

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE
FORTIETH REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS
(IRELAND).

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



DUBLIN:

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No. 19589.

Dublin Castle,

27th July, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fortieth Report on the District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WEST RIDGEWAY.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

FORTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAURENCE DUNDAS,
EARL OF ZETLAND,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, July 1, 1891.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We have the honour to submit the Fortieth Annual Report on the condition and care of the insane in the various institutions throughout Ireland, for the year ended December 31st, 1890.

THE NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE.

According to the Returns made to us there were in Ireland on the 1st January last, 16,251 persons of unsound mind under care, being an increase of 225 on the number at the commencement of the year 1890. Number and Distribution of Insane.

The summary of these persons on the 1st January, 1890, and on 1st January, 1891, is as follows :—

	On 1st January, 1890.			On 1st January, 1891.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
In District Asylums,	6,037	5,143	11,180	6,194	5,291	11,485
„ Private Asylums,	259	372	631	253	363	621
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, . .	146	30	176	150	29	179
„ Workhouses,	1,600	2,438	4,038	1,566	2,395	3,961
„ Gaols,	1	—	1	2	—	2
	8,043	7,983	16,026	8,165	8,086	16,251

This summary does not include the number of insane in private dwellings or wandering at large. Six "Government Patients" remaining in the Stewart Institution (see page 29), are also excluded.

From the above return it will be seen that the numbers in district asylums have increased by 308, while the insane in workhouses have decreased by 77, leaving at the end of the year an increase of 225 in the numbers under care.

Table I (page 27) shows the distribution of the insane in public institutions in Ireland from 1880 to 1890 inclusive. Since 1880 the number of the insane in district asylums has increased from 8,667 to 11,488, and in the workhouses from 3,513 to 3,961, and the total number from 12,982 to 16,251, little or no change having taken place in the numbers located in private asylums, or in the criminal asylum at Dundrum. It would therefore seem that the tendency is for the insane to gravitate to the district asylums; nor can this be wondered at, when the effect of the Treasury rate-in-aid in so poor a country as Ireland is taken into consideration. In Ireland this grant is given only for the support of the insane on the books of district asylums, so that, owing to this limitation of the Imperial grant, there is a direct inducement to have all patients transferred in the first instance to these institutions.

Increase of
insanity.

The following Return shows the Proportion of Lunatics under care per 100,000 of the estimated Population for each Year from 1880 to 1890:—

YEARS.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,202,648	12,982	249
1881, . . .	5,144,983	13,326	259
1882, . . .	5,097,853	13,704	268
1883, . . .	5,015,282	13,981	278
1884, . . .	4,962,570	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,924,342	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,889,408	14,590	298
1887, . . .	4,837,313	15,147	313
1888, . . .	4,777,534	15,551	325
1889, . . .	4,730,506	16,026	338
1890, . . .	4,688,318	16,251	346

This Return shows an increase in the insane under care from 249 per 100,000 in 1880 to 346 per 100,000 in 1890. Such an increase of insanity in a population so rapidly decreasing as that of Ireland, which shows a falling off of 468,674 inhabitants, or 9.1 per cent. since 1881, must call for the consideration of all who

take an interest in the welfare of the country, and deserves the fullest and most careful inquiry in order to ascertain—1st. How far this increase of insanity can be explained by admissions to asylums from among the number of lunatics at large already existing in the country. These in 1870 numbered 6,700, according to the returns of the Inspector-General of Constabulary. We have been unable as yet to obtain a return of their number at the present Census, but the duration of the disease amongst the admissions to public asylums would tend to show that a large proportion of the persons now being registered as insane would have been returned as lunatics at large in the previous Census. Table No. V. (Appendix A) shows that out of the total number (3,095) admitted to public asylums during the year, in 1,151 cases the disease had existed more than twelve months, or had shown itself in a previous attack, and therefore it may be presumed that the unregistered lunatics have decreased in some proportion to the increase in the admissions to public asylums and workhouses. 2nd.—How far the rapid decrease of the population by emigration would also tend to show an apparent increase of insanity. The flow of emigration going on from year to year would, as a rule, tend to remove the healthy and strong both in mind and body, thus leaving the weak and infirm, deprived of any sort of support, as a burden on the public rates. The present number of the insane in Ireland therefore properly belongs to a much larger population than now exists in the country.

Table II. (page 28), shows the emigration from each county in Ireland, with the changes in the proportion of insanity to population from 1861 to 1871.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

On the 1st January, 1891, the number of the insane in the twenty-two district asylums amounted to 11,488, and of these 210 contributed towards their maintenance, while 11,278 were supported entirely from the public rates.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.
—
Paying
Patients.

Attention may be called to the smaller number of the insane towards whose maintenance any contribution is made by friends in Ireland as compared with the number in Scotland who are classed as private patients, *i.e.*, patients coming under this denomination in Royal, District, and Private Asylums who defray the total cost of their maintenance.

This proportion will be best seen from the following return :—

—	Number of Private Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1889.	Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1889.	Proportion per cent. of	
			Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.
Scotland,	1,765	10,233	14·7	85·3
Ireland,	847	15,002	5·3	94·7

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

No doubt the poverty existing in Ireland will to a certain degree explain why the number supported, wholly or in part, by family contributions is so small.

Again, under the existing law the asylum officials alone are responsible for ascertaining the circumstances of the insane admitted, or how far their friends can be made responsible for their maintenance. These officials have no direct means of ascertaining particulars, and the difficulty of obtaining any information is enhanced by the fact that in many cases the patients had resided at long distances from the asylum. But above all by far the larger proportion of the admissions to district asylums take place under the Dangerous Lunatic Act, 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118, sec. 10, by which the lunatic practically becomes a criminal, for whose detention no payment can be enforced.* Thus for the year ended 31st December, 1890, 2,165 persons were committed as dangerous lunatics out of a total number of 3,095, or in other words 70 per cent., while in Scotland, during the year 1889 (the figures for 1890 are not yet published), only five persons or something under 2 per cent. were so admitted.

Admissions.

THE ADMISSIONS during 1890 into these institutions were 3,095—1,643 men and 1,452 women; of these 2,451 were first admissions, and 644 had been previously under treatment.

Table III. (page 29) shows the number who have been admitted to these establishments for the past ten years. In Ireland there is no direct power of transfer from one asylum to another. Such transfers can only take place (a) by removal from a private to a district asylum, (b) as a private patient, or (c) from the criminal asylum to a district asylum, and these transfers are so few as not to call for special remark.

Excess of Male
Patients
admitted.

The proportion of male to female patients in Irish district asylums is very remarkable: in England and Scotland the females exceed the males, while in Ireland the males greatly exceed the females.

