooms and dormitories. This work, when carried out, will afford some relief to the present overcrowding, but it will not be sufficient to effect a complete remedy for the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.—Additional water tanks have been erected at this Asylum, with the view of effecting some improvement in the water supply, which has always been a source of anxiety in the Institution.

DOWNPATRICK ASYLUM.—No important structural works were required during the year at this Asylum, which, unlike the great majority of Irish District Asylums, possesses ample accommodation for the insane poor of the County.

ENNIS ASYLUM.—The question of the establishment of an Auxiliary Asylum in the Workhouse building at Tulla, to relieve the congestion in this Asylum, is still in abeyance, and, meanwhile the overcrowding, to which attention has been so frequently called, continues to increase. The new sewerage system, which has been for a long time in course of construction, is now practically completed; cottages have been erected for the Land Steward and Mechanical Engineer; a new observation dormitory is being constructed on the female side; and it is proposed to obtain two new steam boilers and enlarge the boiler-house.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.—The extension of the laundry, to the necessity for which attention has been called in previous Reports, has been decided on by the Committee of Management, but the only work carried out during the past year was the erection of a shelter for male patients in the airing court.

KILKENNY ASYLUM.—No important structural works have been carried out at this Asylum during the year, but it has been decided to make some alterations and extensions in the new annexe before occupying it.

KILLARNEY ASYLUM.—Improvements have been made in some of the lavatories at this Asylum, and it is proposed to erect a shelter for patients in the male airing court. No additional land for the employment and recreation of the patients has yet been obtained.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.—No structural works have been carried out during the year. We have suggested the erection of a small isolation hospital for cases of infectious disease, and the provision of a steam disinfecting apparatus.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.—New piggeries have been erected at this Asylum, and some of the farm buildings have been enlarged, but no steps have yet been taken to provide additional accommodation for the patients; to re-model the front wings; to enlarge the Roman Catholic Chapel and the dining halls, or to reconstruct the general bathrooms, as recommended in previous Reports.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.—We can only repeat the observations in our last Report to the effect that no important structural works were carried out at this Asylum during the year, and that, as has been so often pointed out, the old buildings are quite unsuited for the treatment of recent and acute cases, while the administrative departments are antiquated and inadequate.

MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM.—The only structural works carried out during the year were the erection of a workshop for the Engineer and the provision of sanitary accommodation in connection with the workshops. We have called attention to the necessity for improving the ventilation and renewing the flooring of some of the single rooms.

MONAGHAN ASYLUM.—The only structural work carried out at this Asylum during the year was the erection of a new workshop (a wooden structure) for the shoemaker. The question of providing the additional accommodation, which is so much required, is still engaging the attention of the Committee, and, meanwhile, the re-modelling and enlargement of the administrative departments and the provision of telephonic communication between the various buildings remain in abeyance.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.—A new water supply pipe has been laid from Lough Sheever to the Asylum, and new filter beds have been formed. The coal store has been enlarged; and an arrangement has been made with the Mullingar Rural District Council to undertake the construction of a joint scheme of sewage disposal for the Asylum and the Town of Mullingar. No steps have, however, yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation for patients which is required.

OMAGH ASYLUM.—In consequence of the outbreak of enteric fever in this Asylum, which is referred to elsewhere, steps have

been taken to reconstruct the greater part of the sewerage system. Some minor structural works were carried out during the year, but no definite action has yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation for patients, which is so much required.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.—The new buildings which were referred to in previous Reports are now completed, and partly occupied. The electric light installation is approaching completion. Five additional cottages for attendants have been erected; a new boiler has been obtained; about 1,800 superficial yards of paths and walks round the male house have been concreted; and the male dining hall, the adjoining dayrooms, lavatory, and dormitories have been heated by a hot water system. A number of walls at the Grangegorman Annexe have been taken down, and the grounds in the vicinity have been opened up and levelled generally.

PORTRANE ASYLUM.—The erection of the new farm buildings, which were referred to in previous Reports, has been completed. It is proposed to build three cottages for farm workers, and the formation of recreation grounds, including the erection of a pavilion and dressing-rooms, and a ball alley, is under the consideration of the Committee. We have suggested the erection of a small isolation hospital for infectious diseases, and the provision of a steam disinfecting plant.

SLIGO ASYLUM.—No steps have yet been taken to provide the additional accommodation which is so much required to relieve the great overcrowding in this Asylum. The question of improving the water pressure, in order to cope with any outbreak of fire which may take place, is still under the consideration of the Committee.

WATERFORD ASYLUM.—The Committee of this Asylum propose to enlarge the laundry and meat store, and to erect a new bread store, hay barn, and pump house, and also provide an auxiliary pump.

PROSECUTIONS.

In only one case during the year was it deemed necessary to take legal proceedings against attendants for ill-treating a patient. In this case, which occurred in the Limerick Asylum, two attendants kicked a male patient and knelt on his chest. One of the attendants left the Asylum and could not be traced, but the other was prosecuted, and being convicted of the charge was fined 40s. by the Magistrates, whose decision, however, was reversed on appeal.

FRENCH LUNATICS IN IRISH ASYLUMS.

At the request of the French Government, arrangements have been made whereby the admission into, discharge from, or death

in Irish Asylums of any French lunatics will be notified to that Government. The Circular of instructions on the subject will be found in Appendix G.

REGULATIONS.

During the year Regulations for the management of the Limerick and Monaghan District Asylums were drawn up by the Committees of Management under the 9th Section (sub-section 6) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and duly approved by Your Excellency. Such Regulations have been made, and are now in force in the following Asylums, viz.:—Antrim, Armagh, Ballinasloe, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary), Downpatrick, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Killarney, Limerick, Londonderry, Maryborough, Monaghan, Richmond (including Portrane), and Waterford.

STAFF.

We have to record the retirement, on superannuation, of Dr. Arthur Finegan, the Resident Medical Superintendent of the Mullingar Asylum, after 25 years' faithful service in that Institution, during which, owing to his energy and progressive spirit, the Institution made great advances in every direction. He has been succeeded by Dr. Laurence Gavin, whose fitness for the post has been proved by his efficient service as Assistant Medical Officer in English and Scotch Asylums. We also record, with great regret, the death of Dr. W. S. Gordon, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Mullingar Asylum, and of Dr. H. M. Cullinan, Deputy Medical Superintendent of Portrane Asylum. Both of these able and experienced officials were cut off in the prime of life, and by their deaths the Institutions in question have sustained a heavy loss. Dr. Cullinan has been succeeded by Dr. J. M. Redington, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Richmond Asylum, whose long and faithful service fully qualified him for the more responsible post.

THE STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM DUNDRUM.

The number of patients resident in Dundrum Asylum at the end of 1911 was 168, viz., 147 males and 21 females, as compared with 148 males and 20 females at the end of 1910—the total being the same in both cases.

The admissions (27) during 1911, including one male case re-admitted on revocation of his conditional discharge, showed an increase of 4 on the number for the previous year, while the discharges numbered 26, being the same as in the previous year.

There was 1 death in 1911, as compared with 3 in 1910.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place amongst the inmates of the institution during the year 1911 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1911, ..	148	20	168
Admitted during the Year 1911, ..	24	3	27
Total under treatment during Year,	172	23	195
Discharged recovered, or not insane, ..	6	2	8
Discharged improved,	17	—	17
Do., not improved,	1	—	1
Died,	1	—	1
Escaped,	—	—	—
Remaining on 1st January, 1912,	147	21	168

Of the 27 cases admitted, 18 were found insane on arraignment ; 3 were acquitted of the offences with which they were charged, on the ground of insanity, or were found guilty but insane when the offences were committed ; and 6 convicts, having become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, were transferred to the Asylum.

The inmates remaining on the 31st December last were classified as follows :—112 (97 males and 15 females), were found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading ; 29 (25 males and 4 females) were acquitted on the ground of insanity, or a special verdict of guilty but insane was returned ; while 27 (25 males and 2 females) were certified to be insane while undergoing sentence of imprisonment or penal servitude.

The general health of the patients has been good, and no suicide or escape occurred during the year, but one male patient was killed by a fellow patient who, in the momentary absence of the attendant, rushed into the room where the first mentioned (an old man of 80 years of age) was in bed, and kicked him on the head, thereby fracturing his skull. We duly investigated the circumstances of the case, as the result of which we arrived at the conclusion that the attendant in charge was guilty of some negligence in leaving the patients, without first handing them over to another attendant ; but in view of his previous good record, his lapse from duty was deemed to be sufficiently met by a caution.

The net average cost of maintenance during the financial year 1910-11 was £43 0s. 1d. per patient, as compared with £42 2s. 4d. in the previous year—showing an increase of 17s. 9d.

The statistics relating to the Asylum, together with the annual report of the Resident Physician and Governor, will be found in Appendix C.

Table II. (Appendix C.) shows the various offences with which the patients were charged ; Table III. shows the ages of the patients ; Table IV. the manner in which the patients discharged during the year were disposed of ; Table V., the forms of insanity in those admitted during the year ; Table VI., their social condition as to marriage ; Table VII., their previous occupations ;

Table VIII., the daily average number employed; Table IX., the numbers attending Divine Service, etc.; and Tables X., XI., and XII. give details of the finances of the institution.

PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND IN IRISH WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1912, the pauper lunatics in Irish workhouses (exclusive of those maintained under the 9th Sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, who are included in the population of the District Asylums), numbered 2,557, viz. :—972 males and 1,585 females.

On the 1st January, 1911, the numbers were :—Males, 975; females, 1,596; total, 2,571—showing a total decrease of 14, the males having decreased by 3, and the females by 11 during the year.

It is satisfactory to record a further decrease in the number of the insane inmates of these institutions.

The number in each of the Unions throughout Ireland is shown in Appendix E., which includes the 84 cases referred to below.

The following table shows the number of the insane boarded out in workhouses in pursuance of the 9th Section of the Act 38 and 39 Vict., cap. 67, under contract between the Committees of the respective Asylums and the Poor Law Guardians :—

Contracting Asylum.	Workhouse.	Number of Patients maintained on 31st December, 1911.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim, ..	Ballymena, ..	27	—	27
Belfast, ..	Ballymena, ..	9	43	52
Ennis, ..	Ennis, ..	4	—	4
Londonderry,	Limavady, ..	—	1	1
	Total, ..	40	44	84

The proposal to convert the workhouse building at Tulla into an Auxiliary Asylum for County Clare, which was referred to in previous Reports, has made no progress, the plans for carrying out the work being still under the consideration of the Committee of Management.

The reports on the lunatic wards of some of the workhouses visited during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

THOMAS I. CONSIDINE,

WILLIAM R. DAWSON,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

OFFICE OF REGISTRAR IN LUNACY,

FOUR COURTS,

DUBLIN,

9th day of August, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of July last, forwarding, for submission to the Lord Chancellor, the Sixty-first Report of the Inspectors of Lunatics (Ireland).

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COLLES.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

THE REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON
THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE ACT 5 AND 6 VIC.,
CAP. 123, AND MENTAL HOSPITALS,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL
OF ABERDEEN,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE REDMOND
JOHN BARRY,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

The 35th section of the Act 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors-General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. This duty was transferred to the Inspectors of Lunatics by the 23rd section of the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. Your Lordship, as Lord Chancellor, has signified Your approval that our Report under that section dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements referred to. We have, therefore, the honour of addressing this portion of our Report, together with Appendix D, and the part of Appendix F which relates to the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane, to both Your Excellency and Your Lordship.

In Ireland accommodation for the insane who are able, or whose friends are able, to contribute towards their maintenance is provided—

- (1.) In licensed houses, of which there are twelve.
- (2.) In establishments which may be denominated mental hospitals. These establishments are not kept for profit, and were originally endowed by private individuals. Of these there are four, viz. :—Bloomfield; St. Patrick's Hospital, including St. Edmundsbury; St. Vincent's; and the Stewart Institution.
- (3.) A certain number of private patients who are able to contribute only small sums towards their maintenance are received into District Asylums.

The number of licensed houses and mental hospitals continues the same as at the date of the last Report.

On 1st January, 1912, the number of patients resident in licensed houses and mental hospitals was 906, of whom 401 were males, and 505 females. These figures show a net decrease of 3 on the number resident on 1st January, 1911—the males having decreased by 8, while the females increased by 5.

The following changes have taken place amongst the inmates of these institutions during the year :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1911,	409	500	909
Admitted during 1911,	125	144	269
Discharged during 1911,	101	115	216
Died during 1911,	31	24	55
Escaped during 1911,	1	—	1
Remaining on the 1st January, 1912,	401	505	906

Table No. 1 (Appendix D.) shows the number resident on 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1911. From this table it will be seen that in 1880 the number was 622, while in 1911 it had increased to 906—an increase of 284 in thirty-one years, or an average increase of slightly over 9 per annum.

The admissions during 1911 showed a net decrease of 1, as compared with the number for 1910, the males having decreased by 5, while the females increased by 4.

The following table shows the admissions each year since 1880, distinguishing first admissions from re-admissions :—

YEARS.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, ..	130	36	166
1881, ..	122	23	145
1882, ..	127	46	173
1883, ..	103	32	135
1884, ..	126	36	162
1885, ..	136	36	172
1886, ..	101	40	141
1887, ..	139	48	187
1888, ..	108	38	146
1889, ..	129	36	165
1890, ..	118	29	147
1891, ..	132	35	167
1892, ..	115	45	160
1893, ..	122	38	160
1894, ..	123	39	162
1895, ..	137	41	178
1896, ..	134	60	194
1897, ..	148	59	207
1898, ..	160	42	202
1899, ..	156	46	202
1900, ..	159	49	208
1901, ..	153	56	209
1902, ..	188	49	237
1903, ..	194	43	237
1904, ..	161	64	225
1905, ..	185	63	248
1906, ..	208	49	257
1907, ..	213	63	276
1908, ..	209	60	269
1909, ..	178	80	258
1910, ..	208	62	270
1911, ..	204	65	269

As this Table shows, the number of first admissions in 1911 was 4 less than in 1910, while the re-admissions showed an increase of 3.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year was 34·9, as compared with 37·8 in the previous year, while the percentage of deaths on the approximate average number resident was 6·1, as compared with 6·9 in 1910.

VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

As stated in previous Reports, a number of the Asylums receive patients who enter voluntarily under conditions laid down by us. The majority of these cases only remain for a short time, as they cannot be detained after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. On the 31st December last the total number of such voluntary boarders resident in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane was 26, viz. :—14 males and 12 females, as compared with 22 (12 males and 10 females) on the 31st December, 1910. During the year 1911, 70 voluntary

boarders (62 males and 8 females) were admitted; 65 (59 males and 6 females) left; and 1 male died.

SUICIDE.

No fatal accidents or suicides actually occurred in these Institutions during the year, but one patient (a female) died in St. Patrick's Hospital on the 13th December, as the result of swallowing some sulphuric acid while residing with her relatives. In this case, the patient had been allowed out on trial in charge of a nurse, in the hope that she would derive benefit from the change. She, however, managed surreptitiously to obtain a bottle containing strong sulphuric acid, some of which she swallowed while in a lavatory. She was at once medically treated, and was soon after taken back to St. Patrick's where, notwithstanding that she received every attention which medical skill could suggest, she succumbed within an hour after her re-admission. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts—no blame being attached to anyone in connection with the matter.

ESCAPE.

One escape occurred—a male patient, who was allowed out from Hartfield House in charge of his sister, having broken away while taking a walk with her. He returned to his home a few days afterwards, but it was not deemed necessary to take him back to the Asylum.

As stated in the Report on public Asylums, &c., (p. xxxix.), arrangements have been made whereby the admission into, discharge from, or death in Irish Asylums of any French lunatics will henceforth be notified to the French Government.

Table No. II. (Appendix D.) shows the number remaining in all the Private Asylums and Institutions for the insane at the end of 1910 and 1911, and also, in the case of the licensed houses, the number for which each was licensed; Table No. III. shows the admissions, discharges, deaths, and escapes during the year 1911; Table No. IV., the assigned causes and associated factors of insanity in the patients admitted during the year; Table No. V., the forms of insanity in the cases admitted during the year; Table No. VI., the ages of the patients remaining at the end of the year; Table No. VII., their social condition as to marriage; and Table No. VIII., their previous professions or occupations.

The reports on the inspection of these licensed houses and other institutions will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's

obedient Servants,

THOMAS I. CONSIDINE,

WILLIAM R. DAWSON,

Inspectors of Lunatics.

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APPENDIX

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of the Insane under

YEAR.	District and Auxiliary Asylums.			Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880	4,685	3,982	8,667	140	37	177	236	386	622
1881	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	29	173	238	397	635
1882	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	29	173	254	396	650
1883	5,196	4,346	9,542	139	33	172	247	389	636
1884	5,322	4,365	9,687	146	32	178	244	395	639
1885	5,402	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	389	632
1886	5,493	4,584	10,077	139	33	172	233	369	602
1887	5,734	4,765	10,499	140	29	169	239	386	625
1888	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	28	168	240	361	601
1889	6,037	5,143	11,180	146	30	176	259	372	631
1890	6,194	5,294	11,488	150	29	179	253	368	621
1891	6,359	5,374	11,733	124	19	143	266	366	632
1892	6,601	5,532	12,133	128	21	149	275	369	644
1893	6,818	5,616	12,434	130	26	156	281	361	642
1894	7,002	5,769	12,771	140	21	161	293	353	646
1895	7,287	6,045	13,332	140	23	163	305	358	663
1896	7,680	6,361	14,041	145	20	165	318	358	676
1897	7,945	6,653	14,598	150	20	170	325	366	691
1898	8,323	6,966	15,289	148	21	169	327	387	714
1899	8,607	7,302	15,909	141	21	162	318	381	699
1900	8,912	7,492	16,404	140	22	162	325	384	709
1901	9,133	7,747	16,880	146	24	170	323	409	732
1902	9,508	8,072	17,580	149	20	169	335	410	745
1903	9,791	8,303	18,094	133	20	153	341	432	773
1904	10,089	8,526	18,615	139	20	159	351	443	794
1905	10,341	8,716	19,057	137	23	160	379	439	818
1906	10,452	8,854	19,306	140	22	162	390	455	845
1907	10,509	9,002	19,511	136	22	158	394	476	870
1908	10,753	9,285	20,038	144	24	168	386	477	863
1909	10,937	9,333	20,270	151	23	174	387	514	901
1910	11,099	9,504	20,603	148	20	168	409	500	909
1911	11,276	9,604	20,880	147	21	168	401	505	906

* The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of the Act 38 & 39
† These cases were not

A.

care in Ireland on the 31st December, of each Year from 1880 to 1911.

Workhouses.*			Prisons.			Single Chancery and other Patients in Unlicensed Private Houses.†			Total.			YEAR.
Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1,414	2,099	3,513	2	1	3	—	—	—	6,477	6,505	12,982	1880
1,380	2,160	3,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,622	6,704	13,326	1881
1,390	2,220	3,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,810	6,894	13,704	1882
1,428	2,203	3,631	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,010	6,971	13,981	1883
1,457	2,216	3,673	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,170	7,008	14,178	1884
1,438	2,192	3,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,227	7,080	14,307	1885
1,471	2,267	3,738	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,337	7,253	14,590	1886
1,501	2,352	3,853	1	—	1	—	—	—	7,615	7,532	15,147	1887
1,583	2,374	3,957	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,851	7,700	15,551	1888
1,600	2,438	4,038	1	—	1	—	—	—	8,043	7,983	16,026	1889
1,566	2,395	3,961	2	—	2	—	—	—	8,165	8,086	16,251	1890
1,656	2,524	4,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,405	8,283	16,688	1891
1,701	2,497	4,198	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,705	8,419	17,124	1892
1,718	2,326	4,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,947	8,329	17,276	1893
1,686	2,390	4,076	—	1	1	—	—	—	9,121	8,534	17,655	1894
1,724	2,388	4,112	1	—	1	47	39	86	9,504	8,853	18,357	1895
1,636	2,356	3,992	—	—	—	45	47	92	9,824	9,142	18,966	1896
1,657	2,373	4,030	1	2	3	49	49	98	10,127	9,463	19,590	1897
1,674	2,365	4,039	2	—	2	48	43	91	10,522	9,782	20,304	1898
1,634	2,355	3,989	1	—	1	55	48	103	10,756	10,107	20,863	1899
1,590	2,215	3,805	—	—	—	47	42	89	11,014	10,155	21,169	1900
1,560	2,186	3,746	—	—	—	55	47	102	11,217	10,413	21,630	1901
1,458	2,081	3,539	—	—	—	53	52	105	11,503	10,635	22,138	1902
1,479	2,181	3,660	—	—	—	59	55	114	11,803	10,991	22,794	1903
1,267	2,053	3,320	—	—	—	54	54	108	11,900	11,096	22,996	1904
1,264	1,951	3,215	—	—	—	63	52	115	12,184	11,181	23,365	1905
1,210	1,918	3,128	—	—	—	62	51	113	12,254	11,300	23,554	1906
1,167	1,886	3,053	—	—	—	68	58	126	12,274	11,444	23,718	1907
999	1,724	2,723	—	—	—	73	66	139	12,355	11,576	23,931	1908
1,014	1,641	2,655	—	—	—	73	71	144	12,562	11,582	24,144	1909
975	1,596	2,571	—	—	—	73	70	143	12,704	11,690	24,394	1910
972	1,585	2,557	—	—	—	72	72	144	12,868	11,787	24,655	1911

Vic., c. 67) in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylums, included prior to 1895.

TABLE II.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1911.

YEARS.	DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
1881,	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882,	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883,	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884,	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885,	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886,	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887,	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888,	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889,	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890,	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1881 to 1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891,	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892,	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893,	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160
1894,	1,726	1,503	3,229	91	71	162
1895,	1,754	1,462	3,216	97	81	178
1896,	1,815	1,514	3,329	104	90	194
1897,	1,796	1,489	3,285	102	105	207
1898,	1,877	1,592	3,469	96	106	202
1899,	1,920	1,629	3,549	105	97	202
1900,	1,945	1,601	3,546	104	104	208
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1891 to 1900.	1,796	1,506	3,302	95	89	184
1901,	1,956	1,616	3,572	100	109	209
1902,	2,156	1,791	3,947	118	119	237
1903,	2,140	1,810	3,950	115	122	237
1904,	2,117	1,793	3,910	95	130	225
1905,	2,087	1,685	3,772	117	131	248
1906,	1,936	1,588	3,524	125	132	257
1907,	1,938	1,616	3,554	114	162	276
1908,	1,979	1,819	3,798	133	136	269
1909,	2,033	1,568	3,601	115	143	258
1910,	1,952	1,624	3,576	130	140	270
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions per annum during the 10 YEARS from 1901 to 1910.	2,029	1,691	3,720	116	132	248
1911,	1,996	1,689	3,685	125	144	269

Direct and Auxiliary Anglens

APPENDIX B.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Number of Patients on the Register of each DISTRICT and AUXILIARY ANGLE (including those maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 & 39 Vic. c. 67) at the end of each Quinquennium from 1850 to 1890, and on the 31st of December of each Year from 1901 to 1911, inclusive.

Year	Anglens		Barnstaple		Bath		Bristol		Cardiff		Cardigan		Chester		Cork		Downpatrick	Drogheda	Dundee	Edinburgh	Exeter	Gloucester	Hull	Leamington	Leicester	Limerick	Londonderry	Manchester	Newcastle	Nottingham	Plymouth	Reading	Sheffield	Southampton	Tottenham	Warrington	Wigan	Wolverhampton	Worcester	Wrexham	Yorks																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females																										Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males

*Signed on 26th February 1904.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Number of Exports on the 10

Exports of Goods and Services										Imports of Goods and Services									
Value in U.S. Dollars					Value in U.S. Dollars					Value in U.S. Dollars					Value in U.S. Dollars				
1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340
341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420
421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460
461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540
541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580
581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620
621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660
661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740
741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820
821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860
861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940
941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980
981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

TABLE II.—Showing for each District and Auxiliary Asylum the Counties and County Boroughs comprised in the Asylum District; the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1911; and the Daily Average Number resident in 1910 and 1911.

ASYLUM.	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Asylum Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1911.			Daily Average Number resident during 1910.			Daily Average Number resident during 1911.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	363	264	627	348	265	613	353	264	617
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	283	261	544	272	257	529	276	260	536
Ballinasloe, . .	{ Galway, . . Roscommon, }	888	559	1,447	856	548	1,404	879	556	1,435
Belfast, . . .	Belfast Co. Borough.	578	659	1,237	571	656	1,227	586	659	1,245
Carlow, . . .	{ Carlow, . . Kildare, . . }	263	238	501	267	235	502	267	238	505
Castlebar, . . .	Mayo, . . .	524	298	822	508	297	805	520	293	813
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and Sth. Ridings.	431	412	843	400	408	808	421	411	832
Cork (Main Asylum). do. Youghal Auxiliary.	{ Cork, Co. and Co. Borough }	843	886	1,729	1,065	1,018	2,083	1,076	1,035	2,111
		251	160	411						
Downpatrick, . .	Down, . . .	402	347	749	407	346	753	397	359	756
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	267	209	476	258	209	467	262	213	475
Enniscorthy, . .	Wexford, . .	277	271	548	262	270	532	269	275	544
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, . .	234	216	450	229	207	436	228	214	442
Killarney, . . .	Kerry, . . .	340	300	640	321	289	610	332	299	631
Letterkenny, . .	Donegal, . .	448	283	731	454	282	736	454	285	739
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, Co. and County Borough.	385	289	674	389	296	685	385	291	676
Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, Co. and Co. Borough.	296	250	546	293	248	541	297	261	558
Maryborough, . .	King's and Queen's.	320	274	594	304	266	570	316	276	592
Monaghan, . . .	{ Monaghan, Cavan, . . }	495	427	922	502	416	918	500	421	921
Mullingar, . . .	{ Longford, Meath, . . Westmeath, }	564	429	993	556	425	981	563	431	994
Omagh, . . .	{ Fermanagh, Tyrone, . . }	469	387	856	447	369	816	468	387	855
Richmond, . . .	{ Dublin, Co. and Co. Borough.	756	893	1,649	1,570	1,556	3,126	1,578	1,597	3,175
Portrane, . . .	{ Wicklow, Louth, . . }	832	720	1,552						
Sligo, . . .	{ Leitrim, . . Sligo, . . }	435	281	716	404	271	675	419	275	694
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, Co. and County Borough.	332	291	623	324	286	610	331	296	627
Total, . . .		11,276	9,604	20,880	11,007	9,420	20,427	11,177	9,596	20,773

NOTE.—The figures in this and the following Tables of Appendix B include, in the cases of Antrim, Belfast, Ennis, and Londonderry, Patients maintained in Workhouses under the 9th sec. of the Act 38 and 39 Vic. c. 67.

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES											
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved, not insane, and insanity doubtful.			Total Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim, . . .	57	39	96	9	7	16	66	46	112	20	15	35	8	5	13	-	-	-	28	20	48
Armagh, . . .	39	34	73	9	10	19	48	44	92	21	16	37	6	10	16	-	1	1	27	27	54
Ballinasloe, .	122	75	197	35	12	47	157	87	244	82	39	121	2	-	2	2	-	2	86	39	125
Belfast, . . .	80	111	191	19	23	42	99	134	233	36	51	87	15	26	41	2	-	2	53	77	130
Carlow, . . .	44	26	70	9	4	13	53	30	83	35	12	47	1	-	1	-	1	1	36	13	49
Castlebar, . .	67	44	111	19	7	26	86	51	137	40	14	54	4	4	8	3	1	4	47	19	66
Clonmel, . . .	60	47	107	12	6	18	72	53	125	29	20	49	2	4	6	1	-	1	32	24	56
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).	165	148	313	15	19	34	180	167	347	56	73	129	14	7	21	-	3	3	70	83	153
Downpatrick, .	39	59	98	17	23	40	56	82	138	15	46	61	3	1	4	3	2	5	21	49	70
Ennis, . . .	45	27	72	11	11	22	56	38	94	26	26	52	1	-	1	-	1	1	27	27	54
Enniscorthy, .	62	31	93	12	8	20	74	39	113	30	16	46	6	3	9	2	1	3	38	20	58
Kilkenny, . . .	33	23	56	3	1	4	36	24	60	4	4	8	2	1	3	-	-	-	6	5	11
Killarney, . .	74	53	127	27	29	56	101	82	183	51	38	89	7	14	21	1	-	1	59	52	111
Letterkenny, .	59	35	94	29	14	43	88	49	137	46	16	62	12	8	20	1	1	2	59	25	84
Limerick, . . .	47	22	69	11	11	22	58	33	91	16	9	25	14	9	23	1	-	1	31	18	49
Londonderry, .	37	41	78	8	14	22	45	55	100	19	31	50	5	5	10	-	-	-	24	36	60
Maryborough, .	56	48	104	12	5	17	68	53	121	31	13	44	1	7	8	-	-	-	32	20	52
Monaghan, . .	56	55	111	20	26	46	76	81	157	41	40	81	7	5	12	6	1	7	54	46	100
Mullingar, . .	75	60	135	17	13	30	92	73	165	46	33	79	12	11	23	5	-	5	63	44	107
Omagh, . . .	63	73	136	36	35	71	99	108	207	47	53	100	13	8	21	-	1	1	60	62	122
Richmond and Portrane.	206	232	438	58	26	84	264	258	522	98	71	169	41	27	68	6	3	9	145	101	246
Sligo, . . .	72	47	119	18	16	34	90	63	153	17	23	40	18	6	24	4	2	6	39	31	70
Waterford, . .	25	32	57	7	7	14	32	39	71	14	13	33	2	2	4	2	1	3	18	22	40
Total, . . .	1583	1362	2,945	413	327	740	1996	1689	3685	820	678	1498	196	163	359	39	19	58	1055	860	1915

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1911.

DEATHS.															Escapes.			Total Number of Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			ASYLUMS.
Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			By Homicide.			Total Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
28	25	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25	53	-	1	1	56	46	102	Antrim.
12	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	27	-	-	-	39	42	81	Armagh.
38	40	78	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	41	79	-	-	-	124	80	204	Ballinasloe
39	63	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	41	63	104	3	-	3	97	140	237	Belfast.
26	16	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	16	42	-	-	-	62	29	91	Carlow.
37	26	63	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	38	26	64	-	-	-	85	45	130	Castlebar
18	25	43	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	25	44	-	-	-	51	49	100	Clonmel.
79	61	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	61	140	1	-	1	150	144	294	Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).
36	44	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	44	80	-	-	-	57	93	150	Downpatrick.
21	16	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	37	1	-	1	49	43	92	Ennis.
18	21	39	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	21	40	-	-	-	57	41	98	Enniscorthy.
22	12	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	34	-	-	-	28	17	45	Kilkenny.
27	18	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	18	45	-	-	-	86	70	156	Killarney.
35	28	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	28	63	-	-	-	94	53	147	Letterkenny.
28	24	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	24	52	-	-	-	59	42	101	Limerick.
19	23	42	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	43	-	-	-	44	59	103	Londonderry.
26	28	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	28	54	-	-	-	58	48	106	Maryborough.
21	30	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	30	51	-	-	-	75	76	151	Monaghan.
25	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	55	-	-	-	88	74	162	Mullingar.
35	29	64	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	29	65	-	-	-	96	91	187	Omagh.
115	114	229	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	118	114	232	-	-	-	263	215	478	Richmond and Portrane.
31	24	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	24	55	-	-	-	70	55	125	Sligo.
12	14	26	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	31	37	68	Waterford.
748	726	1,474	5	2	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	759	728	1,487	5	1	6	1,819	1,589	3,408	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing, for the District and Auxiliary Asylums, the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1911.

CLASS	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.										
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Recovered, Relieved, or Otherwise (not including Escapes).	Males	Females	Total	
FIRST CLASS:— First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission, . . .	883	830	1,713	415	359	774	84	290	303	593	
SECOND CLASS:— First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission, . .	249	211	460	115	104	219	36	120	101	221	
THIRD CLASS:— Not First Attack and within Twelve Months on Admission, . . .	327	277	604	164	139	303	32	75	61	136	
FOURTH CLASS:— First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months duration on Admis- sion, . . .	351	258	609	78	53	131	48	179	182	361	
FIFTH CLASS:— Congenital, . . .	81	65	146	—	—	—	10	37	30	67	
UNKNOWN, NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION, AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL, . . .	105	48	153	48	23	71	25	58	51	109	
Total, . . .	1,996	1,689	3,685	820	678	1,498	235	759	728	1,487	

TABLE V.—Showing length of Residence in District and Auxiliary Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1911, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month, . . .	26	12	38	46	55	101
From 1 to 3 months, . .	258	152	410	56	46	102
Over 3 „ 6 „ . . .	219	210	429	50	48	98
„ 6 „ 9 „ . . .	93	113	206	41	37	78
„ 9 „ 12 „ . . .	56	61	117	22	28	50
„ 1 „ 2 years, . . .	86	64	150	66	67	133
„ 2 „ 3 „ . . .	32	26	58	46	47	93
„ 3 „ 5 „ . . .	31	19	50	78	87	165
„ 5 „ 7 „ . . .	8	9	17	68	56	124
„ 7 „ 10 „ . . .	6	8	14	95	57	152
„ 10 „ 12 „ . . .	3	2	5	28	33	61
„ 12 „ 15 „ . . .	1	2	3	33	30	63
„ 15 „ 20 „ . . .	1	—	1	35	52	87
„ 20 „ 25 „ . . .	—	—	—	36	33	69
„ 25 „ 30 „ . . .	—	—	—	22	18	40
„ 30 „ 35 „ . . .	—	—	—	12	14	26
„ 35 „ 40 „ . . .	—	—	—	14	9	23
Upwards of 40 „ . . .	—	—	—	11	11	22
Total, . . .	820	678	1,498	759	728	1,487

TABLE VI.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1911.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	30·3	32·6	31·3	7·9	9·5	8·6
Armagh,	43·8	36·4	40·2	4·3	5·8	5·0
Ballinasloe,	52·2	44·8	49·6	4·3	7·4	5·5
Belfast,	36·4	38·1	37·3	7·0	9·6	8·4
Carlow,	66·0	40·0	56·6	9·7	6·7	8·3
Castlebar,	46·5	27·5	39·4	7·3	8·9	7·9
Clonmel,	40·3	37·7	39·2	4·5	6·1	5·3
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary),	31·1	43·7	37·2	7·3	5·9	6·6
Downpatrick,	26·8	56·1	44·2	9·1	12·3	10·6
Ennis,	46·4	68·4	55·3	8·0	7·5	7·8
Enniscorthy,	40·5	41·0	40·7	7·1	7·6	7·4
Kilkenny,	11·1	16·7	13·3	9·6	5·6	7·7
Killarney,	50·5	46·3	48·6	8·1	6·0	7·1
Letterkenny,	52·3	32·7	45·3	7·7	9·8	8·5
Limerick,	27·6	27·3	27·5	7·3	8·2	7·7
Londonderry,	42·2	56·4	50·0	6·7	8·8	7·7
Maryborough,	45·6	24·5	36·4	8·2	10·1	9·1
Monaghan,	53·9	49·4	51·6	4·2	7·1	5·5
Mullingar,	50·0	45·2	47·9	4·4	7·0	5·5
Omagh,	47·5	49·1	48·3	7·7	7·5	7·6
Richmond and Portrane,	37·1	27·5	32·4	7·5	7·1	7·3
Sligo,	18·9	36·5	26·1	7·4	8·7	7·9
Waterford	43·8	48·7	46·5	3·9	5·1	4·5
Total,	41·1	40·1	40·7	6·8	7·6	7·2

TABLE VII.—Showing for all the District and Auxiliary Asylums the proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions, of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident; and of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident, in quinquennial periods from 1893 to 1907, inclusive, and in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

YEAR	Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.			Proportion (per cent.) of Recoveries to Daily average number Resident.			Average of the Five-year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1893.	.	.	38.6	39.0	38.1	38.6			87				101	100	101			
1894.	.	.	40.5	42.0	38.9	40.5			88				104	102	104			
1895.	.	.	39.3	39.6	38.9	39.3			71				97	96	97			95
1896.	.	.	37.2	38.5	35.6	37.2			67				93	87	90			
1897.	.	.	36.3	37.9	34.3	36.3			76				87	79	83			
1898.	.	.	36.9	38.0	35.5	36.9			74				87	83	85			
1899.	.	.	37.7	38.8	36.4	37.7			72				88	83	85			
1900.	.	.	36.3	36.8	35.7	36.3			79				82	78	80			81
1901.	.	.	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5			75				79	77	78			
1902.	.	.	34.5	35.8	33.0	34.5			77				83	75	79			
1903.	.	.	36.7	37.7	35.4	36.7			78				84	78	81			
1904.	.	.	36.3	35.9	36.8	36.3			78				76	78	77			
1905.	.	.	36.8	34.6	39.6	36.8			77				71	77	74			74
1906.	.	.	37.0	38.8	34.8	37.0			76				72	63	68			
1907.	.	.	38.6	39.8	37.1	38.6			77				74	67	71			
1908.	.	.	36.9	38.5	35.1	36.9			71				71	69	70			
1909.	.	.	38.4	36.9	40.2	38.4			76				69	67	68			
1910.	.	.	36.5	36.4	36.7	36.5			72				65	63	64			
1911.	.	.	40.7	41.1	40.1	40.7			72				73	71	72			

TABLE VIII.—Showing for each District Asylum the proportion (per cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident during each of the years from 1902 to 1911.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.									
	YEARS.									
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Antrim, .	6.8	8.5	6.0	8.2	11.2	7.6	7.8	10.7	8.8	8.6
Armagh, .	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.2	8.0	5.3	5.8	7.2	4.5	5.0
Ballinasloe, .	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.6	6.9	7.9	7.2	5.5
Belfast, .	8.3	8.1	9.5	8.4	8.5	10.3	8.4	9.2	9.2	8.4
Carlow, .	5.9	8.2	11.0	6.6	6.9	8.4	6.5	7.5	7.8	8.3
Castlebar, .	7.4	6.6	7.7	5.2	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	7.9
Clonmel, .	9.0	6.0	7.8	7.2	8.9	7.5	7.5	4.6	6.4	5.3
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary from 1904).	6.6	6.4	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.2	7.1	7.7	7.3	6.6
Downpatrick, .	10.3	9.7	8.6	8.1	7.7	10.2	5.4	7.6	7.2	10.6
Ennis, .	6.5	7.6	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.3	4.6	6.4	7.8
Enniscorthy, .	6.3	7.3	9.0	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	10.2	7.4
Kilkenny, .	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.8	6.8	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.7
Killarney, .	7.1	11.2	9.5	9.9	8.4	10.4	11.2	12.6	8.5	7.1
Letterkenny, .	5.6	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.7	8.0	5.4	4.9	5.0	8.5
Limerick, .	6.9	7.4	5.6	5.4	4.3	4.9	9.0	6.3	7.6	7.7
Londonderry, .	6.0	13.3	6.0	6.8	8.8	7.9	6.8	9.9	6.1	7.7
Maryborough, .	10.5	9.5	9.4	11.2	11.4	11.6	9.5	7.4	4.9	9.1
Monaghan, .	5.2	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.5
Mullingar, .	7.8	6.0	5.4	5.0	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.5
Omagh, .	11.6	9.7	6.9	10.4	11.2	5.9	6.7	7.5	8.2	7.6
Richmond (including Portrane).	10.0	7.9	8.3	7.6	6.5	8.2	7.3	9.4	8.3	7.3
Sligo, .	9.5	11.7	12.7	8.3	9.7	11.7	8.6	6.0	8.6	7.9
Waterford, .	3.3	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.0	4.2	4.1	5.6	4.4	4.5
TOTAL, .	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.1	7.6	7.2	7.2

TABLE IX.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, and who Recovered during the Year 1911; and also of those who were Remaining in the District and Auxiliary Asylums on the 31st December, 1911.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Remaining on 31st December, 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 Years, .	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	8	11
From 10 to 14 Years	11	9	20	2	1	3	29	21	50
„ 15 „ 19 „	89	93	185	28	35	63	220	164	384
„ 20 „ 24 „	240	176	416	106	79	185	588	431	1,019
„ 25 „ 34 „	524	403	927	207	179	386	2,382	1,725	4,107
„ 35 „ 44 „	444	388	832	197	163	365	2,920	2,288	5,208
„ 45 „ 54 „	273	290	563	132	135	267	2,281	2,034	4,315
„ 55 „ 64 „	182	148	330	75	49	124	1,613	1,550	3,163
„ 65 „ 74 „	157	134	291	47	22	69	899	950	1,849
„ 75 „ 84 „	40	23	63	4	1	5	233	224	457
85 years & upwards,	1	2	3	—	1	1	19	30	49
Unknown, .	34	18	52	22	8	30	89	179	268
Total, . . .	1,996	1,689	3,685	820	678	1,498	11,276	9,604	20,880

TABLE X.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients Admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1911.