The following Tabular Statement gives the Proportion of Males and Females in every 100 Pauper Patients in (a) the County and Borough Asylums of England, (b) the Royal and District Asylums of Scotland, and (c) the District Asylums of Ireland on the 31st December, 1889:—

—	Males.	Females.
England,	45	55
Scotland,	49	51
Ireland,	54	46

* As an illustration of the ignorance which prevails on this subject we understand that one of our most influential Grand Juries recently proposed to call attention by formal resolution to the large number of comfortable farmers who were maintained as free patients in the asylum of their district, although many of these very cases had been sent as dangerous lunatics to the asylum by members of this very Grand Jury acting magisterially, thereby precluding the asylum officials from recovering the cost of maintenance.

That the number of males admitted should exceed the females cannot be explained by any difference in the form of disease occurring in Ireland. On the contrary, we find that General Paralysis—a disease to which the male sex is peculiarly prone—occurs with much greater frequency in England and Scotland.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the relative frequency of General Paralysis and Epilepsy amongst (a) the admissions to the District and Private Asylums in Ireland, and (b) the admissions to Asylums in England* :—

—	Total Number of Patients admitted.			Number of Epileptics admitted.			Number of General Paralytics admitted.			Proportion per Cent. to Total Patients admitted.					
										Of Epileptics.			Of General Paralytics.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ireland,	1,720	1,522	3,242	91	50	141	28	3	31	5.2	3.2	4.3	1.6	.2	.9
England,	7,272	7,614	14,886	737	531	1,268	1,100	257	1,357	10.1	6.8	8.4	15.1	3.4	9.1

The explanation of this relative excess of male patients would appear to us to be found in the cumbrous and difficult procedures necessary to obtain admission to public asylums in Ireland; so that the women, more easily controlled in their homes or contributing less to the family support, remain at home or gravitate to the workhouses.

ADMISSION FORMS.—Under the existing regulations, admission is obtained to Irish Public Asylums under three different forms : (1) as a private patient contributing towards maintenance under the Privy Council Rules, (2) as an ordinary patient under these Rules, (3) under sec. 10 of 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118. As already stated, more than two-thirds of the whole, and three-fourths of the male patients are admitted under the latter order: not because the patients are dangerous, for the number of really dangerous patients must be insignificant, but (first) because this order is mandatory, while under the other forms the patients may or may not be admitted according to the will of the Governors; (secondly) under this form only are means provided for the conveyance of the lunatic to the Asylum, as under it he becomes a criminal and is taken charge of by the police; and (thirdly) it alone provides for the payment of the medical officer who signs the certificate of insanity. To obtain the admission of a lunatic under the Dangerous Lunatic Act the following steps must be taken :—1st, An affidavit is made that the lunatic is dangerous, whereupon he is arrested by the police; 2nd, he is brought before two magistrates sitting together who cause him to be examined by the medical officer of the dispensary district; 3rd, after committal the police convey the lunatic to the asylum. That this Act is objectionable, is we think manifest, inasmuch as

Admission
Orders.

* The figures in the case of England are for the year 1888.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

it converts the lunatic into a criminal, is cumbrous in action, and prevents the asylum authorities from recovering the cost of maintenance.

In any lunacy law to be introduced for Ireland, a new form of procedure for the admission of the insane to asylums, for rich and poor alike, should be introduced, somewhat in accordance with the form under the present English Lunacy Act. Provision should also be made for the conveyance of the lunatic to the asylum, and in the case of paupers for the payment of the medical officer's fees.

Discharges.

THE DISCHARGES.—1,255 patients were discharged recovered. This would give a per-centage on the admissions of 40·5. The total number discharged improved or unimproved amounted to 594.

Deaths.

THE DEATHS in these Asylums during 1890 were 936 in number (499 males and 437 females), giving a per-centage of deaths on the daily average number resident of 8·2. Table No. X. (Appendix A), giving the causes of death in these institutions, would show that consumption was by far the most common cause, accounting for 255 of the total deaths, or a per-centage of 27·2. We feel it our duty to call attention to the paucity of post-mortem examinations held in public asylums in this country, as with the exception of the Richmond, we may say that post-mortem examinations in asylums are hardly known. The importance of these investigations cannot be too strongly urged, tending as they do (1) to protect the insane, since by them any injuries inflicted during life may be discovered; (2) to safeguard the asylum staffs, preventing after accusations of ill-treatment being brought forward; and (3) to advance our knowledge of brain disease, and to afford the means to the medical officers of asylums for the study of pathology.

**Post-mortem
Examinations.****Suicides and
Accidents.**

ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES.—During the year 1890, two men and three women committed suicide in the district asylums throughout Ireland. Of these, two women died by strangulation at Ballinasloe, one woman from the same cause at Cork, and one man at Londonderry. One man drowned himself in a water tank in the Sligo asylum. He had been at work in the carpenters' shop, where he must have obtained the key of the tank. In Cork an old man employed in driving a horse was killed by the animal falling on him. At Enniscorthy a man, in attempting to escape during the night through the dormitory window, from which he proposed to let himself down by his bed-clothes, fell and broke his neck.

In the case of a male patient whose death took place at the Richmond asylum in June last, fractures of several ribs of both sides were found after death, with fracture of the bones of the great toes which resulted in gangrene. Fracture of one rib had only been suspected during life. This patient, who had been for many years chief attendant at the Dundrum Criminal Asylum, was admitted to the Richmond, suffering from General Paralysis of the Insane, and was after admission very violent and excited. It

would appear from the evidence of some of the sensible patients that a struggle occurred between the patient and the attendant in whose charge he was. It was alleged he was thrown down, and that the attendant then sat on his chest, kicked and beat him. This attendant was dismissed. As there was no evidence against him except that of the insane, it was not considered wise to take further proceedings. He, however, took an action against the Board for wrongful dismissal. The case was tried, and resulted in a verdict for the Governors.

At the same asylum a female patient, who had been for years working in the kitchen, was found to be pregnant. The mental condition of the woman was such that no dependence could be placed on her evidence; but it was supposed that the guilty person was another patient employed in the stores. Unfortunately, so faulty is the construction of this department that proper supervision is impossible.

At Enniscorthy a female patient opened with her fingers an old wound in her abdomen, and pulled out a coil of intestines. She, however, made a good recovery.

Eleven attempts at suicide were recorded, and twelve accidents, resulting in fracture or dislocation of bones.

All deaths occurring in district asylums are reported to the Coroners, who exercise their discretion in each case as to whether an inquest is necessary.

OVERCROWDING.—All the district asylums throughout Ireland may be said to be more or less overcrowded. Table II. (Appendix A), giving the average number of patients for the year, and the actual accommodation according to the returns of the Board of Control, shows that increased accommodation for the insane in Irish public asylums is urgently required. Table III. (page 29) indicates that the admissions increase from year to year, so that so far as we are able to foresee, no diminution can be expected in the numbers for which asylum accommodation will be required for many years to come. In the various plans advocated from time to time for providing structural accommodation for the insane poor of Ireland, it has been suggested that less expensive buildings, with simple appliances and cheap structural arrangements, might be utilised for a large number of the insane. No doubt buildings suitable for the care of certain classes of lunatics might be erected at a lesser cost, or existing institutions, which are lying idle, might be utilised for their benefit, and proposals of this nature were definitely formulated by the Poor Law Union and Lunacy Commission of 1879, which recommended, *inter alia*, that portions of certain workhouses should be appropriated for certain classes of lunatics. In this way increased asylum accommodation might be obtained in some instances, but so far as we know the unoccupied workhouses are either so situated as to render it impossible to procure, at any reasonable price, a sufficiency of land in their neighbourhood for the employment and recreation of the patients, or else the necessary structural and other changes would be very great. This is shown in the case of Gortin, one of the dissolved Unions in Tyrone, the workhouse buildings of which

Insufficient
accommoda-
tion.

Proposed
accommoda-
tion for the
harmless
insane.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

were visited last year by Sir A. Mitchell, K.C.B., Mr. Holmes, C.B., and Dr. M'Cabe, with the view to determine whether it would in their opinion be possible to convert them into a provincial or auxiliary lunatic asylum. The conclusion at which they arrived is given in the 9th paragraph of their preliminary report recently published as a Parliamentary paper, in which, speaking of Gortin workhouse, they state that it would scarcely be possible to "convert it into satisfactory accommodation for lunatics. It would be better and cheaper to erect a new building."

Buildings suitable for harmless and chronic lunatics may as we have just stated be erected or obtained at a less cost than would be required to build new asylums, or to make additions to those already in existence. It must, however, be remembered as regards the present condition of many of the public asylums of this country that the lunatic wards of a Scotch or English workhouse are much more handsomely decorated and better furnished. Many Irish asylums at the present time have nothing but whitewashed walls—are utterly devoid of all those articles of decoration which render the wards of a modern asylum home-like—and their furniture is of the most meagre and shabby description. When, therefore, we hear so much of the "costly edifices for the insane in Ireland," no accusation of undue liberality in their internal decoration can be reasonably made against the Governors. Although it may be allowed that persons labouring under certain forms of insanity may be treated in establishments with less architectural pretensions than the Irish public asylums, no class of the insane should be permitted to receive less care and attention than the patients of these institutions receive at the present time.

Additions and
alterations.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS of an extensive character, and which are much needed, are now being made in several districts.

Armagh
District.

Thus, at ARMAGH, it is proposed to erect an infirmary block to accommodate about 70 patients, with additional day-rooms, and to re-arrange the stores. It is also proposed to acquire additional land by the purchase of a farm adjoining the asylum ground.

Galway and
Roscommon
District.

At BALLINASLOE it is proposed to erect an infirmary block to contain 120 patients. In our opinion this institution has reached the limits to which, having regard to efficient supervision and administration, it should be allowed to grow, and the Grand Juries of the two counties forming the combined district, Galway and Roscommon, should consider whether, in the interests of the insane poor, it would not be desirable to provide separate accommodation. The asylum is situated at almost the extreme northern point of Roscommon (which, long and rather narrow in configuration, extends 60 miles from north to south), and on the eastern boundary of Galway county. In our opinion the area of the existing district is too large, and much inconvenience results from having in many instances to bring patients such very long distances before they reach the asylum. It is equally certain that before any sanction to the enlargement of the present asylum at Ballinasloe should be granted, the amount of land attached to it should be largely increased.

BELFAST.—After long and careful consideration, the Grand Jury of the County of Antrim, and the Corporation of Belfast, have decided to divide the district, and to build an asylum for Antrim county, leaving the present asylum for the accommodation of the insane of the city of Belfast. This course was urgently required as—(1) the population of the city of Belfast has increased so rapidly that it now requires an asylum of its own; (2) the requirements of the insane population of the county of Antrim—perhaps the most prosperous and the wealthiest county in Ireland—could not be properly met by any extension of the asylum at Belfast, situated as it is in the south, and a long distance from the towns in the north and centre of the county; (3) no very extensive addition can be made to the Belfast Asylum, as it is already surrounded by buildings, and great difficulty would be found in obtaining more land.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Antrim and
Belfast Dis-
trict.

The Grand Jury of Antrim have therefore, through the Board of Control, purchased an estate, consisting of about 100 acres, near the town of Antrim, admirably suited for the site of an asylum, and have directed their architect to prepare plans.

CARLOW.—We are sorry to have to report that no progress whatsoever has been made to carry out the very necessary improvements and additions required at the district asylum at Carlow—although they have now been under consideration for more than a year. Unprovided with a sufficient water supply, with its drainage system defective and obsolete, overcrowded, with insufficient accommodation and appliances for cooking and washing, with flagged cells in some parts, with wards meagrely furnished and devoid of all those comforts universally seen in modern public asylums, this institution must be looked on as inferior to all other public asylums in Ireland, and calls for the serious consideration of all responsible for its management. At the instance of the Board of Control plans to meet all requirements have been prepared by the local architect, but they have not as yet been considered by the Governors.

Carlow and
Kildare Dis-
trict.

At CASTLEBAR extensive additions and alterations have been carried out. New wards, containing day-rooms and dormitories, have been erected; new sanitary blocks, containing baths and lavatories, have been built; and, in addition, a new system of sewerage, which was urgently required, has been laid down. Some of the old parts of the asylum would require renovation, and the cooking apparatus would appear inadequate to meet the demands of the institution.

Mayo District.

The asylum, situated at CLONMEL, is much overcrowded. The Governors propose to afford additional female accommodation by a new wing, and to enlarge the dining-room. It is also proposed to erect a separate infirmary block for fifty females. The present farm requires to be enlarged, as the land available for the patients' employment and recreation is altogether insufficient.

Tipperary
District.

At CORK a new block to accommodate 400 patients is in course of erection. This will raise the accommodation to about 1,430.

Cork District.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS**

In the beginning of the year we were obliged to call attention to the dilapidated condition of some of the old wards, and the urgent requirement of new sanitary annexes. We are glad to say that the Governors have decided to obtain a loan sufficient to carry out the necessary repairs, to build new annexes, and to make extensive additions to the laundry.