Social Condition.	Numbers.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	508	512	1,020
Single,	1,337	992	2,329
Widowed,	94	158	252
Unascertained,	57	27	84
Total,	1,996	1,689	3,685

TABLE XI.—Showing the Authority for the Admission of Patients into
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED UNDER THE STATUTORY REGULATIONS.																Transferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, on expiration of Sentence.				
	Ordinary cases admitted by Order of the Committee.			Admitted as urgent by the Medical Officers.			Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor or County Court Judge.			Admitted by Order of the Inspectors of Lunatics.			Soldiers on Active Service admitted temporarily and paid for by the War Office.			Paying Patients.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Antrim,	-	-	-	27	31	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		
Armagh,	-	-	-	11	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		
Ballinasloe,	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-		
Belfast,	-	-	-	72	126	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Carlow,	-	-	-	23	16	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Castlebar,	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clonmel,	21	21	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary).	4	-	4	57	73	130	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-		
Downpatrick,	-	-	-	18	48	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-		
Ennis,	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Enniscorthy,	-	-	-	33	21	54	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kilkenny,	3	1	4	11	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Killarney,	-	-	-	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Letterkenny,	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Limerick,	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Londonderry,	-	-	-	15	28	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-		
Maryborough,	-	-	-	29	29	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2		
Monaghan,	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mullingar,	1	-	1	6	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-		
Omagh,	-	-	-	7	15	22	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Richmond and Portrane.	18	14	32	58	128	186	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-		
Sligo,	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Waterford,	6	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-		
Total,	53	55	108	406	587	993	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	4	20	24	4	-	4		

each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and also the Number Admitted, 31st December, 1911.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.									DANGEROUS LUNATICS.			Admitted under Sheriff's Warrant in pursuance of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898. sec. 6.	Total Admitted during Year	ASYLUMS.			
Lord Lieutenant's "Pleasure" Patients transferred from Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum under Warrant of His Excellency.			Insane Prisoners transferred from Prisons under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Committed under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.	Committed under the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, sec. 3.	Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	14	51	2	-	2	66	46	112	Antrim.
2	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	32	25	57	-	-	-	48	44	92	Armagh.
1	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	144	82	226	-	-	-	157	87	244	Ballinasloe.
-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	20	4	24	2	-	2	99	134	233	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	44	-	-	-	53	30	83	Carlow.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	82	46	128	-	-	-	86	51	137	Castlebar.
-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	48	32	80	-	-	-	72	53	125	Clonmel.
4	-	4	2	3	5	2	-	110	89	199	-	-	-	180	167	347	Cork (including Youghal Auxiliary). Downpatrick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	66	2	-	2	56	82	138	Ennis.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	36	91	-	-	-	56	38	94	Enniscorthy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	17	57	-	-	-	74	39	113	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	20	15	35	-	-	-	36	24	60	Killarney.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	91	78	169	-	-	-	101	82	183	Letterkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	45	125	3	1	4	88	49	137	Limerick.
1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	46	25	71	-	-	-	58	33	91	Londonderry.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	27	27	54	1	-	1	45	55	100	Maryborough.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	24	60	-	-	-	68	53	121	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	71	79	150	2	-	2	76	81	157	Mullingar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	59	143	-	-	-	92	73	165	Omagh.
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	86	93	179	1	-	1	99	108	207	Richmond and Portrane.
-	-	-	9	6	15	1	-	176	102	278	1	-	1	264	258	522	Sligo.
1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	78	55	133	2	-	2	90	63	153	Waterford.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	24	18	42	-	-	-	32	39	71	Total.
14	-	14	33	15	48	7	1	1,453	1,009	2,462	16	1	17	1,996	1,689	3,685	

TABLE XII.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1911, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HEREDITY (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring)—				
Insane Heredity,	586	520	441	396
Epileptic Heredity,	25	14	20	11
Neurotic Heredity [including only Hy- steria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea].	31	12	20	6
Eccentricity (in marked degree), ..	11	4	3	4
Alcoholism,	51	20	31	4
MENTAL INSTABILITY as revealed by—				
Moral Deficiency,	29	8	16	5
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility.	66	55	56	46
Eccentricity,	4	6	1	6
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—				
Smell and Taste (either or both) ..	—	—	—	—
Hearing,	4	2	2	2
Sight,	4	2	—	1
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence,	108	52	46	31
Climacteric,	5	126	—	91
Senility,	180	126	106	105
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy,	—	23	—	13
Puerperal state (not septic),	—	56	—	49
Lactation,	—	14	—	11
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress,	76	88	60	69
Prolonged Mental Stress,	186	197	140	150
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.)	3	1	1	—
Privation and Starvation,	61	38	39	17
Over-exertion (physical),	14	19	3	3
Masturbation,	45	—	33	—
Sexual excess,	14	—	8	—
TOXIC—				
Alcohol,	366	85	257	70
Drug habit (morphia, cocaine, &c.) ..	4	3	3	3
Lead and other such poisons,	2	—	2	—
Tuberculosis,	47	39	13	20

TABLE XII.—(*continued*).—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the Patients admitted into District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1911, with the Total Number of Instances in which the Assigned Cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOXIC—(<i>continued</i>)—				
Influenza,	16	12	12	8
Puerperal sepsis,	—	5	—	5
Other specific Fevers,	4	16	4	14
*Syphilis, acquired,	51	8	44	5
*Syphilis, congenital,	3	—	—	—
Other Toxins,	13	2	7	2
TRAUMATIC—				
Injuries,	51	5	35	4
Operations,	7	10	5	9
Sunstroke,	24	2	9	1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Lesions of the Brain,	16	8	14	7
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves,	3	5	2	3
Epilepsy,	92	55	73	49
Other defined Neuroses—limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea.	8	3	5	3
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	4	8	1	1
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.),	11	63	4	28
Cardio-Vascular degeneration,	29	22	12	8
Valvular Heart Disease,	45	29	5	4
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis).	12	7	3	2
Gastro-intestinal System,	29	22	19	11
Renal and Vesical System,	15	3	2	—
Generative System (excluding Syphilis),	1	10	—	8
Other General Affections not above included (<i>e.g.</i> , Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.)	11	17	7	13
			Males.	Females.
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.			104	69
NO FACTOR ASSIGNABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation.			146	120
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINED, history defective,			171	201

* Including all Patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the year 1911.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—				
Intellectual, { With Epilepsy, ..	26	13	39	
{ Without Epilepsy, ..	86	63	149	
Moral,	1	—	1	
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—				
Insanity with Epilepsy,	85	58	143	
General Paralysis of the Insane, ..	44	7	51	
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,	4	1	5	
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),	9	7	16	
Confusional Insanity,	13	21	34	
Stupor,	10	7	17	
Primary Dementia,	32	23	55	
Mania, .. {	Recent,	407	334	741
	Chronic,	116	102	218
	Recurrent,	237	186	423
Melancholia, {	Recent,	423	419	842
	Chronic,	102	77	179
	Recurrent,	152	157	309
Alternating Insanity,	5	3	8	
Delusional Insanity, {	Systematised,	67	58	125
	Non-Systematised,	64	57	121
Volitional Insanity, {	Impulse,	6	1	7
	Obsession,	—	3	3
	Doubt,	—	2	2
Moral Insanity,	2	2	4	
Dementia, {	Senile,	68	61	129
	Secondary or Terminal, ..	26	26	52
Not Insane on Admission,	11	1	12	
Total	1,996	1,689	3,685	

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1911, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy,	20	32	52	6	60	61
Brain, Abscess of,	—	1	1	—	—	41
Brain, Atrophy of,	4	2	6	—	45	80
Brain, Organic Disease of,	18	22	40	—	51	49
Brain, Softening of,	16	25	41	2	45	59
Brain, Tumour of,	1	—	1	—	37	—
Epilepsy,	30	20	50	1	38	33
Exhaustion : Maniacal or Melancholic.	85	68	153	7	50	51
Hemiplegia,	5	3	8	2	56	69
Locomotor Ataxy,	—	1	1	—	—	49
Meningitis, Cerebral,	4	3	7	2	29	42
Meningitis, Spinal,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myelitis,	1	—	1	—	15	—
Paralysis, Bulbar,	—	1	1	—	—	71
Paralysis, General of the Insane.	41	5	46	4	40	39
Paralysis, Toxic,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia,	1	2	3	1	55	48
Spinal Sclerosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asthma,	—	1	1	—	—	55
Bronchitis,	28	26	54	4	67	68
Embolism,	—	1	1	—	—	24
Endocarditis,	—	2	2	—	—	62
Heart, Degeneration of,	45	34	79	9	59	63
Heart, Valvular Disease of,	56	78	134	26	60	61
Lung, Abscess of,	1	—	1	1	73	—
Lung, Congestion of,	5	2	7	1	64	47
Lung, Gangrene of,	2	1	3	—	36	56
Pericarditis,	1	1	2	1	80	46
Phthisis,	163	167	330	29	39	37
Pleurisy,	1	—	1	—	53	—
Pneumonia,	36	47	83	15	52	55
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES.						
Abdominal Tumour,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Addison's Disease,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowel, Obstruction of,	2	1	3	—	50	53

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1911, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued*.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES— <i>continued</i> .						
Bright's Disease, Acute,	1	1	2	—	61	26
Bright's Disease, Chronic,	4	4	8	1	48	43
Colitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea,	4	2	6	—	41	49
Duodenal Ulcer,	1	2	3	1	38	44
Dysentery,	1	3	4	—	76	52
Enteritis,	5	8	13	—	37	46
Gall Stones,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia, Strangulated,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidney, Abscess of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liver, Diseases of,	4	2	6	1	57	54
Nephritis,	6	4	10	1	53	61
Ovarian Disease,	—	1	1	—	—	66
Pancreatitis,	1	1	2	1	68	71
Peritonitis,	4	1	5	3	54	35
Prostate, Disease of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pylorus, Stricture of,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spleen, Disease of,	—	1	1	—	—	67
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of.	3	7	10	3	47	63
Typhlitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urethra, Stricture of.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous).	—	—	—	—	—	—
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES.						
Anæmia, Pernicious,	1	1	2	—	44	58
Aneurism,	1	—	1	—	56	—
Atrophy,	1	1	2	1	61	73
Cancer,	12	12	24	7	63	60
Carbuncle,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes,	1	1	2	—	64	63
Diphtheria,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever,	16	12	28	7	34	39
Erysipelas,	1	4	5	—	35	38
Goitre,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gout,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodgkin's Disease,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza and its Complications.	11	3	14	2	49	63
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer,	—	3	3	—	—	71
Measles,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myxœdema,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis,	—	1	1	—	—	60
Psoas Abscess,	—	1	1	—	—	52
Purpura,	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the cases of all the Patients who Died in the District and Auxiliary Asylums during the Year 1911, together with the number of cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination, and the average ages at death—*continued*.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascer- tained by Post- Mortem Exami- nation.	Average Ages at Death.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES— <i>continued</i> .						
Pyæmia, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever, . . .	1	—	1	—	36	—
Scrofula, . . .	1	—	1	—	34	—
Septicæmia, . . .	3	5	8	—	49	49
Small Pox, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope, . . .	3	—	3	1	54	—
Syphilis, . . .	1	—	1	—	28	—
Thyroid Gland, Abscess of, . . .	—	1	1	1	—	65
Tuberculosis, . . .	27	38	65	4	47	47
GROUP V.						
Bones and Joints, Di- seases of, . . .	5	3	8	1	56	55
Cellulitis, . . .	—	1	1	1	—	41
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand, &c. . .	4	3	7	—	64	68
General Debility, . . .	4	1	5	1	33	20
Senile Decay, . . .	55	52	107	8	74	73
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE.						
SUICIDAL.						
Asphyxia by Drowning, . . .	1	—	1	—	42	—
" Hanging, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Strangula- tion.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns or Scalds, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut Throat, . . .	1	—	1	1	45	—
Fracture of Skull, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Injuries, . . .	1	—	1	—	37	—
Poisoning . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus.	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACCIDENTAL.						
Asphyxia by Choking, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Drowning, . . .	1	—	1	—	30	—
" Suffocation, . . .	1	—	1	—	29	—
Burns and Scalds, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	34
Fracture or Dislocation, . . .	3	1	4	1	42	22
Poisoning, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupture of the Bladder or other Viscus.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Injuries, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide, . . .	3	—	3	3	31	—
Total.	759	728	1,487	161	51	52

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on behalf ended 31st

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Balance in favour at the close of last year.	Money supplied by Councils on demand of Committee.		Receipts on behalf of Criminal Lunatics.		Receipts from Paying Patients.
		Levied off District.	*Capitation Grant from Local Taxation Account.	From State Funds.	From Private Sources.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	1,639 1 10	12,502 19 3	6,397 0 9	207 18 0	—	660 10 4
Armagh, ...	1,038 14 4	7,264 1 6	5,922 18 6	156 19 5	21 4 8	*444 8 8
Ballinasloe, ...	—	21,992 17 11	14,817 11 9	557 1 10	—	113 2 10
Belfast, ...	4,815 12 11	18,188 9 11	12,023 15 7	308 3 3	—	747 8 9
Carlow, ...	1,700 8 8	6,641 3 5	4,991 14 2	146 9 10	—	693 9 7
Castlebar, ...	288 4 0	10,340 9 2	7,399 10 10	191 0 10	—	55 12 10
Clonmel, ...	—	12,451 9 5	8,823 10 7	324 3 0	—	563 3 6
Cork, ...	—	21,043 9 9	17,983 11 2	947 15 11	—	840 15 1
Downpatrick, ...	4,896 5 7	13,131 11 7	7,828 8 5	268 7 1	—	616 17 0
Ennis, ...	2,736 19 11	6,223 19 10	4,918 3 3	55 10 11	—	475 12 1
Enniscorthy, ...	2,125 7 9	9,256 6 8	5,627 13 4	245 8 3	—	560 3 2
Kilkenny, ...	945 1 9	8,004 18 4	4,957 1 8	69 4 6	—	258 9 5
Killarney, ...	2,059 5 5	7,192 11 0	6,644 9 0	137 5 8	—	205 16 5
Letterkenny, ...	4,955 15 5	12,624 9 8	7,664 10 4	224 11 4	—	482 7 10
Limerick, ...	4,151 15 2	10,983 1 11	7,417 10 6	677 2 0	—	455 9 4
Londonderry, ...	—	10,824 7 6	5,931 19 1	126 15 6	—	406 3 4
Maryborough, ...	6,327 0 11	8,526 18 4	5,959 11 8	286 0 6	—	276 3 8
Monaghan, ...	6,803 6 7	12,070 17 2	9,929 2 9	102 6 4	—	319 17 11
Mullingar, ...	4,491 13 2	15,740 9 3	10,419 10 9	274 5 1	—	573 0 6
Omagh, ...	—	11,530 17 5	8,369 2 7	214 18 9	—	505 14 9
Richmond and Portrane,	9,957 0 1	72,655 13 10	32,205 6 2	1,423 10 1	30 0 0	3,419 4 11
Sligo, ...	2,916 13 1	9,516 5 4	7,283 14 8	225 10 8	—	173 15 0
Waterford, ...	—	12,270 15 11	6,370 8 2	242 13 5	—	538 18 6
Total, ...	61,848 6 7	330,978 4 1	*209,886 5 8	7,413 2 2	51 4 8	13,386 5 5
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	366 16 0	5,183 14 4	1,796 5 8	—	—	—
Gross Total, ...	62,215 2 7	336,161 18 5	211,682 11 4	7,413 2 2	51 4 8	13,386 5 5

* The amounts shown in this column include the Grant in respect of the three months from 1st January to 31st March, 1899.

of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year
March, 1911.

RECEIPTS.							ASYLUMS.
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.					Balance against at the close of this year.	Total	
Sales of Farm and Garden Produce. 8.	Sales of Offal and Old Stores 9.	Fines on Servants. 10.	Interest allowed by Bank. 11.	Other Receipts. 12.	13.	14.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	15.
788 11 6	54 8 2	—	53 19 0	6 0 10	—	22,310 9 8	Antrim.
460 12 4	16 3 6	1 1 8	24 0 6	40 18 6	—	15,391 3 7	Armagh.
114 0 9	61 9 7	0 14 0	—	28 5 8	1,430 12 3	39,115 16 7	Ballinasloe.
1,059 17 0	3 8 2	—	117 4 6	16 0 0	—	37,280 0 1	Belfast.
312 16 5	1 10 0	0 5 0	26 0 6	41 2 0	—	14,554 19 7	Carlow.
275 16 2	18 14 10	5 17 0	48 16 9	27 1 1	—	18,651 3 6	Castlebar.
120 4 2	45 2 10	—	20 1 8	1 0 0	423 17 5	22,772 12 7	Clonmel.
1,394 17 7	60 13 11	—	12 17 9	51 5 1	3,300 19 8	45,636 5 11	Cork.
352 1 4	129 13 7	2 0 0	141 10 0	57 12 9	—	27,424 7 4	Downpatrick.
691 1 1	18 9 0	0 17 6	42 8 7	13 11 6	—	15,176 13 8	Ennis.
448 14 3	31 2 3	0 7 6	100 1 10	76 12 6	—	18,471 17 6	Enniscorthy.
133 11 1	6 7 1	—	50 19 10	44 13 1	—	14,470 6 9	Kilkenny.
59 9 2	35 17 6	—	30 15 9	88 9 7	—	16,453 19 6	Killarney.
558 7 1	30 8 3	10 14 2	150 0 0	31 11 6	—	26,732 15 7	Letterkenny.
97 5 5	0 10 0	0 10 6	95 1 11	164 4 9	—	24,042 11 6	Limerick.
355 15 1	20 8 3	—	—	8 1 10	391 4 11	18,064 15 6	Londonderry.
299 19 10	—	0 10 0	141 14 8	54 14 6	—	21,872 14 1	Maryborough.
1,125 19 3	92 8 8	3 17 6	129 8 0	262 13 1	—	30,839 17 3	Monaghan.
688 4 7	24 2 1	—	92 18 6	331 14 10	—	32,635 18 9	Mullingar.
785 12 3	26 10 10	0 10 0	5 15 3	21 16 2	1,554 16 5	23,015 11 5	Omagh.
210 1 2	397 2 7	—	185 16 7	376 19 2	—	120,860 14 7	Richmond and Portrane.
48 7 0	36 8 3	0 17 6	50 15 5	13 9 0	—	20,265 15 11	Sligo.
450 12 5	14 0 5	0 11 6	—	1 2 0	—	19,889 2 4	Waterford.
10,831 16 11	1,124 19 9	28 13 10	1,520 4 0	1,758 19 5	7,101 10 8	645,929 13 2	Total.
81 2 0	3 18 10	—	6 7 1	5 3 11	464 3 3	7,907 11 1	Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum.
10,912 18 11	1,128 18 7	28 13 10	1,526 11 1	1,764 3 4	7,565 13 11	653,837 4 3	Gross Total

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE
Year ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.				
	Balance against at the close of last Year.	Repayment of Loans.	† Salaries and Wages.	‡ Super- annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
	£ d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	—	5,832 19 2	3,261 9 4	—	4,734 11 11
Armagh, ...	—	2,425 16 10	2,976 9 8	170 1 5	4,788 4 1
Ballinasloe, ...	938 9 7	4,274 17 1	6,303 7 10	797 0 0	15,097 3 8
Belfast, ...	—	*6,212 5 6	6,983 10 11	283 19 1	8,460 2 10
Carlow, ...	—	1,586 14 0	2,827 1 2	262 16 0	2,968 0 3
Castlebar, ...	—	2,755 3 11	2,816 10 11	527 19 2	6,964 9 11
Clonmel, ...	268 17 11	2,695 15 3	3,739 8 1	432 19 3	8,871 4 9
Cork, ...	1,633 1 9	4,244 7 11	9,477 4 1	893 8 8	17,290 16 0
Downpatrick, ...	—	4,005 13 9	4,377 18 10	295 8 1	5,057 6 0
Ennis, ...	—	165 6 0	2,572 3 3	300 18 8	4,136 5 8
Enniscorthy, ...	—	2,117 8 11	3,413 1 8	209 19 11	5,320 3 3
Kilkenny, ...	—	2,207 15 4	2,671 9 9	543 9 8	4,018 16 7
Killarney, ...	—	929 7 5	*3,189 15 4	356 14 8	5,686 1 1
Letterkenny, ...	—	4,131 7 2	3,623 4 3	264 12 0	7,413 1 6
Limerick, ...	—	2,108 6 1	4,379 8 10	777 4 5	6,577 15 5
Londonderry, ...	639 11 1	2,672 2 0	4,095 11 8	272 1 2	4,634 4 5
Maryborough, ...	—	2,660 1 1	3,413 3 2	932 3 1	5,208 9 11
Monaghan, ...	—	3,013 16 1	4,020 1 6	1,419 7 11	8,977 11 7
Mullingar, ...	—	5,851 6 6	4,054 9 11	288 15 10	6,643 11 1
Omagh, ...	948 3 7	3,515 2 1	4,089 5 1	740 7 10	5,657 7 10
Richmond and Port- rane,	—	29,173 12 4	14,180 6 5	2,694 3 10	29,151 7 4
Sligo, ...	—	2,148 9 7	4,665 7 4	662 9 8	5,548 15 3
Waterford, ..	685 2 5	3,202 10 11	3,446 7 4	532 16 4	5,104 7 9
Total, ...	5,113 6 4	97,930 4 11	104,576 16 4	13,658 16 8	178,309 18 1
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	—	1,854 16 11	1,495 15 5	—	2,663 19 7
Gross Total, ...	5,113 6 4	99,785 1 10	†106,072 11 9	‡13,658 16 8	180,973 17 8

* The loan repayments in the case of Belfast are made direct by the Borough Council, and do keep the Accounts uniform with those of the other Asylums. A corresponding sum

† The amounts shown in this column represent the *net* salaries and wages paid, i.e.:- the full annuation Act, 1909.

‡ The amounts shown in this column now include (in addition to ordinary superannuation Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the
1911—continued

EXPENDITURE.						ASYLUMS.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines, and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	28.
14 5 9	171 9 11	45 11 5	1,336 5 3	290 13 4	157 14 5	Antrim.
0 12 2	153 15 0	33 17 2	984 12 8	472 3 11	117 2 1	Armagh.
153 13 5	403 19 7	87 1 2	2,113 0 3	1,361 18 11	1,008 10 0	Ballinasloe.
9 15 5	361 13 6	125 14 8	1,947 13 8	303 1 0	432 11 5	Belfast.
22 0 10	135 19 5	90 18 11	696 14 7	222 11 6	140 13 11	Carlow.
14 10 4	169 4 10	42 10 6	1,706 14 7	313 5 8	286 1 1	Castlebar.
208 18 10	336 11 9	76 8 7	1,766 18 11	573 17 6	348 13 6	Clonmel.
77 13 11	471 5 11	236 8 1	3,566 9 6	518 12 9	417 14 0	Cork.
99 16 1	190 11 0	277 3 1	1,428 14 10	541 18 8	569 18 11	Downpatrick.
93 6 0	99 15 7	150 15 5	999 19 0	336 5 7	310 10 0	Ennis.
32 15 6	218 10 11	65 16 7	947 5 8	147 18 8	211 9 9	Enniscorthy.
48 14 0	197 6 6	67 4 0	869 5 11	261 11 11	177 17 10	Kilkenny.
58 1 0	133 2 9	83 13 5	1,208 9 3	404 0 3	180 15 1	Killarney.
18 8 6	208 15 8	58 9 4	1,609 10 7	450 17 8	316 1 10	Letterkenny.
77 3 0	177 17 0	80 7 4	946 15 10	74 15 6	235 11 6	Limerick.
10 17 0	151 4 5	87 18 8	1,248 17 6	255 7 7	341 2 2	Londonderry.
30 2 3	87 11 6	33 2 8	1,257 5 8	357 12 0	151 8 10	Maryborough.
134 15 9	312 13 2	58 16 9	1,933 5 5	496 19 1	319 6 10	Monaghan.
45 15 0	301 6 5	163 7 8	2,584 1 9	971 11 1	428 2 8	Mullingar.
20 15 3	247 14 5	112 8 2	1,288 16 3	437 8 2	405 0 0	Omagh.
363 8 11	1,191 7 9	837 3 9	6,802 8 0	2,552 6 5	1,812 9 4	Richmond and Portrane.
—	268 12 8	115 5 7	1,070 11 3	523 15 11	314 2 4	Sligo.
29 8 0	182 2 2	104 11 11	1,234 9 11	152 19 10	246 11 9	Waterford.
1,564 16 11	6,172 11 10	3,034 14 10	39,548 6 3	12,021 12 11	8,929 9 3	Total.
8 10 8	45 0 2	17 11 4	121 6 2	54 13 3	77 17 1	Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum.
1,573 7 7	6,217 12 0	3,052 6 2	39,669 12 5	12,076 6 2	9,007 6 4	Gross Total.

not, therefore, pass through the Asylum Accounts, but they are included above, in order to
has been added to the amount "Levied off District" on the Receipts side of Account,
salaries, &c., payable, less the amounts deducted under Secs. 8 & 9 of the Asylums Officers' Super-
allowances) gratuities on retirement, and contributions repaid to officials, &c., under the Asylums

TABLE XV.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE
ended 31st March,

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.					
	Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply	Farm and Garden. Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.
	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	2,019 9 6	208 5 1	15 0 0	1,468 19 6	504 7 0	90 7 6
Armagh, ...	1,329 16 7	299 12 3	11 3 0	301 19 1	236 0 4	125 19 6
Ballinasloe, ...	3,257 1 7	353 3 2	486 0 8	702 17 11	1,056 10 1	351 12 1
Belfast, ...	2,293 5 10	509 11 8	418 13 10	1,958 2 3	1,789 0 10	121 14 4
Carlow, ...	830 18 4	127 0 0	121 0 0	2,290 7 1	744 16 9	99 17 10
Castlebar, ...	1,454 12 7	188 1 2	75 0 0	251 11 4	263 15 4	39 3 7
Clonmel, ...	1,145 0 0	195 15 1	185 0 0	376 13 6	692 11 4	283 5 6
Cork, ...	2,703 4 10	328 2 5	622 14 0	1,567 12 0	828 8 2	120 7 2
Downpatrick, ...	1,203 14 10	164 10 11	—	2,036 14 2	1,541 10 8	273 16 0
Ennis, ...	797 2 8	209 5 2	—	993 2 5	1,380 15 5	157 11 6
Enniscorthy, ...	1,146 0 6	178 8 1	—	361 3 4	551 9 4	108 6 1
Kilkenny, ...	1,426 18 5	155 14 6	61 2 9	499 11 5	421 16 9	119 5 0
Killarney, ...	1,120 3 7	188 0 10	200 0 0	175 6 8	430 6 3	114 12 3
Letterkenny, ...	1,910 4 6	263 12 9	1 0 0	592 1 0	831 12 0	156 4 3
Limerick, ...	976 8 8	196 11 10	199 9 1	345 7 4	791 1 6	126 0 8
Londonderry, ...	1,523 12 2	178 1 10	160 18 0	908 1 3	390 6 7	123 4 10
Maryborough, ...	1,427 3 0	320 5 11	234 14 8	323 12 1	783 1 10	98 4 4
Monaghan, ...	2,054 19 1	212 9 0	304 6 0	583 7 8	901 13 11	92 8 11
Mullingar, ...	3,219 4 7	266 3 11	—	2,374 18 4	1,494 11 9	265 11 6
Omagh, ...	2,041 13 10	120 8 1	—	2,130 17 10	767 5 6	159 2 8
Richmond and Portrane.	9,570 9 3	1,020 6 11	714 17 10	5,890 13 7	4,266 0 4	479 1 5
Sligo, ...	1,835 8 8	196 11 5	414 12 6	400 7 6	717 6 8	121 5 4
Waterford, ...	1,415 9 9	108 11 11	102 15 6	555 17 11	590 1 1	129 9 0
Total, ...	46,702 2 9	5,988 13 11	4,328 7 10	27,089 5 2	21,974 9 5	3,756 11 3
Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum.	649 7 6	73 4 8	100 0 0	368 12 11	186 7 4	58 18 11
Gross Total,	47,351 10 3	6,061 18 7	4,428 7 10	27,457 18 1	22,160 16 9	3,815 10 2

on behalf of each District and Auxiliary Asylum in Ireland for the Year 1911—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.				Total	ASYLUMS.
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Paid to Boards of Guardians for Main- tenance of Patients in Workhouses, under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	Balance in favour at the close of this year.		
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
119 16 3	100 13 1	562 1 0	1,376 10 3	22,310 9 8	Antrim.
175 15 3	155 0 2	—	633 2 5	15,391 3 7	Armagh.
212 6 9	157 2 10	—	—	39,115 16 7	Ballinasloe.
176 1 1	248 7 2	1,001 5 0	3,643 10 1	37,280 0 1	Belfast.
76 17 3	186 10 6	—	1,124 1 3	14,554 19 7	Carlow.
91 10 0	146 1 6	—	544 17 1	18,651 3 6	Castlebar.
158 3 8	416 9 2	—	—	22,772 12 7	Clonmel.
282 11 6	356 3 3	—	—	45,636 5 11	Cork.
154 14 7	453 14 0	—	4,751 2 11	27,424 7 4	Downpatrick.
55 15 6	255 4 7	73 0 0	2,089 11 3	15,176 13 8	Ennis.
176 15 7	309 17 9	—	2,955 6 0	18,471 17 6	Enniscorthy.
103 2 9	286 9 3	—	332 14 5	14,470 6 9	Kilkenny.
167 4 1	105 1 2	—	1,723 4 5	16,453 19 6	Killarney.
146 14 1	148 19 5	—	4,587 19 1	26,732 15 7	Letterkenny.
107 14 5	207 5 11	—	5,657 7 2	24,042 11 6	Limerick.
154 11 6	197 1 8	20 0 0	—	18,064 15 6	Londonderry.
99 15 10	26 3 10	—	4,428 12 5	21,872 14	Maryborough.
160 10 5	356 3 4	—	5,487 4 10	30,839 17 3	Monaghan.
128 7 0	830 18 4	—	2,723 15 5	32,635 18 9	Mullingar.
103 11 9	230 3 1	—	—	23,015 11 5	Omagh.
423 13 0	1,409 10 4	—	8,327 7 10	120,860 14 7	Richmond and Portrane.
162 0 4	89 18 11	—	1,010 15 0	20,265 15 11	Sligo.
113 8 5	130 6 5	—	1,821 14 0	19,889 2 4	Waterford.
3,551 1 0	6,803 5 8	1,656 6 0	53,218 15 10	645,929 13 2	Total.
87 3 5	44 5 9	—	—	7,907 11 1	Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum.
3,638 4 5	6,847 11 5	1,656 6 0	53,218 15 10	653,837 4 3	Gross Total.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Asylum.	Daily Average Number of Patients in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.	AVERAGE COST	
			Repayment of Loans.	Salaries and Wages.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Antrim,	588	31	£ s. d. 10 0 1	£ s. d. 5 11 11
Armagh,	531	—	4 11 4	5 12 1
Ballinasloe,	1,412	—	3 0 7	4 9 3
Belfast,	1,184	54	5 4 11	5 18 0
Carlow,	505	—	3 2 10	5 12 0
Castlebar,	808	—	3 8 2	3 9 9
Clonmel,	810	—	3 6 7	4 12 4
Cork,	1,686	—	2 10 4	5 12 5
Downpatrick,	758	—	5 5 8	5 15 6
Ennis,	463	4	0 7 2	5 11 1
Enniscorthy,	531	—	3 19 9	6 8 7
Kilkenny,	437	—	5 1 0	6 2 3
Killarney,	617	—	1 10 1	5 3 5
Letterkenny,	739	—	5 11 10	4 18 1
Limerick,	684	—	3 1 8	6 8 1
Londonderry,	544	1	4 18 3	7 10 7
Maryborough,	576	—	4 12 4	5 18 6
Monaghan,	918	—	3 5 8	4 7 7
Mullingar,	985	—	5 18 10	4 2 4
Omagh,	826	—	4 5 1	4 19 0
Richmond and Portrane,	3,132	—	9 6 4	4 10 7
Sligo,	679	—	3 3 3	6 17 5
Waterford,	614	—	5 4 4	5 12 3
Total—District Asylums,	20,022	90	4 17 10	5 4 6
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	405	—	4 11 7	3 13 10

1910-11 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table.

PER PATIENT.				ASYLUMS.
Super-annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines, Spirits, and Beer.	Tobacco and Snuff.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
—	8 2 5	0 6	5 11	Antrim.
0 6 5	9 0 4	0 0½	5 10	Armagh.
0 11 3	10 13 10	2 2	5 9	Ballinasloe.
0 4 10	7 2 11	0 2	6 1	Belfast.
0 10 5	5 17 7	0 10	5 5	Carlow.
0 13 1	8 12 5	0 4	4 2	Castlebar.
0 10 8	10 19 0	5 2	8 4	Clonmel.
0 10 7	10 5 1	0 11	5 7	Cork.
0 7 10	6 18 5	2 8	5 0	Downpatrick.
0 13 0	8 18 8	4 0	4 4	Ennis.
0 7 11	10 0 4	1 3	8 3	Enniscorthy.
1 4 10	9 3 11	2 3	9 0	Kilkenny.
0 11 7	9 4 4	1 11	4 4	Killarney.
0 7 2	10 0 7	0 6	5 8	Letterkenny.
1 2 9	9 12 4	2 3	5 2	Limerick.
0 10 0	8 10 5	0 5	5 7	Londonderry.
1 12 4	9 0 10	1 1	3 0	Maryborough.
1 10 11	9 15 7	2 11	6 10	Monaghan.
0 5 10	6 14 11	0 11	6 1	Mullingar.
0 17 11	6 17 0	0 6	6 0	Omagh.
0 17 2	9 6 2	2 4	7 7	Richmond and Portrane.
0 19 6	8 3 5	—	7 11	Sligo.
0 17 4	8 6 3	1 0	5 11	Waterford.
0 13 8	8 18 1	1 7	6 2	Total—District Asylums.
—	6 11 7	0 5	2 3	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year is classified in the preceding

AVERAGE COST				
ASYLUMS.	Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	1 7	2 5 10	0 10 0	0 5 5
Armagh, . . .	1 3	1 17 1	0 17 9	0 4 5
Ballinasloe, . .	1 3	1 9 11	0 19 3	0 14 3
Belfast, . . .	2 1	1 12 11	0 5 1	0 7 4
Carlow, . . .	3 7	1 7 7	0 8 10	0 5 7
Castlebar, . . .	1 1	2 2 3	0 7 9	0 7 1
Clonmel, . . .	1 11	2 3 8	0 14 2	0 8 7
Cork, . . .	2 10	2 2 4	0 6 2	0 4 11
Downpatrick, . .	7 4	1 17 8	0 14 4	0 15 0
Ennis, . . .	6 6	2 3 2	0 14 6	0 13 5
Enniscorthy, . .	2 6	1 15 8	0 5 7	0 7 11
Kilkenny, . . .	3 1	1 19 9	0 12 0	0 8 2
Killarney, . . .	2 8	1 19 2	0 13 1	0 5 10
Letterkenny, . .	1 7	2 3 7	0 12 2	0 8 7
Limerick, . . .	2 4	1 7 8	0 2 2	0 6 11
Londonderry, . .	3 3	2 5 11	0 9 5	0 12 6
Maryborough, . .	1 2	2 3 8	0 12 5	0 5 3
Monaghan, . . .	1 3	2 2 1	0 10 10	0 6 11
Mullingar, . . .	3 4	2 12 6	0 19 9	0 8 8
Omagh, . . .	2 9	1 11 3	0 10 7	0 9 10
Richmond and Portrane.	5 4	2 3 5	0 16 4	0 11 7
Sligo, . . .	3 5	1 11 6	0 15 5	0 9 3
Waterford, . . .	3 5	2 0 3	0 5 0	0 8 0
Total—District Asylums.	3 0	1 19 6	0 12 0	0 8 11
Youghal Auxili- ary Asylum.	0 10	0 6 0	0 2 8	0 3 10

1910-11 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure Table—*continued*.

PER PATIENT.

Fuel and Light.	Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	ASYLUMS.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 9 3	7 2	0 6	2 10 5	Antrim.
2 10 1	11 3	0 5	0 11 5	Armagh.
2 6 2	5 0	6 11	0 9 11	Ballinasloe.
1 18 9	8 7	7 1	1 13 1	Belfast.
1 12 11	5 0	4 9	4 10 8	Carlow.
1 16 0	4 8	1 10	0 6 3	Castlebar.
1 8 3	4 10	4 7	0 9 4	Clonmel.
1 12 1	3 11	7 5	0 18 7	Cork.
1 11 9	4 4	—	2 13 9	Downpatrick.
1 14 5	9 0	—	2 2 11	Ennis.
2 3 2	6 9	—	0 13 7	Enniscorthy.
3 5 4	7 2	2 10	1 2 10	Kilkenny.
1 16 4	6 1	6 6	0 5 8	Killarney.
2 11 8	7 2	0 0½	0 16 0	Letterkenny.
1 8 7	5 9	5 10	0 10 1	Limerick.
2 16 0	6 7	5 11	1 13 5	Londonderry.
2 9 7	11 1	8 2	0 11 3	Maryborough.
2 4 9	4 8	6 8	0 12 9	Monaghan.
3 5 4	5 5	—	2 8 3	Mullingar.
2 9 5	2 11	—	2 11 7	Omagh.
3 1 1	6 6	4 7	1 17 7	Richmond and Portrane.
2 14 1	5 9	12 3	0 11 10	Sligo.
2 6 1	3 6	3 4	0 18 1	Waterford.
2 6 8	6 0	4 4	1 7 1	Total—District Asylums.
1 12 1	3 7	4 11	0 18 3	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient during the year
is classified in the

ASYLUMS.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.				Total Average Cost of Patients maintained in Workhouses under Act 38 & 39 V., c. 67, s. 9.
	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	0 17 4	3 1	4 1	0 3 5	18 2 7
Armagh, . . .	0 8 11	4 9	6 8	0 5 10	—
Ballinasloe, . .	0 15 0	5 0	3 0	0 2 3	—
Belfast, . . .	1 10 3	2 1	3 0	0 4 2	18 10 10
Carlow, . . .	1 9 6	3 11	3 1	0 7 5	—
Castlebar, . . .	0 6 6	1 0	2 3	0 3 7	—
Clonmel, . . .	0 17 1	7 0	3 11	0 10 3	—
Cork, . . .	0 9 10	1 5	3 4	0 4 3	—
Downpatrick, . .	2 0 8	7 3	4 1	0 12 0	—
Ennis, . . .	2 19 8	6 10	2 5	0 11 0	18 5 0
Enniscorthy, . .	1 0 9	4 1	6 8	0 11 8	—
Kilkenny, . . .	0 19 4	5 5	4 9	0 13 1	—
Killarney, . . .	0 13 11	3 9	5 5	0 3 5	—
Letterkenny, . .	1 2 6	4 3	4 0	0 4 0	—
Limerick, . . .	1 3 1	3 8	3 2	0 6 1	—
Londonderry, . .	0 14 4	4 6	5 8	0 7 3	20 0 0
Maryborough, . .	1 7 2	3 5	3 6	0 0 11	—
Monaghan, . . .	0 19 8	2 0	3 6	0 7 9	—
Mullingar, . . .	1 10 4	5 5	2 7	0 16 10	—
Omagh, . . .	0 18 7	3 10	2 6	0 5 7	—
Richmond and Portrane, . .	1 7 3	3 1	2 8	0 9 0	—
Sligo, . . .	1 1 2	3 7	4 9	0 2 8	—
Waterford, . . .	0 19 3	4 3	3 8	0 4 3	—
Total—District Asylums.	1 1 11	3 9	3 7	0 6 10	18 8 1
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	0 9 3	2 11	4 4	0 2 2	—

1910-11 in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure preceding Table—*continued*.

Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, including Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Receipts from Paying Patients and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head, calculated on the Gross Expenditure, less Repayments of Loans.	Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans and "Other Miscellaneous Receipts" from the Gross Expenditure.	Net Average Cost per Head, deducting Repayments of Loans, Receipts from Paying Patients, and other Miscellaneous Receipts from the Gross Expenditure.	ASYLUMS.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
34 1 11	31 11 0	24 11 11	23 2 6	22 1 0	Antrim.
27 15 10	25 18 8	23 4 6	22 4 1	21 7 4	Armagh.
27 0 9	26 16 3	24 0 2	23 17 4	23 15 8	Ballinasloe.
27 3 5	25 12 0	22 3 0	21 3 9	20 11 8	Belfast.
26 11 11	24 9 4	23 9 1	22 14 0	21 6 6	Carlow.
22 8 2	21 17 6	19 0 0	18 10 8	18 9 3	Castlebar.
27 15 8	26 17 2	24 9 1	24 4 6	23 10 7	Clonmel.
26 2 0	24 14 0	23 11 8	22 13 7	22 3 8	Cork.
29 18 3	28 3 11	24 12 7	23 14 6	22 18 3	Downpatrick.
28 0 6	25 7 3	27 13 5	26 0 7	25 0 2	Ennis.
29 4 5	26 18 7	25 4 8	23 19 11	22 18 10	Enniscorthy.
32 7 0	31 4 5	27 6 0	26 15 2	26 3 5	Kilkenny.
23 17 6	23 3 10	22 7 4	22 0 5	21 13 9	Killarney.
29 19 4	28 5 2	24 7 6	23 6 4	22 13 4	Letterkenny.
26 17 7	25 13 10	23 15 11	23 5 6	22 12 2	Limerick.
31 19 5	30 10 5	27 1 5	26 7 4	25 12 5	Londonderry.
30 5 8	28 18 10	25 13 4	24 16 1	24 6 6	Maryborough
27 12 4	25 10 2	24 6 8	22 11 6	22 4 7	Monaghan
30 7 4	28 12 8	24 8 7	23 5 6	22 13 10	Mullingar.
26 14 4	25 1 9	22 9 2	21 8 10	20 16 7	Omagh.
35 18 7	34 9 4	26 12 4	26 4 10	25 3 0	Richmond and Portrane.
28 7 2	27 17 8	25 3 11	24 19 6	24 14 4	Sligo.
28 6 2	26 13 5	23 1 11	22 6 8	21 9 2	Waterford.
29 4 4	27 15 10	24 6 11	23 11 9	22 18 5	Total—District Asylums.
19 10 6	19 5 9	14 18 11	14 14 2	14 14 2	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.				
	Potatoes.	Other Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grain.	Hay and Straw.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ...	124 12 7	84 14 0	100 15 6	28 13 4	224 0 0
Armagh, ...	166 14 0	57 18 8	225 4 10	36 15 1	49 2 0
Ballinasloe, ...	191 14 0	55 0 9	292 18 7	20 0 0	14 0 0
Belfast, ...	0 12 11	11 12 10	149 0 11	—	22 10 0
Do. (Purdysburn Estate).	140 1 8	98 0 7	127 8 0	110 17 6	454 17 6
Carlow, ...	496 5 7	54 9 1	256 18 10	—	—
Castlebar, ...	81 13 9	100 8 2	101 12 2	21 13 1	222 18 0
Clonmel, ...	234 6 8	72 17 10	218 0 1	—	47 10 0
Cork, ...	697 13 10	62 3 6	320 13 4	—	—
Downpatrick, ...	267 12 4	93 15 5	502 5 9	5 15 0	20 16 0
Ennis, ...	258 3 5	16 11 6	132 6 8	—	1 7 3
Enniscorthy, ...	260 7 6	22 7 1	275 16 4	49 19 8	68 5 0
Kilkenny, ...	120 4 9	44 17 0	161 13 5	13 17 0	62 0 3
Killarney, ...	249 0 9	23 0 4	73 12 1	6 6 8	10 0 0
Letterkenny, ...	187 17 11	43 1 6	217 14 5	45 5 9	—
Limerick, ...	206 12 10	8 4 10	195 8 0	14 2 3	—
Londonderry, ...	211 6 4	19 12 4	139 6 7	109 0 2	—
Maryborough, ...	223 1 0	86 7 7	102 1 1	141 4 0	153 8 10
Monaghan, ...	55 12 1	5 5 10	174 15 1	—	18 0 0
Mullingar, ...	458 0 8	68 18 10	163 4 6	—	—
Omagh, ...	293 8 4	38 18 8	130 6 5	1 8 0	—
Richmond, ...	38 5 0	123 7 1	434 3 10	—	62 8 0
Do. (Portrane Estate).	131 8 10	78 9 8	532 10 5	—	124 16 0
Sligo, ...	121 12 11	60 1 9	341 0 2	—	—
Waterford, ...	364 12 7	—	193 1 10	89 2 5	73 16 8
Total—District Asylums	5,581 2 3	1,330 4 10	5,561 18 10	693 19 11	1,629 15 6
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	206 7 6	31 8 11	77 11 8	8 3 0	—
Gross Total. ...	5,787 9 9	1,361 13 9	5,639 10 6	702 2 11	1,629 15 6

NOTE A.—This Table includes on the "Receipts" side the value of Stock and Produce alone being shown in the Cash Account (Table XV). On the "Expenditure" employed on the farm, which are not shown under "Farm and Garden

Year ended 31st March, 1911, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums.