**Down Dis-
trict.**

At DOWNPATRICK additional female accommodation is required, the male wards having been added to. Plans are about being prepared to add dormitories to contain 102 beds and fifteen single rooms, with suitable day-rooms. It is also proposed to improve the sanitary arrangements by the introduction of new closets.

**Kilkenny
District.**

The KILKENNY district asylum has for some considerable time stood much in need of improvement; the kitchen and laundry are almost falling down; the woodwork is rotting, and the machinery for cooking and washing is of the most obsolete kind. The water supply is faulty and deficient. The institution, containing more than 300 patients, has only about eight acres available for tillage attached to it. This has been brought under the consideration of the Governors, but as yet they refuse to add to the estate, stating that the amount of land is sufficient; yet the Resident Medical Superintendent reports that if the farm were of sufficient size he would be able to nearly double the number of male patients employed in agriculture.

Kerry District.

At KILLARNEY the additions to the female wards are now completed and occupied. Several of the dormitories on the male side are also undergoing enlargement, and new sanitary blocks are being built. The Governors also propose to heat the whole house with hot water. When these additions and improvements have been carried out, the accommodation will, we trust, be found to be fully adequate to meet the requirements of the district. It is unfortunate, however, that the Governors have not yet decided to increase the extent of the farm.

**Londonderry
District.**

The LONDONDERRY ASYLUM, which has for so long been undergoing repairs, is now almost out of the hands of the contractors. A new system of sewerage has been completed, which will, we hope, do much to improve the health of the Institution. It is, however, so unfortunately situated, surrounded by buildings, almost in the heart of the city, that it is impossible to obtain the requisite ground for the employment and exercise of the inmates.

**District of
King's and
Queen's
Counties.**

The MARYBOROUGH ASYLUM stands in need of various structural improvements and alterations. Some years ago certain additional accommodation was provided, but the kitchen was not at the time enlarged, so as to render it adequate to meet the requirements of the increased population. The dining-room has been converted into a chapel, and the patients have no separate room wherein to eat their meals. High walls still surround miserable airing courts, which are quite unsuitable for the use of the insane. It is to be hoped that the Governors will be

induced to reorganize this Asylum, so as to render it capable of meeting the requirements of the district.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

At MONAGHAN additional accommodation for sixty men and sixty women has been provided. The new buildings are now completed and occupied by patients. The asylum is again, however, overcrowded, and in a short time further extension will have to be made, especially if the admissions from the district continue at the same rate as at present.

Cavan and
Monaghan
District.

At MULLINGAR various additions and improvements are being carried out. Additional accommodation is being provided, a new kitchen, laundry, workshop, Turkish bath, and detached infirmary are about to be erected. The Governors have also under consideration the advisability of lighting the institution with electricity. In no district is greater liberality shown towards the insane, or greater anxiety evinced to do all that is necessary for their welfare and comfort.

Longford,
Meath, and
Westmeath
District.

At the TYRONE District Asylum, situate at Omagh, the Governors have acquired a very valuable addition to the farm, by the purchase of about 90 acres of land. This will prove an important adjunct in the treatment of the patients, rendering them happy and contented.

Fermanagh
and Tyrone
District.

It is to be hoped that at an early date the Governors will take into consideration the necessity of affording additional accommodation for the insane of the district, as the asylum is overcrowded. A difference of opinion has, for some time existed between the Governors of the Omagh Asylum and the Guardians of the Omagh Union, as to the responsibility for the care of the harmless and chronic insane. In the first instance, the Governors having sent to the workhouse certain of this class, whom the Guardians, being of opinion that they had not suitable accommodation, returned to the asylum, but the Governors refused to receive them. A most unfortunate and unseemly dispute has thus occurred, and an appeal has been made to the law courts to decide it.

The estimated accommodation of the RICHMOND ASYLUM is for 1,100 patients, whereas the resident population is nearly 1,400. The overcrowding which prevails throughout the institution is most apparent on the male side, where day rooms have to be converted into dormitories, so that these rooms which are overcrowded by day have to be utilized again at night. Patients occupy some of the corridors for sleeping, eating, and walking—not alone is the overcrowding very great, but the various departments are quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the population. Only one kitchen exists—at the female house—too small even to meet the wants of that building, and from it food has to be transported to the male house, about a quarter of a mile away; the stores are quite insufficient to receive the goods sent into them, and are quite unsuited for an institution of such size; and the laundry in like manner is inadequate.

Dublin, Louth,
and Wicklow
District.

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

This state of things is most unfortunate in an asylum containing such numbers of insane patients—especially is it so in the metropolitan asylum of Ireland. We have pointed out that in dealing with the Richmond, owing to its situation, only two courses are open, either to divide the district by separating the city of Dublin from the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Louth, or by building a large annexe at some distance from Dublin for chronic and harmless patients. We can only hope that the local authorities will be able to arrive at a decision favourable to the best interests of the insane.

**Land attached
to Asylums.**

LAND ATTACHED TO PUBLIC ASYLUMS.—In Table V. (pages 30–32), will be found the return instituting a comparison between the amount of land attached to Irish and Scotch asylums. This table would tend to prove that the advantages to be derived from affording out-door exercise and employment to the insane are not yet sufficiently understood and appreciated in Ireland.

In the district asylums of Scotland the average number of acres attached to the asylums is 149; in Ireland only 33, excluding amount under buildings and airing courts.

In some few districts the asylum is situated in such close proximity to a town, and so surrounded by buildings, that it might be found impossible to add to the farm already in the possession of the asylum; but in other places land could easily be obtained, if the advantages to be gained thereby were fully appreciated, in affording the best means of treatment, and, at the same time, adding a source of income to the asylum funds.

**Importance of
employment in
treatment of
insanity.**

Most of the insane in Ireland, who come from the lower ranks of society, have been accustomed to field or garden labour, and the great majority of them can be rendered tranquil and contented by employment of this nature, which, exercising a peaceful and soothing influence, leads, in many instances, to the patients' recovery. Yet in many asylums the proportion of patients employed in agriculture is absurdly small, owing partly to the insufficient size of the farm, and partly to the numerical weakness of the staff of attendants, who should be sufficiently numerous to lead the patients' work, and at the same time to exercise the necessary supervision over them. We fear that not alone the governors of our asylums, but even in some few instances the resident medical superintendents, have not as yet realized the supreme importance of physical employment, and of allowing their patients plenty of elbow-room. It is this want of room and of proper employment which explains the not infrequent use of mechanical restraint still found in some of our public asylums; while in several the so-called refractory class are overcrowded in dreary and cheerless airing-yards, which the experience of other countries proves to be not alone unnecessary but injurious, and which, in our opinion, are much more likely to engender than to cure insanity.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

CRIMINAL
ASYLUM.
— —

Your Excellency having had under consideration certain matters in connexion with the management of the Criminal Asylum at Dundrum, was pleased to appoint a Departmental Committee to inquire into

- (1.) Classification, and necessity for increased cellular accommodation.
- (2.) General management.
- (3.) Departmental management and expenditure.
- (4.) Reduction of population.