RECEIPTS.					ASYLUMS.
Pigs.	Other Live Stock.	Milk.	Bacon.	Butcher's Meat.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
271 14 7	510 1 3	835 18 1	—	—	Antrim.
341 12 0	—	—	—	—	Armagh.
—	54 16 0	690 14 0	763 16 9	131 17 4	Ballinasloe.
219 7 11	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
107 0 7	733 8 6	1,475 11 2	—	—	Do. (Purdysburn Estate).
170 3 6	2 5 0	623 7 1	453 17 11	886 13 1	Carlow.
—	—	—	444 4 5	—	Castlebar.
114 4 2	—	—	—	—	Clonmel.
1,269 7 11	98 3 10	504 14 2	—	—	Cork.
—	58 10 0	1,100 12 8	808 8 11	748 7 1	Downpatrick.
378 18 6	290 10 6	406 13 0	—	—	Ennis.
308 19 7	56 12 6	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
116 9 4	4 18 0	81 17 8	218 0 6	1 11 0	Kilkenny.
—	10 19 0	309 8 7	—	—	Killarney.
497 11 5	55 1 6	535 17 1	—	27 5 9	Letterkenny.
35 3 8	47 19 6	383 10 8	183 7 6	—	Limerick.
—	—	311 17 4	230 8 9	867 5 1	Londonderry.
290 5 0	—	—	—	—	Maryborough.
946 8 3	176 7 0	235 2 2	—	—	Monaghan.
514 3 9	123 2 0	2,164 8 1	3 19 0	693 18 5	Mullingar.
658 15 2	54 4 0	715 8 7	—	746 3 10	Omagh.
—	15 7 2	—	429 0 10	—	Richmond.
—	3 0 0	3,164 5 7	554 19 2	1,664 0 7	Do. (Portrane Estate.)
—	45 10 0	395 17 6	460 2 8	57 10 0	Sligo.
791 19 4	10 0 0	—	—	—	Waterford.
7,032 4 8	2,350 15 9	13,935 3 5	4,550 6 5	5,824 12 2	Total—District Asylums.
56 17 10	—	—	169 0 2	—	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
7,089 2 6	2,350 15 9	13,935 3 5	4,719 6 7	5,824 12 2	Gross Total.

consumed in the Asylum as well as the Cash received for what was sold—the latter side items are shown, such as wages and allowances of the members of the staff Expenses" in Table XV., but under "Salaries," "Provisions," &c.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the
attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.					
	Hides, Skins, and Wool.	Mis- cellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st March, 1911.	Value of Produce on 31st March, 1911.	Loss.	TOTAL.
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	—	—	698 0 0	103 16 8	—	2,982 6 0
Armagh,	—	—	103 17 9	203 18 0	—	1,275 2 4
Ballinasloe, ...	7 12 0	13 3 0	917 15 0	518 1 3	—	3,671 8 8
Belfast,	—	—	131 0 0	36 10 0	—	570 14 7
Do (Purdysburn Estate),	—	—	1,337 8 0	385 18 0	—	4,970 11 6
Carlow,	75 3 0	120 19 0	890 17 0	165 8 0	—	4,196 7 1
Castlebar,	—	101 3 11	437 19 10	120 16 8	—	1,632 10 0
Clonmel,	—	—	227 14 0	217 10 0	—	1,132 2 9
Cork,	—	27 5 10	1,055 4 0	53 0 0	—	4,088 6 5
Downpatrick, ...	44 3 8	11 1 3	1,553 0 1	586 16 8	—	5,801 4 10
Ennis,	0 11 0	2 3 1	478 18 7	923 7 0	—	2,889 10 6
Enniscorthy, ...	—	22 0 0	178 13 0	96 5 0	—	1,339 5 8
Kilkenny,	1 0 0	52 18 4	111 12 8	300 14 0	—	1,291 13 11
Killarney,	—	51 18 6	419 19 6	241 5 0	—	1,395 10 5
Letterkenny, ...	1 14 3	11 14 0	761 1 7	73 15 8	—	2,458 0 10
Limerick,	—	—	549 10 11	58 18 8	—	1,682 18 10
Londonderry, ...	39 12 3	157 13 8	908 10 0	382 8 0	—	3,377 0 6
Maryborough, ...	—	4 10 0	372 17 2	279 5 0	—	1,652 19 8
Monaghan,	—	3 4 0	782 3 6	91 4 4	—	2,488 2 3
Mullingar,	46 6 0	4 12 10	1,837 5 0	729 0 3	—	6,806 19 4
Omagh,	61 8 0	13 12 0	861 10 0	217 17 4	—	3,793 0 4
Richmond,	—	21 6 9	260 0 0	40 0 0	—	1,423 18 8
Do, (Portrane Estate),	160 9 6	64 9 8	2,360 0 0	256 0 0	—	9,094 9 5
Sligo,	2 17 0	—	717 0 0	199 0 0	—	2,400 12 0
Waterford,	—	—	561 5 4	129 4 4	—	2,213 2 6
Total—District Asylums.	440 16 8	683 15 10	18,513 2 11	6,499 19 10	—	74,627 19 0
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.	—	27 3 6	130 9 6	81 0 0	—	788 2 1
Gross Total, ...	440 16 8	710 19 4	18,643 12 5	6,580 19 10	—	75,416 1 1

NOTE.—See Note A on

Year ended 31st March, 1911, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.					ASYLUMS.
Value of Stock on 1st April, 1910.	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1910.	Rent	Paid Labour.	Manures.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	25.
544 0 0	141 6 8	114 5 0	77 16 9	1 10 2	Antrim.
100 14 8	206 6 8	80 0 6	88 10 9	36 0 8	Armagh.
1,192 0 0	764 15 0	208 0 0	237 0 0	34 14 8	Ballinasloe.
95 0 0	33 10 0	30 10 0	2 10 6	4 14 6	Belfast.
1,179 0 0	405 1 0	166 10 0	203 0 8	4 19 0	Do. (Purdysburn Estate.)
853 4 2	355 19 4	189 0 8	108 19 0	136 0 3	Carlow.
314 5 11	117 3 0	80 0 0	101 5 9	20 14 9	Castlebar.
219 14 0	168 10 0	50 0 0	141 5 0	47 17 6	Clonmel.
1,013 10 7	27 15 0	303 10 4	247 8 0	155 2 10	Cork.
1,480 4 4	870 4 10	165 0 0	336 15 2	63 4 5	Downpatrick.
422 19 6	884 8 6	75 0 0	145 18 6	19 5 0	Ennis.
171 13 0	93 0 0	147 13 4	97 13 4	66 18 2	Enniscorthy.
87 11 10	230 16 10	57 12 4	97 18 5	41 3 2	Kilkenny.
433 10 6	242 3 4	89 18 6	200 1 2	54 6 3	Killarney.
722 0 1	113 1 0	225 10 5	163 17 10	97 8 4	Letterkenny.
504 2 3	48 13 4	292 4 0	165 18 0	75 2 5	Limerick.
946 6 6	338 3 5	404 5 0	224 5 1	74 0 2	Londonderry.
319 4 10	267 3 6	88 0 0	100 19 6	90 10 4	Maryborough.
744 3 6	58 6 8	214 10 0	201 8 9	1 9 2	Monaghan.
2,147 0 0	707 15 2	352 13 6	704 16 7	8 11 10	Mullingar.
623 10 0	152 14 6	99 5 8	263 2 4	71 12 9	Omagh.
260 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	141 2 8	25 8 6	Richmond.
2,260 0 0	300 0 0	250 0 0	674 18 9	28 9 6	Do. (Portrane Estate.)
697 10 0	285 9 3	147 1 8	162 15 6	60 2 0	Sligo.
437 11 10	139 0 0	80 0 0	176 9 1	24 2 9	Waterford.
17,768 17 6	6,991 7 0	3,970 10 11	5,065 17 1	1,243 9 1	Total—District Asylums.
106 0 0	70 0 0	56 14 0	99 11 4	16 15 0	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
17,874 17 6	7,061 7 0	4,027 4 11	5,165 8 5	1,260 4 1	Gross Total.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the attached to the District

ASYLUMS.	EXPENDITURE.			
	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Pigs.	Other Live Stock.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	23 4 5	92 3 3	84 0 0	639 1 9
Armagh	11 15 0	24 0 7	138 4 6	—
Ballinasloe,	12 17 7	44 3 11	135 16 0	56 6 0
Belfast,	3 15 0	9 10 11	81 17 0	—
Do. (Purdysburn Estate),	36 3 9	84 17 5	20 7 0	991 0 0
Carlow,	122 9 1	124 7 1	209 7 6	1,082 19 3
Castlebar,	25 12 9	39 18 11	105 6 6	—
Clonmel,	25 12 6	63 11 11	92 8 6	—
Cork,	92 12 2	157 18 11	584 16 1	197 1 8
Downpatrick,	114 4 9	128 1 5	330 17 0	792 10 0
Ennis,	23 5 2	60 10 8	136 5 6	370 4 6
Enniscorthy,	29 6 1	42 7 0	123 5 3	49 10 0
Kilkenny,	15 13 10	28 10 8	125 19 0	71 1 0
Killarney,	19 17 1	16 19 7	—	17 5 0
Letterkenny,	32 18 9	27 4 11	0 4 3	147 0 5
Limerick,	15 6 2	70 6 11	30 5 0	15 11 4
Londonderry,	45 5 11	63 2 10	104 19 0	230 13 0
Maryborough,	47 7 11	—	84 12 0	—
Monaghan,	34 2 7	29 17 6	329 0 6	163 16 6
Mullingar,	122 16 7	40 17 1	—	546 5 0
Omagh,	64 0 9	36 19 3	159 7 6	819 14 5
Richmond,	21 14 0	14 8 11	285 17 6	41 0 0
Do. (Portrane Estate),	75 2 6	79 13 6	420 6 3	2,404 5 0
Sligo,	25 8 1	25 17 0	89 9 0	46 0 0
Waterford,	13 1 6	58 6 10	239 18 3	20 0 0
Total—District Asylums,	1,053 13 11	1,363 17 0	3,912 9 1	8,701 4 10
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum,	5 14 0	15 6 4	100 16 0	1 0 0
Gross Total,	1,059 7 11	1,379 3 4	4,013 5 1	8,702 4 10

NOTE.—See note A

Year ended 31st March, 1911, in connection with the Farms and Auxiliary Asylums—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.				ASYLUMS.
Fodder and Feeding Stuff.	Miscellaneous.	Profit.	TOTAL.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
967 4 2	5 4 7	292 9 3	2,982 6 0	Antrim.
44 19 2	30 3 9	514 6 1	1,275 2 4	Armagh.
387 4 3	3 7 6	595 3 9	3,671 8 8	Ballinasloe
—	—	309 6 8	570 14 7	Belfast.
700 3 6	—	1,179 9 2	4,970 11 6	Do. (Purdysburn Estate)
407 6 11	38 7 1	568 6 9	4,196 7 1	Carlow.
18 7 9	10 4 11	799 9 9	1,632 10 0	Castlebar.
77 18 1	—	245 5 3	1,132 2 9	Clonmel.
367 13 10	10 13 5	930 3 7	4,088 6 5	Cork.
580 2 0	91 3 5	848 17 6	5,801 4 10	Downpatrick.
372 18 11	5 4 5	373 9 10	2,889 10 6	Ennis.
18 13 0	20 0 6	479 6 0	1,339 5 8	Enniscorthy.
118 11 11	36 9 1	380 5 10	1,291 13 11	Kilkenny.
58 7 4	1 17 3	261 4 5	1,395 10 5	Killarney.
138 2 10	76 16 10	713 15 2	2,458 0 10	Letterkenny.
139 13 6	8 12 0	317 3 11	1,682 18 10	Limerick.
276 8 2	38 18 8	630 12 9	3,377 0 6	Londonderry.
—	0 2 4	654 19 3	1,652 19 8	Maryborough.
10 19 1	3 13 7	696 14 5	2,488 2 3	Monaghan.
1,020 16 1	40 1 8	1,115 5 10	6,806 19 4	Mullingar.
766 16 1	187 13 5	548 3 8	3,793 0 4	Omagh.
306 18 11	10 16 0	216 12 2	1,423 18 8	Richmond.
1,652 2 8	197 7 3	752 4 0	9,094 9 5	Do. (Portrane Estate).
82 16 6	14 12 11	763 10 1	2,400 12 0	Sligo.
154 12 10	24 6 8	845 12 9	2,213 2 6	Waterford
8,608 17 6	855 17 3	15,031 17 10	74,627 19 0	Total—District Asylums
62 3 5	18 12 10	235 9 2	788 2 1	Youghal Auxiliary Asylum.
8,731 0 11	874 10 1	15,267 7 0	75,416 1 1	Gross Total.

on pages 36 and 37.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District and Auxiliary Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1911.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CONNECTED WITH EACH ASYLUM.														
	QUANTITY OF LAND UNDER GRASS AND CULTIVATED.												Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.	Total Quantity of Land.	
	By Spade.			By Plough.			In Grass.								
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Antrim, . . .	8	2	0	25	2	0	80	1	11	51	3	37	166	1	8
Armagh, . . .	24	0	7	—			14	0	0	15	0	10	53	0	17
Ballinasloe, . . .	47	1	0	—			74	0	0	50	1	28	171	2	28
Belfast, . . .	9	0	0	—			21	2	0	19	0	0	49	2	0
Do. (Purdysburn Estate). . .	15	0	0	55	2	0	209	1	24	131	0	16	411	0	0
Carlow, . . .	16	3	0	24	0	0	58	0	0	5	0	0	103	3	0
Castlebar, . . .	38	2	0	4	0	0	64	2	21	9	0	18	116	0	39
Clonmel, . . .	*13	0	0	—			18	2	26	30	1	38	62	0	24
Cork, . . .	59	0	0	7	0	0	62	0	0	32	0	0	160	0	0
Downpatrick, . . .	7	0	0	72	0	0	57	0	0	36	2	31	172	2	31
Ennis, . . .	6	0	0	14	0	0	46	0	7	12	0	23	78	0	30
Enniscorthy, . . .	7	0	0	33	0	0	39	2	0	19	2	0	99	0	0
Kilkenny, . . .	2	2	0	23	2	0	18	2	13	27	3	24	72	1	37
Killarney, . . .	11	0	0	27	0	5	22	0	0	12	0	0	72	0	5
Letterkenny, . . .	56	1	20	56	1	19	53	0	0	27	0	0	192	2	39
Limerick, . . .	*24	0	36	—			48	1	25	15	1	22	88	0	3
Londonderry, . . .	6	0	0	78	2	33	137	0	11	95	0	36	317	0	0
Maryborough, . . .	2	2	0	32	0	0	31	2	3	8	1	9	74	1	12
Monaghan, . . .	6	0	0	24	0	0	47	0	0	29	3	33	106	3	33
Mullingar, . . .	10	0	0	70	0	0	316	1	15½	17	0	0	413	1	15½
Omagh, . . .	5	0	0	86	2	0	25	0	0	55	2	16	172	0	16
Richmond, . . .	6	3	0	12	0	0	14	0	2	25	0	36	57	3	38
Do. (Portrane Estate). . .	10	0	0	60	0	0	249	0	0	150	2	35	469	2	35
Sligo, . . .	22	1	0	8	0	0	29	0	28	29	2	19	89	0	7
Waterford, . . .	7	0	0	32	0	0	8	0	0	16	2	38½	63	2	38½
Total, . . .	420	2	23	745	0	17	1,744	0	26½	923	0	29½	3,833	0	16
Youghal Auxiliary Asylum. . .	4	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	30	0	0
Gross Total, . . .	424	2	23	759	0	17	1,750	0	26½	929	0	29½	3,863	0	16

* Cultivated both by spade and plough.

APPENDIX C.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., in the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, during the Year 1911.

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1910.	.	.	.	148	20	168
Admitted during the year 1911.	.	.	.	24	3	27
Total number under treatment during year.				172	23	195
Discharged during the year—	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered, or not Insane.	6	2	8			
Relieved.	17	—	17			
Not Improved.	1	—	1	24	2	26
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes.	—	—	—			
From Accidental Causes.	—	—	—			
By Homicide.	1	—	1			
By Suicide.	—	—	—	1		1
Escapes during the year.	.	.	.	—	—	—
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year.	.	.	.	25	2	27
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1911.	.	.	.	147	21	168
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1911.	.	.	.	148	21	169

TABLE II.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1911, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1911; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crime.	ADMISSIONS.												REMAINING.															
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.												Period at which Insanity was recognised.															
	Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.				Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.				Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Imprisonment or Penal Servitude.				Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.				Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, or special verdict of Guilty, but Insane.				Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Imprisonment or Penal Servitude.							
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1911.
Murder and Manslaughter,	4	2	6	2	—	—	—	1	7	2	9	—	49	10	59	18	—	18	10	2	12	77	12	89				
Violent Assault,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	18	2	20	2	2	4	3	—	23	4	27					
Common Assault,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	7	1	8	2	1	3	1	—	10	2	12					
Rape or Attempt,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	6	—	6					
Arson,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	6	—	6					
Theft and Larceny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	5	9	—	9	—	9					
Burglary and Housebreaking,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	1	5	—	5	—	5					
Attempt at Suicide,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1					
Breach of the Articles of War,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Other Offences,	3	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	3	1	4	—	8	2	10	—	1	1	2	—	10	3	13					
Total,	16	2	18	2	1	3	6	—	24	3	27	—	97	15	112	25	4	29	25	2	147	21	168					

TABLE III.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged Recovered or not Insane, and who Died in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1911, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1911.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1911.		
				Recovered or not Insane.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 Years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 10 to 14 Years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ 15 to 19 „	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
„ 20 to 24 „	5	-	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	7
„ 25 to 34 „	9	1	10	2	1	3	-	-	-	28	4	32
„ 35 to 44 „	6	2	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	39	6	45
„ 45 to 54 „	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	34	4	38
„ 55 to 64 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	27
„ 65 to 74 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	16
„ 75 to 84 „	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
„ 85 and upwards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	24	3	27	6	2	8	1	-	1	147	21	168

TABLE IV.—Showing the conditions under which Patients were discharged during the Year 1911.

Conditions of Discharge.	Number Discharged.		
	M.	F.	T.
Remitted to Prisons,	2	-	2
Liberated or given up to care of Friends,	5	2	7
Transferred to District Asylums,	17	-	17
Total,	24	2	26

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the year 1911.

FORMS OF INSANITY.							Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Congenital or Infantile mental deficiency (Idiocy or Imbecility) occurring as early in life as it can be observed:—									
Intellectual	{	With Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
		Without Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
Moral,		...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
II. Insanity occurring later in life:									
Insanity with Epilepsy,		...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane,		...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions,		...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania),		...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Confusional Insanity,		...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Stupor,		...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Primary Dementia,		...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Mania	{	Recent,	...	...	...	...	4	-	4
		Chronic,	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Melancholia	{	Recent,	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
		Chronic,	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
		Recurrent,	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Alternating Insanity,		...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Delusional Insanity	{	Systematised,	...	...	...	...	3	-	3
		Non-Systematised,	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Volitional Insanity	{	Impulse,	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
		Obsession,	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
		Doubt,	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Moral Insanity,		...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Dementia	{	Senile,	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
		Secondary or Terminal,	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Not Insane on Admission,		...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Total,							24	3	27

TABLE VI.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted into the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1911, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1911.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	6	1	7	48	11	59
Single,	18	—	18	52	7	59
Widowed,	—	2	2	15	2	17
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	32	1	33
Total,	24	3	27	147	21	168

TABLE VII.—Showing the Previous Occupations of the Patients remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1911.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculturists,	87	—	87
Carpenter,	1	—	1
Clerks,	2	—	2
Domestic Servants,	—	15	15
Mendicants,	4	—	4
Pensioners and Soldiers,	5	—	5
Police,	2	—	2
Publican,	1	—	1
Sailor,	1	—	1
Shoemakers,	4	—	4
Shopkeeper,	1	—	1
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	—	2
Tailor,	1	—	1
Teachers and Students,	3	—	3
Victuallers,	3	—	3
Weavers,	2	1	3
Other employments,	9	—	9
No Occupation,	5	1	6
Unascertained,	14	4	18
Total,	147	21	168

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and unemployed in the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the Year 1911.

Patients Employed.			Patients Unemployed.		
How Employed.	Average Numbers.		Causes.	Average Numbers.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards.	24	4	Refusing to work, .	25	3
As Storekeepers, .	1	—	Unemployed because of—		
As garden or field labourers.	46	—			
In the kitchen, .	11	—	(a.) mental condition.	20	2
In the laundry, .	4	8	(b.) bodily condition.	5	1
As Shoemakers, .	3	—			
As Stoker, .	1	—			
As Tailors, .	3	—			
At Needlework, .	—	2			
As Upholsterers, .	4	1			
Miscellaneous, .	1	—			
Total employed, .	98	15	Total unemployed,	50	6

TABLE IX.—Showing the Average Number of Patients attending Divine Service, taking Exercise daily, and attending Entertainments during the Year 1911.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attending Roman Catholic Service, . . .	59	10	69
„ Protestant Episcopalian Service, . . .	11	3	14
„ Presbyterian Service, . . .	11	3	14
Total, . . .	81	16	97
Taking Exercise—Confined to Airing Courts, . . .	50	6	56
„ In outer Airing Courts, . . .	98	15	113
Total, . . .	148	21	169
Attending Associated Entertainments, . . .	105	15	120

TABLE X.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure on behalf of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the Year ended 31st March, 1911.

Daily Average Number of {		Males. Females. Total.		during the financial year 1910-1911.				
{ Attendants, Patients,		29 13 42 147 20 167						
Receipts.		Expenditure.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	.	7,426	0	0	By Salaries and Wages,	.	.	3,874 15 5
" Casual Receipts, as follows:—	.				" Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	.	.	2,771 12 2
Sale of Offal and Old Stores,	26 10 3				" Clothing for Patients,	.	.	546 12 5
Farm and Garden Produce,	533 3 8				" Uniform for Attendants and Servants, }	.	.	55 7 11
					" Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c., }	.	.	38 11 3
					" Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	.	.	24 2 7
					" Allowances to Patients and Gratuities on discharge,	.	.	100 18 1
					" Incidental Expenses,	.	.	329 3 2
					" Outlay on Farm and Garden,	.	.	7,741 3 0
					Total Expenditure,	.	.	26 10 3
					Extra Receipts paid over to H. M. Exchequer,	.	.	218 0 8
					Balance to be surrendered,	.	.	7,985 13 11
Total,	.	7,985	13	11	Total,	.	.	46 7 1

Yearly Average Cost per Patient, less proportion borne by Casual Receipts, £43 0s. 1d.

TABLE XI.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1911, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages,	4,008 0 0	3,874 15 5	133 4 7	
Victualling Patients, and Rations for Attendants,	*2,542 0 0	2,771 12 2	-	29 12 2
Clothing for Patients and Uniform Clothing,	531 0 0	546 12 5	-	15 12 5
Medicines and Surgical Instruments, &c.,	45 0 0	55 7 11	-	10 7 11
Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	60 0 0	38 11 3	21 8 9	-
Allowances to Patients and Gratuities on discharge,	100 0 0	24 2 7	75 17 5	-
Incidental Expenses,	140 0 0	100 18 1	39 1 11	-
* Transferred from balance on Farm and Garden Account as an appropriation in aid of Grant in respect of Victualling Patients and Rations for Attendants,	7,426 0 0			
	200 0 0			
Total,	7,626 0 0	7,411 19 10	214 0 2	-

TABLE XII.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Servants of the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, for the Year ended 31st March, 1911.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor,	600 0 0	20 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden,	116 13 4
1	Assistant Resident Medical Officer,	250 0 0	10 0 0	350 0 0	Apartments and attendance,	50 0 0
1	Visiting Physician,	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
3	Chaplains,	—	—	{ 80 0 0 } { 30 0 0 } { 25 0 0 }	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper,	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house,	40 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper,	80 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	For house,	15 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Male),	80 0 0	5 0 0	110 0 0	House and uniform,	21 10 0
1	Fitter,	60 0 0	2 10 0	80 0 0	Rations and quarters,	35 0 0
5	Charge Attendants (Male), (a)	52 0 0	1 10 0	58 0 0	Rations, uniform, and quarters,	40 0 0
13	Attendants (Male), (b)	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Do.,	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male),	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	Do.,	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female),	40 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	Do.,	37 0 0
3	Charge Attendants (Female), (c)	30 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	Do.,	35 0 0
9	Attendants (Female), (d)	18 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	Do.,	35 0 0
1	Farmyard Man,	—	—	3s. per day.	—	—
1	Boy Messenger,	9s. per week.	1s. 6d. per week.	—	—	—

(a) Including one Night Attendant, receiving an allowance of £26 in lieu of rations, and £9 in lieu of quarters.

(b) Including Stoker, Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, Assistant Night Attendant, Gardener, and Gatekeeper; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving £9 in lieu of quarters; the Stoker receiving £10 for night duty; the Assistant Night Attendant receiving £9 in lieu of quarters; and the Tailor, Shoemaker, Cook, and Gardener receiving an allowance of £5 each in respect of their supervision of Patients at work.

(c) Including one Laundress. (d) Including two Assistant Laundresses, one Hall Maid, and Female Night Attendant. The married Attendants with not less than seven years' service, and all married Tradesmen Attendants, who are not provided with quarters for their families receive an allowance at the rate of 3s. 6d. per week in lieu thereof. Previous good service in the Army, Navy, or other Imperial Service, or in the Police is allowed to count towards the seven years' service required to qualify for the lodging allowance.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND GOVERNOR OF THE CENTRAL
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM, FOR THE YEAR 1911.

The Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,

22nd January, 1912.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my twenty-first Annual Report, the usual statistical tables for the year 1911, the financial tables for the year 1910-11, and the notes on the cases admitted during the year 1911.

The admissions were 27 in number, 24 males and 3 females, and were of a more unfavourable type than even last year.

The tendency in the admissions to the more incurable forms of mental disease, and to a lower degree of mental development, especially in the case of the younger patients, is a serious matter, and must hinder the progress of the race.

The discharges were 26 in number. Six men and 2 women were discharged recovered, and the remainder were transfers to other asylums, to make room for fresh cases.

There were no deaths from natural causes, but there was one accidental death. An infirm man, 80 years of age, and bed-ridden, was killed by a patient who was dressing in the adjoining single room. The attendant in charge had just left the old man for a minute, when the other patient rushed in, and fractured the latter's skull with a kick. When asked why he had done so, he replied that he was "tired of looking at him." One is reminded of the Athenian who, when asked why he voted for the ostracism of Aristides, replied that he was tired of always hearing him called "The Just." The feeling is no doubt common among asylum populations. The assailant belonged to the refractory division, and although he had never exhibited any homicidal symptoms, he was regarded as dangerous.

The average number resident was 169, and the total number under treatment 195. The figures for last year were 167 and 197, respectively.

With the exception of the case just mentioned, I am glad to be able to report for the eighteenth year in succession that there was no serious casualty or suicide, and for the same period, with one exception, no escape.

The general health of the staff and patients was excellent, but I am sorry to have to report three cases of tuberculosis.

The average cost per head was £43 0s. 1d., compared with £47 4s. 5d., the average cost for the years 1885-89.

The dry summer was unfavourable for crops, with the exception of potatoes, which were a record in quantity and quality.

To prove the increase of dangerous cases is a simple matter, as the returns of seclusion are decisive on the point.

Total hours of seclusion:—

Year 1901, ...	...	...	...	10,886
Year 1906, ...	...	...	...	18,246
Year 1911, ...	...	...	...	23,934

At present no less than 35 per cent. of the male patients must be secluded during their recurrent homicidal attacks.

In a previous report I alluded to the strain on the female staff, and, as an example, I may mention that two attendants of long service showed symptoms of nervous breakdown, and resigned. The only other attendant with considerable service has exhibited similar symptoms, and has been sent on sick leave. I am glad to report that she is improving. In my opinion it is necessary, in order to prevent undue mental strain, to frequently relieve attendants in charge of really bad cases.

The remaining female attendants are all of short service.

On the male side an exactly opposite condition prevails, due to the fact that the males do not resign on marriage. The male staff is growing old, and absence from duty due to sickness must become more frequent.

The conduct of the staff generally has been extremely good, and there has been but one change in the male staff, but four in the female, to which I have already alluded.

A fine maple floor has been laid in No. 1 Ward, and some minor improvements and some painting have been carried out.

The new sewage mains have been finished, and nothing remains but to connect them with the local scheme, which is slowly progressing.

The amusements have been carried out on the usual scale, and valuable additions made to the library.

The religious services have been administered in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Assistant and Consulting Physicians have rendered me valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties, and the Clerical and Stores Departments have been ably managed by Mr. J. G. Squires and Mr. Eugene Stewart.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE REVINGTON, M.D.,

Resident Physician and Governor.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

APPENDIX D.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE INSANE.TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the
Private Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on the 31st
December of each year from 1880 to 1911, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880,	236	386	622
1881,	238	397	635
1882,	254	396	650
1883,	247	389	636
1884,	244	395	639
1885,	243	389	632
1886,	233	369	602
1887,	239	386	625
1888,	240	361	601
1889,	259	372	631
1890,	253	368	621
1891,	266	366	632
1892,	275	369	644
1893,	281	361	642
1894,	293	353	646
1895,	305	358	663
1896,	318	358	676
1897,	325	366	691
1898,	327	387	714
1899,	318	381	699
1900,	325	384	709
1901,	323	409	732
1902,	335	410	745
1903,	341	432	773
1904,	351	443	794
1905,	379	439	818
1906,	390	455	845
1907,	394	476	870
1908,	386	477	863
1909,	387	514	901
1910,	409	500	909
1911,	401	505	906

TABLE II.—Showing, in the cases of Licensed Houses, the Number for which Licensed, and also the Total Number of Patients remaining in each Private Asylum and Institution for the Insane on 31st December, 1910, and on 31st December, 1911.

ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.	Number for which Licensed.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1910.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1911.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	18	22	40	14	20	34	11	20	31
Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny, .	73	—	73	68	—	68	66	—	66
Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.	*—	—	—	16	29	45	15	26	41
Carriglea, Dungarvan, .	—	50	50	—	47	47	—	50	50
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	3	3	—	4	4
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	26	30	56	14	26	40	11	24	35
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	26	—	26	21	—	21	21	—	21
Hartfield House, Dublin, .	40	—	40	27	—	27	26	—	26
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	—	20	20	—	13	13	—	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork, .	25	35	60	16	33	49	11	34	45
House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.	110	—	110	87	—	87	94	—	94
St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.	*—	—	—	42	88	130	46	87	133
St. Vincent's Institution, Fair- view, Dublin.	*—	—	—	—	109	109	—	111	111
Stewart Imbecile Depart- ment. Institu- tion, Co. Dublin. } Private Asylum, .	*—	—	—	74	45	119	69	46	115
	*—	—	—	30	42	72	31	47	78
Verville, Clontarf, Dublin, .	—	40	40	—	40	40	—	39	39
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	5	5	—	5	5
Total,				409	500	909	401	505	906

* Exempt from licensing.

and Institutions for the Insane the Number of Admissions,
the Year ended 31st December, 1911.

Total Number Discharged.			DEATHS.												ESCAPES.			TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.
			From Natural Causes.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Number Died.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	9	16	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	9	10	19	Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh.
10	-	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	12	Belmont Park, Co. Kilkenny.
6	8	14	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	7	11	18	Bloomfield Institution, Co. Dublin.
-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	Carriglea, Dungarvan.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
8	6	14	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	11	7	18	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
17	-	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	19	-	19	Hartfield House, Dublin.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
15	16	31	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	19	17	36	Lindville, Co. Cork.
12	-	12	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	19	-	19	House of St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
9	21	30	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6	11	-	-	-	14	27	41	St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, and St. Edmundsbury, Lucan.
-	15	15	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	22	22	St. Vincent's Institution, Fairview, Dublin.
11	3	14	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	14	5	19	Imbecile Depart- ment, Private Asylum, } Stewart In- stitution, Co. Dublin.
4	9	13	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	10	15	
-	14	14	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	16	16	Verville, Clontarf, Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
101	115	216	31	23	54	-	-	-	-	1	1	31	24	55	1	-	1	133	139	272	Total.

PRIVATE-ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1911, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
HEREDITY (excluding Cousins, Nephews, Nieces, and off-spring)—				
Insane Heredity,	15	32	12	22
Epileptic Heredity,	—	—	—	—
Neurotic Heredity (including only Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic (Idiopathic) Asthma and Chorea),	4	12	4	12
Eccentricity (in marked degree)	5	3	4	3
Alcoholism,	11	1	—	—
MENTAL INSTABILITY as revealed by—				
Moral Deficiency,	—	—	—	—
Congenital Mental Deficiency, not amounting to Imbecility,	3	5	2	4
Eccentricity,	5	2	—	1
DEPRIVATION OF SPECIAL SENSE—				
Smell and Taste (either or both)	—	—	—	—
Hearing,	—	—	—	—
Sight,	—	—	—	—
CRITICAL PERIODS—				
Puberty and Adolescence,	4	5	4	5
Climacteric,	—	15	—	14
Senility,	5	14	5	12
CHILD BEARING—				
Pregnancy,	—	2	—	2
Puerperal state (not septic),	—	2	—	2
Lactation,	—	1	—	1
MENTAL STRESS—				
Sudden Mental Stress,	8	9	4	8
Prolonged Mental Stress,	20	22	18	17
PHYSIOLOGICAL DEFECTS AND ERRORS—				
Malnutrition in early life (signs of Rickets, &c.)	1	—	1	—
Privation and Starvation,	2	1	1	1
Over-exertion (physical),	2	2	—	1
Masturbation,	10	2	9	2
Sexual excess,	—	—	—	—

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Showing the Assigned Causes and Associated Factors of Insanity in the cases of all the Patients admitted into Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1911, together with the total number of instances in which the assigned cause or factor was stated to be principal.

CAUSES AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned either as Principal or Contributory.		Of the total number of instances in which each cause or Associated Factor was assigned, number of instances in which the cause or Factor was stated to be Principal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
TOXIC—				
Alcohol,	21	4	19	3
Drug habit (morphia, cocaine, &c.), ..	1	2	1	2
Lead and other such poisons,	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis,	1	—	1	—
Influenza,	2	7	2	5
Puerperal sepsis,	—	—	—	—
Other Specific Fevers,	—	1	—	—
*Syphilis, acquired,	7	—	6	—
*Syphilis, congenital,	—	—	—	—
Other Toxins,	1	1	1	—
TRAUMATIC—				
Injuries,	3	—	1	—
Operations,	—	2	—	1
Sunstroke,	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Lesions of the Brain,	4	—	4	—
Lesions of Spinal Cord and Nerves, ..	1	—	1	—
Epilepsy,	2	1	1	1
Other defined Neuroses—limited to Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Spasmodic Asthma, Chorea.	—	6	—	4
Other Neuroses, which occurred in Infancy or Childhood (limited to Convulsions and Night-terrors).	1	1	1	1
OTHER BODILY AFFECTIONS—				
Hæmopoietic System (Anæmia, &c.), ..	—	—	—	—
Cardio-Vascular degeneration,	4	2	2	2
Valvular Heart Disease,	4	1	4	1
Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis),	—	—	—	—
Gastro-intestinal System,	2	3	1	1
Renal and Vesical System,	1	1	1	1
Generative System (excluding Syphilis), ..	—	—	—	—
Other General Affections not above included (e.g., Diabetes, Myxœdema, &c.)	2	2	1	2
Instances in which NO PRINCIPAL FACTOR could with certainty be assigned, but in which one or more Factors were ascertained, and were returned as Contributory or Associated.	6	5	—	—
NO FACTOR ASSIGNABLE, notwithstanding full history and observation.	1	5	—	—
NO FACTOR ASCERTAINED, history defective, ..	5	3	—	—
NOT INSANE ON ADMISSION,	2	—	—	—

* Including all patients believed to have suffered at any time in their lives from this disease.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Insanity in the Patients admitted into the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane during the year 1911.

FORMS OF INSANITY.						Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY (IDIOCY OR IMBECILITY) OCCURRING AS EARLY IN LIFE AS IT CAN BE OBSERVED :—								
Intellectual,	{ With Epilepsy,					—	—	—
	{ Without Epilepsy,					12	10	22
Moral, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
II.—INSANITY OCCURRING LATER IN LIFE :—								
Insanity with Epilepsy, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
General Paralysis of the Insane, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6	—	6
Insanity with the grosser brain lesions, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	—	5
Acute Delirium (Acute delirious mania), .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
Confusional Insanity, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Stupor, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Primary Dementia, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14
Mania,	{ Recent,					15	22	37
	{ Chronic,					2	5	7
	{ Recurrent,					3	19	22
Melancholia,	{ Recent,					18	30	48
	{ Chronic,					15	5	20
	{ Recurrent,					7	10	17
Alternating Insanity, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Delusional Insanity,	{ Systematised,					5	10	15
	{ Non-Systematised,					5	5	10
Volitional Insanity,	{ Impulse,					—	1	1
	{ Obsession,					—	—	—
	{ Doubt,					—	—	—
Moral Insanity, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
Dementia,	{ Senile,					2	9	11
	{ Secondary or Terminal,					2	1	3
Not Insane on Admission. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Total,						125	144	269

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1911.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years,	3	2	5
From 10 to 14 years,	28	14	42
" 15 to 19 "	22	14	36
" 20 to 24 "	21	11	32
" 25 to 34 "	51	49	100
" 35 to 44 "	69	83	152
" 45 to 54 "	77	105	182
" 55 to 64 "	77	98	175
" 65 to 74 "	43	85	128
" 75 to 84 "	8	35	43
" 85 years and upwards,	2	9	11
Total,	401	505	906

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1911.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	40	54	94
Single,	347	384	731
Widowers and Widows,	14	67	81
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	401	505	906

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums and Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1911.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	9	—	9
Navy,	3	—	3
Church,	55	16	71
Law,	12	—	12
Medicine,	13	—	13
Students,	31	5	36
In Trade,	45	12	57
Farmers,	38	8	46
Other Occupations,	70	29	99
No Occupation,	125	435	560
Total	401	505	906

APPENDIX E.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. ANTRIM.									
Antrim, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Ballycastle, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymena,*	44	50	94	.	1	1	44	51	95
Ballymoney, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	16	10	26	.	.	.	16	10	26
Larne, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisburn, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. ARMAGH.									
Armagh,	6	14	20	.	.	.	6	14	20
Lurgan,	12	15	27	1	1	2	13	16	29
CO. CAVAN.									
Bailieborough, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bawnboy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	6	11
Cootehill,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
CO. DONEGAL.									
Ballyshannon,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunfanaghy,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Glenties,	1	9	10	.	.	.	1	9	10
Inishowen,	6	7	13	.	.	.	6	7	13
Letterkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Milford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stranorlar,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
CO. DOWN.									
Banbridge, . . . . .	.	9	9	.	1	1	.	10	10
Downpatrick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkeel,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Newry, . . . . .	.	6	6	.	.	.	.	6	6
Newtownards, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen,	1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6
Irvinestown,	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
Lisnaskea, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limavady,†	1	2	3	.	1	1	1	3	4
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magherafelt,	5	9	14	.	.	.	5	9	14
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carrikmacross,	1	10	11	.	1	1	1	11	12
Castleblayney,	4	8	12	.	.	.	4	8	12
Clones,	4	9	13	.	.	.	4	9	13
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. TYRONE.									
Castlederg, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Clogher, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Dungannon,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Omagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane,	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Total, Ulster,	117	183	300	3	6	9	120	189	309

* The numbers in Ballymena Workhouse include 36 males and 43 females maintained in pursuance of the Act 38 & 39 Vic. chap. 67.

† The numbers in Limavady Workhouse include 1 female maintained in pursuance of an Agreement

IMBECILES in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1911.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	
													CO. ANTRIM.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	4	5	Antrim.	
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Ballycastle.	
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	44	51	95	Ballymena.	
23	5	28	.	.	.	23	5	28	39	15	54	Ballymoney.	
2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7	2	5	7	Belfast.	
.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	5	5	Larne.
													Lisburn.
													CO. ARMAGH.
4	4	8	2	2	4	6	6	12	12	20	32	Armagh.	
6	15	21	2	1	3	8	16	24	21	32	53	Lurgan.	
													CO. CAVAN.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	Bailieborough.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	1	4	5	Bawnboy.	
6	3	9	1	.	1	7	3	10	12	9	21	Cavan.	
8	7	15	.	.	.	8	7	15	9	9	18	Cootehill.	
													CO. DONEGAL.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	4	Ballyshannon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	Donegal.
1	6	7	2	.	2	3	6	9	4	15	19	Dunfanaghy.	
6	9	15	.	.	.	6	9	15	12	16	28	Glenties.	
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	3	2	5	Inishowen.	
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	2	5	Letterkenny.	
													Milford.
													Stranorlar.
													CO. DOWN.
3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	3	11	14	Banbridge.	
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	2	Downpatrick.	
1	5	6	.	.	.	1	5	6	1	11	12	Kilkeel.	
7	2	9	.	.	.	7	2	9	7	5	12	Newry.	
													Newtownards.
													CO. FERMANAGH.
1	6	7	.	1	1	1	7	8	2	12	14	Enniskillen.	
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	5	1	6	Irvinestown.	
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	3	Lisnaskea.	
													CO. LONDONDERRY.
1	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	Coleraine.	
7	5	12	.	1	1	7	6	13	8	9	17	Limavady.	
1	4	5	1	.	1	2	4	6	7	13	20	Londonderry.	
													Magherafelt.
													CO. MONAGHAN.
4	.	4	1	.	1	5	.	5	6	11	17	Carrickmacross.	
4	5	9	2	.	2	6	5	11	10	13	23	Castleblayney.	
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	7	11	18	Clones.	
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	3	Monaghan.	
													CO. TYRONE.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	3	Castlederg.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	Clogher.
3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	4	1	5	Cookstown.	
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	Dungannon.
4	7	11	.	1	1	4	8	12	6	11	17	Omagh.	
													Strabane.
112	120	232	11	7	18	123	127	250	243	316	559	Total, Ulster.	

of Agreements with the Committees of the Antrim and Belfast District Asylums under Section 9 with the Londonderry District Asylum Committee under the same Act.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. CLARE.									
Ballyvaughan,									
Corrofin,	1	2	3	1		1	2	2	4
Ennis,	35	28	63		1	1	35	29	64
Ennistymon,	4	13	17		2	2	4	15	19
Killadysert,	3	5	8				3	5	8
Kilrush,	12	19	31		4	4	12	23	35
Scariff,	10	11	21	2	1	3	12	12	24
CO. CORK.									
Bandon,	1	3	4				1	3	4
Bantry,		2	2					2	2
Castletown,	2	4	6				2	4	6
Clonakilty,									
Cork,	20	63	83	4	13	17	24	76	100
Dunmanway,									
Fermoy,		4	4					4	4
Kanturk,	7	10	17	1		1	8	10	18
Kinsale,									
Macroom,		4	4					4	4
Mallow,	8	17	25	1	2	3	9	19	28
Midleton,									
Millstreet,		8	8		1	1		9	9
Mitchelstown,	1	4	5				1	4	5
Skibbereen,									
Skull,									
Youghal,	2	3	5				2	3	5
CO. KERRY.									
Caherciveen,									
Dingle,		2	2					2	2
Kenmare,	2	1	3				2	1	3
Killarney,									
Listowel,	1	6	7				1	6	7
Tralee,	7	13	20	1		1	8	13	21
CO. LIMERICK.									
Croom,	6	8	14				6	8	14
Kilmallock,	15	15	30	2	1	3	17	16	33
Limerick,	12	40	52		3	3	12	43	55
Newcastle,	2	8	10	1		1	3	8	11
Rathkeale,	2	1	3				2	1	3
CO. TIPPERARY.									
North Riding.									
Borrisokane,	1		1				1		1
Nenagh,		11	11					11	11
Roscrea,									
Thurles,		3	3		1	1		4	4
South Riding.									
Carrick-on-Suir,									
Cashel,	1		1				1		1
Clogheen,									
Clonmel,	5	14	19	3		3	8	14	22
Tipperary,	16	10	26	1	1	2	17	11	28
CO. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan,	3	3	6		1	1	3	4	7
Kilmacthomas,		7	7					7	7
Lismore,	6	8	14	1	2	3	7	10	17
Waterford,	10	31	41		4	4	10	35	45
Total, Munster,	195	381	576	18	37	55	213	418	631

* The numbers in Ennis Workhouse include 4 Males maintained in pursuance of an Agreement

in Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1911—*continued.*

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. CO. CLARE. CO. CORK. CO. KERRY. CO. LIMERICK. CO. TIPPERARY. North Riding. South Riding. CO. WATERFORD.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4		Ballyvaughan.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	3	6	Corrofin.
12	10	22	3	.	3	15	10	25	35	29	64	Ennis.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	19	25	44	Ennistymon.
8	6	14	.	.	.	8	6	14	4	7	11	Killadysert.
2	6	8	.	.	.	2	6	8	20	29	49	Kilrush.
									14	18	32	Scariff.
									1	3	4	Bandon.
	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	4	Bantry.
	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	6	8	Castletown.
1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	Clonakilty.
1	8	9	2	6	8	3	14	17	27	90	117	Cork.
												Dunmanway.
2	2	4	1	.	1	3	2	5	3	6	9	Fermoy.
2	13	15	.	2	2	2	15	17	10	25	35	Kanturk.
												Kinsale.
	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3		7	7	Macroom.
	4	4	1	1	2	1	5	6	10	24	34	Mallow.
1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	4	6	Midleton.
2	5	7	.	2	2	2	7	9	2	16	18	Millstreet.
									1	4	5	Mitchelstown.
			1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	Skibbereen.
												Skull.
3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6	5	6	11	Youghal.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	3	Caherciveen.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	4	5	Dingle.
3	.	3	3	.	3	6	.	6	8	1	9	Kenmare.
4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	4	.	4	Killarney.
4	10	14	.	.	.	4	10	14	5	16	21	Listowel.
1	3	4	.	1	1	1	4	5	9	17	26	Tralee.
4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	11	11	22	Croom.
5	1	6	.	3	3	5	4	9	22	20	42	Kilmallock.
15	10	25	2	.	2	17	10	27	29	53	82	Limerick.
5	2	7	1	2	3	6	4	10	9	12	21	Newcastle.
4	9	13	.	1	1	4	10	14	6	11	17	Rathkeale.
	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	4	5	Borrisokane.
4	4	8	.	.	.	4	4	8	4	15	19	Nenagh.
	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	Roscrea.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	4	7	Thurles.
8	6	14	1	2	3	9	8	17	9	8	17	Carrick-on-Suir.
7	6	13	1	1	2	8	7	15	9	7	16	Cashel.
2	1	3	.	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	Clogheen.
	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	15	23	Clonmel.
2	12	14	.	3	3	2	15	17	19	26	45	Tipperary.
4	3	7	.	.	.	4	3	7	7	7	14	Dungarvan.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	7	10	Kilmaethomas.
2	6	8	2	.	2	4	6	10	11	16	27	Lismore.
16	34	50	6	2	8	22	36	58	32	71	103	Waterford.
136	194	330	27	29	56	163	223	386	376	641	1,017	Total, Munster.

with the Ennis District Asylum Committee under Sec. 9 of the Act, 38 & 39 Vic. chap. 67.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
Carlow,	4	10	14	1	3	4	5	13	18
CO. DUBLIN.									
Balrothery,	1	6	7	.	.	.	1	6	7
Dublin, North,	30	56	86	5	3	8	35	59	94
Dublin, South,	43	100	143	4	11	15	47	111	158
Rathdown, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. KILDARE.									
Athy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Celbridge, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Naas, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. KILKENNY.									
Callan, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Castlecomer, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Kilkenny,	2	.	2	1	.	1	3	.	3
Thomastown,	8	10	18	.	.	.	8	10	18
Urlingford,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
KING'S CO.									
Birr,	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Edenderry, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tullamore,	1	10	11	.	.	.	1	10	11
CO. LONGFORD.									
Ballymahon, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Granard,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Longford,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
CO. LOUTH.									
Ardee, . . . . .	.	14	14	.	3	3	.	17	17
Drogheda, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	2	8	14	22
Dundalk,	6	14	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. MEATH.									
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Kells,	4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5
Navan,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Oldcastle, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Trim,	1	6	7	.	1	1	1	7	8
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountmellick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone,	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	6	8
Delvin,	4	5	9	.	.	.	4	5	9
Mullingar, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Gorey, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Ross, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	7	7	.	2	2	.	9	9
CO. WICKLOW.									
Baltinglass, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Rathdrum,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Shillelagh, . . . . .	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3
Total, Leinster,	114	268	382	14	27	41	128	295	423

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1911—continued.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.												
CO. CARLOW.												
8	6	14	.	3	3	8	9	17	13	22	35	Carlow.
CO. DUBLIN.												
3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	5	9	14	Balrothery.
1	5	6	1	2	3	2	7	9	37	66	103	Dublin, North.
21	7	28	6	3	9	27	10	37	74	121	195	Dublin, South.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rathdown.
CO. KILDARE.												
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	Athy.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	Celbridge.
2	17	19	.	.	.	2	17	19	2	19	21	Naas.
CO. KILKENNY.												
10	11	21	.	1	1	10	12	22	10	15	25	Callan.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	3	Castlecomer.
12	24	36	.	3	3	12	27	39	15	27	42	Kilkenny.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	11	19	Thomastown.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	3	Urlingford.
KING'S CO.												
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	6	9	Birr.
1	6	7	.	2	2	1	8	9	1	8	9	Edenderry.
2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6	3	14	17	Tullamore.
CO. LONGFORD.												
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	Ballymahon.
1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4	3	5	8	Granard.
2	4	6	.	1	1	2	5	7	3	6	9	Longford.
CO. LOUTH.												
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	20	20	Ardee.
2	8	10	1	4	5	3	12	15	11	26	37	Drogheda.
CO. MEATH.												
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	3	6	Dunshaughlin.
2	4	6	.	1	1	2	5	7	6	6	12	Kells.
5	6	11	.	.	.	5	6	11	7	6	13	Navan.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	3	4	Oldcastle.
4	5	9	.	.	.	4	5	9	5	12	17	Trim.
QUEEN'S CO.												
2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5	2	3	5	Abbeyleix.
13	11	24	.	.	.	13	11	24	13	11	24	Mountmellick.
CO. WESTMEATH.												
4	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4	6	6	12	Athlone.
2	2	4	.	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	14	Delvin.
3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7	3	4	7	Mullingar.
CO. WEXFORD.												
7	19	26	.	.	.	7	19	26	7	22	29	Enniscorthy.
5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9	5	4	9	Gorey.
10	22	32	1	4	5	11	26	37	11	26	37	New Ross.
5	7	12	2	1	3	7	8	15	7	17	24	Wexford.
CO. WICKLOW.												
6	7	13	.	.	.	6	7	13	6	8	14	Baltinglass.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	Rathdrum.
3	1	4	.	1	1	3	2	5	3	5	8	Shillelagh.
143	203	346	13	28	41	156	231	387	284	526	810	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Non-Epileptic.			Epileptic.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CO. GALWAY									
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Clifden, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Glennamaddy	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Gort, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Loughrea, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Portumna, . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Tuam,	2	7	9	.	.	.	2	7	9
CO. LEITRIM.									
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manorhamilton,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Mohill, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CO. MAYO.									
Ballina,	2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belmullet, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Claremorris, . . . . .	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Killala, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swineford,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Westport,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
Boyle, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1
Castlereagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1
Roscommon,	5	2	7	1	.	1	6	2	8
Strokestown, . . . . .	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
CO. SLIGO.									
Dromore West,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Sligo,	5	8	13	.	1	1	5	9	14
Tobercurry,	1	7	8	.	.	.	1	7	8
Total, Connaught,	21	47	68	1	2	3	22	49	71

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER,	117	183	300	3	6	9	120	189	309
MUNSTER,	195	381	576	18	37	55	213	418	631
LEINSTER,	114	268	382	14	27	41	128	295	423
CONNAUGHT,	21	47	68	1	2	3	22	49	71
TOTAL, IRELAND,	447	879	1,326	36	72	108	483	951	1,434

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1911—*continued*.

IMBECILES.									Total Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.	
Non-Epileptic			Epileptic.			Total.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT	
													CO. GALWAY.
4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5	4	2	6	Ballinasloe.	
5	3	8	.	1	1	5	4	9	5	4	9	Clifden.	
.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5	1	6	7	Galway.
.	3	3	1	.	1	1	3	4	2	4	6	Glennamaddy.	
3	4	7	.	2	2	3	6	9	3	6	9	Gort.	
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	3	4	Loughrea.	
2	5	7	1	.	1	3	5	8	3	5	8	Mount Bellew.	
5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10	5	7	12	Oughterard.	
.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	Portumna.	
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	9	12	Tuam.	
													CO. LEITRIM.
3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6	4	4	8	Carrick-on-Shannon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Manorhamilton.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mohill.
													CO. MAYO.
5	4	9	.	3	3	5	7	12	7	12	19	Ballina.	
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	Ballinrobe.	
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	2	3	Belmullet.	
4	4	8	.	.	.	4	4	8	4	4	8	Castlebar.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	Claremorris.
3	6	9	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	Killala.	
3	6	9	4	.	4	7	6	13	8	6	14	Swineford.	
5	4	9	1	.	1	6	4	10	7	6	13	Westport.	
													CO. ROSCOMMON.
6	8	14	.	1	1	6	9	15	6	9	15	Boyle.	
5	5	10	2	1	3	7	6	13	7	7	14	Castlereagh.	
3	2	5	.	1	1	3	3	6	9	5	14	Roscommon.	
6	11	17	.	1	1	6	12	18	6	13	19	Strokestown.	
													CO. SLIGO.
4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5	1	1	2	Dromore West.	
7	4	11	1	.	1	8	4	12	9	10	19	Sligo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Toberecurry.
75	87	162	12	10	22	87	97	184	109	146	255	Total, Connaught.	

PROVINCES.

112	120	232	11	7	18	123	127	250	243	316	559	ULSTER.
136	194	330	27	29	56	163	223	386	376	641	1,017	MUNSTER.
143	203	346	13	28	41	156	231	387	284	526	810	LEINSTER.
75	87	162	12	10	22	87	97	184	109	146	255	CONNAUGHT.
466	604	1,070	63	74	137	529	678	1,207	1,012	1,629	2,641	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX F.

REPORTS ON INSPECTIONS.

DISTRICT AND AUXILIARY ASYLUMS.

ANTRIM DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 13TH OCTOBER, 1911.

Since the last inspection of this institution, on the 27th October, 1910, no alteration has taken place in the total number of patients on the register, which, as then, is 617. The males show an increase of four, being now 355 in number, and the females a corresponding decrease to 262. These numbers include 28 males, maintained at Ballymena Workhouse under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9, or two less than on the last visit. The number resident in the Asylum is thus 589, or 58 in excess of the proper sleeping accommodation, which only provides for 531. The attention of the Committee must again be called to this matter, as it is incumbent on them to consider without delay the provision of additional accommodation.

In the period intervening since last visit, 67 males and 47 females have been admitted, total, 114, of whom 97 are stated to be first admissions; 34 males and 24 females, total, 58, have been discharged, of whom 43 are entered as recovered; one female escaped, and was not re-taken, and 55 (29 males and 26 females) died.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1910 was 33.9, and the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same year was 8.8.

The causes of death during the time under consideration were phthisis, in 7 cases; pneumonia, in 2; malignant disease, in 2; cardiac disease, in 4; acute arthritis, in 1; and gastric ulcer, in 1—the remainder having been such as might be expected amongst insane, elderly, and debilitated patients, and included 4 cases of general paralysis.

In four cases the diagnosis was verified by autopsy, and in none was it necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest.

The only disease of the zymotic group, of which cases occurred during the same period, was influenza—four patients being attacked, all of whom recovered.

No serious casualties took place since last visit.

Three patients effected their escape, two of whom, both men, were re-taken on the following day. The third, a woman, has not been re-taken.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since last visit.

Divine Service has been held in the Roman Catholic Chapel of the institution 58 times, and in the Protestant Chapel, 51 times by the Episcopalian Chaplain, and 50 times by the Presbyterian Chaplain. A considerable proportion of the patients are able to attend. The chapels are tasteful and suitable, without being unnecessarily ornate.

The patients in the house were seen, and a considerable number conversed with individually. A few complained of detention, but in each case it was ascertained that the patient was a suitable case for asylum treatment. On the whole, however, the patients seemed very content and quiet.

No less than 109 epileptic and suicidal patients are under special observation, although only seven are reported to be actively suicidal. The number of epileptics is 28, and there are 5 general paralytics.

The patients found in bed were 13, but only 3 were seriously ill, the rest suffering only from minor ailments, or from old age or debility.

Patients to the number of 373, or over 60 per cent., are usefully employed, including 65 men and 50 women, who merely assist the attendants in the wards.

Of the remaining men, 93 are engaged at garden or farm work; 16 in carrying coal; 10 in the kitchen, and the remaining 40 as store-keepers, messengers, bakers, upholsterers, tailors, shoemakers, or at other trades. Twenty-two women work in the laundry, and 7 in the kitchen, while 70 are employed at needlework or knitting.

The patients walk daily in the grounds to the number of 251, but none are taken beyond the grounds. In the case of an asylum situated well in the country, such as this, it ought to be possible to take parties of selected patients for walks along the roads, and this possesses advantages, in the way of arousing interest and lessening the feeling of restraint, which cannot be obtained by any amount of exercise within the grounds.

It would appear also that more might be done in the way of organising outdoor games, though indoor amusements are well provided in the form of weekly dances, and also occasional concerts, at which 193 patients are able to attend.

The patients were neat in their dress, and appeared to be comfortably clad.

They were seen at dinner, which was of good quality and properly served.

The general dietary scale is satisfactory.

The general condition of the dormitories and bedding was excellent, and it was observed with satisfaction that night-gowns have now been provided for the female patients. A simple, but neat and easily washed, form of night-dress case, in coloured material, has also been furnished for each patient, and this adds much to the tidy and cheerful appearance of the dormitories. The same will shortly be done on the male side.

The single rooms, except a few on the ground floor, are assigned as a privilege to the better behaved patients.

The dayrooms are bright, cheerful, comfortable, and in good order.

The stores were examined, and appeared quite satisfactory.

The staff consists of about one attendant to 14 patients on both sides of the institution. None of the staff hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, nor is instruction given to qualify them for obtaining this certificate. There can be no question, however, that it would be highly desirable if a course of instruction, as laid down by the Association, could be instituted. Such training is nowadays almost universally given in asylums.

The various records continue to be admirably kept by the capable Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Walter Smyth, whose keen interest in the cases is amply shown by the excellent notes written by him in the Case-books.

13th October, 1911.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

On the annual visit of inspection paid to this institution there were found to be 537 patients resident, including 279 men and 258 women, showing an increase of five—three men and two women—since the last visit on the 29th September, 1910. As the sleeping accommodation only allows for 486 patients, the institution is, therefore, overcrowded, and it is urgently incumbent on the Committee to take steps without further delay to fulfil their obligations, by providing the needful accommodation for the insane poor of the district.

It would appear that buildings of an inexpensive type, to accommodate patients of the chronic class, would fulfil the necessary requirements, but steps should also be taken to provide observation dormitories in connection with the acute block, where they are decidedly needed.

Since the last inspection, 80 patients have been admitted, of whom 63 were first admissions. In the same period 30 were discharged recovered, and 16 not recovered.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1910 was 42.2, which must be regarded as satisfactory.

Since the last visit, 29 patients died, all from natural causes, including tuberculosis in five cases. In two instances the diagnosis was verified by *post mortem* examination. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident in 1910 was 4.5.

The general health of the institution has been good, and no attack of zymotic disease occurred since last inspection.

On the occasion of the present visit, only five patients were found in bed—three suffering from minor ailments, one from debility due to old age, and one from exhaustion, owing to excitement.

The only serious accident since last visit was a Colles's fracture of the right arm, from an accidental fall when out walking.

Thirty-one patients were reported to be epileptic, and one male is under special observation.

One male patient escaped last October, but was re-captured on the following day.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since last inspection, but a male patient was secluded on one occasion for four hours, and a female on one occasion for an hour.

One hundred and eighty-seven men and 192 women were to-day usefully employed, to the benefit of themselves and the institution. Of the men, 83 worked in the garden or on the farm (which was visited, and found to be in excellent order, and very flourishing), 14 were engaged as upholsterers, 6 as cloth-weavers, 4 as shoemakers, and 7 at other trades, while 73 gave assistance in the work of the wards and kitchens; and, of the women, 85 were engaged in needle-work, knitting, or fancy-work; 12 at upholstering, 24 in the laundry, and 71 in various sorts of housework.

The desirability of employing a tailor may be suggested, as it would provide further light occupation for some patients, and would probably tend to economy.

Ninety-four males and 125 female patients walk daily in the grounds, and a certain number are taken beyond the grounds once or twice a week.

For the healthy amusement of the patients, a dance is given every week, and a concert monthly; and there have been fifty such associated entertainments since last visit, at which 331 patients, on the average, have been present.

The attendance at Divine Service is good—372 patients being able to join in the worship of their respective denominations.

On the occasion of the visit, the patients were well-behaved, and appeared to be satisfactorily looked after, and no complaints deserving attention were made by any of them.

They were also seen at dinner, which was of good quality, and was partaken of in an orderly manner, and with excellent appetite. In the main dining-hall the tables are now covered with white oil-cloth, instead of table-cloths. There is no doubt that the latter, if changed reasonably often, present the better appearance; but, in any case, if the oil-cloth is continued, it requires renewing on all the tables.

The dormitories were found to be clean, and the beds and bedding, on the whole, in good order; but the pillow-covers left something to be desired on the ground of cleanliness.

The tiled floor of one of the two dormitories in the basement on the female side has been covered with a sort of composition, which is a great improvement on the tiles, but it has not been possible to have this done in the case of the other room. Even if the same composition is not available, however, the floor of this room could be covered with cork carpeting—laid over a thin coating of asphalt if found necessary to secure a level surface—and this would add much to the comfort of the patients using the room.

The bathing of the patients in the old building is still carried on in the very unsatisfactory manner described in the last report, which constitutes a serious blot on the system of the asylum. It was understood from Dr. Lawless, however, that some preliminary steps

are being taken to provide proper baths in this part of the institution, and it is hoped that no time will be lost in remedying the present defective state of things. The bathing arrangements in the acute block are modern and good.

In the acute block the Plenum system of heating is being replaced by hot water, and it is expected that the work will shortly be completed.

No emergency exit for use in case of fire has yet been provided in connection with the attic dormitories of this block, though it was stated that the matter was in hand, and would shortly be carried out. It is certainly to be hoped, for the security of the inmates, that it will not be much longer delayed.

The staff is of sufficient strength—presenting about the same proportion of nurses and attendants to patients as at the time of the last inspection. They are instructed in their duties in accordance with the regulations of the Medico-Psychological Association, and 18 (7 nurses and 11 attendants) hold the Association's certificate in mental nursing.

The Case-books continue to be carefully kept by Dr. Allman.

13th September, 1911.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH, 6TH AND 7TH DECEMBER, 1911.

On the occasion of the last inspection, which took place on the 25th August, 1910, the numbers resident in this asylum were 1,415—including 864 men and 551 women (not counting two women who were absent on probation). Since then the patients actually in the asylum have increased by 23, and the numbers on the first day of the visit were 1,438, or 882 men and 556 women, in addition to which 4 men were absent on probation only, and may have to return to the asylum.

The institution is, therefore, more grossly overcrowded than ever, especially on the male side, there being 221 patients more than can be properly accommodated, while the discrepancy in the day-room accommodation is very much greater even than this.

Some of the results of this overcrowding are only too evident in the large number of accidents, and the prevalence of zymotic disease—the only wonder being that both are not greater; but there can be no doubt that the bad effect of the present state of affairs goes much further, and seriously jeopardises the chances of recovery of the patients.

It must, therefore, once more be urged in the strongest manner that it is the imperative duty of the Committee to proceed without further delay to provide adequate accommodation for the insane poor dependent on them. Some steps, in a small way, are actually being taken to enlarge the dayroom occupied by the epileptic patients, and also the phthisical department; but, although desirable for the

purpose of affording temporary relief in one of the worst parts of the asylum, this improvement goes a very short way. More might be done by removing useless partition walls in the existing building, and this should be carried out without delay, but no possible alteration can provide enough space, and it is absolutely necessary to erect additional buildings. A block on inexpensive lines to accommodate from 250 to 300 male patients of the worker class, could be suitably erected on the farm, and would at once put an end to the present utterly unsatisfactory, to say the least, state of affairs.

During the period since last inspection, 287 patients (178 men and 109 women) have been admitted, of whom no less than 235 are stated to be "first admissions"; 153 (100 men and 53 women) have been discharged—142 being entered as recovered; and 56 men and 53 women, total 109, died.

As already noted, four men were absent on probation.

In the year 1910 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 36.8, and that of deaths on the daily average number resident was 7.2.

The causes of death, in the cases terminating fatally since last inspection, included tubercular disease in 28 cases (25.7 per cent.); enteric fever in 2 cases; gangrene in 2; blood poisoning in 2; pulmonary embolism in 1; and endocarditis in 8. One case is ascribed to cardiac failure from shock and excitement in a man admitted with his throat cut, and one of the cases of blood poisoning arose as the result of an accident, which will be referred to again. The remaining causes of death call for no special remarks.

In 11 cases—10 per cent.—the diagnosis was verified by autopsy.

No less than 73 cases of zymotic disease have occurred since last visit—56 amongst the patients and 17 amongst the staff, but, happily, with only 3 deaths (2 from enteric fever and 1 from diarrhoea). The cases included 35 of dysentery and diarrhoea, 21 of tonsillitis, 8 of enteric fever, 4 of influenza, 4 of erysipelas, and 1 of measles, and were, generally speaking, distributed sporadically throughout the period under review. The connection of such cases with the overcrowding cannot be doubted.

The last statement applies also, as has been said, to the list of serious casualties, which number 21; and include 11 fractures, 1 dislocation, 1 sprain, 1 rupture of eyeball, and 7 incised wounds. Of these, 7 are known to have been caused by other patients, 2 were suicidal, 3 were caused while breaking glass, and the remaining 9 appear to have been accidental. One of the latter, a compound fracture of the tibia, which resulted in death from blood poisoning, occurred under circumstances which necessitated the holding of a sworn inquiry by this Department. As a result, the nursing staff was exonerated from blame, but it was found that sufficient precautions had not been taken to prevent access on the part of the patients to a dangerous portion of the building.

A Coroner's inquest was held in one case, that of the man who was admitted with his throat cut—the verdict being that death occurred "from heart failure, due to shock and excitement caused by the wound on his throat, self-inflicted."

Three male patients attempted to escape since last visit, but were brought back on the following day in each instance.

Seclusion has not been resorted to in the period under review, but two male patients were restrained by means of a camisole—one

for 77 hours in all, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings, the other for 114½ hours in all, to prevent self-mutilation. The absence of seclusion and the small amount of restraint are specially creditable, considering the conditions under which the institution has to be worked.

The patients were comfortably clad, the women's dresses being particularly neat, but it would be well that patients obliged to wear cotton strong dresses should be provided with an additional vest.

The patients appeared to be well looked after, and kindly treated, and the Assistant Medical Officers showed an intimate personal knowledge of them, which testifies to the interest which they take in their cases.

The usual complaints, chiefly of detention, were made, and in all cases where a doubt could exist, the question of suitability for discharge was discussed with Dr. Kirwan.

As usual in Irish country asylums, a large proportion of the patients were suffering from melancholia, and 41 were returned as actively suicidal. A considerable number of cases of congenital mental defect were also found, and 81 of the patients were epileptic, but there were no general paralytics.

The number of epileptic and suicidal cases under special supervision was 266.

Seven wet beds were reported on the first morning of inspection.

On the first day of the visit 47 patients were found in bed, of whom 22 were seriously ill, 12 suffered from minor complaints, 11 from old age or debility, and 2 were kept in bed owing to violence or excitement.

Nearly 54 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, and it is satisfactory to note that of the men no less than 363 are occupied in garden and farm work, and only 72 in the wards or at house work. Of the rest, 32 are engaged in the kitchen, and 24 at various trades; 56 women work in the laundry, 150 at needlework, knitting, and fancy-work, and 76 at house work. Amongst the trades, upholstering might be further developed with advantage to the condition of the bedding.

Patients to the number of 650 walk daily in the grounds beyond the airing courts, weather permitting, and about 260 are occasionally taken for country walks in summer. If possible, it would be well if the latter privilege could be granted on suitable days in winter also.

Over 44 per cent. of the patients attend to their religious duties, and both Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains are most assiduous in their attendance. The former celebrates Mass daily (twice on Sunday), while the latter holds Service twice in the week.

Amusements seem to be liberally provided, and include weekly dances, and visits to theatrical entertainments, concerts, circuses, and athletic games both outside and inside the grounds, though, unfortunately, the patients seem rarely able to take part in the athletics. Ordinary indoor games are also provided, and newspapers seem to be freely supplied, while books can be obtained from the asylum library. The average number of patients attending the associated entertainments is 480.

The patients were seen at dinner in the large hall. The meal was properly served, and satisfactory as to quality and quantity, and was partaken of in an orderly manner, and with apparent relish.

The dietary scale is satisfactory, and jam is now given at supper on Sundays.

The stores were found to be of good quality.

The institution as a whole seemed insufficiently warmed, but the absence of any general system of heating in a considerable portion of the main building would account for this, and some of the rooms were quite comfortable. In the new hospital, the Plenum machinery was temporarily out of order, but, as a rule, this block is stated to be sufficiently warm.

The dayrooms are unequal—some being decently furnished, and comfortable, others bare, and lacking in objects of interest, such as pictures, though there was a fair allowance of plants. The block inhabited by those of the male patients whose habits are uncleanly is inferior to the rest of the institution, and the only sanitary accommodation it possesses is out of doors. Some of the dayrooms in other parts are so grossly overcrowded that it is almost hopeless to try to improve them at present.

The dormitories and single rooms were clean, and in good order, and the bedding clean, but a large proportion of the bedsteads were of antiquated pattern, and the mattresses, which are composed of cocoa fibre, except in the hospital, were very generally much in need of re-upholstering. Under blankets are not universally supplied, and, considering that some parts of the institution are not heated, the amount of covering appeared insufficient, an impression which was borne out by weighing the bedclothes from four beds—three of them being only 19 lbs. each, whereas 20 lbs. should be the very least allowed. Night-shirts are supplied to the suicidal cases and those in the infirmaries.

The sanitary arrangements are very fair, but the flushing apparatus required adjustment in a good many cases. The baths are, no doubt, effective, but are very antiquated and shabby.

Dr. Kirwan stated that new fire hydrants are on order, and that, as soon as these are installed, fire-drill will be resumed.

It is satisfactory to find that the institution is provided with a sterilising apparatus, and that not only are all the patients' own clothes disinfected when suspected of being verminous, but those of the patients in the imbecile and epileptic divisions are sterilised from time to time as a precautionary measure.

The drainage is very defective, and has not yet been taken in hand.

Dr. Kirwan is continuing the tiling of floors at present flagged—a great improvement—and since last visit has completed those in Divisions 5 and 7, besides laying concrete floors in Nos. 6 and 14, and tiling the walls of the dininghall.

Painting and decorating have been carried out both in the dininghall and the divisions; a new diningroom has been provided for the attendants; the electric lighting has been extended; and a number of improvements also effected out of doors.

The proportion of staff to patients on the male side is not too liberal, there being about one attendant to 15 patients. On the female side, however, the proportion is 1 to 13, and it is satisfactory to find that no less than 58 of the staff hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, which speaks well for the training they receive. The appearance and bearing of such as were seen during the visit also created a favourable impression.

The medical records are properly kept, but a column in the male registers requires bringing up to date, and notes on some of the cases in the Case-books are overdue, though, in general, valuable particulars of the cases are given.

Drs. Mills and English continue to act as Assistant Medical Officers.

I regret to record the death of Dr. William Rutherford, who held the post of Visiting Physician to the asylum for over 26 years. He devoted much attention to the duties of his office, and his great professional experience was valuable to the insane poor of the district.

In conclusion, the general impression given by the inspection was that of capable administration under great difficulties.

7th December, 1911.

BELFAST DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1911.

During the period since last inspection of this institution, on the 25th and 26th October, 1910, 234 patients—96 males and 138 females—were admitted, of whom 185 were first admissions; 132, 50 males and 82 females, were discharged, including 88 stated to be recovered; 105 died; and three men escaped, and were not re-taken—leaving on the register on the first day of the present inspection, 584 men and 655 women, total 1,239; as against 583 men and 662 women, total 1,245, on the previous visit.

Those at present on the register are distributed as follows:—

At Grosvenor Road Asylum, Belfast,	...	...	786
At Purdysburn,	...	...	400
At Ballymena Workhouse,	...	...	53

Of the admissions, 29 males and 47 females, or 32·5 per cent., came from Belfast Workhouse.

No patients were sent to Ballymena Workhouse during the above period.

The Grosvenor Road Asylum is still very much overcrowded, but it is being gradually relieved as the buildings at Purdysburn (which have made good progress) are completed. It is to be expected that so business-like and enlightened a Committee as that which presides over the Belfast Asylum will see the economy, as well as the general desirability on all grounds, of pushing on as rapidly as possible the erection of the villas at Purdysburn, so as to complete, as soon as may be, the transfer of all the patients there—thus avoiding the expense of maintaining two institutions, with the overlapping of staff rendered necessary in some departments.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 39·1 for the year 1910, and for the same year the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 9·2, while during the present year, from 1st January to 30th September, it was 6·4—thus, so far, showing a decrease on the previous year.

The causes of death since last visit were mainly such as prevail amongst the insane. For example—cerebral hæmorrhage or degeneration, maniacal and melancholic exhaustion, epilepsy, and so forth. Seventeen patients died of tuberculosis, or over 16 per cent. of the total deaths; 15, over 14 per cent., of general paralysis; and 2 from fracture of the skull.

In 14 cases the diagnosis was verified by autopsy.

No serious casualties occurred since last visit, with the exception of the two cases mentioned above, and another of fracture of the skull, happily not fatal. All of these were caused by a sudden homicidal outbreak in a previously quiet and trusted patient, who, while at work, seized a wood-chopper and attacked all around him, inflicting lighter injuries on a fourth man in addition to the above. Coroner's inquests were held on the two patients who died, and the jury exonerated the management of the institution from all blame, a conclusion in which our Department concurred after a sworn inquiry into all the circumstances.

The cases of zymotic diseases which occurred during the period under consideration included 6 of enteric fever amongst the staff, one of which terminated fatally in October, 1910, in addition to 21 of influenza, 8 of erysipelas, and 2 of cellulitis amongst the patients, all of whom recovered.

Five patients succeeded in effecting their escape. One was recaptured on the following day, and one two days later; the remaining three are still at large.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit.

The attendance of the patients on the ministrations of religion continues satisfactory—over 64 per cent, being able to be present at the Services of their various denominations.

Owing to the existence of the two establishments there are now six Chaplains, all of whom attend twice weekly, in addition to sick calls and burial services. At Purdysburn the Protestant Chaplains hold united Services in the new Chapel.

On the occasion of the present visit, there were amongst the patients 85 epileptics and 38 actively suicidal patients, and it was considered necessary to keep 153 under special observation. There were also 16 general paralytics, of whom 1 was a woman.

Only 15 patients (2 men and 13 women) were confined to bed, and of these, only 2 women were seriously ill. Four suffered from old age or debility, 1 was kept in bed owing to excitement, while the remaining 8 had minor ailments.

On the first day of the visit, no less than 1,001 patients, out of the 1,186 resident, were usefully employed—280 men being at work as garden or field labourers, 30 in the kitchens and sculleries, and 71 at the indoor work of the establishment, the remainder, 88 in number, being occupied as clerk, storekeepers, upholsterers, and at other trades. Of the women, 65 found work in the laundries and kitchens, 329 at needlework or knitting, and 138 at housework.

The number walking in the grounds outside the airing courts every day at Grosvenor Road is 558, but no patients are taken beyond the grounds. At Purdysburn the demesne is so extensive as to render this unnecessary, while at Grosvenor Road it would not be possible.

Fifty-six associated entertainments have been given for the healthy amusement of the patients since last visit, and the average number able to attend was 671. In addition, football is played daily in the grounds, and handball in the airing courts, while billiards and other games are engaged in indoors, and a liberal supply of books, newspapers and illustrated papers is provided. The annual athletic sports were held in August.

Both sexes were neat and tidy on the occasion of the visit, and very well and comfortably dressed. Their conduct was good, and they were quiet and well-behaved.

The patients were seen at dinner both at the Grosvenor Road Asylum and in several of the villas at Purdysburn. In all, the meal was plentiful and of good quality, and was served with every regard to civilised usage, and the manners of the patients at table were better than the average. At Purdysburn, in particular, the quietness and good behaviour of the patients were noticeable, and the system there in vogue of separate kitchen arrangements for each villa appeared to be abundantly justified by the results.

The dietary scale is quite satisfactory.

In the Grosvenor Road Asylum the arrangements, though old-fashioned, are comfortable, and the dormitories, bedding, single rooms and dayrooms were in excellent order. The dayrooms are bright and cheerful, and are kept well supplied with objects of interest—in fact, as much is done as the antiquated structure of the building will permit. At Purdysburn the accommodation, though provided at a most moderate cost, represents about the best that has been done for the insane poor in these islands. The dormitories are well planned, airy, and tastefully decorated, and, as also in the main asylum, their appearance is greatly enhanced by the use of a simple but neat form of night-dress case on each bed. The dayrooms are even elegant in their appointments, and all appearance of restraint is conspicuous by its absence, the result on the conduct of the patients being very evident.

Many of the patients in both departments were spoken with individually, and complaints were listened to, but in no instance were any made which required particular notice.

Since last visit good progress has been made with the administrative buildings and villas in course of erection at Purdysburn, and the former, as well as four of the latter, are to be ready by next June. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in commencing the villas required to complete the plan.

The main sewerage scheme has been finished, and connected with the city system, and the temporary sewerage arrangements have been removed.

Extensive terracing and levelling of ground have been carried out round the new villas; a roadway to the new farm buildings has been constructed; and a portion of recently acquired land has been drained.

Indoors and outdoors a large amount of painting and distempering has been executed by the asylum staff and patients, both at Grosvenor Road and Purdysburn; and various other works have been carried out.

As regards the staff, the proportion in actual attendance on the patients in the wards is, on the male side, about one to 13 patients

(including two female nurses), and on the female side about one to 15. Of these, 8 males and 12 females hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

Dr. Graham states that he has been able without difficulty to establish a working week of 70 hours for nurses and attendants.

The statutory and other medical books are carefully kept up to date in a creditable manner by the Assistant Medical Officers, Drs. Patrick and S. J. Graham, and the clerical department remains in the capable hands of Mr. Harper.

12th October, 1911.

CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

I was much pleased on my visit of inspection to this asylum to-day to find it maintained in the best of order throughout. The wards and dormitories were everywhere clean, bright, and well kept; the beds and bedding good; the patients neat in their dress and personal appearance, orderly in their behaviour, and apparently contented with their surroundings.

The accommodation in this asylum is stated to be for 421 patients only, and, as there are over 500 at present resident, the overcrowding is most noticeable, and some steps should be taken to provide additional dayrooms and dormitories.

Some structural improvements in the Divisions Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8 are also much needed in order to provide proper sanitary and lavatory accommodation. These divisions have each only one water-closet, and, as there are over 50 patients in one of the wards, it is scarcely necessary to point out that the present accommodation is insufficient. I hope, therefore, that the Committee of Management will take some steps to rectify this matter.

Two cases of enteric fever occurred in July of this year. It is astonishing that this asylum should be so free from zymotic disease when one is aware of its close proximity to a place known as "the quarry hole," which is within one hundred yards of the asylum. This is a fetid, slimy pond, into which filth and nuisance of every description is thrown, and is a hot-bed of infection, calculated to breed and spread disease. The stench arising from it is frequently noticeable in the wards of the asylum, and must be a source of danger, not alone to the inhabitants of the building, but also to the population of Carlow town.

There are 502 patients (265 men and 237 women) in the asylum at this date. Since December 9th, 1910, the date of last inspection, 61 patients have been admitted; 30 have been discharged recovered; 2 have been discharged unrecovered; and 38 have died—showing a decrease of 9 patients since last visit.

The deaths are recorded as due to tuberculosis in 8 cases, to heart disease in 11 cases, to mental exhaustion in 3 cases, to cerebral hæmorrhage in 4 cases; while bronchitis, epilepsy, cancer, nephritis, and pneumonia were accountable for the majority of the remainder.

No *post mortem* examinations were held, as there is no suitable room for such examinations, which is most unfortunate.

The register of seclusion records that one female was on four occasions secluded, for a total number of 23 hours, and the register of restraint shows that 10 men were restrained, by means of the strait jacket, owing to excitement, for a total number of 196 hours; and 7 women, by means of the camisole, for the same reason, for 685 hours in all.

No escape or serious casualty has occurred during the period under review.

The general health has been good—only 5 patients were to-day confined to bed. Two were seriously ill; two were unable to get up owing to old age or debility, and one was kept in bed owing to excitement.

The staff in charge of the patients gives a proportion of about one attendant to every 16 patients on the male side, and one to 13 on the female side.

Eleven male and six female attendants hold the Medico-Psychological Association certificate for proficiency in mental nursing.

The Chaplains' books show that 359 Roman Catholics and 16 Protestants are able to attend Divine Service.

From the returns, it appears that—exclusive of those assisting in the wards—142 men and 98 women are industriously employed.

Amongst the improvements carried out by the asylum staff since last visit, I may mention the completion of the interior fittings of the new cow byres, and the construction of a large underground manure tank, with a chain pump. Into this tank the drainage from the cow byres flows by an underground passage.

The tower clock has been repaired, and many portions of the roof have been put in good order.

I saw both the males and females at dinner, which was substantial, well cooked, and nicely served.

The amusements of the patients are duly attended to.

The registers are all properly kept.

The Case-books are well and carefully written up to date as regards the recent admissions, but some of the older cases require more frequent notes.

5th September, 1911.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 20th July, 1911.

When this asylum was last inspected, on the 11th August, 1910, the attention of the Committee of Management was drawn to the great need that existed for extra accommodation. Since then, I regret to state, no steps have been taken to deal with the matter. We would, therefore, again urge on the Committee the necessity of providing additional accommodation. The present overcrowding in some of the dayrooms and dormitories calls for immediate relief, as it must not alone be a source of grave anxiety to the Resident Medical Superintendent, and those in charge, but also a deterrent factor in the cure of mental disease.

The great drought of the present season has given rise to a most serious state of affairs in this asylum, as the water, which is supplied by the Castlebar Urban District Council, has been altogether unequal to the demand, and is cut off every night, leaving the institution helpless in case of fire. The bathing of the patients had to be suspended to-day, and, for some time past, several patients have had to be bathed in the same water. Further, in several of the sanitary annexes no water whatever is obtainable at present. Under these circumstances, it would be advisable to consider the question of providing an independent water supply for the asylum.

Amongst the improvements and works carried out since last visit may be mentioned the plastering and painting of a considerable portion of the interior of the building, and also the preparation of the extensive foundations for the tanks in connection with the new sewage disposal system, which is in progress.

The staircase, to provide an alternative exit from the upper stories in the event of fire, has not yet been erected, but we were given to understand that this important work would be carried out immediately.

There are at the present date 811 patients (518 men and 293 women) on the register of the asylum. Since the date of the last inspection, eleven months ago, 125 patients (83 males and 42 females) have been admitted; 60 (38 males and 22 females) were discharged, of whom 50 had recovered; and 64 have died.

With the exception of one man, who was absent on probation, all those resident were seen by us in the course of our visit.

The condition in which the patients were found was satisfactory, especially the females, who were clean and tidy, nicely dressed, quiet, and well-behaved. The males were also suitably clothed, but owing to the great overcrowding on this side of the house, there is not the same favourable impression created regarding their neatness and comfort as compared with the females.

The general health of the inmates is satisfactory; 18 were confined to bed to-day—7 from old age and debility; 4 in consequence of minor ailments; 4 being seriously ill; and 3 were kept in bed owing to excitement.

An outbreak of erysipelas, attacking 17 patients, occurred in the Spring of this year. There were also 5 cases of enteric fever, and 3 cases of scarlatina. One male succumbed to the last mentioned disease. Besides these zymotic diseases, there were several cases of tonsillitis and influenza, none of which ended fatally.

One death resulted from suicide by drowning, and formed the subject of a Coroner's Inquest. An Inquiry on oath was also held by us, and our report thereon was duly forwarded to the Committee.

The other deaths were due to natural causes, but only in four cases were they verified by *post mortem* examination. They are registered as due to tuberculosis, in one or other of its forms, in 22 cases, and to heart disease in 11 cases, while the remainder call for no special remarks.

One non-fatal casualty occurred during the period under review, viz.:—a laceration of the hand of a male patient, who accused an attendant of inflicting the injury by a kick. An Inquiry on oath was held by us into this matter, but the accusation brought against the attendant was not proved.

The males were seen at dinner. The meal provided was both appetising and substantial, and well cooked. We should like to see knives and forks, and also table-cloths, introduced into this asylum.

The behaviour of the patients during dinner was excellent, and there was a marked absence of noise and excitement.

No complaints worthy of notice were made to us.

All the patients appear to receive proper care and attention.

About 240 men are employed at various occupations, chiefly out-door work, and about 130 women, mostly at knitting and in the laundry. These numbers do not include 160 assisting at ward cleaning.

The Chaplains' books show that 190 men and 112 women were present at Mass last Sunday, while 6 attended the Protestant Services.

The registers of restraint and seclusion show that 36 men and 21 women were secluded—the men on 916, and the women on 155 occasions.