On the fourth part of this inquiry the report has been already submitted, and your Excellency has been pleased to order the removal of a number of cases no longer requiring detention in that institution to their homes, or to their district asylums.

As to the remaining subjects of inquiry, the committee have not yet had time to terminate their investigations. In connection with this institution we therefore merely submit the report of the medical superintendent and the statistical returns for the year. (Appendix B.)

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.
— —

The licensed houses and charitable institutions in Ireland, subject to statutory visitation, are twenty-two in number.

A list of these houses, with the number of patients for which each is licensed (where a licence is necessary), with the statistics of admissions, deaths, and discharges, will be found in Tables II. and III. (Appendix C.)

Statistics.

On December 31st, 1890, the total number of the insane in these establishments was 621 (253 males and 368 females). Comparing this with the return of December 31st, 1889, it would appear that a decrease of ten patients has taken place during the year.

Table I (Appendix C), however, shows that the numbers in these institutions in Ireland, during the past ten years, have not varied in any important degree.

The number of private patients in licensed houses in Ireland bears a very small proportion to the number of the registered insane in district asylums in comparison with the relative numbers in other countries.

In last year's report we felt bound to state that "in our opinion the condition of these houses, with some few exceptions, is not entirely satisfactory. Many contain but two or three patients, whose contributions towards their support will hardly admit of due provision being made for their proper care." We cannot too strongly reiterate this opinion. Where only one or two patients are received at very low rates of board, the temptation to economise in every way in their maintenance must be very great indeed, and it is impossible to expect that in such cases the comforts and even luxuries with which we find this class of the insane surrounded in other countries can be supplied.

During the year we have been obliged to recommend the Lord Chancellor, under sec. 13 of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, to revoke

**PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.**

the licence in the case of one of these houses. Others still remain where, though we are confident every desire exists on the part of the proprietors to do all in their power for the insane inmates, the yearly income is not sufficient to prevent fears that undue economy has to be exercised in order that a reasonable profit may be derived.

**Necessity for
Middle Class
Asylums.**

We have therefore to call attention to the great necessity existing in so poor a country as Ireland for a measure enabling public funds to be provided for the establishment of accommodation for the insane paying low rates of board, in which no pecuniary interest would accrue to any private individual, and we would suggest that in any future lunacy legislation in connection with public asylums provision for the erection and establishment of separate wards for the reception of this class of the insane should be introduced. At present a number of patients contributing towards their maintenance are to be found in the several district asylums, but they may be said to some extent to occupy space and receive benefits which were primarily intended only for the insane poor.

**Charitable
institutions.**

Certain of the private asylums, supported in part by voluntary contributions, may be considered as charitable institutions. These have been exempted from licence by the 49th section of 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, as they are not kept for profit by any private individual.

The asylums which are thus exempted are :—

St. Patrick's (Swift's) Hospital,
St. Vincent's,
Bloomfield, and the
Stewart Institution.

**Swift's
Hospital.**

The first of these must be considered of paramount interest to all Irishmen as the memorial of its illustrious founder, Dean Swift. It was evidently intended that its benefits should be fostered and extended for the good of the insane throughout Ireland who were unable through their limited means to obtain admission to private asylums, and it was endowed for that purpose. Unfortunately the wishes of the founder cannot be said to have been successfully carried out, for, although it must be always looked on as an imperishable monument of this most celebrated Irishman, its resources do not appear to have been developed for the best interests of the insane. Situated as it is in the very oldest part of Dublin and surrounded by buildings, it is impossible to afford the light, air, and pleasant surroundings so important in the treatment of insanity. The building at the present date continues in the same state as at its first opening, the same massive walls, the same small windows affording deficient light and air, the same dark passages with cells on each side, giving it the appearance more of a prison than of a modern asylum.

To contrast the Royal asylums of Scotland, establishments originally on the same financial basis, would point to what might have been done to have carried out more effectually the will of the illustrious founder. We trust that the scheme propounded

in Dean Swift's testament will at an early date form the subject of an inquiry, so as to determine how far the usefulness of an institution possessing such large resources can be extended.

PRIVATE
ASYLUMS.

St. Vincent's Hospital was founded in 1857 by the bequest of Mrs. E. Magan, of Dublin. She left her property in the hands of distant relations, merely stating that she wished it to be utilised for some charitable purpose. Eventually they decided to apply the property for the benefit of persons mentally affected belonging to the middle classes. This institution is in charge of the Nuns of the Order of St. Vincent, and is for females only.

St. Vincent's.

Bloomfield, originally founded by the Society of Friends, and at one time set apart for members of that persuasion, now affords accommodation to patients of all creeds and of both sexes.

Bloomfield.

Palmerston House, or the Stewart Institution, founded originally by the late Dr. Stewart, affords accommodation principally for imbecile children, who are admitted by the votes of the subscribers to the funds of the institution, and afterwards receive a free education. A certain number of wards are also set apart for private patients of both sexes. Here the few remaining inmates (see Table IV., page 29) of the Richmond cells were placed after their removal from that historical building, and here they have been supported at the expense of the State—hence known as "Government patients"—for many years past.

Stewart
Institution.

The institutions last referred to take the place to some extent of hospitals for the insane in England, and partially supply a want which is much felt in Ireland; but they do not go far enough. Their endowments are not sufficient to afford accommodation for the numbers of the insane in Ireland who could contribute to their maintenance at a low rate. We are further of opinion that in any fresh legislation all houses for the reception of the insane not kept for profit should be under similar regulations to those introduced by the Lunacy Act of 1890 for the administration of hospitals for the insane in England.

Regulations
necessary.

In last year's Report we felt it our duty to refer to the manner in which the provisions of the Act (5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123), with reference to private asylums in Ireland, are carried out, as regards the keeping of the various books and registers, and we have since issued a circular to the proprietors drawing attention to the requirements of the Act.

Books and
registers.

We may here state that many of the provisions of the Irish Private Lunatic Asylums Act are obsolete, and that much more stringent regulations for the protection of this class of the insane are required.

IDIOT AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.—One of the greatest requirements in connection with lunacy in Ireland is the establishment of a National Institution for the training and education of idiots and imbeciles, such as are the Larbert and Baldwin Institutions in Scotland, and the Royal Albert and Earlswood Asylums in England. We may estimate roughly that there are not less than 3,000 idiots and imbeciles in Ireland, of whom probably 500 are under fifteen years of age, and at least half of these would be improvable, and derive benefit from the special training in idiot

Necessity of
providing for
imbeciles.

IMBECILES.

schools, but apart altogether from improvement by training (as pointed out in the case of Scotland in one of the early Scotch Reports), there is a great want in Ireland of an establishment especially adapted for the reception of young idiots, where they would be removed from the neglect and cruel usage they so frequently experience at home, or from the contaminating influence of association with the adult lunatics in asylums, or the pauper inmates of workhouses.

The existing lunacy laws were not made for imbeciles, and we find in Ireland no less than 418 of this unhappy class occupying in district asylums accommodation properly intended for different forms of insanity, mimicking the shameless indecencies which are brought before their eyes, their moral degradation, completing their mental deficiency, while no less than 1,888 are scattered over the workhouses, where the provision made for them is often inadequate, where their very presence exercises a painful and demoralizing influence on the other inmates, and where in some cases (as pointed out in our reports on particular institutions) they live in mechanical restraint to prevent their mischievous and destructive habits. The great majority however remain as hopeless wanderers, exposed to want and suffering, residing in homes where they can only in rare instances obtain the treatment suitable to their condition, while often they are grossly neglected. A case recently came to our knowledge where a poor woman, residing in one of the thoroughfares of Dublin, and occupied at work during the day, having an imbecile child and no means of caring him, has been obliged to chain him to her bedstead while she is absent at her daily work.

So long ago as 1851 the Census Commissioners addressed the Irish Government in these terms:—

“We respectfully suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of taking some steps towards the education and moral improvement of idiots and imbeciles, a subject which at present engages the attention of the philanthropic both in England and on the Continent, where several establishments for the purpose have been erected, and are supported by the State, and in which the susceptibility of this class to a certain amount of education has been demonstrated.”

A generation has passed away since then (we are quoting the words of a most philanthropic Irishman, the late Lord O'Hagan), and the great work of charity which was urged by the Commissioners has gone on successfully abroad, so that admirable institutions have long existed in Belgium and elsewhere, as well as in Scotland and England, redeeming unhappy children from darkness and misery, and restoring them in numbers to comparative intelligence, and the power of at least assisting by their labours in the business of life, but Ireland has had almost no share in this happy progress.

It is true that section 4 of 41 & 42 Vic., cap. 60, enables the guardians of any union to provide, at a cost to the rates of not more than 5s. per week, for the reception of pauper idiots in suitable institutions, but, with the exception of Dr. Stewart's establishment near Lucan, in which a few imbeciles are maintained by private charity, no such institutions have ever existed in this country.

The accommodation required for this class, and the costly educational appliances which are considered necessary, would entail such a large expenditure that, in a country like Ireland, where the means of the upper classes have been so materially crippled, it is hopeless to expect private charity to supply the want. Under such circumstances we consider that the urgency of the case justifies us in expressing a hope that Government assistance may be granted towards the establishment of such institutions. In Scotland the Government capitation grant is allowed for idiots and imbeciles in training schools. In Ireland a sum of money either from the remaining Church surplus, from the new grant for primary education, or other source, might, we think, with advantage, be made towards the establishment of a National Training School for Idiots and Imbeciles, and after the establishment of such an institution the Government capitation grant should be given to the children, not as paupers, but as imbeciles, under proper medical certificates, whether the parents are paupers or above that class, as was recently recommended by the Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Egerton of Tatton.

Not alone did the preamble to the Irish Church Act declare that the released funds should be appropriated mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity or suffering, but Mr. Gladstone, in his introductory speech, *discriminating between lunatics and idiots*, estimated that the provision in aid of the former would amount to £185,000 a year, while the provision for idiots might cost £20,000 annually.* Many charitable, educational, and industrial objects have obtained assistance from the large sums of

Claim of
lunatics on
Irish Church
Funds.

* *Hansard*: Vol. exciv., third series. Extract from Mr. Gladstone's speech in Committee on Established Church (Ireland) Motion, March 1, 1869.

Preamble of the Bill declares "and it is further expedient that the said property, or the proceeds thereof, should be appropriated mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel or impair the obligations now attached to property under the Acts for the relief of the poor."

"It is the latter part of the passage which defines the application of the money. There is, sir, in every country, as we are all aware, a region of want and suffering, lying between the independent part of the community on the one hand, and the purely pauperized population on the other. For this region of want and suffering it is very hard to make adequate provision by the poor law, which is almost intended to be niggard in its operations, because, if it were made liberal and large the risk would then be run of doing the greatest possible injury to the independent labourer struggling to maintain himself. The wants that I speak of in Ireland are at this moment partly unsupplied, and they are partly supplied in the rough, a medium which we think defective, and which might be greatly improved. The medium I speak of is the county cess, a heavy and increasing tax—a tax not divided like the Poor Law between the owner and the occupier, but paid wholly by the occupier, and a tax not limited like the Poor Law to occupations above £4 in value, but going down to the most miserable hut or cabin. The holders of these most wretched tenements are now required in Ireland, and required increasingly from year to year, to pay not that which is paid by the wealthier portion of the occupants, who contribute to the poor law, but to pay for that class of want and suffering which ought undoubtedly to be met, and which, in every great community, ought to be liberally met, but which can only be met by the expenditure of large and considerable funds in comparison with those which avail for the support of the pauperized population. Now, what are these? I take first the lunatic asylums. The care of lunatics is one of the great duties of the community, and in Ireland, though the provision for them has as yet by no means overtaken the whole country, the cost on this head is already from £120,000 to £140,000 a year, and will ultimately rise to £200,000. This expenditure is defrayed by the county cess, collected from the class of occupiers I have described."

It should however be remembered that these words were spoken before the Land Act of 1870 was passed, which placed the incidence of the county cess on the same footing as the poor rate in the case of new tenancies.

money set free by the disendowment of the Irish Church, but, as it seems to us, by the very irony of fate, not one shilling of this money has been appropriated to the objects thus specifically indicated as affording the most just and proper application of these funds.

The question is a large one; the number of lunatics increases yearly, while the cost of providing suitable accommodation for them becomes to the taxpayers also an ever-increasing burden, which they can ill afford to bear. Whether, or not, they are entitled to further relief of local taxation for the support of their lunatics is a question for Government to decide. To us, at least, it seems clear that the time has come when it is most desirable that, if possible, some such assistance should be afforded from Imperial sources, whether by grant towards necessary buildings, or by reducing the interest on loans contracted for this purpose.