The amusements consist of athletic and cycling sports, and also variety entertainments by amateurs and travelling companies, besides the usual indoor games, such as cards, dominoes, &c. We should like to see more books, papers, and periodicals distributed in the dayrooms, as the present supply seems scanty.

The books and registers are properly kept, and the Case-books in a manner which points to the interest taken in his work by Dr. Sheridan, the Assistant Medical Officer.

The asylum continues to be managed with zeal and ability by Dr. F. C. Ellison, on whom it reflects much credit.

20th July, 1911.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 22nd September, 1911.

The first portion of this institution visited by me to-day was that allotted to the females. I found it, for the most part, in a satisfactory condition—being clean and suitably kept—but some of the camp-chairs were dilapidated and broken, and require immediate attention. The bedding was clean and sufficiently good, but night-dresses are only supplied to those in the hospital and in the consumptive blocks, which is inadequate, as each patient in the asylum should have a separate shirt for night use.

The females were decently clothed and tidy in their appearance, except in the refractory ward, where they were untidy and noisy.

The males in the new blocks were all in a satisfactory condition, and appeared comfortable and contented.

I now come to the great "blot" on this institution, namely the old male building, the lower story of which has so often been condemned as being utterly unsuited for the accommodation of any class of the insane. This building affords none of the comforts usually met with in asylums; it is bleak, bare, and poorly furnished, and it was not surprising, under such conditions, to find the patients noisy and excited, and many discontented.

No. 1 Ward in this building, in which there are 81 patients, is provided with only one water closet. It is scarcely necessary to point out the need for further sanitary accommodation.

In the male dining-hall, the table-cloths should be more frequently changed; to-day they were not in a satisfactory condition. The floors also might receive more attention. In an institution like this, where labour is plentiful, every effort should be made to keep the entire building spotlessly clean.

I must draw attention to the scanty supply of books, newspapers, and periodicals in the wards, and I would suggest that a library should be provided containing suitable books and magazines.

I was pleased to notice the progress made with the new building for the female staff. This building is to accommodate twenty nurses, and, it is hoped, will be ready for occupation early in the coming spring.

Several other improvements have been carried out during the year. A new red deal floor has been laid down in one of the female day-rooms; all the new buildings have been painted internally and externally, also a large portion of the male and female houses; a new meat store is in course of erection; and many minor and necessary improvements have been carried out.

There are 840 patients (430 men and 410 women) on the register of this asylum at the present date, which shows an increase of 30 patients since the 15th November, 1910, the date of the last inspection. Since then, 114 have been admitted; 50 have been discharged, of whom 47 have recovered; and 34 have died.

The deaths call for no special remarks, with one exception, that of a male patient who inflicted fatal injuries on himself by means of a small piece of tin which he managed to bring into his dormitory secreted in his prayer-book. The injuries consisted of lacerations of the scrotum, and, septicæmia setting in, death ensued some time after. An Inquiry on oath regarding the case was held by our department, as the result of which we expressed the opinion that the rule forbidding all patients to take any article whatever into the observation dormitory should be rigidly adhered to in future. We also recommended that all patients sleeping in this dormitory should be supplied with night-shirts, in accordance with the practice which prevails in well managed asylums.

Since the date of the last inspection one fatal case of enteric fever occurred. The other zymotic diseases recorded were four cases of influenza, and one of diphtheria, from which those who were attacked recovered.

The registers of restraint and seclusion record that the male patient who fatally injured himself was, for surgical reasons, restrained, by means of the camisole, for 683 hours in all, and that two male patients were secluded for a total duration of 113 hours.

No serious casualties are recorded since last visit.

One woman escaped, but was brought back to the asylum on the following day.

Sixteen of each sex were confined to bed to-day; 9 were seriously ill; 12 were suffering from minor ailments; and 11 were in bed owing to old age or debility.

Two hundred and one men and 248 women were, to-day, industriously employed. Of the men 106 were engaged at outdoor labour on the farm, &c., while of the women, 175 are returned as employed at needlework, knitting, and laundry-work.

The religious ministration continues as heretofore; 395 Roman Catholics and 17 Protestants were present at Divine Service on last Sunday.

The amusements for the patients consist of cricket and hockey matches, weekly dances, and variety entertainments, at which 330 are able to enjoy themselves.

The registers were all written up to date, and the Case-books also are carefully kept.

22nd September, 1911.

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH, 12TH, AND 13TH OCTOBER, 1911.

Nothing has been done since the date of last report to relieve the congestion in this asylum, which becomes more serious each year. The overcrowded state of the institution has been brought under the notice of the Committee on several occasions, and it is disappointing in the extreme that the interests of the insane poor entrusted to the Committee of Management should receive such scant attention in this matter. The female side continues to be much overcrowded. For the time being this may be mitigated by handing over portion of the male side to the use of the females, but a temporary arrangement of this kind can in no way be regarded as lessening the responsibility to provide additional accommodation in the immediate future.

The increasing numbers in the institution do not appear to be so much due to admissions as to a decrease in the number of deaths.

During the twelve months that have elapsed since last inspection, 329 patients have been admitted, 162 have been discharged, of whom 139 had recovered; 32 were transferred to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal, and 97 have died. As the result of these changes, the names of 1,736 patients (842 men and 894 women) remain on the books of the asylum, as compared with 1,698 patients at the date of last visit, showing an increase of 38 during the year.

One man escaped on the 13th ultimo, and has not yet been re-taken.

The deaths were all due to natural causes—pulmonary tuberculosis being responsible for 33; heart disease for 15; and general paralysis of the insane for 2. The remaining deaths call for no special remarks. It is satisfactory to note that in no instance did a bed sore exist at death, and that *post-mortem* examinations were made in 31 cases.

No fatal accident or suicide is recorded, and no inquest was held.

The general health of the inmates has been satisfactory. Enteric fever and mumps are the only zymotic diseases reported since last visit. Unfortunately, three of seven cases of the former disease ended fatally.

Sixty-two patients were confined to bed on the first day of inspection, 44 owing to bodily illness and 18 on account of senile infirmities.

Six serious casualties are recorded, viz.:—

- 1 and 2—Colles' fracture, in two cases, as the result of accidental falls.
- 3—An intracapsular fracture of the right hip, also the result of an accidental fall.
- 4—A severe incised wound of the nose at the junction of the cartilage and nasal bone, sustained by a patient thrusting his head through two panes of glass, with suicidal intent.
- 5—A large wound over the right frontal bone, the result of being struck with a chamber utensil during the night by a homicidal patient.
- 6—A fracture of the neck of the right humerus, sustained by being knocked down by a fellow patient.

The returns show that 44 men and 64 women suffer from epilepsy, 8 men and 9 women are actively suicidal, and 89 men and 91 women sleep under observation.

It is most gratifying to record that in this large institution no restraint or seclusion has been resorted to during the year, which speaks much for the capable management of the asylum and the efficiency of the staff.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to receive every attention. Exclusive of those assisting in the wards, about 600 of each sex are daily engaged in useful work. Of the men, 350 are employed at outdoor work, either on the farm or about the grounds. Of the women, needlework and knitting give occupation to 280; the laundry to 79; while 125 are engaged in the workroom.

All the patients were seen by me in the course of my visit, and I must express my appreciation of the satisfactory condition in which I found them. They were clean, suitably clothed, and their personal tidiness properly attended to.

Apart from appeals for discharge, I received no complaints. The patients were quiet, well behaved, and appeared contented.

The dayrooms and dormitories throughout the asylum were in good order. The beds and bedding were clean and the clothing sufficient; but a number of the low beds used for epileptics require to have the springs screwed up, as some of them were resting on the floor.

Many improvements have been effected since last visit, and others are still in progress, amongst which I may mention the painting of the outside timber and iron work of the chronic annexe, the male and female and isolation hospitals, the boiler-house and laundry; also the Resident Medical Superintendent's and senior Medical Officer's houses. This work has been carried out by outside labour at a cost of nearly £200. The chimney stacks of the main building are also being pointed and repaired.

The asylum staff and patients have made many improvements, including the plastering and cementing of 36 new windows, the tiling of the billiard-room in the attendants' quarters, and the pantry in the Resident Medical Superintendent's house; the construction of two new windows in the tailors' shop, and a new French window in the female hospital; and the concreting of the floor of the coal-store. Eleven wards have also been painted and distempered, and other minor improvements have been carried out.

An alarm of fire was experimentally given during my visit at a considerable distance from the index board. The promptitude with which this alarm was answered, and the rapidity with which the staff laid on the hose, was deserving of the highest praise, and reflects great credit on all concerned.

The strength of the staff is in the proportion of about one male attendant to every 14 male patients and one nurse to about 11 female patients.

Twenty-eight male attendants and 23 members of the female staff hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificate in mental nursing.

The stores appear to be kept in good order, and the provisions seen in store seemed of excellent quality. All provisions supplied by contract are inspected each morning by the Resident Medical Superintendent, who satisfies himself that they are up to the standard before accepting them.

No fault could be found with the dinners I saw served on two days during my visit, especially that on Thursday, which consisted of pig's head, potatoes, and vegetables. This dinner was well cooked and properly served, order and regularity prevailed, and the patients seemed to enjoy their meal in comfort.

Religious ministration is carefully attended to; 602 men and 452 women are able to be present at Divine Service.

The amusements provided for the patients consist of dances, concerts, cinematograph entertainments, gramophone recitals, &c. Some patients are allowed to go to the local sports, races, and football matches, and others are taken for country walks.

The registers were found correct. The Case-books are written up to date, and reflect credit on the medical staff.

After three days' inspection of this asylum, I was very favourably impressed by the energy displayed in the efficient administration of the institution, and by the care and attention bestowed on the patients.

13th October, 1911.

YOUGHAL AUXILIARY ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 1ST MARCH, 1911.

On our visit to this asylum to-day, we were pleased to find it in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and properly looked after. The patients were quiet and orderly, properly clothed, tidy in appearance, and they gave us the impression of being kindly treated. The Mother Superior and Sisters deserve great credit for their successful efforts in attending to the wants of the 404 patients under their charge.

On the 8th March, 1910, when the asylum was last visited, there were on the books the names of 401 patients. Since then 34 have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, and 24 have died, leaving on this date 404 resident, in the proportion of 246 males to 158 females.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, viz.:—17 to cardiac disease, 5 to phthisis, 1 to pneumonia, and 1 to meningitis.

Restraint or seclusion has not been resorted to, and no serious accident has occurred since last visit.

Considering the advanced age of the greater number of those in this institution, it is satisfactory to find the general health so good; only two males and one female were to-day confined to bed, and, during the twelve months under review, one case of erysipelas is the only record of any infectious disease visiting the asylum.

During our inspection we were pleased to see a large number (39) of the women employed at dressmaking. Twelve others were engaged in knitting, 23 work in the laundry, and 17 assist in the kitchen and dining-hall. The boots and shoes are all made in the institution; 6 men work at shoemaking, 7 at tailoring, and 30 at agricultural labour.

We saw the patients at dinner, which was nicely served, and appeared good and sufficient in quantity.

The religious ministration is carefully attended to: 163 men and 94 women go to Mass on Sundays.

The water supply is still defective, and it is doubtful if even the three tanks it is now proposed to erect would prove sufficient to cope with an outbreak of fire. Instruction in fire practice should be given regularly to the staff.

The improvements carried out by outside labour during the year consist of the provision of a new boiler in the kitchen and the fitting of lightning conductors on the male and female wings, and also on the chimney shaft of the boiler-house.

Other alterations and improvements have been effected by the staff and patients, such as the introduction of electric light into the workshops; the fitting-up of two wash-basins in same; the building of an extension to the engine-room; and the addition of a hot-water cylinder and dyeing tank; while many of the passages and walls have been plastered and cemented, and all the dayrooms and dormitories have been painted.

The amusements provided for the inmates consist of concerts, recitals, gramophone entertainments, &c., besides indoor games, such as cards and bagatelle.

The various books and registers are kept up to date.

1st March, 1911.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 31st OCTOBER, 1911.

Since the last inspection of this admirably managed institution, which took place on the 24th November, 1910, the number of male patients has fallen from 411 to 397—the females remaining, as before, 356. The total on the present occasion is, therefore, 753, as against 767 at the last visit. This asylum is an exception to the general rule, that the numbers of insane requiring care are increasing in Ireland. The institution could, in fact, provide for about 70 more than it at present contains; and it is, therefore, to be regretted that the law does not permit of patients from one asylum being boarded in another, as they can be in workhouses.

In the period intervening between the two visits 51 males and 80 females, total 131, have been admitted, of whom no less than 102 are stated to be first admissions; 23 males and 39 females, total 62, have been discharged—55 of these being returned as recovered; and 42 males and 41 females have died.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1910 reached the satisfactory figure of 48·9 per cent. During the same year the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 7·2.

It would appear from the above that a large proportion of the cases suffer from acute first attacks of a curable nature, which, if properly treated, tend to recover. This is further borne out by the fact that only in ten of the 83 cases terminating fatally since last inspection were the causes of death to be directly connected with the mental illness, viz.:—3 from cerebral hæmorrhage; 3 from general paralysis; and 4 from epilepsy. Of the remainder, 28, or nearly 34 per cent. of the total deaths, were due to tuberculosis; 6 to other forms of lung disease; 34 to cardiac disease; and 1 each to acute pancreatitis, aneurism, intestinal cancer, septicaemia, and influenza.

In 22 cases—over 26 per cent.—the cause of death was verified by autopsy.

Influenza was very prevalent amongst the patients during last winter and spring, and a few of the staff (four males and one female) were also attacked. The total number of cases since last visit was 69, only 6 of which occurred after the month of April. As already noted, there was one death. With the exception of three cases of enteric fever (one in an attendant), all of which recovered, there was no other attack of zymotic disease since last inspection.

No fatal accident or suicide occurred since last visit, nor was it necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest in any case; but there were five cases of fracture of bones, including two intracapsular fractures of the femur; fracture of the clavicle; Colles's fracture of the wrist; and bilateral fracture of the inferior maxilla. In two of the above instances, the patient was pushed down by another; in one the patient fell in a faint, and in another in an epileptic seizure; while in the remaining case the fall was due to an accidental slip.

No escapes occurred since last visit.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion was resorted to.

The Chaplains of the various religious denominations have been frequent in their attendance at the institution—most of them visiting it twice a week, in addition to sick calls, and interments. The number of patients attending Divine Service is 423, or over 56 per cent.

Of the patients in the institution, 48 are epileptics and 47 actively suicidal; but, in addition to these, a number of others are under special supervision—amounting to 194 in all. The patients also include 11 general paralytics.

It is satisfactory to note that there were no wet beds this morning, which speaks well for the care exercised by the night attendants.

Only ten patients were seen in bed, and of these, but two were suffering from serious illness—the remainder being kept there owing to minor ailments, old age, or debility.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory. They were neat, tidy, and well dressed, and appeared thoroughly well cared for. No complaints deserving of notice were made.

The proportion of patients usefully employed shows a marked improvement—having now reached the satisfactory percentage of 60. The actual numbers are 452, or 222 men and 230 women; including 109 of the former and 85 of the latter who are engaged in the wards, kitchen, dininghalls, &c. Of the remainder, 90 men work as garden or field labourers, and the remaining 23 at trades, in the stores, or as messengers. Twenty-two women are employed in the laundry, and 123 at needlework or knitting.

The patients who are able to take walking exercise daily in the grounds number 610, and 80 women are taken out beyond the grounds on Sundays, a privilege which might be extended with advantage.

Since last inspection, 21 associated entertainments have been given, at which an average of 237 patients were able to be present. The amusements provided included dances, concerts, theatricals, and athletic sports, and some of the patients visited a theatre in the town, and were present at the local horse-races. To-day being Hallow Eve, preparations for festivities in the evening were seen in progress.

The patients were visited while at dinner in the large dining-hall. The meal was properly served with due regard to civilised custom, and the patients were orderly and well-behaved. The scale of diet is satisfactory. Extra diet, consisting of fruit, currant bread, &c., was being issued to-day in honour of Hallow Eve.

The dormitories were found in admirable order, and the beds and bedding satisfactorily kept. Night dresses are not yet generally supplied, but Dr. Nolan hopes gradually to introduce this improvement. The sanitary annexes and bathrooms leave nothing to be desired, and the dayrooms presented their usual cheerful appearance—being in excellent order, and well supplied with books, papers, pictures, and such-like objects of interest. Little or no difference is made in this respect in the rooms for the more troublesome class of cases—the effect on these patients being excellent, as shown by their comparative quietness and good behaviour.

The stores and workshops were also inspected, and found satisfactory.

No additions or alterations have been carried out by outside labour since last visit, but a good deal has been done by the staff and patients, chiefly out of doors. New walks, terraces, and other works have been constructed in the grounds, including an excellent hockey ground; and extensive improvements have been made in the outside farm and in the garden. Some sanitary accommodation has been provided near the workshops, and general repairs effected throughout the institution.

The staff continues to be maintained in the adequate numbers so essential to the proper carrying on of institutions for the insane—the proportion, both of nurses and attendants, being about one to every twelve patients. Dr. Nolan has already adopted 70 hours weekly as the maximum period of duty for the staff. Seventeen attendants and four nurses hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and 43 others—20 attendants and 23 nurses—are at present attending the courses of instruction given to enable them to obtain this qualification.

Dr. Cotter continues to hold the post of Senior Assistant Medical Officer, but Dr. O'Hagan, the Junior Assistant Medical Officer, having resigned, his place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. W. Crymble.

The various books and records are well kept, and the condition of the Case-books, in particular, is most creditable to the Assistant Medical Officers, and corroborates the impression, formed from other circumstances, that the institution is carried on in the proper hospital spirit, though general administrative efficiency is in no way sacrificed.

31st October, 1911.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

Since the 7th September, 1910, the date of last inspection, several structural alterations and improvements have been carried out in this asylum, and others are still in progress; but there remains much still to be accomplished in order to bring the establishment up to the standard of modern requirements.

The long-standing question of the Auxiliary Asylum at Tulla has not been finally settled, and, under these circumstances, it is difficult to urge the Committee of Management to embark on any large scheme

for providing additional accommodation in this institution. There are, however, some matters that I wish to bring under their consideration, which have been referred to in previous reports, but I do not now propose to do more than recall them, in the hope that steps will be taken at the first opportunity to deal with these matters. I refer to the necessity for:—1. the provision of extra dayroom and sleeping accommodation; 2. the enlarging of the dininghall; 3. the erection of a general bathroom; and 4. the enlarging of the laundry.

The new male observation dormitory, to which reference was made in last report, is now completed, and has been in occupation since July of this year. This dormitory provides excellent accommodation for 30 patients, and is most creditable to those concerned in its construction. A similar dormitory is now in course of erection on the female side of the house, and this will again help to relieve the congestion.

The male dayrooms continue to be very greatly overcrowded, and the question of providing sufficient accommodation for the patients should be seriously considered.

The old sick-room and dayroom in the male corridor are in process of being converted into one good-sized room, to be used as an infirmary, and this will be a great improvement when completed.

The Committee have decided to erect a new boiler house, and to supply two new boilers. When this work is completed, the present boiler house could be converted into a general bathroom, with dressing-room attached, without incurring any very great expense.

The present bathrooms are very small, and scarcely in keeping with the requirements of an institution of this size.

On my visit to-day I found the female patients nicely dressed, tidy, clean in their personal appearance, and evidently they receive kind and proper attention.

The male patients were also suitably clothed, and generally well-behaved, and free from noise and excitement, even in those wards where there is great overcrowding, and where troublesome cases are located.

The dormitories were in excellent order—all clean and well kept—and the beds and bedding throughout the institution clean, and in good condition.

The male dayrooms at present are bleak and gloomy, and require more comforts, and a more liberal supply of books, papers, magazines, and pictures.

Many improvements and alterations have been carried out since last visit, amongst which I may mention the erection of two cottages for the Land Steward and the Mechanical Engineer; the completion of the male observation dormitory, already referred to; the laying of new pipes in connection with the water tank; the repairing of this tank; the laying of new gas pipes; the excavation of a channel 800 feet long and 11 feet deep for the suction pipe from the fire-engine house to the lake; extensive repairs to the gas plant and boilers; and the painting and papering of many of the rooms and corridors, &c., throughout the building.

Including four males maintained in Ennis Workhouse, under an agreement in pursuance of the provisions of section 9 of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, there are 480 patients (267 males and 213

females) on the register of this asylum, which shows an increase of five patients since the date of the last inspection. Since then, 109 patients have been admitted; 64 have been discharged; 39 have died; and one has escaped.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, and were those generally found amongst the insane. In 17 cases death was due to tubercular disease; in 8 cases to pneumonia; in 4 to heart disease; and one male patient died from general paralysis of the insane.

Post mortem examination was made in six cases.

No Coroner's inquest was held.

The only zymotic disease which occurred in the institution since the last inspection was influenza, which attacked 28 patients and 14 members of the staff, with a fatal result in the cases of three of the patients.

Seven patients were confined to bed to-day—4 being seriously ill, 2 suffering from minor ailments, and one from the debility of old age.

It is pleasing to record that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to, and no fatal accident or suicide occurred during the fourteen months under review.

Seven serious casualties are reported, all, with one exception, amongst the female patients—five involving the fracture of bones, two of which were caused by accidental falls; two by being knocked down by other patients; and one, viz., fracture of the humerus, occurred when in the act of getting out of bed. The other two cases were both wounds—one was caused by a patient thrusting her hand through a pane of glass, and the other by knocking her head against an iron bedstead.

The staff of attendants and nurses is in the ratio of about 1 to 16 patients on each side.

None of the staff hold the Medico-Psychological Association Certificate for proficiency in mental nursing. I referred to this in my previous report, and I can now only repeat that it is unfortunate that no encouragement is given to the attendants to pass the examination for this certificate.

The industrial employment of both sexes continues to receive every attention—168 men and 165 women being daily engaged in useful work, excluding those assisting in the wards.

Religious ministrations are also carefully attended to—272 Roman Catholics and 6 Protestants are able to be present at Divine Service each week.

The amusements for the patients consist of weekly dances, musical and other entertainments in the asylum, circus performances, &c., outside the institution, and an excursion to the seaside, also games, such as cricket, football, handball, billiards, cards, &c.

The books and registers are all carefully kept.

The entire institution is capably managed under the existing conditions, and reflects great credit on Dr. O'Mara, who has so much to contend with owing to its state of overcrowding.

14th November, 1911.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

There are now on the books of this asylum the names of 551 patients (273 males and 278 females), of whom two females are out on trial.

During the nine months which have elapsed since last inspection, 90 patients have been admitted, 41 have been discharged, and 29 have died, which shows an increase of 20 patients in that time.

On the 4th May, 1911, an inquiry on oath was held by us into the circumstances relating to the death of a male patient by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. As the result of this inquiry, we formed the opinion that proper supervision had not been exercised over the patient, and we made certain recommendations which have since been adopted.

The other deaths were due to natural causes, viz.:—12 to maniacal exhaustion, 4 to senile decay, 4 to influenza, 2 to pneumonia—the remainder resulting from Bright's disease, organic brain disease, ovarian tumour, abscess of the thyroid gland, and only in two cases to tuberculosis.

In seven cases the cause of death was verified by *postmortem* examination.

Eight cases of influenza and one of erysipelas are the only zymotic diseases which occurred during the period under review. Unfortunately, however, as already stated, four of those attacked by influenza succumbed to the disease.

The general health of the inmates is satisfactory. I found 17 confined to bed, 6 of whom were suffering from the effects of old age, 8 from minor ailments, and 3 were seriously ill.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the date of the last inspection, but seclusion was resorted to in the cases of 10 males, on 63 occasions for a total duration of 719 hours.

Two men effected their escape, but both were brought back within a few days.

No serious casualties of any kind are recorded during the period under review.

I saw the patients at dinner, which appeared good and sufficient in quantity, and the behaviour of these present was quiet and orderly.

The patients were all properly clothed and clean, and the bedding was good, but more attention is required to the changing of soiled sheets. Unfortunately, owing to the limited size of the laundry, great difficulty is experienced in coping with the washing, but I was glad to learn that the Committee have decided on enlarging the present building in the near future.

Exclusive of those engaged at ward cleaning, 115 men and 128 women are daily employed at various kinds of industrial work.

The religious ministrations of the patients is carefully attended to. The Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains visit the institution at least twice every week.

The amusements consist of weekly dances and cinematograph entertainments, at which 250 patients are able to be present; while others are taken to circus performances, races, and plays outside.

The books and registers are all well kept.

I visited the Kilcarberry Power Station in the afternoon, and found nine patients there. They were all in good health, and seemed comfortable and contented.

Many of the rooms are being painted and general improvements are being carried out.

11th September, 1911.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Various improvements and alterations have been carried out in this asylum since the date of last inspection, on the 8th December, 1910. A new floor has been laid down in one of the corridors, twelve internal fire hydrants have been provided, telephonic communication has been installed, a motor pump has been erected, and electric irons have been provided in the laundry. The entrance hall and passages leading to the stores and laundry have been painted, and also many portions of the building on both the male and female sides. The attendants' dining-hall has been divided by a wall, and each sex has now a separate room.

I regret to say that Lacken Villa has not as yet been occupied, nor is it proposed to do so until the structural alterations to the old stables have been completed. As these alterations have not yet been commenced, it must necessarily take many months before they can be carried out. Under these circumstances, it certainly seems a great pity that the present excellent accommodation at Lacken should not be utilised, as this would help very much to relieve the congestion in the main buildings. Quiet, trustworthy patients could be selected for it, who would give little cause for anxiety, even while the new buildings were in progress.

There are on the books of this asylum the names of 446 patients—229 being of the male and 217 of the female sex, which shows an increase of 11 patients during the nine months now under review.

Since last inspection, 38 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, and 19 have died.

The causes of death are given as tubercular disease in 6 cases, bronchitis in 3, pneumonia in 1, influenza in 2, heart disease in 1, senile decay in 2, epileptic seizures in 2, exhaustion in 1, and effusion of blood on the brain in 1 case.

The last case formed the subject of a coroner's inquest—the verdict of the jury being that death was due to natural causes.

No casualties of any kind are recorded. The general health appears to have been good. Fifteen cases of influenza and one of erysipelas are the only zymotic diseases which occurred since the date of the last report.

One man and one woman were each secluded on one occasion—the man for 2½ hours and the woman for 1½ hours. Restraint was employed, by means of gloves, for surgical reasons, in the case of one male patient, for a total number of 48 hours.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean, the bedding well kept, and sufficient for this time of year. The clothing of the men was suitable, and the women were fairly tidy and decently dressed. Night-shirts are not at present supplied, but I hope this will be done in the near future.

I was astonished to learn from the Matron that only those females who wish to do so need wash themselves in the morning. It is part of the Matron's duty to see that each patient is clean and tidy every day.

The staff in immediate charge of the insane gives a proportion of one nurse to about 15 patients. This is scarcely sufficient, and may, to some extent, account for the laxity in respect to morning ablutions. The male staff gives a proportion of one attendant to about every 13 patients. Eleven of the male attendants hold the Medico-Psychological Association's certificates in mental nursing, which is satisfactory, but only one female has this qualification, which is most disappointing.

I saw the men at dinner. They were remarkably quiet and well-behaved. The dinner was properly cooked and well served, but I thought the allowance of meat (6 ounces) very small.

The vacancy in the office of Resident Medical Superintendent, which occurred this year, owing to the retirement on pension of Dr. G. F. West, has been filled by the promotion of Dr. Louis Buggy, who for many years acted as Assistant Medical Officer in this asylum. Dr. Pierce Grace has been appointed to succeed him as Assistant Medical Officer.

The books are carefully kept and written up to date.

23rd September, 1911.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 15TH AND 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

This is one of the very few Irish District Asylums in which there is as yet no overcrowding, but as a marked increase has taken place since last inspection, it is to be expected that the numbers will not be much longer below the accommodation.

On the first day of the present inspection the names of patients on the register numbered 639, including 335 males and 304 females; on 14th October, 1910, when the institution was last visited, there were 325 males and 300 females, total 625; so that an increase of 14 (chiefly males) has taken place in the interval.

During this period 106 males and 85 females, total, 191, have been admitted, of whom 140 are stated to be "first admissions," 69 males and 61 females, total 130, have been discharged, of whom 101 are entered as "recovered," one patient escaped, and 46 (26 men and 20 women) died.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in the course of the year 1910 was 37·3, and that of deaths on the daily average number resident during the same year was 8·5. The latter, though still above the average figure for the Irish asylums (7·2 per cent. in 1910), shows a

most satisfactory decrease as compared with the 12.6 per cent. of the previous year—a decrease which Dr. Griffin explains as chiefly due to the lessened number of cases of phthisis, this being attributable to better ventilation and also, no doubt, to an attempt now made at segregation, by placing all such cases in single rooms.

The diminished death-rate also goes to explain the increase in numbers, which is thus not so regrettable a feature as it would at first appear.

Notwithstanding the above, however, pulmonary tuberculosis accounts for over 32 per cent. of the deaths which occurred since last visit—the actual number of cases being 15. The remaining causes of death were:—Maniacal or melancholic exhaustion, 14 cases; pneumonia, 3 cases; senile decay, 4 cases; various forms of brain disease, 5; cardiac disease or syncope, 2; pernicious anaemia, struma, and gastritis, 1 each.

It is unsatisfactory to note that in no case was the diagnosis verified by autopsy.

The only instance of zymotic disease reported since last visit was a case of enteric fever in a member of the staff.

No serious casualties are entered as having taken place in the interval, nor was it necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest in any case.

A male patient succeeded in effecting his escape, but he was convalescent, and would in any event soon have been discharged.

Two female patients were secluded—one for seven hours on one occasion, the other on five occasions for a total of 119 hours. A male patient was mechanically restrained by a strait vest, for 108 hours in all, to prevent him from injuring his eyes. It is satisfactory to note that the amount of restraint and seclusion has been reduced as compared with last year.

On the present visit the patients were comfortably clad, and were, upon the whole, quiet and well-behaved; and comparatively few complaints, even of detention, were made—none of them requiring action.

The question of the suitability for discharge of several cases, particularly that of one female patient, was discussed with the Resident Medical Superintendent.

The patients included 19 epileptics and 7 actively suicidal cases only, but the number under special observation was reported to be 50.

No general paralytics were returned.

Only two wet beds were reported on the first morning of inspection.

Twenty-one patients were seen in bed, of whom five were seriously ill—the remainder suffering mostly from minor ailments, and two from old age or debility only.

Over 62 per cent. of the patients are returned as employed in some way, but, of the actual number (399) so occupied, 101 men and 41 women merely assist the attendants in the wards; while 35 men and 40 women are entered under the heading "miscellaneous," and 5 men and 17 women are occupied at other kinds of house work. In addition, 25 women help in the laundry, and the remaining 83 do needlework or knitting. A fair number of the male patients (22) work at various trades, &c., but there are no regular upholsterers.

This is unfortunate, as an attendant having some knowledge of upholstery, with the assistance of patients, would be able to effect a great improvement in the condition of the beds. Finally, only 30 men are employed at garden or farm work.

Considering the nature of the population from which most of the cases come, it is a matter of the utmost importance to the well-being and cure of the patients that as many as possible should be provided with outdoor work of this description, and, therefore, as previously pointed out, the acquisition of additional land, so as to render such employment possible, is urgently needed, if the patients are to be properly treated. It is satisfactory to learn that the Committee are actually taking some steps in this direction, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in supplying what is rightly considered so essential an adjunct to the treatment of the insane poor, and one which at the same time tends to economy in management.

The acquisition of additional land, especially if situate in immediate proximity to the asylum, would further enable the patients to be taken walking beyond the airing courts, even when unfit to work. At present they appear to be quite confined to the courts when out-of-doors, except that about 30 are taken walking beyond the grounds every week. This last is a very satisfactory method of arousing interest and lessening the feeling of restraint; and, as the asylum lies in the country, it would be well to make an effort to extend the privilege to a larger number of patients.

Since last visit the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains have held service 66 times and 58 times, respectively, at the institution, besides visiting on other occasions when required. The percentage of patients attending Divine Service is exceptionally low—being only 25—and it was stated that want of room is the principal reason for this.

For the healthy amusement of the patients, dances are given weekly, in addition to which entertainments were held at Christmas, New Year, Shrove Tuesday, and All Hallows' Eve. Some indoor and outdoor games are provided, including football, but more papers and books should be placed in the dayrooms. Such means of mental occupation not only constitute a valuable mode of treatment, but are always found in practice to tend towards quietness and good behaviour on the part of the patients. Efforts should also be made to get a larger number of patients to attend the associated entertainments. Even if they do no more than look on, the effect upon them is good.

The patients were seen at dinner in the halls, and it was satisfactory to note that some attention was paid to civilised usage in the service of the meal—the tables being covered with tablecloths, and a few of the patients furnished with knives and forks. Further improvements, however, should be made in this respect by providing knives and forks (the former guarded where necessary) for all the patients; dishes for the potatoes; and delf mugs in lieu of tin. The dinner consisted of soup, meat, potatoes, and bread. It appeared sufficient in quantity, and was generally partaken of with relish.

The diet scale is, on the whole, satisfactory, but it might be suggested that butter should be given at breakfast occasionally.

The dormitories and single rooms were clean, but the beds and bedding were found to be susceptible of a good deal of improvement. The woven-wire bottoms of the beds were often very dusty, and the

mattresses on the male side were in many cases badly stuffed, and enclosed in torn and soiled covers. More attention should also be paid to the mending of the bed-clothes, as well as to their cleanliness, and under-blankets should be provided on all the beds. The quantity of bed-clothes was, however, found to be sufficient.

An additional emergency exit, for use in case of fire, would be desirable in the end dormitory on the male side.

The dayrooms were clean and in good order, and furnished with plants and pictures, but a good deal of painting and decorating is still required, and the desirability of more books and papers has been pointed out.

Efforts are being made to improve the sanitary accommodation (by tiling the floors and walls, &c.), so far as is possible without actual re-building.

The stores and storerooms were inspected, and the former were found to be satisfactory, with the exception of the bread, which seemed to be insufficiently baked, and was stated not to keep well. The storerooms are inadequate in size for an institution of such proportions, having been designed for a much smaller asylum.

A good many improvements have been carried out by the asylum staff and patients since last visit.

The Roman Catholic Chapel has been painted, and suitably decorated throughout, and the pews varnished, so that it presents a most cheerful and attractive appearance. Two of the wards have also been painted and decorated; a number of pictures have been hung; and linoleum laid down in five of the wards. New window seats were also made in one of the dayrooms. A great improvement has been effected by the ceiling and plastering of the passage to the male dininghall, which has also been lighted by seven additional skylights; and similar improvements are to be carried out in the corresponding passage on the female side. In addition, other minor improvements have been carried out. The necessary materials have been procured for the erection of a shelter in the male airing court, which is to be proceeded with immediately. The renovation of the upper story of the isolation hospital is also being taken in hand.

No addition has been made to the strength of the staff, which at present consists of one attendant to nearly 17 male patients, and one nurse to over 14 females. Neither side, therefore, has a strong staff, but that on the male side is much lower than is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patients.

Six male attendants hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, but none of the nurses, nor is any instruction given to enable members of the staff to obtain this qualification, which is now almost universally sought by asylum nurses and attendants. Beyond all question, such systematic training has an excellent effect in raising the standard of nursing in an asylum, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to supply what is needed in this respect.

Arrangements should also be made to hold fire-drill at frequent intervals, so as to instruct the staff in the means to be adopted in case of an outbreak of fire.

Dr. Downing continues to act as Assistant Medical Officer, and the Case-books are carefully kept up to date by him.

16th November, 1911.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6TH OCTOBER, 1911.

This asylum was last visited in September, 1910, and since then the following changes have occurred among the patients:—138 have been admitted; 78 have been discharged (58 of whom had recovered); and 59 have died. There are on the books to-day the names of 456 males and 282 females, which gives an increase of one patient during the period under review.

The sleeping accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 511 men and 246 women; so that at present—while there are 55 vacancies on the male side—the females are overcrowded by 36.

It was suggested in last report that this overcrowding might be met by handing over, for the use of the females, the spare room on the front corridor of the male side, but this is not practicable, as there is no way of entry to the room in question except through the Assistant Medical Officer's quarters.

There is no Irish asylum with a better water supply than Letterkenny, and it is most satisfactory to note that even in this exceptionally dry year, when the want of water has in other places been severely felt, no such inconvenience was here noticeable. Under these circumstances, we were surprised to learn that more patients than one are bathed in the same water, and we also think that sufficient bathing-sheets should be supplied to render it unnecessary to use soiled shirts for drying purposes.

Some improvements have been carried out since last visit, viz.:—painting the outside of the main buildings, and sheeting and painting No. 7 corridor.

The floors in No. 1 and No. 4 are at present in a bad state, and require renewing.

Many of the bedsteads in No. 2 male division are very bad, and should be replaced. At present the springs are resting on the floor, and must be most uncomfortable. With the exception of these beds, the beds and bedding were good, and generally clean, but a little more attention, to make sure that no wet mattresses are left for use, is required.

The males and females were fairly tidy and clean in their personal appearance, but we do not at all approve of the present practice of the women finishing their toilet, after bathing, in their dayrooms, and there fine-combing their hair.

Night-dresses are only given to those sleeping in the observation dormitory, but they should be left on the beds during the day, and not removed to the lavatory, where they get mixed together, so that it is impossible to give each patient her own garment at night. It would also be desirable to supply all the patients with night-dresses.

To-day nine patients were confined to bed—two were seriously ill; six were in bed suffering from minor ailments, and one from old age and debility.

Influenza and erysipelas are the only zymotic diseases recorded since last visit—the former attacking 33 and the latter 4 patients, and proving fatal in one of the cases of each disease.

Of the 59 deaths, 11 were due to tubercular disease. The other causes of death were those usually met with in asylums, and were all natural causes.

Three inquests were held—two in cases of death from heart failure, and one in a case of pneumonia of a week's standing.

In eight cases the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

The serious casualties consisted of four fractures and one scalp wound. Two of the fractures were caused by falls; one by being struck by another patient; and one by being pushed down in a dormitory by a patient; while the scalp wound was the result of a patient knocking his head against the wall of his single room.

There is no record of any seclusion having been used since last visit, but restraint was found necessary in the case of one female, in order to prevent self-mutilation, on 44 occasions for a total number of 1,015 hours.

Three attempts to escape are recorded. In two cases the patients were brought back on the same day, and in the third the patient was absent for one night only.

The patients were seen at dinner. They were orderly and well-behaved. The dinner consisted of bread and cocoa, and all the patients questioned on the subject of diet expressed themselves well satisfied with this meal.

The dayrooms on the female side were fairly comfortable and well kept, but some of those on the male side are bleak and cheerless, and would be much improved by the addition of more furniture, and also books, papers, and magazines.

The hospitals, both male and female, are in great need of painting, and would be much improved by the addition of pictures and flowers, to render them more cheerful.

A small isolation hospital should be erected for the reception of cases of infectious disease occurring in the asylum, and a steam disinfecting apparatus should also be provided.

Divine Service is attended by 240 men and 156 women.

The number of patients employed continues very low, and it is surprising that, in an asylum with over 700 patients, not more than 265 can be employed, excluding ward-cleaners.

Weekly dances are given for the patients, besides the usual indoor games. Football and handball also assist to amuse them, and an occasional visit to a circus is allowed. About 123 are able to take part in these amusements.

The Case-books were properly written up, and the Registers were also found in order.

6th October, 1911.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH OCTOBER, 1911.

The various improvements and alterations, so often recommended by our Department, in order to provide suitable accommodation for the insane of this district, have as yet received no attention. It is both surprising and disappointing to find that the Committee of Management have made no effort to better the condition of those under their charge, and I must again earnestly ask them to consider the question of providing extra accommodation, and of re-modelling the old building.

The asylum staff and the patients have carried out several improvements since the date of last inspection, viz.:—the erection of

portion of the boundary wall, 180 feet long and 5 feet high, and also the construction of new piggeries for about 60 pigs. This building is of concrete, with slated roof, and surrounded by a concrete wall, and it is most creditable to the institution that it should have been erected without any outside labour.

Since the 30th November, 1910, the date of last visit, 74 patients (46 men and 28 women) have been admitted; 44 (28 men and 16 women) have been discharged; and 52 (25 men and 27 women) have died—leaving in residence at this date 670 patients (382 men and 288 women); which shows a decrease of 22 patients during the period under review.

The deaths which occurred were all from natural causes, and in no case was an inquest held.

Pulmonary tuberculosis continues to be responsible for a large proportion of the deaths—9 men and 12 women having died from this disease during the past 10½ months.

Post mortem examinations were made in eight cases.

Two casualties are recorded. A male patient, during a struggle with an attendant, sustained a dislocation of the shoulder, and the same patient, some three months later, fractured two of his ribs, under similar circumstances. On both occasions the patient was wildly excited.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean, and well kept, and the beds and bedding in good condition. In the male hospital, however, many beds were without under-blankets, and one mattress was wet. The sick and infirm patients in this portion of the building require under-blankets, and a little more attention to the making of the beds.

Night-shirts are only given to those sleeping under observation, and to those in the hospital, but, when such an excellent laundry exists, they might with advantage be supplied to all the inmates.

Owing to lack of accommodation in the dining-halls, it is necessary to serve six meals in each every day. I was present at both dinners to-day. They were well cooked, properly served, and provided an ample and excellent meal.

The patients were, on the whole, quiet and orderly, and appeared contented.

As regards their clothing and personal neatness, the condition in which I found them was highly satisfactory, especially the women, who were all tidy, and suitably dressed.

It has been found necessary to resort to the use of mechanical restraint, and to seclusion in many cases—the total number of hours of restraint amounting to 294½, in nine cases, which appears excessive in a modern asylum. Much of this could be avoided by increasing the staff on both sides, which at present is in the proportion of one attendant to about 14 male patients, and one nurse to 15 females.

The only zymotic disease which appeared in the institution was one case of enteric fever, which, unfortunately, ended fatally.

Twelve patients were confined to bed to-day; 8 were seriously ill; 2 were in bed from minor ailments, and 2 from old age and debility.

The returns of employment show that 249 men and 216 women are daily engaged in various kinds of industrial work, and assisting the attendants in the wards. Of these numbers, 77 men work on the land, and 136 women at needlework, knitting, or in the laundry.

The stores were found in good order, and the various articles of food appeared of excellent quality.

The bread is all baked in the asylum. A new oven has been erected, and gives great satisfaction.

Divine Service is attended by 152 males and 114 females. The Chapel is too small, and requires to be enlarged.

The number of associated entertainments since last visit was 42—the average number of patients attending the weekly dances being 220.

The Case-books are written up to date, and the Registers properly kept.

14th October, 1911.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4TH AND 5TH OCTOBER, 1911.