The number of lunatics and idiots to be provided for is, as we have shown, out of all proportion to the population of the country, and this excess is due not alone to the large emigration which has taken place, but, as it seems to us, to some extent at least, by the operation of those causes, economic or other, which have led to the impoverishment of such a large portion of the population of Ireland.

Legislation.

LEGISLATION.—In last year's Report we stated that it would be our duty to lay before Your Excellency such measures as would seem to us from time to time most advisable for the due care and control of certain classes of the insane in Ireland. Since then a Committee, appointed by Your Excellency to consider the question of lunacy administration in this country, and presided over by Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., Commissioner of Lunacy in Scotland, and one of the greatest living authorities on the subject, has presented a report dealing with the existing lunacy laws and the requirements for future legislation. This report has dealt with nearly all matters touching the condition of the insane in Ireland, and has shown the machinery and provisions necessary for a good lunacy law—on what principles they should rest, and how their working would best be secured.

It therefore only remains for us to say how heartily we agree with the recommendations made in this report. The suggestion that the existing Irish statutes dealing with the care of the insane should be repealed by the introduction "of an amending and consolidating Act in one" meets with our thorough approval. The existing Irish Lunacy Laws are defective in their enactments for the care of the insane in public and private asylums; while they afford little or no protection to lunatics in workhouses, to those wandering at large, or under private care. Several of these Acts are of many years' standing and their provisions are not in accordance with modern opinions of the regulations necessary for the due protection of the insane.

The English Lunacy Acts, which were at all times in advance of the existing law dealing with the insane in Ireland, have been amended and consolidated by the Acts of 1889 and 1890.

The Committee have shown that in dealing with Ireland this would not be sufficient, and in our opinion the course which would best meet the requirements of the case and would at the same time be the simplest and the most satisfactory, would be to introduce a Bill repealing all Acts dealing with the care of the insane in Ireland, and introducing provisions for lunacy administration in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission. The Committee have recommended as an essential feature of fresh lunacy legislation the creation of a strong Lunacy Board for Ireland, not only because it is necessary to have laws framed for the protection of the insane, but because it is equally important to have them carried out in accordance with their best interests and in such a manner as to meet the approval of society at large.

The existence of such a Board in England and Scotland, enjoying the confidence of the public, has done much to create public sympathy with the condition of the insane, and we believe that the formation of a central board in this country would awaken public interest to the importance of the subject, and lead to a general recognition of what is just and humane.

The Commission has further recommended that any new lunacy legislation shall deal with the insane in workhouses and wandering at large, so as to place all lunatics unrecognised by the existing law under the care of the State. In order to provide suitable accommodation for these two classes, they have recommended the erection of provincial or succursal asylums by any district or combination of districts; that power should be given to local boards to acquire unoccupied workhouses and to obtain licences for certain wards in unoccupied workhouses for the use of the incurable insane; and that provision should be made for the care of certain cases in private dwellings, with the sanction of the general board.

Furthermore, they have advised that more stringent regulations should be introduced for the protection of the insane in private asylums, and they have recommended that local boards should be empowered to make provision for those who are only able to contribute small sums towards their maintenance. In England and Scotland hospitals for the reception of lunatics of the middle classes have been in existence for many years. In this country, we have already pointed out, no such provision has been made.

We are of opinion that the publication of this most valuable report of Sir Arthur Mitchell's Committee will do much to educate public opinion on the momentous question of lunacy legislation and administration; and, having regard to the importance of the subject, we venture to suggest that the Government should circulate the report widely among the local authorities throughout the country.

WORKHOUSES.

WORKHOUSES.

The number of pauper lunatics and imbeciles resident in workhouses throughout Ireland, was on December 31st, 1890, 3,961 (of these, 1,566 were males, and 2,395 females), or nearly one-third of the total number under care. Table I. (page 27) shows the changes which have taken place amongst the insane in these establishments for the past ten years, from which it would appear that during that time the numbers have increased by 448.

Up to the present we have no returns showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths among the insane in these institutions.

Under the existing law lunatics in workhouses are not recognised *quâ* lunatics, but only as paupers. It cannot therefore be wondered at that the provision made for their care is not sufficient for their requirements. Having sought refuge in the various workhouses throughout Ireland in consequence of the inadequate accommodation in district asylums, lunatics have always been received against the wish and almost in opposition to the will of the Local Government Board and the Poor Law Guardians. It is therefore easy to understand that the steps taken to provide for their comforts and treatment by the local authorities are not in all cases satisfactory.

In Ireland statutory provision was made for the establishment of pauper lunatic asylums many years before the passing of the first Irish Poor Relief Act, and the Commissioners who laid the foundation of Irish Poor Law administration deliberately decided that they would not make such structural provision in Irish workhouses as would relieve the governors of lunatic asylums of their harmless inmates. This subject is fully discussed in a letter containing the following passage, from the Poor Law Commissioners to Lord Eliot, dated 29th September, 1842:—

“Our attention has been frequently drawn to this question, the means provided for the accommodation of lunatic persons being notoriously insufficient, and a strong desire, in consequence, existing, for transferring to the workhouses such cases of confirmed lunacy as are beyond the reach of medical treatment.

“To applications of this kind the Commissioners have invariably answered, that the Irish Poor Relief Act made no provision for the relief of insane and lunatic persons, as such, but required that relief should be administered solely on the ground of destitution, and that if a really destitute person were an idiot or harmless lunatic he would be as fit a subject for admission to the workhouse, if the Guardians so decided, as any other person.” The Commissioners proceed to state, that “to provide for such cases which it was presumed would occasionally be admitted, idiot wards would be prepared in the workhouse for the accommodation of persons of this class. There are, or rather there will be, 130 workhouses in all, and the number of idiotic and lunatic persons which will thus be provided for in the several workhouses, is 2,300. To this extent therefore will the lunatic asylums be relieved.”

But even to the extent stated in this letter the Select Committee to the House of Lords reported, as far back as 1843, union work-
houses are inapplicable to cases of insanity.

WORKHOUSES.

In some of the more important workhouses, such as Belfast, Cork, and the South Dublin Union, special provision, owing to the increasing number of the insane, has been made for their care by appointing paid attendants to look after the lunatic and imbecile wards, and in some of these cases where active and intelligent persons have been employed, the condition of the inmates is not entirely unsatisfactory. But even in these cases the appliances for the care of the insane are inadequate; either there is overcrowding or there is not sufficient land for exercise and employment.

Condition of
insane in
Workhouses.

In nearly all the workhouses there is an absence of proper supervision, the only attendance provided being that of pauper inmates, often grossly ignorant and careless, to whom are entrusted, in many cases, the instruments of mechanical restraint, which they often apply because the patient is troublesome or noisy, or because the imperfect nature of the accommodation will not admit of a better mode of treatment.