There could scarcely be a greater contrast, as regards site and structure, than exists between the two portions of this asylum. The main institution in the city is now overlooked and surrounded by buildings on all sides; its grounds are small; its plan is antiquated (being based on the old prison ideal of asylum construction); it is overcrowded, and devoid of much, found in all modern asylums, that is conducive to the wellbeing and cure of the insane inmates. Thus, a large part of the institution is without any general system of heating; there are no hydrants indoors for immediate use in case of fire; the diningroom is so small that some of the patients have to take their meals in the corridors; there are no Chapels in connection with the institution, so that the religious services have to be held in wards; and much of the interior looks gloomy and prison-like. On the other hand, at Gransha the Committee possess abundance of land, on a site which could scarcely be surpassed in suitability for its purpose, and the buildings which have already been erected there are modern, and excellent in plan and structure. To attempt to bring the old institution up to date, even approximately, would cost a large sum of money, and it could never, under any circumstances be really satisfactory. This being so, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Committee will go on increasing the accommodation at Gransha, until the whole of the patients can be accommodated, where all the conditions necessary for their proper care and treatment can be satisfactorily obtained. The management and direction of the institution are so excellent that it is a pity that the results should be impaired by the inferiority of the tools which have to be used, and at the same time the union of the two departments would surely conduce to economy.

On the occasion of the present visit there were on the register the names of 556 patients—or 292 males and 264 females; the latter including a female patient kept at Limavady Workhouse, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9. This patient was also seen. At the last visit, on the 15th September, 1910, there were 535 patients—288 males and 247 females; so that the males show an increase of four, and the females an increase of seventeen in the interval.

Both sides are overcrowded, the females very much so, thus rendering urgent the provision of further accommodation.

In the interval between the two visits, 46 males and 60 females were admitted, total 106; 47 patients (21 males and 26 females) were discharged, of whom 36 were returned as recovered; and 38 (21 males and 17 females) died.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1910 was 44.6, and the percentage of deaths, on the daily average number resident in the same year, was 6.1, which was under the general average of the Irish asylums.

The causes of death were—tuberculosis in 12 cases, and general paralysis in 2, the remainder being such as might be expected amongst a population largely composed of elderly and debilitated people, with the exception of one case of fracture of the skull, due to falling in an epileptic fit. No attack of zymotic disease occurred during the year, with the exception of two cases of mild erysipelas.

The cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination in four cases.

In addition to the above-mentioned case of fracture of the skull—in which the Coroner did not consider an inquest necessary—there were three other serious accidents. One was a dislocation of the humerus, and one a fracture of the clavicle, also the results of epileptic fits; while a patient, who jumped off a high wall at the main institution, escaped with a fracture of the left humerus, owing to the presence of mind of the attendant in charge.

One patient effected his escape, but was brought back by his relatives on the following day.

Neither restraint nor seclusion has been had recourse to since last visit.

The attendance at Divine Service, held according to the forms of the different denominations, is extremely good—a high percentage of the patients being able to be present.

On the occasion of the visit, the patients were comfortably dressed, and were very quiet and well-behaved. Forty-three were epileptic, and all of these were under special observation, as were also the only two actively suicidal cases in the institution. There were three general paralytics.

Special attention was called to several cases requiring consideration, but conversation with these showed them to be suitable cases for detention at present. No complaints requiring consideration were made by any of the patients.

On the first day of the visit, four males and three females were confined to bed; one seriously ill, four suffering from minor ailments, and two from old age and debility. There were no wet beds reported—one of the satisfactory results of working with an adequate staff.

On the same day no less than 69 per cent. of the patients were engaged in some sort of useful occupation, including 112 of both sexes, who assisted the attendants in the wards, or did other house work. Eighty-three men were employed in the garden or on the farm;

10 as upholsterers; 13 in the kitchen; and 36 as clerks, storekeepers, painters, tailors, shoemakers, &c. Of the women, 37 were employed in the laundry; 22 as upholsterers; and 73 at needlework, knitting, or fancy work.

All the patients, except the sick and infirm, are taken out to walk daily in the grounds, but only 28 women go outside once a week. There is no doubt that this number could be greatly increased, to the advantage of the patients, if the asylum were not in the city.

Weekly dances take place for the amusement of the patients during the winter months, and, in addition to these and the usual games, &c., a number of variety, cinematograph, and other entertainments have been provided, with a wise liberality, since last visit; while patients have been sent to the pantomime, cattle shows, and other outside occurrences of interest. Picnics to Gransha enable those in the main asylum to enjoy a little of the benefit of that charmingly situated institution.

The patients were seen enjoying an excellent dinner of bacon, cabbage, and bread, which they appeared to partake of with relish. Grace was said before the meal, and the ordinary usages of civilisation were observed. The insufficient size of the diningroom has been alluded to. The patients were, on the whole, well-behaved and quiet.

The Committee have now sanctioned the use of fish for dinner on Fridays, as suggested in the last memorandum of inspection.

The dormitories and dayrooms were clean and tidy, and the beds in good order. Some of the mattresses, however, require re-covering. The dayrooms are bright, and cheerfully decorated.

The small building at Gransha is a good example of what may be done in an economical way for patients of the harmless class. If an inexpensive diningroom were added, it would make an excellent separate villa for such cases.

A new auxiliary water-pump has been erected at the main institution since last visit, and a number of necessary renewals and improvements made both there and at Gransha, including much-needed alterations in the single rooms of the former. At Gransha much general painting and decorating has been done.

The staff forms a very satisfactory feature of this institution, there being about one attendant to every 10 male patients, and one nurse to every 12 females, proportions which enable that attention to be paid to the patients which is so desirable for promoting recovery or alleviation. Furthermore, no less than 29 attendants and 19 nurses hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, for which they are prepared by courses of lectures given by the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Ruttledge. The success of so large a number speaks well for their training.

The books were found to be carefully kept, and the Case-books reflect credit on Dr. Ruttledge.

5th October, 1911.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 2ND NOVEMBER, 1911.

After my visit of inspection to this asylum to-day, I can scarcely say I was favourably impressed with the general condition of the institution. There are many matters calling for attention, and I trust those responsible for the care of the insane poor of this district will make some effort to improve their condition and comfort.

In one of the male observation dormitories many of the bed-springs are resting on the floor; many male patients have no bedsteads, and are supplied with one mattress only, which, in several cases, was found to be very thin and badly teased. No under-blankets are supplied to the men, except to a few hospital patients. Straw pillows are still used instead of those made of hair.

The male dayrooms are bleak and cheerless, and devoid of such articles of comfort as table-covers, books, papers, and periodicals, which are now found in all well-managed Asylums.

The interior of the building requires to be painted, and where so much depends on the brightness and cheeriness of the wards in this class of institution, it is a pity to neglect it in this respect.

Night-shirts are supplied in some of the observation dormitories, but these shirts are so short that they are worn over the day-shirt, and it is difficult to see with what object such shirts are supplied.

No lavatory paper is provided.

The female side is very much better than the male. The dayrooms are bright, clean, and well kept; the beds are furnished with under-blankets; the bedding is mostly good; and the women were all tidy, clean, and suitably dressed.

An offensive smell was perceived in a small dormitory, containing 7 beds, in No. 4 Ward, and the floor appears to be saturated with urine.

Many beds in this division require to be replaced.

The ventilation and flooring of some of the single rooms require attention.

The milk and the meat stores are scarcely suitable, but could easily be improved by enlarging and tiling.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain's book is not kept in accordance with the statutory regulations.

Since the 1st December, 1910, the date of the last inspection, 112 patients have been admitted; 46 have been discharged, of whom 42 had recovered, and 46 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 598 patients, in the proportion of 323 men to 275 women, which shows an increase of 20 during the eleven months now under review.

The deaths were all from natural causes—phthisis being responsible for 10; maniacal and melancholic exhaustion for 8; senile decay for 8; pneumonia for 5; cardiac disease for 4; apoplexy for 4, and epilepsy for 3; while aneurism, cancer, brain atrophy, and paraplegia accounted for one each.

A *post-mortem* examination was made in four cases only.

No bed-sores were found at death.

One casualty is recorded in the case of a male patient who sustained a burn on his hand by placing it in contact with a hot water pipe.

One case of enteric fever is the only zymotic disease which occurred since last visit.

I found to-day 27 patients confined to bed—6 being seriously ill, and the others owing to old age or debility.

One patient attempted to escape, but was absent for two nights only.

The amount of seclusion used in this Asylum appears excessive—19 men were secluded on 138 occasions for 1,353 hours in all, and 3 women on 3 occasions for 26 hours. We strongly disapprove of this treatment, and where the staff is in the proportion of one attendant to about 14 patients on each side, we cannot see the necessity for such a large amount of seclusion.

Restraint, by means of a jacket with tied sleeves, was used in the cases of two women and one man, for a total number of 82 hours. We should like also to see less restraint used.

Fifty-nine men and 62 women sleep under observation, 18 of each sex are returned as suffering from epilepsy; and two men are considered actively suicidal.

Dinner, consisting of bread, bacon, and vegetables, was served in my presence. It was well cooked; appeared of good quality; and gave every satisfaction.

The patients were quiet and well behaved, and I received no complaints beyond the usual one of detention.

One hundred and fifty-five men and 188 women are daily employed at various kinds of industrial work, excluding those assisting in the wards.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to—413 Roman Catholics and 30 Protestants were present at Divine Service last Sunday.

Weekly dances are given during the winter months for the amusement of the patients, at which 265 are able to attend. Football, handball, billiards, cards, &c., are also provided.

The alterations and improvements, carried out by the staff and patients since last visit, consist of the erection of a new workshop for the engineer, and a new water closet for the workshops, including the extension of the drainage to the latter.

The registers are all written up to date, and the Case-books carefully kept.

2nd November, 1911.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 24TH AND 25TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

We mentioned in the Annual Report for 1910 that in consequence of this Asylum being overcrowded to the extent of 128 patients, we were unable to report to the Lord Lieutenant that the accommodation provided by the Counties of Cavan and Monaghan was sufficient for the insane poor of that district. On our visit yesterday and to-day we found the institution to be overcrowded by exactly the same number, so that the remarks of last year still hold good. It is only fair, however, to state that this matter is at present receiving the

attention of the Committee of Management, and we trust, therefore, that extra accommodation, which is at present so badly needed, will be provided in the near future.

Another matter calling for attention is the reconstruction and enlargement of the laundry. The old drying-closet in particular is not at all up to the standard of modern requirements, and, where washing for nearly a thousand patients has to be got through, every facility should be given to this department.

Since the 28th September, 1910, when the last visit of inspection was paid to this Asylum, 184 patients have been admitted; 118 have been discharged, and 66 have died—leaving resident to-day 921 patients, which is identically the same number as on the date mentioned.

The deaths, which were all due to natural causes, present no unusual features, excepting the mortality from tubercular disease, which was responsible for 20 deaths, or 30 per cent. of the total mortality.

There is no suitable place for making post-mortem examinations, and so none were carried out.

The zymotic diseases occurring since last visit were influenza (5 cases); erysipelas (2 cases), and a fatal case of enteric fever.

Three casualties involving fractures of bones are recorded: a male patient sustained a fracture of his patella, owing to a severe wrench of his leg while working on the farm; a female patient sustained a Colles' fracture by slipping and falling in one of the corridors; and a female patient, owing to being pushed down by another patient, fractured both her humerus and ulna.

There is no entry of any restraint since last visit. Seclusion was used only on two occasions, with two female patients for a total number of eight hours.

The general health of the inmates is satisfactory—only 15 being confined to bed; 14 were suffering from minor ailments, and one was seriously ill. Sixty-four patients sleep under observation; 14 are considered actively suicidal, and 50 suffer from epilepsy.

The staff of attendants and nurses is in the ratio of about one to 13 patients on the male, and one to 15 on the female side.

Seventeen male attendants and six nurses hold the Medico-Psychological Association Certificate for mental nursing.

It was satisfactory to note the large number of patients daily employed at various kinds of work. Excluding those assisting in the wards, 245 men and 229 women were usefully engaged on the first day of our visit. Of these, 207 men work on the farm; knitting and needlework give occupation to 181 women; 34 work in the laundry, and 12 in the kitchen.

We can give a favourable report on the condition of the patients. The clothing of both sexes was satisfactory, and they presented an appearance of receiving every personal care and attention.

We were present at the dinner served on the first day of our visit. The food appeared of good quality; was properly served, and well appreciated.

The day-rooms and dormitories throughout the Asylum were found in excellent order, and all scrupulously clean, and the beds and bedding all that could be desired.

Many improvements have been carried out during the year, amongst which we may mention the erection of a new workshop for the shoe-maker; the putting up of 28 galvanised iron posts, in the laundry yard, for clothes lines; the re-painting of the kitchen and

stores, besides dormitories, corridors, and many single rooms, and also the interior of the entire new building. Twelve "Minimax" fire extinguishers have been added, and are placed in various parts of the institution.

Religious ministrations receive every attention. Divine Service is attended by about 400 Roman Catholics, 57 Protestant Episcopalians, and 50 Presbyterians.

Amusements for the patients consist of bioscope picture entertainments, band performances every Saturday, and football matches, besides the usual in-door games, such as cards, &c. Ninety patients are taken for walks in the country once every week—weather permitting.

The registers are all very carefully kept.

The Case-books were found written up to date.

The energy and efficiency with which this institution is managed reflect great credit on the Resident Medical Superintendent and his staff.

25th November, 1911.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 28TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

When last inspected, on the 6th and 7th December, 1910, the total numbers actually in this Asylum were 989, including 558 males and 431 females, and it was then pointed out that the numbers exceeded the proper accommodation by 65 of each sex, or 130 in all. We found on the present visit that the numbers resident were reduced by two—the total being 987—but the proportion of males to females was 561 to 426, so that the male side is now overcrowded by 68, although on the female side the overcrowding has slightly diminished. There is, therefore, no lessening of the urgent need for further accommodation, to meet which nothing appears to have been done in the past year, and it is incumbent on the Committee to attend to this matter without further delay.

In the interval since last visit, 89 males and 73 females, total 162, were admitted, but of these 3 males were found not insane. Of the remainder, no less than 128, or 73 males and 55 females, are stated to be "first admissions." Forty-five males and 36 females, total 81, were discharged as recovered, 15 males and 11 females as unrecovered, and 3 males as "not insane," while 24 males and 31 females died; the total number which left the institution was thus 165, or 87 males and 78 females. In addition to these one male patient, still on the register, was absent on pass.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1910 was 39, and that of deaths on the daily average number resident 5·8—the latter being well below the general average of Irish Asylums.

The causes of death included general tuberculosis in 16 instances—over 29 per cent.—and enteric fever in 3. Of the remainder, no less than 28 deaths are set down as due to "organic disease of the brain," which cannot be considered sufficiently definite. The remaining causes of death call for no remarks.

In eight cases the diagnosis was verified by autopsy.

The only zymotic disease which occurred since last visit was enteric fever, of which there were 11 cases—7 amongst the patients and 4 amongst the staff—with (as already noted) 3 deaths amongst the former. The cases occurred sporadically from February to October.

Six patients met with serious casualties in the period under review, four of which were fractures, caused in three cases by falls. The cause of fracture in the fourth case was not discovered. One patient suffered from luxation of the femur, due to a tree falling on him, and another cut his right forearm in breaking the glass panel of a door.

A Coroner's inquest was held in one case—the verdict being that the patient "died from heart failure in a natural way."

No less than 12 patients, all males, attempted to escape since last visit, one of whom, not having been re-taken, was discharged as recovered twelve days after his escape. Of the remainder, 5 were brought back next day; 3 in two days; one in three days, and the remaining two after longer periods.

Mechanical restraint was not resorted to, but 55 patients were secluded on 271 occasions for a total of 1,068 hours. Such an amount of seclusion is unusual nowadays, but was doubtless necessitated by the overcrowding and the meagreness of the staff.

The patients in residence on our visit included a large number of cases of melancholia, which appears to be the prevailing form of insanity in the country districts in Ireland. Two patients, one of each sex, were suffering from general paralysis, and there were 60 epileptics. Twelve patients only were considered actively suicidal, but 131 epileptic and suicidal cases were under special observation. No less than 93 patients were confined to bed, but only 12 of these were seriously ill, while 22 were so treated owing to violence or excitement—the remainder suffering merely from minor ailments, old age, or debility.

The patients appeared to be well cared for, and were neatly dressed—the women particularly so, attention being paid to varying the material of their dresses so as to avoid any suggestion of uniform.

Any complaints made were listened to, but none were of importance.

No less than 677—over 68 per cent.—of the patients of both sexes are usefully employed, and it is also satisfactory to note that 164 of the men find occupation at farm or garden work. Of the women, 43 work in the laundry and dining-hall, and 100 at needlework or knitting. The remainder, of both sexes, are engaged at trades, house-work, or other miscellaneous employments.

Two hundred and seventy patients walk in the grounds every day outside the airing courts, but it would be well if arrangements could also be made to take suitable cases for occasional country walks beyond the grounds.

Since last visit Divine Service has been celebrated 120 times for the Roman Catholic patients, 50 times each for the Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians, and 20 times for the Methodists; and the various Chaplains have also visited the sick whenever required. About 40 per cent. of the patients are able to attend to their religious duties.

Since last visit amusements have been provided in the form of weekly dances and cinematograph entertainments, and some of the patients visited the circus and the local races. About 40 per cent. are able to attend the associated entertainments.

We were present at dinner in the large hall. An abundant and palatable meal was served with all proper regard to civilised usage, and was partaken of in an orderly manner.

The diet scale appears to be satisfactory.

The dormitories and day-rooms were in good order, and the bedding clean, but the present system of accumulating discarded articles in small closets opening off the dormitories, which, as we were informed, may not be cleared for as long a period as six months, should be discontinued. More care should also be exercised in searching the patients' bedding and persons, as in one single room a sharp-pointed knife, evidently of home manufacture, was found on the occasion of our visit, together with some other articles of a more or less dangerous character.

Dormitory No. 5, in which a large number of old women and epileptics have to pass their time by day and night and to take their meals, continues to be a serious blot on the institution—nothing having been done to remedy this most unsatisfactory state of affairs, notwithstanding that attention was called to it in the last three reports. The erection of a day-room communicating with the dormitory would present no difficulty, and it is to be hoped that the Committee will delay no longer in effecting this much-needed improvement.

Many of the day-rooms would be greatly improved by the provision of pictures, plants, papers, and similar objects of interest, which are rightly considered of so much importance in modern Asylums, conducing, as they do, to the contentment and amusement of the patients, with consequent improvement in their conduct and mental state.

The stores were found to be satisfactory. The kitchen floor is badly in need of repair, and should be tiled.

Since last inspection a new water-supply pipe has been laid on from Lough Sheever, the storage tank and filter beds have been cleaned, and new filter beds laid and roofed over, while a new suction pipe from the tank to the pump-room has been provided. A new hot-water service has been installed, and the heating apparatus in the male hospital has been extended. The heating pipes badly require protection in places, as at present they offer opportunities to suicidal patients which may lead to serious results. Other improvements are the laying of wood-block flooring in some of the single rooms and in a day-room, the extension of the coal-store, and various out-door works, such as draining and road-making.

A satisfactory arrangement as regards sewage disposal has been arrived at between the Committee and the Rural District Council, which will be to the advantage of both.

The proportion of nurses and attendants to patients remains, as before, about one to sixteen, so that the strength of the staff must be considered rather below the proper standard. One night attendant has, however, been added to the staff since last visit.

Twenty-four male attendants and sixteen nurses hold the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, but we regret to notice that instruction of the staff to enable the others to obtain this qualification appears to have been discontinued. It is to be hoped that arrangements for its resumption will be made as soon as possible.

Since last visit, the Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Finegan, has retired on pension, though he still remains on duty,

pending the appointment of his successor. Dr. Finegan's period of office extended over 25 years, during which the institution made great advances, largely owing to his energy and progressive spirit, and we feel sure that he carries with him into his retirement the hearty good wishes of all connected with the Asylum.

We have unhappily also to record the death of the senior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Gordon, whose career, after a period of faithful service to the Asylum, covering 26 years, was cut short by an attack of enteric fever last summer, to the regret of all who knew him. He has been succeeded by Dr. Kathleen Dillon, the junior Assistant Medical Officer, and the vacancy created by her appointment has been filled by the election of Dr. Vivian Wallace.

The various books are kept up to date, except that the Case-books have to some extent fallen behind on the male side, owing to the changes in the staff. Certain suggestions were made as to improvements desirable in the case-taking.

28th November, 1911.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 22ND AND 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1911

On the second day of inspection (23rd September), there were resident in the Asylum 470 male and 389 female patients, or 859 in all, showing an increase of 16 males and 21 females, total 37, since last visit. The overcrowding, to which attention was then called, has, therefore, increased, there being now even on the female side two in excess of the number for which proper provision exists, while on the male side there is sleeping accommodation for 401 only, or 69 less than the present number.

As there is no sign whatever of any decrease in the numbers, but rather the reverse, it is urgently incumbent on the Committee to fulfil their obligations by providing sufficient accommodation.

It appears that some additional room could be obtained on the female side, without much difficulty, by transferring the nurses sleeping off the end dormitory on the upper floor, to the cubicles in the attic, and throwing their present rooms into the dormitory by the removal of the partition walls, but no similar possibility exists on the male side.

Furthermore, the male hospital is far from satisfactory, owing to its sunken position and want of air and outlook, and the simplest way of adding to the male side would be the erection of a new separate hospital, for which a very suitable site is available. If concrete were used for building, this ought not to be very expensive; but, in any case, some steps should be taken without delay to relieve the present overcrowding.

The old recreation ground shelter, which it has been proposed to turn into a dayroom, is not suitable for that purpose, and its distance from the main building would involve difficulties when bringing the patients to their dormitories on dark nights.

Since the date of the last visit (6th October, 1910), 217 patients have been admitted, including 114 men and 103 women, of whom

148 were first admissions. In the same period, 123 (63 men and 60 women) were discharged, of whom 101 were recovered, while 57 died.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions since last inspection is stated at the very satisfactory figure of 46.5. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident during the year 1910 was 8.2.

Of the deaths which took place since last visit, 21 per cent. were due to tuberculosis. One occurred as the result of erysipelas, and one male patient was drowned in the river adjoining the Asylum, apparently in attempting to escape. A Coroner's inquest was held in this case, and, in addition, a sworn inquiry by our department took place, but the only suggestion which could be made was that greater care should be exercised in counting the patients when going out, &c.

In thirteen cases the cause of death was confirmed by *post mortem* examination.

An outbreak of erysipelas took place in December, January, and February last, as well as sporadic cases all through the period since last inspection. Seventeen patients in all were affected (7 males and 10 females), and one case terminated fatally, as already noted.

In addition, there were three cases of enteric fever (one of them fatal), and two of cellulitis of the arm.

No fewer than twelve serious accidents took place since last visit, including 6 fractures of bones, 4 incised wounds, a sprain, and contusion of the hip. Most of these are supposed to have been caused by other patients, but some were apparently pure accidents, and one took place in a scuffle with a nurse. It is probable that most of them would have been avoided if the numbers of the staff were adequate.

In the period under review, two male patients escaped, one of whom was subsequently found drowned, as already mentioned. The other was arrested in Armagh, and brought back after eleven days' absence.

Recourse was had to mechanical restraint in one delirious case, chiefly to prevent him from removing surgical dressings—the form used being locked gloves. Another man was secluded on six occasions for 47 hours in all.

The various Chaplains have been regular in their attendance at the Asylum, and Divine Service has been held according to the forms of the different denominations, and has been attended by a satisfactory proportion of the patients.

The inmates at the time of the visit included 48 epileptics, and a very large number of melancholiacs—that being apparently the predominant form of mental trouble in the district. That it is somewhat severe is shown by the fact that no less than 42 patients were actively suicidal. Eighty-seven epileptic and suicidal patients were under special observation.

Nineteen patients were confined to bed at the time of the visit—one woman suffering from serious illness; 8 men and 7 women from minor ailments, and 2 men and 1 woman from old age or debility.

Over 50 per cent. of the patients are employed in various industries, in addition to about 18 per cent. who assist in the work of the wards. Of the former, 176 men work on the farm or in the grounds; 28 men and 13 women are occupied as upholsterers; 7 men and 48 women are employed in the kitchen and laundry, and 131 women at needlework

and knitting, the remainder finding occupation, in various ways, in the workshops and elsewhere.

The employment of an attendant upholsterer may again be suggested, and the provision of a room for the teasing of hair and fibre is urgently needed—the prevailing practice of carrying on this process in the wards being most unsanitary and generally objectionable.

It is satisfactory to note that a large number of patients—no less than 130 men and 180 women—are taken out walking beyond the grounds every day when weather permits—this being a valuable remedial agency owing to the new interests thus provided, and to the mitigation of the sense of imprisonment which it affords. Sixty-six patients also walk daily in the grounds.

Similar advantages to the foregoing attach to the various amusements, which seem to be liberally provided. Weekly dances took place since last visit, in addition to theatricals, concerts, and other entertainments, as well as the weekly games of football and cricket, and the annual athletic sports. The associated entertainments have been attended, on the average, by 350 patients of both sexes.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory—the women being particularly neat and well dressed, while attention appears to be paid to individual taste, and the avoidance of anything suggesting uniform. On the whole, the patients were quiet and well behaved.

They were seen at dinner, which was good and well served. Grace was sung before the meal—a patient presiding at the harmonium. The tables were provided with table-cloths, and regard was evidently paid to civilised usages. The day being Friday, the dinner consisted of boiled herrings and potatoes, and appeared to be enjoyed, while the diet was varied when it was thought desirable.

The general Diet Scale is satisfactory.

The dayrooms were in good order, and the papering of the walls and provision of curtains, pictures, &c., rendered them bright and cheerful, which is especially noticeable on the female side. Some of them were in process of renovation at the time of the visit.

The dormitories and single rooms were also in good order, and the beds and bedding in general comfortable and satisfactory. A considerable number of the mattresses on the male side, however, require to be renewed. Further, the mattresses tend to become rather thin by wear, which could probably be prevented by using a better quality of hair. A little more attention might also be paid to the changing of sheets and pillow-cases in one or two of the wards.

The provision for heating and ventilating some of the single rooms, &c., appears somewhat inadequate, especially in the part of the female hospital heated by steam, and it would be desirable to provide a more efficient system.

A good deal of work, by the way of improvements, has been carried out by the staff and patients, including the enlargement of the sculleries, the building of a new dairy, the reconstruction of the meat-store, and the formation of a new recreation ground, as well as other works of a more general kind.

The provisions in store were inspected and found satisfactory.

The proportion of nurses and attendants to patients has not been increased—being little more than 1 to 18 of the former, and 1 to 20 of the latter. It is, therefore, utterly insufficient for the adequate care and treatment of the insane, so many of whom in this institution

require special supervision. The assistance of trade attendants and laundry and house servants at meals and in the mornings renders the carrying on of the institution possible, but does not supply the deficiency, and the result is shown in one direction by the number of serious accidents which take place. It is to be hoped that the Committee will see their way to augment the staff to a reasonable figure.

The books are carefully kept, and the manner in which the notes in the Case-books are written reflects great credit on Dr. O'Doherty, the Assistant Medical Officer.

23rd September, 1911.

RICHMOND DISTRICT ASYLUM (INCLUDING PORTRANE).

RICHMOND.

INSPECTED ON 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1911.

Since the last visit of inspection in December, 1910, the numbers on the register of Richmond and Portrane Asylums have increased by 45 patients, there being on the first day of the present inspection 1,584 males and 1,614 females, total 3,198, as against 1,581 males and 1,572 females, total 3,153, on the last occasion. The present numbers include five patients—three males and two females—who are absent on probation, and the remaining patients are distributed as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
At the Richmond Asylum,	...	754	892	1,646
At Portrane Asylum,	...	827	720	1,547
		---	---	---
Total,	...	1,581	1,612	3,193

During the intervening period 532 patients (270 males and 262 females) have been admitted, of whom 452 are stated to be first admissions; 243 (143 men and 100 women) have been discharged, 165 being returned as "recovered," and 244, or 124 men and 120 women, have died.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the two asylums in the year 1910 was 27·4, and that of deaths, on the daily average number resident, was 8·3—the latter being above the general average of the Irish asylums.

Taking the Richmond Asylum only, the number of deaths since last visit was 167, of which 34, or 20 per cent., were due to tubercular disease; 10 to dysentery or enteritis; 21 (over 12 per cent.) to general paralysis; 9 to maniacal or melancholic exhaustion; and 3 to accidents or violence. Next to tuberculosis, the most frequent cause of death was pneumonia, to which 29 patients succumbed. The other causes of death demand no special notice.

A *post mortem* examination was made in only nine cases, or about 5 per cent.

The principal form of zymotic disease which visited the asylum since last inspection was dysentery, which attacked 43 patients and

2 of the staff, with 6 deaths. There were also, however, 12 cases of erysipelas, 5 of influenza, and 1 of enteric fever, none of which terminated fatally.

In the same period there were two fatal accidents, both fractures of the base of the skull, caused by falls in epileptic seizures; and a male patient died as the result of injuries inflicted by a kick from another patient.

A Coroner's inquest was held in the last instance, and death was found to be due to shock and hæmorrhage.

As the result of a sworn inquiry held by this Department, the staff of the institution was exonerated from blame in the matter, but it was suggested that refractory patients should be provided with slippers for indoor wear.

A Coroner's inquest was also held in another case, where death was found to be due to heart disease and congestion of lungs.

In addition to the above, there were eleven other serious casualties, but in one—fracture of ribs—it is probable that the injury (which was only discovered at the autopsy) had been received before admission. Six of the remainder were also fractures—in two cases the injuries were somewhat obscure; and in two they consisted of cuts from broken glass. In seven of the above, the injuries appear to have been accidental; in three they were inflicted by other patients, while one was a case of attempted suicide.

Six patients, all males, attempted to escape, but were retaken—one on the following day, four in two days, and one in three.

No restraint is recorded since last visit, but seclusion was resorted to in a large number of cases—no less than 138 patients being so treated, on 2,104 occasions in all, for an average of nearly eight hours on each occasion. Such an amount of seclusion is unusual in modern asylums, and an attempt should be made to reduce it.

The patients in residence at the visit included 41 general paralytics and 145 epileptics. The actively suicidal cases numbered 135, but no less than 142 suicidal and epileptic patients were under special supervision.

Six patients were in seclusion, and 160 were confined to bed, of whom 68 were seriously ill, and 8 were kept in bed for violence or excitement. Sixty-two of the 160 suffered merely from old age or debility, and, considering the large number of enfeebled patients, it is not surprising that three should have contracted bed-sores.

The healthy patients were comfortably and neatly dressed, and bore every evidence of being thoroughly well cared for.

A large number of complaints, of the usual groundless kind, were made—chiefly of detention—but in several instances it was necessary to devote some time to the examination of cases where doubt could exist. These were discussed with Dr. Donelan, and, with regard to one or two, suggestions were made.

About 52 per cent. (853) of the patients are usefully employed, and it is satisfactory to note the large proportion of these who are engaged at trades, the attention devoted to which has long been so excellent a feature of the Richmond Asylum. No less than 20 trades are carried on with success, including weaving of tweed and blankets, bootmaking for the whole institution, mat-making, wire-work, &c., and give employment to 122 male patients, to the great advantage both of themselves and the institution. In addition, 99 men work in the garden and on the farm, and the remainder in the wards and

kitchen, and at other miscellaneous occupations. Of the women, 102 work in the kitchen and laundry; 51 at house work; and 372 at needlework or knitting.

About 1,400 patients walk daily in the grounds, while about 200 are taken beyond the grounds once a week, weather permitting—an arrangement much to be commended.

Divine Service has been celebrated 124 times since last visit for the Roman Catholics, 55 times for the Protestant Episcopalians, and 54 times for the Presbyterians, in addition to which the Chaplains attend when called to visit the sick, and the Roman Catholic Chaplain visits daily. Six hundred and ninety patients are able to attend to their religious duties.

The amusements provided for the healthy recreation of the patients include weekly dances during the winter months, and outdoor games, in the form of football, hockey, cricket, tennis, golf, and others, as well as indoor games. Two associated entertainments and a smoking concert were also given by the staff and patients. A number of well-conducted patients are allowed to attend afternoon performances at the theatre in the charge of attendants. The average number of patients able to be present at associated entertainments is about 450.

The patients were seen at dinner, both in the main dininghalls and at Grangegorman annexe. In all, an excellent dinner was served, with due regard to civilised usage, and was, in general, partaken of with relish and in an orderly manner.

The diet, as shown by the scale, is varied and liberal.

The dormitories, beds, and bedding were found to be in excellent order, and the warming of certain parts, where there is as yet no general heating system, is, it was stated, about to be undertaken.

As yet, under-blankets are only supplied where waterproof sheets have to be used, and relatively few of the patients are furnished with night-gowns.

The single rooms of the Grangegorman annexe are gloomy, and generally inferior, and in certain wards of that building emergency exits should be provided for use in case of fire, but this latter can be done with little difficulty or expense.

The sanitary arrangements are generally admirable, but those in the small separate building, No. 12, are poor, and steps should be taken to provide a proper sanitary annexe. In this building some of the interior walls are extremely rough, and ought to be plastered without delay, as such walls, by accumulating dust, are insanitary.

The day-rooms, including some of those recently erected, were cheerful, and in good order.

The larger portions of the new buildings are completed, though still unoccupied; but they will shortly be ready for use.

Since last visit the male dininghall, with adjoining day-rooms, lavatory, and dormitories, have been heated with hot water, and a number of improvements have been carried out in connection with the annexe, including the erection of a new boiler near the kitchen, the removal of walls, and the opening up, clearing, and levelling of the grounds. Electric light installation is at present being carried out.

The asylum staff, with the assistance of patients, have erected five houses for attendants, and concreted about 1,800 square yards of paths and walks.

Including charge attendants and those on leave, the proportion of the day staff to patients is about 1 to 13 on the male and 1 to 15 on the female side, and an addition of 8 attendants and 10 nurses is to be made when the new buildings are opened.

The number of nurses and attendants holding the nursing certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association is very satisfactory, and reflects credit on the training given. No less than 54 attendants and 61 nurses have obtained this qualification, and 15 attendants and 10 nurses are now receiving instruction to enable them to do so.

The ward books were inspected, and found up to date, and the various medical books and registers continue to be well kept, the Case-books in particular reflecting great credit on the Assistant Medical Officers, to whose interest in and knowledge of the cases they bear testimony.

20th December, 1911.

PORTRANE.

INSPECTED ON 15TH AND 16TH DECEMBER, 1911.

At the date of the last visit, on the corresponding days in December, 1910, the names on the books of this asylum numbered 1,558, or 829 males and 729 females. On the first day of the present inspection there were resident 827 males and 720 females, or 1,547 in all, in addition to one male absent on trial. In the intervening period, 95, including 69 males and 26 females, were transferred from the Richmond Asylum, and 28 (24 males and 4 females) were discharged, 5 being sent back to the Richmond; while 77, or 46 males and 31 females, died.

The causes of death included tuberculosis in 30 cases (nearly 40 per cent.), general paralysis in 2 cases, glosso-pharyngeal paralysis in one, and in one case cirrhosis of the liver—so rare amongst asylum patients. The remaining causes of death present no points calling for mention.

Autopsies were made in ten cases (13 per cent.).

The cases of zymotic disease since last visit included 11 of erysipelas, with two deaths, all amongst the patients; one of measles in a patient, and one of enteric fever in a member of the staff. The child of one of the officials suffered from scarlatina.

There were no fatal accidents or suicides, nor was it necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest, within the last twelve months. Several patients attempted suicide, but were fortunately prevented before serious harm was done. Two of these ran into the sea, and were pluckily rescued by the attendants.

The serious casualties in the same period numbered 14, of which 11 were fractures, one was a dislocation of the shoulder, one division of the radial artery, and one crushing of three fingers in a mangle. In five instances the injuries were inflicted by other patients; the incised wound was received in breaking glass, and the remainder are stated to have been accidental. The patient whose fingers were crushed received the injuries in pushing pieces of linen into the mangle at the wrong place.

A male patient attempted to escape, but was recaptured, and brought to the Richmond Asylum, after an absence of three days.

No use of mechanical restraint has been made since last visit, but five male patients are entered as having been secluded on one occasion each for an aggregate of 38 hours; one female patient was secluded on 350 occasions for 351 hours in all, and a second on two occasions for 16 hours in all.

The patients in residence at the time of the visit included three general paralytics, of whom two were females; 128 epileptics, and 19 actively suicidal cases, though it was considered necessary to keep only 13 patients under special supervision. Six patients were in seclusion, and 65 were confined to bed, but only 9 of these were seriously ill. One was kept in bed owing to excitement.

The patients were neatly and comfortably dressed, and appeared to be thoroughly well cared for. No complaints deserving notice were made, but all cases where a doubt might arise were discussed with Dr. Cullinan.

Considerably more than half the patients are usefully employed, but 300 of the total (884) merely assist the attendants and nurses in the wards. Of the remainder, 139 men work at garden or field labour, and 108 at various trades, while 5 are employed in the office or stores, 42 in the kitchen, 9 at house-work, and 14 at miscellaneous jobs. Of the women, 91 find occupation in the kitchen and laundry, 175 at needlework, knitting, or crochet, and one at house-work. Much attention is paid to the trades, and all the excellent tweed used for the men's clothing, as well as some of the blankets, are woven on the premises.

Every day 893 patients walk in the grounds, but none go beyond the boundaries. As the grounds are so extensive, and present such variety in themselves, however, this is not so necessary as at many asylums.

The number of patients able to attend to their religious duties is 763, and the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains are most assiduous in their attendance at the asylum, in addition to celebrating Divine Service, which was held 62 times for the Roman Catholics, and 64 times for the Protestants since last visit.

Three special entertainments have been given for the patients, in addition to the usual weekly dances and outdoor sports, in the form of hockey, football, and athletics. An average of 663 patients are able to attend the associated entertainments. A set of stage scenery, for use in theatrical performances, was being executed at the time of the visit.

The patients were seen at dinner in the fine dininghall. The meal was of good quality, and properly served.

The dormitories, single rooms, beds and bedding were found in excellent order, and the bedding is now sufficient in quantity, except in one dormitory, where the deficiency will be shortly made good. Under-blankets are, however, not given except where waterproof sheets have to be used, and night-shirts are only supplied to a small proportion of the patients.

The day-rooms were cheerful, and in excellent order, and are gradually being repainted in bright colours. More pictures have been provided, but the number could still be increased with advantage.

The stores and workshops were inspected, and found satisfactory. In addition to painting, &c., the principal work carried out since last visit has been the construction of roads, of which no less than

7,200 superficial yards have been completed. A building has also been erected of breeze concrete by the staff and patients, for storing ladders and scaffolding material.

A needed addition to the equipment of the institution would be a steam disinfecting plant, which should always be provided in an asylum of this size.

The Committee should also, however, consider the question of erecting a small isolation hospital for infectious diseases, of which there are always sure to be cases amongst so large a population.

Three fires, which were, fortunately, extinguished before much damage was done, occurred since last visit. Two of these arose in the attendants' block, and, as the second was clearly not accidental, an inquiry on oath was held by this Department, at the request of the Committee, the result being that, although the guilty person could not certainly be fixed on, the conduct of one of the attendants, at the time of the fire and subsequently, had to be regarded as unsatisfactory and suspicious. The third fire took place in the beeswax store, and the cause was not ascertained.

Two attendants have been added to the staff—the proportion of which to patients in the daytime is about 1 to 17 (including 3 attendants and 2 nurses who are on leave).

Thirty-seven attendants and 27 nurses hold the certificate in nursing of the Medico-Psychological Association, while 19 attendants and 16 nurses are at present receiving instruction with a view to obtaining that qualification. These numbers are very creditable, and indicate that a satisfactory amount of care and attention is devoted to the training of the staff.

Since last visit the junior Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Flynn, resigned, and has been replaced by Dr. Sheridan.

The ward-books were found to be carefully kept, and the medical registers up to date. Much attention is evidently devoted to the writing up of the Case-books, which reflect great credit on the Assistant Medical Officers.

16th December, 1911.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

This asylum was last inspected on the 4th August, 1910, on which occasion the number of patients on the register was 679—406 males and 273 females. Since then 110 males and 76 females, total 186, have been admitted, of whom 59 only are said to be first admissions; while 90 patients (51 males and 39 females) were discharged—exactly half of them being entered as recovered; and 66 (34 males and 32 females) died. There thus remained on the register on the first day of the present inspection the names of 431 male and 278 female patients, or 709 in all; so that the number of inmates has increased since last visit by 30, or 25 males and 5 females.

In the last memorandum of inspection it was pointed out that the asylum was then overcrowded by 83, and that it was incumbent on the Committee to consider how the necessary additional accommodation was to be provided. Nothing has, however, been done in this direction, while, on the other hand, the excess of numbers over

accommodation has increased to 113, and some of the male dormitories are more overcrowded than any we have seen elsewhere—the beds, in certain instances, being placed side by side, without even a passage between.

An inexpensively built block would fulfil the necessary requirements, and we would strongly urge upon the Committee the absolute necessity of ending the present insanitary and generally unsatisfactory state of overcrowding, by providing adequate accommodation for the insane poor, for whose wellbeing they are responsible.

During the year 1910 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 23·6, and the percentage of deaths on the daily average number resident was 8·6.

The causes of death since last visit included tuberculosis in 24 cases, or over 36 per cent. of the total; necrosis of the femur, with amyloid disease of the kidney; malignant disease of the stomach; intestinal obstruction; enteric fever, and pleurisy, each in one case; and pneumonia and cardiac disease in two cases each. The remainder died from causes such as are commonly met with amongst the insane.

It is regrettable that in no case was the diagnosis verified by autopsy.

In the same period there have been ten cases of enteric fever amongst the patients, sporadically distributed as to time, with, as already stated, one death. No other case of zymotic disease occurred.

No fatal accidents took place, nor was it necessary to hold a Coroner's inquest in any case.

There were only three serious casualties, viz.:—a Colles fracture of the left wrist; fracture of the neck of the femur (both from accidental falls); and rupture of the eyeball in a fracas between two patients.

Two male patients effected their escape, but they were retaken—one on the following day; the other after three days' absence.

The entries of restraint and seclusion show an increase in the use of both, even over the interval between the two previous visits, when the extent to which they were resorted to was such as to excite adverse comment. Six patients have been secluded since last inspection, and no less than twelve restrained by the strait jacket—in some cases for a very large aggregate of time. Such an amount of restraint is practically unheard of in modern asylums, in many of which none has been used for years; and, while admitting that some excuse may be found in the inadequate staff, overcrowding, and want of most of the means in use in every properly equipped asylum for providing objects of healthy interest, we think that strong efforts should be made to dispense, as far as possible, with these rarely needed helps in the management of the insane.

About half the patients are able to attend Divine Service, which is held for the Roman Catholics and Protestants in the neat Chapels provided.

Of the patients in the institution on inspection 19 are epileptic and 3 suicidal—the latter being under special observation. There is only one general paralytic. A large proportion of the patients seem to suffer from permanent mental weakness, either congenital or acquired, and there are also a number of noisy and restless cases, but these latter manifestations of insanity would doubtless improve under better conditions.

Forty-three patients were seen in bed, of whom the majority, 24, were suffering from old age or debility, and 8 from minor ailments. Five were kept in bed owing to violence or excitement, and only six because of serious illness.

Complaints of detention were received from several of the patients, but, on investigation, it did not appear that any action was called for in these cases.

The patients were neat and tidy, and appeared to be well cared for.

It is also satisfactory to find that over 68 per cent. are usefully employed, including 67 men and 38 women engaged in house work, and 15 men and 2 women at miscellaneous jobs. Of the remainder, 150 men are at work in the garden and on the farm; 23 in the kitchen and laundry; 24 as upholsterers, and the remainder, 20 in number, chiefly at various trades. Eight women also work as upholsterers; 21 in the laundry or kitchen; and 116 at needlework or knitting.

The number of patients walking daily in the grounds is 300, but none are taken beyond the grounds, which, in an asylum situated in the country, should be done in suitable cases.

For the healthy amusement of the patients dances are given every week, and special entertainments at Hallow Eve and Christmas, but only about 90 patients attend the associated entertainments, of which 63 took place since last visit. Very little attempt seems to be made, however, to occupy the patients' minds with games, books, and papers on ordinary occasions, and this, which is quite as important as the larger entertainments, could be done at little expense. In such a neighbourhood as that of Sligo, there should be no difficulty in securing a constant supply of old magazines and illustrated papers for the use of the patients.

Another matter requiring attention is the service of dinner, at which the patients were seen. The dining halls are excellent—being roomy, and well warmed and lighted—and it was satisfactory to see that chairs replaced the old forms; but the food is served in tin or enamelled iron mugs (the latter very dilapidated), and there are neither table-cloths, plates, or knives and forks. It is to be hoped that some effort will be made to introduce a more civilised mode of service. The meal consisted of bread and soup, and was apparently appreciated by the patients.

The diet scale remains as before.

The dormitories are well warmed, clean, and in good order. With a few exceptions, the beds are of the modern form, with spring bottoms and excellently upholstered hair mattresses, and are clean and well kept, but, except in a few instances on the female side, no under-blankets are provided, nor are the male patients furnished with pillows. These are omissions which should be made good without delay. In the case of wet and dirty patients, straw beds are still in use, and should be replaced by proper hair mattresses with mackintosh sheets over them. The patients are not provided with night-shirts. Some of the dormitories are not yet plastered, and almost all require to be painted or otherwise decorated.

The night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal dormitories is insufficient, as no nurse or attendant sits continuously in these rooms.

The dayrooms have abundance of light and a good outlook, and are kept in very fair order, and comfortably warmed, but are badly furnished; urgently in need of painting and decoration; and are almost entirely devoid of all those objects of interest, such as pictures, plants, games, books and papers, which are in universal use in modern

asylums, and have been found in practice to have so favourable an influence, even on refractory patients. Needless to say, the day-rooms are overcrowded, which of itself has a bad effect on troublesome patients, an effect very evident in the dayroom for female patients of this class, where the noise was deafening. In that department the sanitary accommodation is also deficient—there being only two closets for about 50 patients. A dayroom on the female side is not in use owing to the paucity of nurses.

Attention must again be called to the inadequate provision for extinguishing fire. A good many hydrants have been fixed, but many of these are unprovided with hose, and in any case the pressure would not suffice to throw water above the first story. Pending the provision of better water pressure, a supply of chemical extinguishers should at once be procured, and placed suitably about the asylum. As matters stand, the institution is at the mercy of any chance outbreak of fire.

Since the last inspection no improvements have been effected by outside labour, but the asylum staff and patients have continued the plastering of bare walls, repairing of ceilings, and painting of dormitories and dayrooms, but very much still remains to be done. A part of the outside walls has also been pointed in cement.

The storerooms were inspected, and found in good order, and the stores appeared of sufficiently good quality.

The staff, as has been mentioned, remains inadequate in numbers—there being only one attendant to about 19 male patients (not counting a post messenger), and one nurse to about 16 females. If, however, a laundry and a kitchen assistant be counted as nurses, there would be one to over 14 females; but, on the other hand, on the present occasion three nurses were absent on holidays, so that the available number is little better than on the male side, and, as already noted, a dayroom has to be kept closed, despite the crowding. It is impossible to do what should be done for the patients without a sufficient staff, and we hope that the Committee will see their way to remedy this serious defect without delay.

Only one attendant and one nurse hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association, and no instruction is given to the staff to enable them to obtain this qualification, so universal now amongst asylum nurses and attendants.

With one unimportant exception, the books and registers have been kept up to date.

From the above, it will be evident that, notwithstanding the good points in this institution, a considerable number of improvements are urgently necessary in order to bring it up to a degree of efficiency equal to the average of the Irish asylums.

7th November, 1911.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH AUGUST, 1911.

There are to-day 329 men and 303 women—making a total of 632 patients—on the register of this asylum.

Since the date of the last visit, on the 16th November, 1910, 29 men and 37 women have been admitted; 16 men and 11 women have been discharged, and 11 men and 13 women have died. These changes in the population show an increase of 15 patients since the previous visit.

One death is reported from septicaemia, following extensive burns accidentally received. This death formed the subject of a Coroner's inquest, and an inquiry on oath was also held by our Department.

The other deaths were from natural causes, and call for no special remarks.

Twenty patients were confined to bed to-day—6 being seriously ill; 8 suffering from minor ailments; 4 from old age or debility; and 2 were kept in bed owing to mental excitement.

The general health of the asylum is good. Only one case of zymotic disease is recorded since last inspection—this being enteric fever, which attacked one of the male staff during the present month.

One serious casualty occurred, viz., a fracture of the humerus in a female patient, caused by a fall.

The entries of restraint show that one male and three females were restrained by means of gloves, for surgical reasons, or to prevent self injury, for a total number of 926 hours, and one man by a strait jacket for 3 hours, to prevent self injury.

Six males and three females were secluded, on 11 and 21 occasions, respectively—the males for 66 and the females for 79 hours in all.

The patients in most parts of the institution were quiet and orderly, and free from excitement.

Their clothing was satisfactory, and they presented an appearance indicative of sufficient personal attention.

The refractory ward was considerably overcrowded, and more space is required in order to treat effectively this class of patient.

I noticed one or two patients sprawling on the floor in this ward. The Head Attendant should not allow this to take place.

More attention should also be paid to the closet in the male exercise ground—to-day it was in a dirty state.

The dormitories are very well kept, the beds and bedding good, and the sheets perfectly clean.

One of the female dormitories requires better ventilation, which might be effected by enlarging the windows. This room was very stuffy, even during the daytime. On the male side a few of the single rooms require disinfecting—they were objectionable to-day.

The dayrooms on the male side would be much improved by the addition of more furniture, such as armchairs, coloured tablecloths, &c., and also by a larger supply of papers and periodicals.

The enlargement of the laundry has not yet been carried out, but I understand this important work will shortly be undertaken, and it would, at the same time, be advisable to lay down a new floor in the room adjoining the drying-closet.

The meat store is too small, and might be enlarged, without incurring any great expense. The introduction of a refrigerator would greatly improve this store.

One hundred and twelve men and 143 women are employed at active and useful work, exclusive of 151 assisting in the wards.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to. Two hundred and twenty-four men and 234 women attend the Roman Catholic Service, and 3 men and 8 women the Protestant Service.

Dances, concerts, plays, and lantern exhibitions are given for the amusement of the inmates, of whom 160 are able to attend, and others are taken on pic-nics to Tramore.

The Case-books and other registers are all carefully written up to date.

12th August, 1911.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR
THE INSANE.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 6TH APRIL, 1911.

Since this private asylum was last visited, on the 30th September, 1910, nine patients (three gentlemen and six ladies) have been admitted; two gentlemen and seven ladies have been discharged; and one lady has died—leaving in residence at the present date thirty-four certified patients (twenty ladies and fourteen gentlemen)

Two improvements have been carried out since last visit, viz.:—the erection of fire-escape staircase, and the building of a new bathroom and water-closet on the male side.

The beds and bedding were clean, and sufficiently warm, but the furniture of the dayrooms requires to be improved—many of the chairs and settees being in a shabby condition.

The general health has been good—only one lady was confined to bed to-day—and no form of epidemic disease visited the institution since last inspection.

The one death recorded was due to heart failure.

One gentleman escaped, and made his way to Kingstown, where he was found about to embark for Holyhead, and was brought back the following day. He has since been discharged, recovered, and now resides as a voluntary boarder.

There has been no casualty or any serious injury during the period under review, and no restraint or seclusion has been resorted to.

The condition of the ladies, as regards dress and personal appearance, was satisfactory; but the gentlemen require more attention in this respect

The majority of those resident are taken for walks in the country, while others amuse themselves at gardening and golf, besides the ordinary indoor games, such as billiards, cards, &c.

Twelve ladies and six gentlemen attend Divine Service within the asylum, and eight ladies and four gentlemen go to Church in the neighbourhood.

No change has taken place in the staff, which consists of a matron and six nurses, and four male attendants.

The various books and registers are properly kept by Dr. J. G. Allen.

6th April, 1911.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

On my visit to this private asylum to-day, I found that three gentlemen and two ladies were absent, under due authority, staying at the seaside. All the others whose names appear on the books of the institution were seen by me.

Three voluntary boarders, who had been admitted since last visit, had left the institution prior to my inspection to-day.

Since the 6th April, 1911, the date of last inspection, three gentlemen and four ladies have been admitted; one gentleman and five ladies have been discharged, unrecovered, and one gentleman recovered; while one gentleman died—leaving in residence on this date eleven gentlemen and seventeen ladies.

The death was due to cerebral hæmorrhage, at the age of 77 years.

The general health has been good. Only one lady was to-day confined to bed, suffering from debility and heart trouble.

No casualties are recorded, nor is there any entry of either restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The ladies and gentlemen were decently dressed, and were quiet and well behaved.

I received no complaints of any kind.

The bed-clothing was generally clean, but I was much surprised to find a wet mattress and sheet on one of the beds made up for night use, and also to notice a chamber utensil unemptied at the time of my visit.

The bedrooms require more attention, in order to keep them thoroughly clean and tidy.

Several of the bedrooms and sittingrooms have been papered and painted, and are greatly improved, but several others still require the same attention, and some of the furniture in the dayrooms might also be improved.

Ten ladies and six gentlemen attend Divine Service within the institution, and three ladies and two gentlemen go to outside churches.

The usual summer games—such as tennis, croquet, bowls, &c.—are provided for the patients' amusement.

The staff is unchanged.

The books are carefully written up to date.

4th September, 1911.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 12TH APRIL, 1911.

There are at present resident in this licensed house 67 gentlemen under certificates and 2 voluntary boarders. One gentleman is absent on trial. Since the last visit, on the 18th November, 1910, 5 gentlemen have been admitted under certificates; 3 have been discharged; and one has died. One gentleman came to reside as a voluntary boarder.

The general health has been good. Only one old gentleman was confined to bed to-day.

The death which occurred was due to heart disease.

There is no record of any restraint or seclusion having been resorted to, and no accident or serious casualty has occurred during the period under review.

I found the patients quiet and orderly. Most of them were out in the grounds at the time of my visit. I received no complaints, beyond the usual one of detention.

Some of the patients presented an untidy appearance. More attention should be paid to the demented patients, and also to the cleanliness of their clothes.

Since the date of the last visit, two gentlemen attempted to escape, but both were brought back within a few hours.

A Roman Catholic Chaplain visits the institution daily, and 42 gentlemen are able to attend Divine Service on Sundays.

The amusements provided during the winter consisted of concerts and magic lantern entertainments, at which most of the patients were able to be present. Thirty-five go for walks in the country twice during the week, and six are taken out driving.

The staff consists of 14 Members of the Community, assisted by a Head Attendant and six ordinary attendants for day duty, and one attendant does duty at night.

The books and registers are kept up to date.

12th April, 1911.

BELMONT PARK PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH AUGUST, 1911.

There are now resident in this institution 68 gentlemen under certificates and two voluntary boarders. Since last visit, three gentlemen have been admitted and two discharged. One gentleman was to-day absent on trial.

The general health appears to have been very good. There was no death or any casualty, and no form of epidemic disease visited the institution during the period under review.

I found to-day all the patients out walking in the grounds. They were clean and suitably dressed. I received no complaints, and they all appeared contented and satisfied with their treatment.

There was no entry of any restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The dayrooms were clean and in good order, also the dormitories, beds, and bedding.

The staff consists of 14 members of the Community, a Head Attendant and 6 ordinary attendants, and an attendant for night duty.

Forty-five patients attend Divine Service within the institution, and one goes to Church outside.

Walks in the country are enjoyed twice in the week by 37 of the gentlemen; 12 are taken out driving, and 30 were able to go for a trip to the seaside. Out-door games, such as croquet, etc., are also provided.

The improvements carried out since last visit consist of painting and varnishing the second floor of the east wing.

The books were written up to date.

14th August, 1911.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 30TH JANUARY, 1911.

The extensive structural alterations on the male side of this institution—embracing the widening of the two lower corridors by the construction of a large bay and the erection of a wing in the rere, providing a sittingroom and several bedrooms—are now approaching completion, but the rooms are not yet fully furnished or occupied.

These structural alterations and additions will do much to improve and modernise the accommodation on the male side. We would suggest, however, that the opportunity should be taken to improve the ventilation of the sanitary annexe in connection with this department by admitting more light and air.

There are at present 45 patients (17 gentlemen and 28 ladies) in residence under certificates, and 2 ladies reside as voluntary boarders.

Since the last inspection on the 13th July, 1910, 9 patients (5 gentlemen and 4 ladies) have been admitted, one of each sex has been discharged, and 3 (2 gentlemen and 1 lady) have died of (1) senile decay; (2) *tuberculosis dorsalis*; (3) general paralysis of the insane.

A lady and a gentleman are out on trial.

With reference to the mental condition of one of the late admissions, we have entered a note in the Patients' Book.

We do not think that the two voluntary boarders are suitable cases to remain in that capacity.

Neither restraint nor seclusion appears to have been resorted to during the period under review.

In an institution such as this, we think that the operation of feeding by the œsophageal tube should only be performed by a registered medical practitioner.

The health of the patients has been good. There has been no accident or any visitation of epidemic disease.

The patients were everywhere orderly and quiet, and presented a satisfactory appearance as regards their clothing and persons.

Eight gentlemen and 16 ladies are taken for drives, and 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies are able to take exercise beyond the institution in charge of attendants; but we think greater efforts should be made to afford extended exercise weekly to those who are capable of being taken outside the precincts of the institution.

The returns show that, as regards the ministration of religion, a clergyman has visited on four occasions since the last inspection. Having regard to the number of patients, more frequent visits of the Chaplain would be advantageous. Four ladies are, however, able to attend the neighbouring Parish Church.

Magic lantern and other entertainments have been provided for the amusement of the patients.

The staff in charge consists, on the male side, of a Charge Attendant and 7 attendants. On the female side, under the Matron, there are an Assistant Matron and 12 nurses. Three male and four female attendants do duty during the night.

The various books and registers are carefully kept.

30th January, 1911.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 27TH JULY, 1911.

The structural alterations which were being carried out at the time of the last visit are now completed, and the patients are in occupation of these new premises. Further alterations—such as enlarging the corridors and adding three new bathrooms—are contemplated in the near future. These improvements will facilitate the treatment of mental disease, and add much to the comfort of the patients in this institution.

Papering and painting portions of the building have been carried out during the period under review, and painters were busy at Swanbrook at the time of my visit.

Since the 30th January, the date of last inspection, 6 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged recovered, 3 discharged unrecovered, and 2 have died.

One of the deaths was due to senile dementia, and the other to cancer of the bladder.

There are now on the register the names of 43 patients (14 gentlemen and 29 ladies) which shows a decrease of 4 since last visit.

Two ladies have come to reside as voluntary boarders, and the two voluntary boarders resident at the date of our previous visit have both been certified.

To-day two ladies were absent on trial. All the others in the institution were seen by me, and found in a highly satisfactory condition, and appeared contented with their care and treatment.

The general health of the patients is good; no epidemic visited the Asylum during the last six months; no accidents or escapes took place, and there is no record of any restraint or seclusion having been employed.

Divine Service within the institution is attended by 9 gentlemen and 11 ladies, while one gentleman and 4 ladies go to neighbouring churches.

Carriage exercise is provided for 16 ladies and 7 gentlemen. Most of the others are taken out for walks.

About 20 are able to take part in amusements, such as tennis and croquet, while others are occasionally taken to the theatres.

The books and registers are all carefully written up to date.

27th July, 1911.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 11TH APRIL, 1911.

The changes among the patients in this house since the last visit was paid on the 17th November, 1910, have been the admission of 7 ladies, and the discharge of 5. There are now on the books the names of 49 ladies, all of whom were seen by me to-day.

I had private interviews with several patients. One lady, with whom I had a long conversation, protested against being further detained in a lunatic asylum, and I formed the opinion that she might certainly be allowed out on trial, if a suitable place could be found for her, and steps are now being taken to find such a place.

All the patients were in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness. They all appear to be kindly treated, and to receive due care and supervision. No complaints were made to me, except those obviously due to mental derangement, or on the grounds of undue detention.

The beds and bedding were good, and perfectly clean, and the house was in excellent order throughout. —

I saw the patients at dinner in the main building. It was good and nicely served.

No accidents or escapes have taken place, and neither restraint nor seclusion has been used since the date of the last visit.

The general health is good.

Thirty-five ladies attend Divine Service on Sundays.

Forty ladies are able to take long walks in the country, and others go out for drives. Many occupy themselves at gardening, painting, and needlework. Amateur theatricals, concerts, and dances are got up for the amusement of the patients.

The books and register are properly kept up to date.

11th April, 1911.

CARRIGLEA PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 16TH AUGUST, 1911.

There are at present 49 ladies resident in this Asylum. Since the date of the last visit, on the 11th April of this year, 4 ladies have been admitted, and 4 have been discharged, two of whom had recovered.

The general health has been very good, and no death or casualty of any kind has taken place.

Restraint or seclusion has not been resorted to.

All the patients were seen by me to-day. They were tidy, neatly dressed, and gave me the impression of receiving every care and attention. No complaints were made, except the usual one of detention.

Thirty ladies are able to attend Divine Service, which is celebrated in the institution.

Forty-five ladies enjoy drives and walks in the country. Picnics to the sea and concerts, etc., form part of the amusements provided.

The whole institution continues to be maintained in excellent order; everything is bright and clean within the building, and outside the grounds are beautiful and well kept.

The books are all carefully written up.

16th August, 1911.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 24TH APRIL, 1911.

There are now on the register five ladies under certificates, and two voluntary boarders. One of the voluntary boarders is at present away on a visit.

The ladies are all nicely dressed, and in good health.

Some painting and papering has been done since last visit, and the house is in a satisfactory condition.

24th April, 1911.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD OCTOBER, 1911.

There are five ladies under certificates in this licensed house, and two voluntary boarders.

Since the 24th April, the date of the previous visit, one lady has been admitted, and one has been discharged.

The general health is good, but one lady was to-day confined to bed, being in a delicate state of health.

A good deal of papering and painting has been done. The house is well kept, and in excellent order.

Two ladies are taken out for drives in the country.

Religious ministrations are properly attended to.

3rd October, 1911.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 28TH MARCH, 1911.

The changes among the patients in these private Asylums, since last visit, have been the admission of 13 certified patients (7 gentlemen and 6 ladies; the discharge of 14 (6 gentlemen and 8 ladies), and the death of 5 gentlemen. There are now on the books the names of 39 certified patients (12 gentlemen and 27 ladies).

Four gentlemen and one lady are residing in the institution as voluntary boarders.

The deaths were due to natural causes, viz.:—intestinal obstruction, cerebral hæmorrhage, general paralysis of the insane, pneumonia and gastritis, respectively.

One lady attempted to escape, but she did not succeed in getting beyond the grounds of the Asylum, where she was found by the nurses.

During the period under review, two patients suffered from pneumonia, but both made good recoveries.

Several casualties of a minor degree are recorded, such as slight cuts and bruises, and one gentleman had his face burned, but none of these accidents were serious.

The restraint record shows that since last inspection one gentleman, owing to excitement and restlessness, was treated by means of the "wet-pack" on two occasions for a period of two hours in each case, and two gentlemen were secluded for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

Two fires occurred, one at Maryville in the diningroom, and one at Farnham House in the box-room. Both were soon extinguished, and little damage was done, no one being injured.

Several improvements of minor importance have been carried out since last inspection, including the erection of a new water closet, and the fitting of new fire-grates. One of the ladies' sittingrooms has also been enlarged and re-decorated, and portions of the buildings have been papered and painted.

The patients, both male and female, were in a satisfactory condition, and evidently receive proper care and kindly treatment.

Nine gentlemen and ten ladies attend Divine Service in the institution, which is regularly visited by the clergymen of the required denominations.

Amusements are provided, such as picnics, concerts, and lantern entertainments, at which about 25 are able to be present.

Twenty-six ladies and 14 gentlemen go for walks, and 9 ladies and 1 gentleman are taken out for country drives.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

28th March, 1911.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

INSPECTED ON 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

There are at present eight gentlemen and twenty-four ladies under certificates in these licensed houses. Since the 28th March, the date of the last visit, two gentlemen and one lady have been admitted; five gentlemen and three ladies have been discharged; one gentleman died from general paralysis of the insane, and one lady from epidemic diarrhoea and bronchitis, at the age of 76.

There were five voluntary boarders (four gentlemen and one lady) resident at the time of last visit. Since then six gentlemen and one lady have come in, and eight gentlemen and one lady have left—leaving two gentlemen and one lady still resident as voluntary boarders. One of the gentlemen is so acutely depressed that he should be certified.

The general health appears to have been good, except for an outbreak of epidemic diarrhoea in August last, which attacked both patients and staff, and unfortunately proved fatal in one case.

The Register of Restraint shows that one lady was treated on seven occasions with the wet pack, owing to excitement, for a total number of fourteen hours. There is no record of any seclusion since last visit.

All the patients were seen by me in the course of my visit. I found them in a satisfactory condition, free from excitement, their personal neatness well attended to, and they certainly appear to receive due care and attention. The only complaints made to me were of undue detention by those manifestly unfit for discharge.

Some improvements have been carried out at Ivy Cottage by boarding the walls of the sleeping-rooms, and they are now about to be papered.

The staff in charge of the patients consists of a Head Attendant and five ordinary attendants, a Matron, an Assistant Matron, and ten nurses. It is satisfactory to note that two attendants and one nurse have passed the Medico-Psychological Association's examination in mental nursing. They were trained in the institution, and others are at present being prepared for the same examination.

Two casualties are recorded since last visit, viz.—a lady fractured her left humerus by falling out of bed, and another lady received a cut on her forehead by being struck with a hair-brush by another patient.

Ten ladies and one gentleman are taken out for drives in the country, while most of the others are able to take walking exercise within the grounds.

Divine Service is celebrated within the institution, and five gentlemen and seven ladies are able to attend, while one gentleman and one lady go to church outside.

Both indoor and outdoor games of various kinds are provided—such as cricket, tennis, croquet, billiards, etc.—at which many are able to enjoy themselves.

The books are carefully written up to date, and afford much information regarding the cases under care.

20th September, 1911.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 27TH MARCH, 1911.

There are at present twenty-two gentlemen residing under certificates in this licensed house. Since the last inspection, on the 29th July, 1910, four patients have been admitted under certificates, and one has been discharged. On the date mentioned there was one voluntary boarder in residence, who has since been certified, and four came in afterwards, but have now left. There are, therefore, no voluntary boarders at present in the house.

No death has taken place, nor has any casualty or outbreak of zymotic disease been reported.

At present no one is confined to bed from bodily disease, nor is there any record of resort to restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The returns show that eighteen gentlemen attend Divine Service, held in the institution by the Protestant clergyman, who visits once a month, and that two gentlemen are allowed to go to the neighbouring parish church.

Six gentlemen go out driving, and 18 walking. Three are taken occasionally for motor drives. Many have been encouraged to interest themselves in outdoor work, and healthy occupation has been found for them in keeping the garden and grounds in order. They were thus engaged at the time of the visit.

The gentlemen were neat and tidy in their persons, and properly dressed.

The two houses and the cottage occupied by one of the patients were found in good order, and comfortably and handsomely furnished. The dining-room table was laid for dinner with great taste, and due attention to the usages of society.

In the admission book, one name was omitted by mistake, but Dr. Eustace promised to have this rectified, otherwise the books were properly kept.

27th March, 1911.

HAMPSTEAD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4TH OCTOBER, 1911.

Since March 27th, the date of last visit, three cases have been admitted, two have been discharged, and two have died. One gentleman died of senile decay, at the age of 63; and one gentleman, who was suffering from enteric fever when admitted, died from this disease.

I found most of the patients out walking in the grounds to-day. They were all well dressed, clean and tidy in appearance, and I have no doubt they receive every attention and kindness. No complaints were made to me, except the usual one of detention.

Many amusements of various kinds are provided—such as tennis parties and musical evenings.

Five gentlemen were taken to Killiney for some weeks during May and June.

Four are able to take motor drives in the country and to attend polo and cricket matches, while, during the King's visit, seven gentlemen were driven or motored to Kingstown, and also through the city.

Amongst the improvements which have been carried out since last visit, I may mention the re-decoration of two of the corridors and the painting of one of the sittingrooms. This work has been tastefully done, and adds much to the comfort of those in the institution.

A considerable part of the outside of the building has also been painted, and a septic tank and filter has been constructed on the main sewer, about a quarter of a mile from the asylum,

Seventeen gentlemen attend Divine Service in the institution, and one goes to Service in a neighbouring church.

The only change in the staff since last visit has been the appointment of an assistant housekeeper.

There is no record of any restraint or seclusion having been used. The books and registers are all carefully written up.

4th October, 1911.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 10TH MARCH, 1911.

There are 32 patients on the register of this asylum, of whom 27 are under certificates, and 5 reside as voluntary boarders. Since the last visit was paid, on the 29th July, 1910, 9 gentlemen have been admitted under certificates, 10 certified patients have been discharged, and 3 have died.

Of the voluntary boarders—2 were in residence when the house was last inspected, 28 have since come in, 22 have gone out, and 3 have died.

Amongst the voluntary boarders who remain, there is one who is quite unfitted to continue in that position, and must either be certified or removed.

The deaths were registered as due to the following causes:—(1) pulmonary tuberculosis; (2) general paralysis of the insane; (3) chronic nephritis (in two cases); (4) pneumonia, following delirium tremens; and (5) delirium tremens.

More attention to the personal appearance and dress of some of the patients who are of untidy habits, and more frequent changing of their linen, would be desirable.

Eight patients are returned as taking carriage exercise, and walking in the country. We must, however, repeat the observation, so frequently made in past reports, that every effort should be made to afford the patients in this establishment greater facilities for outdoor exercise and amusement.

Only one patient was found in bed—a voluntary boarder, suffering from the effects of alcohol.

Twenty-four patients are returned as attending Divine Service celebrated in the house. None attended any of the churches outside.

The day staff consists of six attendants, and two are on duty at night.

Some painting has been done, but many of the rooms require to be decorated. Part of the furniture is sadly in need of renewal, settees and chairs require to be upholstered, and the carpets in some of the dayrooms are much worn.

We would again call attention to the want of an additional bath—two are not sufficient for 32 patients.

The various books and registers are carefully kept by the Resident Physician, Dr. Sullivan.

10th March, 1911.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

This establishment was visited about 4 o'clock in the afternoon to-day, and again at 8 p.m., as, in consequence of complaints received, it was deemed desirable to see the patients after they had retired to bed.

The number of patients now on the register of the institution is 30, of whom 4 are voluntary boarders. Since last inspection, on the 10th March of the present year, 10 certified patients and 22 voluntary boarders were admitted; 10 certified patients and 23 voluntary boarders were discharged (three of the former and all of the latter being described as recovered); and one certified patient died of broncho-pneumonia.

All the patients were seen—the four voluntary boarders being found to be suitable cases for retention on that footing. One of them was confined to bed, suffering from the effects of alcohol, and was the only patient in bed at the time of the afternoon visit. Five patients suffered from epilepsy and one from general paralysis, and one case is actively suicidal.

The general health since last visit has been good, and there have been no casualties.

Ten patients are stated to go for walks and drives, and two engage in gardening, while eight play tennis and billiards. No entertainments of any kind seem to be given, and it would appear that more might be done for the patients in the way of amusement and occupation.

Mass is celebrated in the institution on Sundays and holidays, and 24 patients, on the average, are able to attend, but none go to church outside.

No record of restraint or seclusion was found in the books; but, at the evening visit, two patients were found confined in strait jackets tied to the bed, and it was stated that this had been customary for some time past. Suitable notice is being taken of this irregularity.

Some improvements have been effected by a rearrangement of the sittingrooms, the provision of new carpets, &c., much to the advan-

tage of the appearance of the institution, and the part of the house occupied by the voluntary boarders and other well-behaved patients must, in particular, be regarded as satisfactory. The bedrooms and beds were clean and comfortable in appearance, but on our second visit it was found that when the patients were in bed, the quilts and, in some cases, the upper sheets had been removed, and the coverings appeared somewhat scanty in these instances.

A new bathroom is in process of construction, as recommended in the last memorandum of inspection.

The staff consists of a head attendant, six day attendants, and two night attendants—one of the last-named sitting up in the dormitory at night.

With the exception of the Restraint Book, the books are carefully kept by Dr. Sullivan, the Resident Physician.

15th September, 1911.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 24TH MARCH, 1911.

There are at present 16 ladies in this house—of whom 14 are under certificates, and 2 reside as voluntary boarders. Since the last inspection, on the 26th July, 1910, 3 certified ladies have been admitted and 2 have been discharged.

One lady resided as a voluntary boarder at last inspection; another has since come in. The latter is a suitable case to remain on that footing. The former lady was out at the time of my visit.

There has been no death or serious casualty, nor has any epidemic disease visited the institution.

No patient was found in bed.

One lady, who suffers from recurrent mania, with destructive tendencies, has been secluded for three hours daily from the 7th February to the 7th March.

The ladies were found in their sittingroom, as the morning was cold. All were suitably dressed, clean, and neat.

The rooms were in good order. A few illustrated books would be useful in the room occupied by the more troublesome patients.

The bedrooms were properly kept.

Further space has been obtained in the airing court attached to the room occupied by the more troublesome ladies, by taking in an additional piece of the garden.

Two ladies are able to attend the neighbouring church, and five attend the Service in the house, when held by the Episcopalian clergyman once a month. The Parish Priest visits the Catholic patients occasionally.

Some of the ladies make themselves useful in looking after poultry, and at garden and needlework.

The staff consists of a matron, a lady companion, and five nurses. One nurse does duty at night.

The books and registers are properly kept.

24th March, 1911.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 31ST OCTOBER, 1911.

On my visit of inspection to this asylum to-day, I found it in excellent order, clean, and well kept. The patients appeared comfortable, well cared for, and contented with their treatment.

In the interval that has elapsed since last visit, on the 24th March, one lady has been admitted under certificates, and two ladies have been discharged, both recovered—leaving resident on this date 13 certified patients.

One lady has come to reside as a voluntary boarder, and one of the two resident at last inspection has left, so that at present there are two classified as such.

The health of the institution is very good. No one was confined to bed to-day, and no deaths have occurred during the period under review.

There is no entry of any restraint, but it was found necessary to seclude one lady, owing to attacks of excitement, for two hours each morning for four weeks.

Divine Service is held once a month in the house, at which five ladies are able to attend, and two go to churches in the neighbourhood.

Walking exercise is taken by 14 ladies within the grounds, and three are taken out driving.

Gardening, croquet, music, needlework, &c., afford amusement and recreation to most of the inmates.

The staff consists of a matron, five nurses, and a lady companion for day duty, and one nurse is in charge at night.

The heating apparatus has been thoroughly overhauled, and now works satisfactorily.

The books are all carefully kept, and written up to date.

31st October, 1911.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 28TH FEBRUARY, 1911

There are at present in this licensed house 19 gentlemen and 33 ladies residing under certificates, whilst 2 ladies continue to live here as voluntary boarders.

Since the last inspection on the 20th October, 1910, 10 patients (4 gentlemen and 6 ladies) have been admitted; 4 ladies—two of whom had recovered—were discharged, and one gentleman has died of broncho-pneumonia.

Two gentlemen came in as voluntary boarders; one has since gone out, and the other has been certified.

Four patients were confined to bed to-day.

One lady escaped on the night of the 27th January, and was not brought back until the next morning, when she was found in Cork.

There is no entry of restraint or seclusion since the date of last inspection, but, on visiting the house last night, one gentleman was found under restraint by the strait jacket, and one lady, an epileptic, was strapped to her bed by a coverlet.

Three males and 7 females are sent for walks outside. Efforts should be made to provide further facilities for out-door exercise, as the airing courts on both sides, especially on the female side, are too confined.

Fourteen patients attend the Protestant Service, and 8 are present at Mass celebrated in the small Chapel attached to the institution, whilst 4 ladies are able to go to neighbouring Churches.

Some of the ladies amuse themselves by sewing, and some help at house-work.

The dinner supplied to the more trustworthy patients in the dining hall was of excellent quality and well served; but the service of the meals to the others appeared irregular as regards time, and left much to be desired as regards service. Efforts should be made to bring as many as possible to the dining hall, where the meals would be served under supervision.

The staff consists of 5 attendants and 7 nurses. Two attendants and 4 nurses do duty at night.

Five attendants and 2 nurses have been dismissed since last visit—one of them for applying restraint without orders, and another for roughness in dressing the patients.

The personal appearance of the male staff calls for improvement as regards neatness and tidiness. Unless these officials pay attention to their own clothing, it is hardly likely they will look after the personal appearance of the patients under their charge.

With the exception of some new flooring, no structural work has been carried out since last visit. As yet nothing has been done to effect the improvements so long promised in the lower corridor on the male side. On the female side, the floors of the water closets ought either to be tiled or covered with lead sheeting.

The Case-Book appears to be well kept, but, as already pointed out, the other books cannot be relied on as giving accurate records of the treatment of the patients. This will be duly reported to the Lord Chancellor, and if, in the future, it is found that restraint has been resorted to and not recorded, it will be necessary, for the due protection of the insane under care in this institution, to bring the matter up for the special consideration of his Lordship.

28th February, 1911.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 18TH AUGUST, 1911.

Many improvements are at present being carried out at this Asylum.

Two additional rooms have been built on the lower corridor of the male wing, and also a new bathroom and lavatories. These alterations are nearly completed, and it is apparent that Dr. Osburne is anxious to improve the surroundings of those under his care.

Eleven rooms have been papered and painted; new carpets have been provided in the sitting-rooms and corridors, and three day-rooms on the ladies' side have been supplied with new furniture.

There are at the present date the names of 55 patients (19 gentlemen and 36 ladies) on the register of this licensed house, and two voluntary boarders.

With the exception of one lady who was at the seaside, all those whose names appear on the register were seen by me to-day.

I found them in good health, and suitably dressed, and I received no complaints worthy of notice.

Since the last inspection on February 28th of this year, 6 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been admitted, and 6 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been discharged—of whom 5 ladies had recovered.

No deaths or escapes took place, and no serious accident is recorded.

Many changes have taken place recently in the staff of this Asylum. A new Matron has been appointed; 3 male attendants were dismissed and 3 others engaged; 8 nurses were dismissed and 12 appointed in their places.

Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable Assistant Medical Officer. I am informed, however, that a lady doctor is to take charge next Tuesday.

There is no entry of any restraint or seclusion having been used since last visit.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to. Thirty patients are able to be present at Divine Service within the institution, and 9 go to churches in the neighbourhood.

Amusements are amply provided; 23 patients enjoy walks in the country, and 2 ladies are taken out for drives.

The books are written up to date.

18th August, 1911.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 17TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

There are at present 88 patients under certificates and 3 voluntary boarders residing in this institution.

Since the 22nd July, 1910, the date of the last visit, 15 certified patients have been admitted; 10 have been discharged—one having recovered, and 2 have died.

One patient still remains at the Richmond Asylum, where he was removed at the time of the fire.

One voluntary boarder was admitted since last inspection, and three have left the institution.

Of the two deaths which took place, one, we regret to say, was due to suicide—the patient having cut his throat.

This case was the subject of an inquiry on oath held by us, as the result of which we formed the opinion that proper supervision and care had not been exercised over the patient; and we, therefore, felt it our duty to impress on the staff the necessity for unceasing vigilance in the care of suicidal patients.

The other death which occurred was due to old age and exhaustion.

There is no entry of restraint or seclusion having been used, and no escape or attempt at such has taken place since last visit.

The new refectory is now occupied by the patients, and affords ample and suitable accommodation.

The other new buildings, providing a day-room and dormitory for the patients' use, will shortly be finished.

It is to be hoped that, when this work is completed, efforts will be made to improve the condition of the day-room occupied by the less promising patients, by reducing, as far as possible, the number in it, boarding the floor, removing the cage over the fire, re-furnishing, and providing comforts, such as arm-chairs and settees, and objects of interest, such as plants and birds.

At the same time efforts should also be made to render the airing court somewhat less prison-like, by removing the walls and substituting railings, and by planting shrubs and flowers.

The patients were suitably dressed, and we received no complaints beyond the usual one of detention.

The general health appeared good—no one was confined to bed. Four patients suffer from epilepsy, and two are considered actively suicidal.

The staff consists of 13 Brothers and 13 paid attendants. Two Brothers and 2 attendants do duty at night.

Divine Service is attended by 50 patients.

Games—such as billiards, cards, etc.—are provided for the amusement of the patients.

Most of them are able to enjoy out-door exercise; 10 are taken for country drives, and 3 are able to go to concerts outside the institution. It is to be regretted, however, that greater efforts are not made to induce a larger number to interest themselves in out-door amusements and occupations.

The Case-Books are kept by Dr. O'Connell, who evinces a great interest in the welfare of the patients.

17th February, 1911.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 3RD AUGUST, 1911.

Since the 17th February last, the date of the previous visit, 13 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, 3 of whom had recovered, and 2 have died—one from heart disease and the other from obstruction of the larynx, caused by a tumour.

There are at present resident 94 gentlemen under certificates, and 5 voluntary boarders. Three of the latter were admitted since last visit, and one has left.

The general health of the patients has been good, and no zymotic disease has visited the institution since the date of the last report.

There is no entry of any restraint or seclusion having been employed.

The only accident recorded was the dislocation of a patient's shoulder, caused by falling against a wall.

The patients were satisfactorily dressed and fairly tidy, but more attention is required as regards the changing of wet trousers in at least two cases.

The sheets are not changed sufficiently often, and during my inspection I saw several of them soiled.

The dormitories were clean and in good order, but some of the single rooms require disinfecting, as they were distinctly objectionable to-day.

Fifty patients are able to attend to their religious duties.

Lawn tennis, concerts, and cinematograph entertainments provide amusement for the patients, fifty of whom are able to take part in such recreations.

Ten gentlemen are taken for drives in the country; 14 go for walks outside the grounds, while all the others, except five, take exercise in the grounds attached to the Asylum.

The wall at the end of the refectory exercise ground has been removed, and replaced by a railing, which allows a fine view of Howth and the sea, thus effecting a very great improvement.

I saw the patients at dinner, which was decidedly good, and properly served.

On examining the Register of Admissions, I found that the name of a patient had been entered therein since last visit, and afterwards struck out. On inquiring, I was informed that the patient was considered unsuitable for treatment in the Asylum, and had, therefore, been discharged. As, however, he had been in the institution for 12 days, a notification of his admission and discharge should have been forwarded to our Office in due course. I ascertained that the Admission Form was in all respects correct. The Asylum authorities appear to have acted under a misapprehension regarding the law on the subject, which has now been explained to them.

The Case-Books are well kept by Dr. P. O'Connell.

3rd August, 1911.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 9TH AND 10TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

On our visit to this hospital, we found it in excellent order throughout, the rooms were comfortable, well ventilated, and nicely furnished, and all portions of the building were clean and properly kept.

The entrance hall has recently been decorated and embellished by the erection of handsome stained-glass windows, in memory of the founder and benefactors of the institution.

All the patients resident were seen by us in the course of our visit. We received no complaints, and it was very evident to us that the patients are treated with every kindness and consideration.

The changes which have taken place among them since last visit have been the admission of 13 gentlemen and 17 ladies, the recovery and discharge of 5 gentlemen and 16 ladies, the discharge, as unrecovered, of 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies, and the death of one gentleman and 4 ladies.

There are at the present date 128 patients (43 gentlemen and 85 ladies) on the books of the institution, of whom 3 gentlemen and 17 ladies are in residence at St. Edmundsbury.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, viz.: general paralysis of the insane, phthisis, cerebral hemorrhage, melancholia and exhaustion, and senile decay.

No restraint or seclusion has been recorded; neither has there been any escape, and no serious casualty of any kind has taken place during the period under review.

The health has been generally good. Four gentlemen and eight ladies were confined to bed at the time of our visit, suffering from

mental and bodily disease. Two males suffer from general paralysis of the insane, and one female from epilepsy.

Divine Service is attended by 47 patients in the institution, and fourteen attend churches outside.

The amusements provided for the patients consist of concerts, lantern exhibitions, billiards, cards, etc.

Nine ladies and 5 gentlemen are taken for walking exercise, and 23 ladies and 13 gentlemen are able to enjoy drives in the country.

The staff at St. Patrick's, on duty during the day, consists of one Head Male Attendant and 13 ordinary attendants, one Matron, one Assistant Matron, and 19 nurses. At night two male attendants and 2 nurses are always on duty.

Seventeen ladies and 3 gentlemen reside at St. Edmundsbury, which is beautifully situated on the River Liffey, and affords excellent accommodation, being thoroughly up-to-date in every department.

The new wing has been heated throughout with hot water radiators, which adds much to the comfort of those resident in it.

The adjoining property, "Woodville," consisting of over 100 acres, has recently been bought, and added to the St. Edmundsbury estate.

A staff of one Head Male Attendant and one Matron, assisted by two attendants and eight nurses, is in charge of the patients by day, and one nurse does duty at night.

The books are accurately kept by Dr. Rutherford and Dr. Shepherd, who continue to assist Dr. Leeper at St. Patrick's and St. Edmundsbury, respectively.

10th February, 1911.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL AND ST. EDMUNDSBURY.

INSPECTED ON 4TH AND 5TH DECEMBER, 1911.

During the ten months that have elapsed since the date of last visit, 14 gentlemen and 24 ladies have been admitted, 7 gentlemen and 15 ladies have been discharged, and 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies have died.

There are at present on the books of this institution the names of 135 certified patients (45 gentlemen and 90 ladies). Of these, 4 gentlemen and 18 ladies reside at St. Edmundsbury.

The deaths, which were all due to natural causes, call for no special remarks, being such as are usually found amongst Asylum patients.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions has been most satisfactory, being 42.9 amongst the males, and 54.2 amongst the females.

The general health of the patients has been excellent.

There is one entry in the Register of Accidents, viz.: the fracture of a collar bone in a male patient, caused by throwing himself down-stairs.

No seclusion has been employed, but restraint, by means of a strait jacket, was found necessary in the case of one gentleman in order to prevent self-mutilation, for a total number of 1,092 hours.

Divine Service in the institution is attended by 11 gentlemen and 40 ladies, and 4 gentlemen and 10 ladies go to neighbouring churches.

The amusements and recreation provided consist of concerts, cinematograph entertainments, tennis, croquet, handball, etc., besides the usual in-door games, such as billiards, chess, cards, etc.

Forty-one patients are taken out for drives in the country, and 14 for walks. Some few gentlemen employ their time in gardening, and many ladies at sewing and household work.

Amongst the improvements since last visit, I may mention the re-painting and decorating of the infirmary and one of the wards, also the papering of some of the single rooms.

The bedrooms and sittingrooms were all in excellent order, nicely furnished, and kept scrupulously clean.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state, and it is evident from their personal appearance that they receive adequate and kindly care and attention.

The Case-Books, both at St. Patrick's and St. Edmundsbury's, were found carefully written up, and reflect much credit on the Medical Officers.

5th December, 1911.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE

INSPECTED ON 14TH FEBRUARY, 1911

There are at present residing in this institution 108 ladies. Since the 13th July, 1910, the date of last visit, 14 ladies have been admitted, 10 have been discharged, 7 of whom had recovered, and 7 have died.

There is nothing special to report with regard to the deaths; they were due to natural causes, viz.: heart disease, in four cases; intestinal obstruction; gastric ulceration, and phthisis.

The health of the patients is excellent; no epidemic has occurred since last visit, and no one was confined to bed to-day.

There is no entry of any restraint or seclusion having been used, and no serious casualty or escape has taken place during the period under review.

The institution is visited daily by the Roman Catholic clergyman; 78 ladies are able to attend Divine Service regularly, and 12 others occasionally.

We saw the patients at dinner, which appeared good and properly served. Their behaviour during our visit was excellent.

We found the day-rooms and dormitories in good order throughout, the rooms comfortable, and the beds and bedding clean and good.

All the patients were seen by us. They were nicely attired, and clean and neat in appearance.

The improvements completed since last visit consist of the erection of a new general bathroom, which is fitted with all modern appliances, and will add much to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

Entertainments, such as concerts and dances, are got up for their amusement, and they are provided with a good library, papers, and periodicals.

Twelve ladies are allowed to go for walks outside the grounds, and 27 are taken out for country drives. Lace-making, crochet, and needlework give employment to many, while the care of birds is a source of interest to others.

The books and registers are kept up-to-date.

14th February, 1911.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH JULY, 1911.

Since the last visit to this institution 13 ladies were admitted, 7 discharged, and one died, leaving 113 on the register, or 5 more than on the previous occasion. Of those discharged, 5 are returned as recovered. The death was due to an attack of right-sided hemiplegia in a lady aged 78 years. No escapes took place since last visit, and no casualties are reported.

The general health of the patients is excellent, only one lady being confined to bed, but some of the patients are of advanced age, and naturally suffer from the infirmities due to their years.

No restraint or seclusion is recorded since last visit.

All the patients were seen by us, with the exception of two who were absent on trial. They were neat and clean in appearance, and suitably dressed, and no complaints of a reasonable nature were made to us; in fact, they appeared in almost every case to be on very friendly terms with the Sisters, and we received several expressions of appreciation of the kindness with which they were treated. That their needs are well attended to in one particular is indicated by the fact that no wet beds were reported on the previous nights.

We are glad to learn that alterations are in contemplation for the purpose of bringing the bathing arrangements in the old house up to the level of those in the newer part of the building.

The sittingrooms, bedrooms, and dormitories are cheerful and in excellent order, and reflect credit on the management; but two cubicles in the old house, which are dark and badly placed, are not in keeping with the rest, and might be disused with advantage.

The patients were seen at dinner, which was properly served and appeared to be of good quality.

Some flowers on the tables would add much to the cheerfulness of the diningrooms.

Thirty ladies go out for drives regularly, and a few others at times, and twelve are sent for walks outside the grounds. Some of the patients engage in needlework, lace-making, crochet, etc. Various amusements, such as concerts, dances, etc., are provided from time to time, and a picnic had taken place recently which seemed to have been enjoyed by the patients. Various papers and a library are also at their disposal.

A Roman Catholic clergyman visits the institution every day, and about 76 ladies attend Divine Service regularly, and a few others at times, while a few go to neighbouring churches occasionally.

Since the last visit some new fireplaces were put in, and part of the drainage renewed.

The staff at present consists of 14 Sisters in actual charge of the patients, together with 20 attendants and two night nurses.

The books and registers were examined and found to be properly kept, but the medical notes in the Case-Books might be a good deal fuller, with advantage.

18th July, 1911.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE

INSPECTED ON 6TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Since this institution was last visited, on the 14th July, 1910, fourteen patients have been admitted; ten have been discharged or removed, of whom five had recovered, and one has died.

There are now on the books the names of thirty-one gentlemen and forty-three ladies. One lady is absent on trial, and one gentleman out on pass.

The death of one lady from obstructive jaundice at the age of 73 is the only death recorded since the previous visit.

The general health of those resident is good.

Two males suffer from general paralysis of the insane, and one of each sex from epilepsy.

One serious accident is recorded, viz.: the fracture of the right humerus in a male patient, caused by falling on the polished floor in one of the day-rooms.

Among the improvements which have recently been carried out is the installation of electric light throughout the entire building. This work entailed considerable expense, but the comfort and satisfaction derived therefrom have amply justified the expenditure.

The bathrooms have been much improved by the laying down of cork matting.

Two extra fire extinguishers have been provided, and some painting and papering has been carried out during the winter.

Divine Service is held weekly in the institution, at which over fifty patients are able to attend, while twelve go to neighbouring churches.

There is no entry of any restraint being used, but on one occasion it was found necessary to seclude a gentleman for one and a half hours, owing to excitement.

Fifteen gentlemen and twenty ladies are taken out for drives in the country, and thirty gentlemen and thirty-eight ladies take walking exercise within the grounds.

The occupations of the male patients consist of house-work and carpentry, at which seven are employed, and ten females are engaged at knitting and sewing.

Weekly dances, recitals, and cinematograph entertainments are provided for all those under care, and some patients are taken to the theatres in Dublin.

The institution continues to be maintained in excellent order under the capable management of Dr. Rainsford.

6th February, 1911.

IMBECILE DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTED ON 8TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

Since last visit the following change have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register at the date of last visit (14th July, 1910), ...	75	51	126
Admitted since, ...	7	2	9
	—	—	—
Total, ...	82	53	135
Discharged, ...	6	5	11
Absent on trial, ...	0	1	1
Died, ...	1	2	3
	—	—	—
Total, ...	7	8	15
Resident at this date, ...	75	45	120

Two girls died from tuberculosis, and one male patient from progressive debility.

There are to-day two male patients confined to bed; the health of the remaining 118 is good.

No epidemic disease occurred during the period under review.

All the children of both sexes presented a clean and well-cared-for appearance, together with an air of general happiness and contentment.

The entire institution is maintained in excellent order, special attention being paid to the instruction and training of the inmates. Carpentry, mat-making, weaving, knitting, etc., are taught to those capable of learning.

The religious ministrations are carefully attended to; 77 inmates are able to attend Divine Service each week.

The Case-Books are all very well kept by Dr. Murphy.

8th February, 1911.

STEWART INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

MENTAL HOSPITAL.

There are to-day on the books of this department of the institution the names of 76 (32 gentlemen and 44 ladies) certified patients, and one lady residing as a voluntary boarder. One of each sex is out on trial. During the period that has elapsed since the date of the last inspection, on the 6th February of this year, 15 patients (5 gentlemen and 10 ladies) have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been discharged, and one gentleman and one lady have died. One gentleman who resided as a voluntary boarder, and another gentleman admitted as such between the two visits, have both left.

The deaths were due in one case to senile decay, and in the other to cerebral hemorrhage.

The general health of the inmates is excellent; only one lady of over 90 years of age was to-day confined to bed.

One casualty is recorded since last visit, viz.: the fracture of two ribs in the case of an old lady, the cause of which could not be definitely ascertained, although the matter was fully investigated by our Department. There was, however, no reason for believing that the injuries were caused by direct violence, as there were no external marks over the seat of the fractures.

There is no entry of any restraint or seclusion during the period under review.

One gentleman attempted to escape, but was absent for 5½ hours only.

Divine Service is attended by 19 gentlemen and 24 ladies in the institution, and two gentlemen and five ladies go to neighbouring churches.

Fifteen gentlemen and 20 ladies are taken for drives in the country, and 30 gentlemen and 41 ladies take walking exercise.

Several occupy themselves at knitting, sewing, and house-work, and others at out-door employment.

The amusements provided consist of entertainments by paid performers, weekly dances, cricket and hockey matches, and also the usual in-door games, such as billiards, cards, etc.

The condition of both gentlemen and ladies gave every evidence that they are carefully looked after, and their general comfort and personal appearance are highly creditable to those in charge.

The day-rooms and dormitories are well kept, and in excellent order, and the beds and bedding scrupulously clean.

A new smoking-room has been provided, and is now being papered and painted, and will shortly be ready for occupation.

A matter worthy of the consideration of the Committee is the improvement of the present bathrooms, which are scarcely in keeping with the rest of the institution.

The various books and registers are carefully kept, and the entire establishment reflects credit on Dr. Rainsford, and those responsible for its management.

IMBECILE DEPARTMENT.

The imbecile department contains 116 inmates (70 males and 46 females). Since last visit, on the 8th February, 1911, 9 have been admitted, 10 have been discharged, and 3 have died.

Two of the deaths were due to tubercular disease and one to epilepsy.

One boy attempted to escape, and was absent from the institution for three days.

Restraint or seclusion has not been resorted to, and no accident of any kind has taken place.

Occupation is provided by house-work and farm-work. A few are engaged in the laundry and kitchen, two work at carpentry, and two as engineers.

Weekly dances are given for the amusement of the inmates, and they are also able to enjoy cricket and hockey matches, which are played in the grounds of the institution.

The health of the patients is good.

All parts of the building were found clean and in excellent order, and the children in a most satisfactory condition.

The various books are carefully kept.

16th November, 1911.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 14TH MARCH, 1911.

Since the last inspection, on the 27th July, 1910, 11 ladies have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 4 have died, leaving the names of 39 ladies under certificates on the books of the institution.

The deaths were registered as due to (1) angina pectoris; (2) acute melancholia, and (3) mitral valve disease in two cases.

The general health has been good. No one was confined to bed to-day, and there is no entry of any resort to either restraint or seclusion since last visit.

The ladies were all found out of doors, either in the front grounds or in the garden. All were neat and tidy, and decently dressed. It is satisfactory to have to report that a marked improvement is observed not alone in the condition of the patients, but also in the personal appearance of the staff.

There are at present 8 nurses on duty by day, and 2 do duty at night.

Mass is celebrated every Sunday and holiday, and is attended by 30 patients.

Carriage drives are provided for 15 ladies, while 20 go out for walks on the roads.

Some of the ladies pass their time at house-work, and some at sewing.

The various books and registers are properly kept by Dr. Sullivan.

14th March, 1911.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 4TH OCTOBER, 1911.

There are at present 40 ladies resident in this Private Asylum. Since last visit on the 14th March, 9 ladies have been admitted, and 8 have been discharged.

The general health has been good; no patient is at present confined to bed.

Seclusion has not been resorted to during the period under review, but one lady was restrained, by means of a strait jacket, for two hours to prevent self-injury.

Various amusements are provided, such as lawn tennis and concerts. Fifteen ladies are taken for motor drives, and 20 for country walks.

Religious ministrations are carefully attended to; 30 ladies are able to attend Divine Service within the institution, and 5 go to church outside.

I found the ladies suitably dressed, and clean and tidy in their personal appearance. They evidently receive proper care and attention.

Some of the rooms have been repaired, and new carpets supplied since last visit, and to-day the house was in good order, clean, and well kept.

The staff consists of a Matron and ten nurses.

The various books and medical records are kept up to date.

4th October, 1911.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 5TH MAY, 1911.

Since last visit, no change has taken place amongst the patients. The five ladies now in residence are all in good health, and are properly treated.

The house is in very good order throughout.

5th May 1911.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

INSPECTED ON 23RD OCTOBER, 1911.

I visited this private asylum to-day, and saw the five ladies who are in residence. All are in good health. The house is maintained in good order; the patients were comfortably and suitably dressed, and appear to receive proper care and attention.

The same trained nurse is in charge.

The books are written up to date.

23rd October, 1911.

WORKHOUSES.

ATHLONE WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 17TH MAY, 1911.

On my visit of inspection to this workhouse to-day, I found four women and two men classified as of unsound mind. They were clean and suitably dressed, and appear to receive proper care and attention.

The beds and bedding were good.

A bathroom, with hot and cold water, is provided for the females, and also decent sanitary arrangements, but I regret to say that at present there is no bathroom for the males. I understand, however, that the Guardians hope to erect one in the immediate future, and this will add much to the comfort of the inmates of the institution.

17th May, 1911.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 13TH OCTOBER, 1911.

The number of patients in the lunatic wards of this workhouse is 96, viz.:—44 men and 52 women, five less than on the occasion of last inspection.

They are classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Maintained by Antrim Asylum, under the Act 38		
and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9,	28	—
Maintained by Belfast Asylum, under the Act 38		
and 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 9,	9	44
Chargeable to the Union,	7	8
	—	—
Total,	44	52

Since last visit no patients have been sent from Antrim or Belfast Asylums, nor have any been discharged; but two males belonging to the former and one female from the latter have died. Eight male and two female Union patients have, however, been admitted, and the same numbers were sent to the Antrim Asylum; while one of each sex has died. The above numbers do not include one male and one female, mentally defective patients, who were seen in the infirmary.

With the exception of the last-mentioned, all these patients are treated together in the same dormitories and dayrooms.

They are almost all of a very low mental standard—many of them being cases of congenital defect, and most of the remainder suffering from a high degree of acquired mental enfeeblement. A few were in bed on the occasion of the visit. There appear to be no epileptics.

Of the men, 28 are usefully employed—13 in the wards; 8 at pumping; and 7 on the farm; but only 9 of the women seem to find any regular work to do. Of these, 2 are occupied in the laundry; 5 help in the wards or kitchen; 1 knits, and 1 sometimes does a little simple sewing. Continued efforts should be made to get some of the others to occupy themselves.

All the patients who are fit walk in the grounds outside the airing courts for two hours daily, which in summer is extended to four hours. They do not, however, leave the airing courts at all on Sundays. There is some improvement in this respect since last visit, but the time outside the yards is not yet sufficient, even on week days.

Seclusion has not been resorted to since last visit.

Considering their mental state, the patients, all of whom were seen, were fairly neat and tidy in their attire.

The dormitories are in good order, and the beds, though of a somewhat antiquated form, seemed sufficiently comfortable. The dormitories are heated with hot-water pipes in winter. The single rooms are stated to be disused, with the exception of one, in which a man was lying who is dying of cancer. This patient should be removed elsewhere at once, as the room is so deficient in light and air as to be unfit for use as a bedroom at all, much more so for a case of this class. The recommendations made on the last occasion regarding the emergency exits from the dormitories have, it is satisfactory to note, been carried into effect.

The dayrooms were tidy, but deficient in the various objects of interest, such as pictures and papers, which are regarded as indispensable in asylums, and which undoubtedly exercise a civilising influence on the insane and mentally defective.

The sanitary accommodation of all the dormitories, and also that on the female side, is of modern form, and in good order. The male dayrooms are, however, only provided with latrines.

The staff consists of three paid nurses by day and one by night for the women, and of two paid attendants by day and one by night for the men. The number of male day attendants has thus been reduced by one, which means that when one is off duty only a single attendant is in charge, as was the case at the time of the visit. This is not sufficient, and unless some arrangement can be made by which there shall always be two attendants on duty in the daytime, the nursing arrangements on the male side must be considered unsatisfactory.

The diet, as shown by the scale, is sufficient and suitable.

13th October, 1911.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH OCTOBER, 1911.

The number of patients in the imbecile wards of this workhouse is 53, viz.:—32 males and 21 females, in addition to which there are in the adjoining epileptic wards 74 epileptics (39 males and 35 females)—probably none of them mentally sound.

Amongst the former, there are eight children, six of whom go to school. A deaf and dumb child of five years of age, who is probably

not mentally defective, is to be sent to the neighbouring deaf and dumb institution, when old enough to benefit from training.

Of the male mental defectives, 24 do some useful work in the wards or in the grounds, but only 5 or 6 females are employed. All the male epileptics, except about a dozen, find work to do—four or five being engaged in mat-making for the Brabazon Society, and 25 of the female epileptics are also employed, 12 of whom are engaged in the Brabazon work.

All the patients appeared clean in their persons, and fairly neat and tidy in their dress.

The dormitories are large and airy, in good order, and provided with good beds, but no under-blankets are furnished, and, on the male side, especially, the sheets and pillow-covers left something to be desired as regards cleanliness.

The dayrooms, though flagged, are fairly comfortable, and in good order. The sanitary and lavatory arrangements are modern and satisfactory.

The staff of the whole department consists of six paid attendants by day and four by night, in addition to three unpaid night attendants. In view of the number and character of the patients, it cannot be considered too large.

14th October, 1911.

CLAREMORRIS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH MAY, 1911.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw six women and one man who are classified as of unsound mind.

None of the females were confined to bed. Two, however, were in hospital suffering from minor ailments. They were all clean and decently dressed, but two of them refuse to wear shoes or stockings.

The one man classified as insane is constantly in bed, owing to his suffering from paralysis and epilepsy.

The sanitary arrangements are wretched. There is no bathroom and no watercloset within the building. In the outside closet there is no privacy, and at the time of my visit it was in a filthy condition.

This institution has a water supply, so that modern flush closets might be erected without any great expense.

The beds and bed-clothing were clean and sufficient, but one insane female was supplied with an old wooden bed with a straw tick. I could see no reason why she should not receive the same comfortable form of bed as the others.

16th May, 1911.

CLIFDEN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH AUGUST, 1911

There are five men and four women in this workhouse classified as insane.

The condition in which I found the men was not at all satisfactory. They were untidy; their clothes were dirty; and they looked as if little care was bestowed on them.

A paid attendant is in charge of the insane inmates, and there is no reason why they should not be kept clean and tidy.

It was stated to me that a bath is given to each patient once a fortnight, but judging from their appearance it would be required once a week.

The sheets were clean, but the number of fleas in the blankets was astonishing, and some insect powder should be used to try to rid the institution of these pests.

8th August, 1911.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 28TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

There are at present 36 men and 98 women in the lunatic wards of this workhouse. Of these numbers, 10 men and 5 women are returned as sane epileptics.

Since March of last year 188 patients (105 females and 83 males) have been admitted; 149 (81 females and 68 males) have been discharged; and 43 (27 females and 16 males) have died. Thirty-four of the discharged females were sent to the Cork District Asylum; one to the Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal; and one to a private lunatic asylum.

The deaths were due to natural causes, and no serious accident or casualty is recorded since the last inspection.

The inmates, both male and female, were found in a satisfactory state as regards dress and cleanliness, and it is evident they receive care and supervision from those in charge of them.

A large number of the women are daily employed—40 work at sewing and knitting; 12 in the laundry; and 8 assist at housework. Fourteen of the males are employed.

The wards were generally clean and well kept, and the bed-clothing was in a satisfactory state, except that straw mattresses are still in use.

On the female side some improvement in the arrangements for bathing the patients is much needed. The room at present used is too small, and only one bath is provided.

28th February, 1911.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

At the time of the present inspection there are in the lunatic department of this workhouse 62 male and 63 female patients, or 125 in all, in addition to 20 male and 10 female sane epileptics.

Since the last inspection was made, on the 12th April, 1910, 457 patients were admitted; 89 were sent to the Richmond Asylum; 267 were discharged; and 104 died.

The majority of the patients in the house at present suffer from senile dementia, but there are also a number of cases of congenital defect; and of the mentally unsound cases, 26 are epileptic, while,

as above stated, 30 other epileptics are classified as sane. The latter can only be considered as relatively sane, since, even where no permanent mental defect exists, there is often a period of excitement associated with the seizures.

A number of patients were found in bed, including 15 men. For these, the services of a trained nurse would be highly advantageous.

It is to be hoped that the straw beds still in use will be replaced by spring beds and hair mattresses.

Some minor improvements have been carried out since last visit, especially the provision of hot and cold water in the male bath-room; but the other arrangements for the male patients are still unsatisfactory—the ward or dormitory in which the patients confined to bed are situated being gloomy in the extreme, and urgently in need of more light and air; while the sanitary arrangements are in bad order, and inconveniently placed. The airing court also is far too small and confined.

The women are much better off in all respects, but the dormitory at the back of the dayroom also requires more light and air. The dayroom itself could be greatly improved, at small expense, by lowering the windows. The closets and baths in this division are modern, and in good order.

Two paid male attendants by day and one by night and the same number of paid female nurses constitute the staff, which cannot be considered adequate for so many patients.

The condition of both patients and rooms, however, is, upon the whole, creditable to those in whose care they are.

28th September, 1911.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 8TH MAY, 1911.

The numbers in the lunatic wards of this Workhouse are 188 (67 males and 121 females), which shows a reduction during the past twelve months of 5 (3 males and 2 females). The admissions during that time have been 189 (78 males and 111 females), while 33 males and 57 females were discharged, 29 males and 37 females died, and 19 males and 17 females were transferred to the Richmond District Asylum.

The great majority of those remaining belong to the class of demented patients—a large number suffering from senility—but there are 22 cases of congenital mental weakness in each of the two departments (male and female), and also 10 male and 10 female epileptics.

As might be expected, a very large proportion are confined to bed from bodily infirmity, viz.: 11 men and 56 women, while 20 men and 37 women are uncleanly in their habits. All of these require much care and attention, which they appear to receive, and the beds are clean and comfortable. A number of the old cots, with straw ticks, are still in use for the dirty patients, but are gradually being replaced by modern beds, with wire mattresses. In a few of them the ticking containing the straw might be washed or renewed with advantage.

The general condition of the patients reflects credit on the small staff, and it is satisfactory to note that a considerable number of the healthy inmates—54 men and 60 women—are able to attend Divine Service, while 27 men and 33 women do some work, 13 of the former being employed on the farm attached to their department, and 13 of the latter in the laundry.

The staff consists of two paid attendants by day and one by night for the men, and two trained nurses and two attendants by day, and one trained nurse and one untrained nurse by night for the women. The trained nurses also assist in looking after such of the male patients as are confined to bed.

No structural improvements seem to have been effected in the last year, and the older wooden buildings are far from satisfactory—being low, gloomy, and in bad repair—while the exposed roof-ties are dangerous to any patients with suicidal tendencies.

The dormitory in the old wooden building on the female side is overcrowded. In view also of the risk of fire always attaching to wooden buildings, it would be well to provide an emergency exit at the extreme end of the long ward in the female department.

Although it is hoped that all the patients will shortly be transferred to the new accommodation being prepared for them at the Richmond Asylum, a certain number of mentally-affected cases will probably always have to be provided for, hence the above criticisms.

The condition of the wards and living-rooms is quite as good as can be expected under the existing circumstances.

8th May, 1911.

DUNGANNON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

This workhouse was inspected on the 14th September, 1911, when five weak-minded inmates were found—three men and two women. One of the former, an imbecile lad, is the illegitimate son of one of the women, who, I was informed, had had another illegitimate child. One of the women is epileptic.

The patients were comfortably dressed, and the women clean and tidy. The men seemed clean in their persons, and had on good clothes, but were not so tidy as the women. All looked healthy and well nourished. One of the women and two of the men are employed in the work of the institution.

The numbers being so small, and the patients quiet and well-behaved, no special accommodation is provided.

The wards were in excellent order, and the beds clean and comfortable; but, on the male side, it would be well if the Guardians could see their way to replace the old straw bedding by modern spring beds with hair mattresses, as has been done in the female wards.

The sanitary arrangements and baths are modern, and in good order, and, in fact, the state of the institution in general created a favourable impression.

14th September, 1911.

DUNSHAUGHLIN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH JULY, 1911.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw the four women and two men who are classified as of unsound mind. They appear to receive every care and attention, and to be kindly treated. One female was confined to bed owing to excitement; the others were in good health.

The beds and bedding are good, but more attention should be paid to the changing of the sheets.

The diet scale is ample. Meat is given for dinner on six days of the week.

Bathrooms are required in this institution.

6th July, 1911.

EDENDERRY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 29TH JUNE, 1911.

In this workhouse there are only five women and one man returned as of unsound mind. On my visit to-day, I found them clean and suitably clothed, and they appear to receive proper care and attention.

The erection of bathrooms in the body of the house is much needed, as at present the inmates have to be bathed in a tub in the laundry. In the Infirmary, the female bathroom is used as a milk store. This is most undesirable.

Some of the bedding consists of straw ticks. If these were replaced by hair mattresses the comfort of the insane inmates would be much improved.

29th June, 1911.

ENNIS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 15TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

The condition of the insane in this workhouse cannot be considered favourable. The women have no day-room; the male day-room is small and gloomy, and the floor is in a wretched condition. This room is used for drying wet mattresses during the day.

Two paid attendants are employed on each side.

The females were fairly tidy, and appear to receive attention, but the males were dirty, untidy, and badly clothed, and evidently are much neglected.

The beds and bedding were clean.

The patients get a bath once in the week.

There are at present 34 men and 30 women in the insane wards. Four of the former are maintained under contract with the Ennis District Asylum Committee, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 9.

15th November, 1911.

GALWAY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 10TH AUGUST, 1911.

The insane in this workhouse (six females and one male) are well cared for and properly treated in every way.

Good beds and bedding are provided, and the clothing was all perfectly clean.

The diet is good. Meat is given for dinner every day except Friday.

The wards are clean and bright. The institution is well managed, and reflects credit on those in charge.

10th August, 1911.

GORT WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH AUGUST, 1911.

The condition in which I found the insane in this workhouse was anything but satisfactory.

Fortunately there are only five women and one man classified as insane.

The females are scattered through the institution in various dormitories, which were very untidy and badly kept, and cobwebs abound everywhere. The sheets and bed-clothing were generally clean, but the palliasses and straw ticks were dirty, and many only fit for burning. The straw in the ticks is only changed once a year, and, under such conditions, it was natural to find them in a dirty state. There is no bathroom on the female side of the institution, and consequently the women are not bathed. The male patient gets a bath about twice in the year.

The five female patients should sleep in one dormitory, and the Matron should insist on each patient occupying a separate bed, and not allow (as I found to-day) a mother and her daughter (aged 26 years) to sleep in the same small bed.

The diet scale appears poor, and I think should be improved.

7th August, 1911.

GRANARD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH MAY, 1911.

Most of the eight inmates (five women and three men) classified as of unsound mind in this workhouse are suffering from senile dementia.

On my visit to-day, I found them decently clothed, and all in good bodily health.

The beds and bedding are not what one would expect in a public institution. The bedsteads are of the old-fashioned wooden plank

variety; the ticks are made of straw; the quilts of old condemned blankets, and many of the pillows out of old stockings which have been ripped up.

The condition and comfort of the inmates in this workhouse would be greatly improved by the introduction of iron spring beds with hair mattresses.

There is no bathroom, and the patients are bathed in a dormitory to which water has to be carried. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising to learn that they only receive a bath once in four weeks.

The sanitary accommodation also calls for attention; the existing closets are antiquated, and are not what one expects to find in 1911.

18th May, 1911.

KILKEEL WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 1ST NOVEMBER, 1911

There being only four cases in this workhouse belonging to the mentally defective class—two men and two women—no special wards are set apart for them. One of the men, an old senile dement, and the two women, one of whom is demented and the other epileptic, are accommodated in the infirmary, where there is a trained nurse; the other man, who appears to be a case of feeble-mindedness with hallucinations, is a good worker, and is amongst the healthy patients.

The epileptic girl seemed sane, but was stated to be a little silly, and becomes excited and irritable after the fits, which are frequent.

All the patients were comfortably dressed, neat, and clean, and two of them—one male and one female—do some useful work. They appeared to be kindly treated.

The wards were clean, and some of the beds were of the modern spring type, with hair mattresses. Those occupied by both men, however, were only of straw. The bed-clothes left something to be desired on the score of cleanliness.

The baths provided are of fairly modern form, but the sanitary accommodation is rather primitive, consisting of antiquated privies out of doors.

The diet, as shown by the scale, appears to be sufficient.

1st November, 1911.

KILLARNEY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

The number classed as imbeciles in this workhouse was found to be six, or four men and two women, but another woman was seen who is epileptic, and stated to be not quite sound mentally. The two classified women are epileptic, and one of them is probably a dement, the other a congenital imbecile.

None of the male cases suffer from epilepsy.

One of the women wore no shoes or stockings, and one of the men would have been the better for a clean coat; otherwise they were fairly neatly dressed. They appeared clean in person and in good health, considering the advanced years of some of them.

Two of the men work on the farm, and a third does a little light work about the buildings; one woman helps in the laundry.

Owing to the small number of the patients of this class, no special accommodation is set aside for them, but they are provided for amongst the "healthy infirm" inmates, occupying wards which, especially on the female side, appeared fairly comfortable and in good order. The males are more roughly housed in buildings originally intended for workshops.

There is no day-room for inmates in this division, and their food is served in the wards.

The beds were clean, with one exception, and in the female wards the bedsteads were of the modern spring pattern, which is being gradually introduced throughout the institution. Only one of the beds used by the male patients was of this class, and, with one exception, the mattresses were of straw. Only one bed was furnished with an under-blanket. On one bed on the male side the under-sheet was in a very soiled condition, owing, I was informed, to the dribbling habits of the occupant. A more frequent change is necessary.

The sanitary accommodation is of modern form, but in the male department there is no closet indoors.

It is astonishing that in this workhouse no baths whatever are provided except in the infirmary, and these latter are not allowed to be used by the healthy or "healthy infirm" inmates.

The diet allowed for the "healthy infirm" appears to be sufficient.

The four wards occupied by the "healthy infirm" females are under the charge of two Sisters by day, but the only attention given at night is an occasional visit from the trained night nurse. Where there are epileptic patients this amount of night supervision is scarcely enough for safety.

On the male side there are no paid attendants at all, a sane inmate having charge of the whole division—an extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs.

16th November, 1911.

LIMAVADY WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 5TH OCTOBER, 1911.

On the occasion of this visit there are 17 patients (9 women and 8 men) classified as of unsound mind, including a patient maintained by the Londonderry District Asylum Committee under the Act 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67, Section 9.

Amongst the patients are included 12 congenitally defective, of whom 5 are males and 7 females, the remainder being more or less demented. One of the females was said to be troublesome and another excitable, but the latter had improved somewhat. A powerful male patient is inclined to be dangerous at times, and it is doubtful if he ought to be kept in the workhouse, though he is a good worker.

All the patients looked healthy and clean, and seemed well looked after. Three of the women work in the laundry; any of the others who work at all only do odd jobs. All the men are employed.

Three patients on each side occupy single rooms off the ground floor day-rooms, the remainder being accommodated in dormitories, which were clean and in good order, and provided with hot water pipes for winter use. Five of the men are accommodated with the sane inmates.

The beds in the male dormitories are of the Lawson-Tait pattern, with modern hair mattresses, but, on the female side, the old wooden bedsteads, with straw beds, are still in use. Though fairly clean, they can scarcely be considered satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that they will gradually be replaced.

The rooms used as day-rooms on the ground floor, though flagged, are not uncomfortable, and good fires were burning at the time of the visit.

The sanitary and lavatory arrangements are of the most antiquated and primitive description, and situated out of doors. At night buckets are used in the dormitories. This present unsatisfactory state of affairs is in urgent need of alteration.

The institution seemed to be in excellent order, and the utmost possible is done with the arrangements provided, but it is hoped that the Guardians will shortly see their way to effect some much-needed structural improvements.

The dietary appears satisfactory.

5th October, 1911.

LONGFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH MAY, 1911.

I was much surprised on my inspection visit to this workhouse to-day to find that there are no closets inside the building for the use of the inmates, and no bathrooms.

I should like to draw the attention of the Guardians to the insanitary conditions which exist here, and to suggest that something should be done to improve the condition of the insane inmates of the workhouse, by the erection of modern waterclosets and bathrooms; the supplying of iron spring bedsteads, instead of the old wooden plank bedsteads now in use; and the introduction of hair mattresses instead of antiquated straw ticks, which are a source of dirt and contagion.

I was informed that 11 women and 5 men are considered insane. They are, however, not separately classified.

They were poorly dressed, untidy in appearance, and require more care and attention as regards their cleanliness and clothing.

16th May, 1911.

MULLINGAR WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 18TH MAY, 1911.

In this workhouse there are three men and four women classified as of unsound mind. On my visit to-day I found them in good health, properly dressed, and all are daily employed at light work.

Good iron bedsteads are supplied, and if hair mattresses were given instead of the old straw ones it would greatly increase the comfort of the inmates.

The males have a good bathroom, and receive a bath every week, but there is no bathroom for the females, and so a tub in the laundry is at present used. I trust a bath for the women will soon be provided.

The sanitary accommodation is sufficiently good.

18th May, 1911.

NAAS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 29TH JUNE, 1911.

In this workhouse there are 3 males and 20 females classified as being of unsound mind. The 3 males and 6 of the females suffer from epilepsy.

On my visit to-day, I found both the men and the women clean, tidy, and suitably clothed, and their beds and bedding clean and sufficient. They appear to receive proper care and attention, and reflect credit on those in charge of them. Five of the females were to-day confined to bed mostly from old age and debility.

Twelve of the women sleep in single rooms, which are badly ventilated by small windows, high up from the ground. Their accommodation could be much improved by removing some partition walls on the ground floor, lowering and enlarging the windows, and converting the entire space into a dayroom. In the same manner a good dormitory could be provided upstairs.

In a small dormitory, containing five inmates, the old wooden bedsteads are still in use. If these were replaced by modern spring beds it would add much to the comfort of the inmates.

The wards on each side are in charge of a paid attendant.

29th June, 1911.

NAVAN WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH JULY, 1911.

The accommodation for the insane inmates of this workhouse has been much improved recently by the removal of the partition walls of some of the single rooms, the enlarging of the windows, and the conversion of the accommodation thus obtained into dormitories which are bright, well ventilated, and clean.

On my visit to-day I found ten females and eight males in the imbecile wards of the hospital. Two women and one man suffer from epilepsy. The women were clean and properly dressed, but two of the men were dirty and untidy, and require more attention.

Good spring beds are provided, and the bedclothing was clean and quite sufficient.

More supervision as to the cleanliness of the male closets is needed.

6th July, 1911.

NEWTOWNARDS WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 11TH JANUARY, 1911.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and found there are seven males and six females classified as of unsound mind.

One of these inmates (a boy) receives instruction daily in the National School.

None of them suffers from epilepsy.

Three females are employed daily in the laundry, and four males at various kinds of outdoor work.

I was pleased to find both the males and females generally clean and suitably clothed. They gave me the impression of receiving proper care and attention.

The beds and bedding were clean, and in a satisfactory condition, and the dietary scale is ample.

11th January, 1911.

PORTUMNA WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 7TH AUGUST, 1911.

In this workhouse, three females and one male are classified as insane. They appear to receive due care and attention, with the exception that no baths are given. In my opinion, those physically fit should receive a bath every week.

The beds and bedding were all good, and quite clean.

7th August, 1911.

ROSCOMMON WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH MAY, 1911.

In this workhouse there are nine men and seven women classified as of unsound mind. I found the females clean and decently dressed, but some of the males were dirty and untidy, and require greater attention.

On both the male and female sides of the house a paid attendant is in charge, and sleeps in the dormitory with the patients.

I found the bedclothing and sheets fairly clean—the latter are changed every fortnight. Three of the men sleep on the old straw mattresses, but I trust the more comfortable hair mattresses will soon replace them.

A bathroom, with hot and cold water, is provided on the female side, and a bathroom, with cold water only, on the male side. All the patients get a bath once in the week.

The sanitary arrangements are bad. There is no watercloset inside the building, and the closet outside is sadly wanting in modern convenience and decency. The excrement, taken from this closet twice in the week, is simply thrown into a corner of one of the exercise yards, a short distance from the building. This institution is supplied with water, so that there should be little difficulty in providing modern flush closets.

16th May, 1911.

SHILLELAGH WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 25TH JULY, 1911.

I visited this workhouse to-day, and saw the three females who are classified as of unsound mind. Two of them are in good health, clean, and decently dressed; the third, a woman of over 90 years of age, is confined to bed, and is in a moribund condition. The diet scale appears sufficient. Meat is given on six days of the week.

25th July, 1911.

TRIM WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 6TH JULY, 1911.

In the imbecile wards of this workhouse there are at present ten females and six males. I found them to-day clean and suitably clothed. They appear to receive proper care and attention. No complaints of any kind were made to me.

On both the male and female side a bathroom is provided, and all the inmates of these wards get a bath once weekly.

Meat is given for dinner on three days of the week, and bread, milk, and eggs on the other four.

A paid attendant is in charge on both sides of the house. The beds and bedding were clean.

6th July, 1911.

URLINGFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 29TH MARCH, 1911.

I visited this workhouse to-day. There are at present only two female inmates classified as of unsound mind, both of whom are suffering from senile decay.

I found them properly clothed, and fairly clean. They sleep in a good-sized room, under the care of an attendant.

The beds were clean, and a sufficient amount of bed-clothing is supplied; but the old straw mattresses are still in use in this workhouse.

29th March, 1911.

WATERFORD WORKHOUSE.

INSPECTED ON 16TH AUGUST, 1911.

There are 85 patients (55 women and 30 men) in the lunatic wards of this workhouse. Seven men and six women suffer from epilepsy. To-day fourteen women and five men were confined to bed, mostly suffering from old age, debility, and paralysis.

One male patient was tied down to his bedstead by a twisted sheet. Such treatment should not be allowed, and a sufficient number of attendants should be provided in order to render such restraint unnecessary.

The males were untidy and badly dressed. In several cases their clothing was torn, and they require far more attention than they at present receive.

The closets on the male side, which are closely situated to the dormitories, should be constantly washed out with some disinfecting fluid.

The females were clean, and also their beds and sheeting, and they appear to be properly attended to.

A paid attendant is in charge of the insane on each side of the institution, and a qualified nurse does duty at night time.

The diet scale appears sufficient.

16th August, 1911.

APPENDIX G.

CIRCULARS.

*Circular relative to notification of admission into, discharge from
and death of French lunatics in Irish Asylums.*

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

11th September, 1911.

Circular No. 50/1911—Misc. Govt. No. 11509.

FRENCH LUNATICS IN IRISH ASYLUMS

SIR,

I am directed by the Inspectors to request that, in addition to the notifications already prescribed, a separate notification may, in future, be furnished regarding the admission into, discharge from, or death in your asylum of any lunatic of French nationality.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. SMITH.

The Medical Superintendent or Proprietor,

Lunatic Asylum or Institution for the Insane,

APPENDIX H.

LIST of all District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, and Institutions for the Insane in Ireland, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents or Proprietors thereof.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Asylums situated at	Counties and County Boroughs comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Antrim, . . .	Antrim, . . .	Samuel Graham, M.C.P.E. ✓
Armagh, . . .	Armagh, . . .	George R. Lawless, F.R.C.S.I.
Ballinasloe, . . .	Galway and Roscommon, . . .	J. St. L. Kirwan, M.B.
Belfast, . . .	Belfast County Borough, . . .	William Graham, M.D.
Carlow, . . .	Carlow and Kildare, . . .	Thomas A. Greene, L.R.C.P. & S.I. ✓
Castlebar, . . .	Mayo, . . .	Francis C. Ellison, M.D. ✓
Clonmel, . . .	Tipperary, North and South Ridings.	Bagenal C. Harvey, L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN. ✓
Cork, and Auxiliary Asylum at Youghal.	Cork, County and County Borough.	J. J. FitzGerald, M.B. ✓
Downpatrick, . . .	Down, . . .	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	Francis O'Mara, L.R.C.P. & S.I. ✓
Enniscorthy, . . .	Wexford, . . .	Thomas Drapes, M.B.
Kilkenny, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	Louis Buggy, L.R.C.P. & S.I. ✓
Killarney, . . .	Kerry, . . .	Edward W. Griffin, M.D. ✓
Letterkenny, . . .	Donegal, . . .	E. E. Moore, M.D. ✓
Limerick, . . .	Limerick, County and County Borough.	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.P. & S.I. ✓
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, County and County Borough.	C. E. Hetherington, M.B. ✓
Maryborough, . . .	King's and Queen's, . . .	Patrick Coffey, L.R.C.P. & S.I. ✓
Monaghan, . . .	Cavan and Monaghan, . . .	Thos. P. Conlon, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Mullingar, . . .	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Laurence Gavin, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. ✓
Omagh, . . .	Fermanagh and Tyrone, . . .	George E. Carre, M.B. ✓
Richmond and Portrane.	Dublin, County and County Borough; Wicklow, and Louth.	J. O'C. Donelan, L.R.C.P. & S.I. ✓ Medical Officer in charge of Portrane Asylum.—J. M. Redington, F.R.C.S.I. ✓
Sligo, . . .	Leitrim and Sligo, . . .	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Waterford, . . .	Waterford, County and County Borough.	James A. Oakshott, M.D.

THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dundrum, County Dublin.	All Ireland, . . .	George Revington, M.D., Resident Physician and Governor. ✓
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PRIVATE ASYLUMS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Asylums and Institutions.	Where Situated.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Armagh Retreat, . . .	Armagh,	John G. Allen, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and Joseph Allen.
Belmont Park, . . (m.)	Waterford,	Brothers of Charity.
Bloomfield Institution, .	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin,	A. Miller (Registrar).
Carriglea, (f.)	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.	Order of Bon Sauveur
Elm Lawn, (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin, .	(Miss) Sarah M. E. Bernard.
Farnham House, (m.) and Maryville, . (f.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin, .	H. P. D'Arcy Benson, M.D.
Hampstead House, (m.)		
	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin, .	H. M. Eustace, M.D., W. N. Eustace, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and Benj. F. Eustace, J.P.
Hartfield House, (m.)	Drumecondra, Dublin, .	F. E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and John J. Magrath.
Highfield House, . (f.)	Drumecondra, Dublin, .	H. M. Eustace, M.D., W. N. Eustace, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and Benj. F. Eustace, J.P.
Lindville,	Blackrock Road, Cork, .	Cecil A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. EDIN. and Mrs. Osburne.
House of St. John of God, (m.)	Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, .	Rev. Nicholas Post.
St. Patrick's Hospital, .	James's Street, Dublin, }	R. R. Leeper, F.R.C.S.I.
and		
St. Edmundsbury, . . .	Lucan, Co. Dublin, .	
St. Vincent's Institution, (f.)	Fairview, Dublin, . . .	Sisters of Charity.
Stewart Institution, . .	Palmerston, Co. Dublin, .	Frederick E. Rainsford, M.D.
Verville, (f.)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Dublin	F. E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & S.I., and John J. Magrath.
Woodbine Lodge, . (f.)	Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only.

(f.) For female patients only.

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