The condition of the patients as regards personal comfort and cleanliness is, at least in the case of some workhouses, far from satisfactory; in these the insane inmates are found without occupation or amusement—living, eating, and sleeping, in the same rooms, with no means of artificial heating, and often with flagged floors. Owing to the exertions of the Local Government Inspectors, the cold and dark “Idiot cells” have been got rid of in most parts of Ireland, but there are still workhouses, especially in the northern unions, where cells are used as accommodation for the insane, and we cannot express too strongly our opinion of the unsuitability of such places for the reception of lunatics.

Sir Arthur Mitchell, Mr. R. A. Holmes, and Dr. MacCabe, state in their preliminary report on Lunacy Administration that the condition of lunatics in Irish workhouses is generally unsatisfactory, and often very bad—

“In some of the workhouses they may be fairly well circumstanced and treated, but in most their condition is unsatisfactory, and in many so very unsatisfactory that an earnest effort to improve it should be made without waiting for fresh legislation.”

The Local Government Board (of which Dr. MacCabe is himself a distinguished member) is thus fully alive to the defective accommodation and unsatisfactory treatment of lunatics in workhouses, and they have supported every suggestion made by us for their improvement. Boards of Guardians are, however, oftentimes ignorant of the requirements of the insane, and the powers of the Local Government Board over them with respect to this class are of a very limited character. Until legislation can be obtained we would

WORKHOUSES. suggest for the consideration of the Local Government Board as a means of immediate improvement—

- I.—That in all cases paid officers should be made responsible for the care and treatment of lunatic inmates.
- II.—That mechanical restraint should never be used except by the recorded direction of the medical officer, in whose charge straight-waistcoats and other instruments of restraint should be kept.
- III.—That as far as possible separate day-room and dormitory accommodation should be provided.
- IV.—That every effort should be made to find employment for such insane patients as are able to work. There is no better employment for men than spade labour, or than laundry work for women, and both of them might be provided in nearly all our workhouses.
- V.—That the cells above referred to should be disused.

Lunatics on
Asylum books
located in
Workhouses.

Under the 9th Section of 38 & 39 Vict., cap. 67, provision was made for the transfer of certain classes of the insane from district asylums to workhouses, under special contracts, the lunatics continuing on the books of the asylum, and the Governors still receiving the Treasury grant towards their maintenance, whilst the Guardians became responsible for their care and maintenance in consideration of a certain payment. This divided responsibility would appear to us most unfortunate as regards the best interests of the insane. Both the Governors of the asylum and the Guardians of the workhouse naturally anxious to derive as much profit as possible from their contract, fail to take any real concern in the proper treatment and comforts of these insane inmates.

The Commissioners on Lunacy Administration, Ireland, recommend that in any fresh legislation vacant spaces in workhouses, wholly or partially unoccupied, should be utilized for the accommodation of certain classes of the insane: but they recommend, in the first instance, that this accommodation should become entirely the property of the District Lunacy Board with the sanction of the General Board, and in the second, that these wards set apart for lunatics should be licensed by the General Board and should be left entirely to their supervision. The Commissioners, however, add the proviso that the conversion of these unoccupied workhouses into succursal asylums would generally be costly, and that it would be found to be cheaper and better to buy land and erect new asylums.

When fresh legislation is introduced, it is to be hoped that a clause will be inserted making it a misdemeanour to retain any person of unsound mind in any workhouse which is not licensed, or to cruelly treat, or neglect a lunatic in any of these institutions.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

A return has been made to us through the courtesy of the Registrar in Lunacy of the patients in private dwellings under the charge of the Lord Chancellor. With the exception of this return we have as yet been unable, except in a few instances, to obtain reports of the condition of single patients, although under section 37 of 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, the guardians of all single patients are obliged to report to us on the condition of their wards once a year. We are, therefore, unable to submit a return of their number or to make any statement of their condition. We hope, however, by degrees to obtain accurate returns of all patients living alone in charge of guardians who derive profit from them.

So far as we are aware no pauper lunatics are kept in private dwellings in Ireland for profit, nor is there any provision to meet the expense of boarding out the insane except as paupers in receipt of outdoor relief. We are of opinion that the provisions for this mode of disposing of the insane, known as the boarding-out system, and which has been for so many years in force in Scotland, and by which contributions are made, both from Imperial and local funds, for the maintenance of certain classes of the lunatic poor in private dwellings, should be extended to Ireland. Under this procedure certain of the insane not requiring the restraint of an asylum are placed as lodgers in the cottages of the inhabitants. These cottages are in the first instance sanctioned by the General Board, and are inspected by members of that Board. Contribution is made for the support of these lunatics at a fixed rate per week, of which the half is paid from the Imperial grant. The persons who act as guardians are generally in the position of small farmers or market gardeners, who are glad to receive a small addition to their income. Such a provision has been found to work well, affording certain insane persons who do not require asylum care the comfort of a home, and at the same time enabling them to be maintained at a lesser cost than had they remained in the asylum.

It must, however, be remembered,—First, That such a mode of disposing of the insane would only meet the requirements of a very small number. Secondly, That this system of providing for the insane in private dwellings would require considerable time for its development. It would require time to educate persons as guardians, and it would require more time to accustom the surrounding peasantry to the presence of the insane in their midst. Furthermore, this system of boarding out the insane would always require careful supervision in order to prevent abuse; and in many instances suitable hosts would be found with difficulty, so great is the poverty existing in many parts of Ireland.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.
—

But we have no doubt that such a method of dealing with the lunatic poor not requiring asylum accommodation might be carried out in certain districts, and, we are further of opinion, that provision should be made in any fresh lunacy legislation to provide the machinery necessary to deal with this class.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st December of each Year from 1880 to 1890.

YEARS.	District Asylums.			Central Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums.*			Workhouses.†			Gaols.			Total.*		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1880, . . .	4,685	3,982	8,667	140	37	177	236	386	622	1,414	2,099	3,513	2	1	3	6,477	6,505	12,982
1881, . . .	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	29	173	238	397	635	1,380	2,160	3,540	-	-	-	6,622	6,704	13,326
1882, . . .	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	29	173	254	396	650	1,390	2,220	3,610	-	-	-	6,810	6,894	13,704
1883, . . .	5,196	4,348	9,542	139	33	172	247	389	636	1,428	2,203	3,631	-	-	-	7,010	6,971	13,981
1884, . . .	5,322	4,365	9,687	146	32	178	244	395	639	1,457	2,216	3,673	1	-	1	7,170	7,008	14,178
1885, . . .	5,402	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	389	632	1,438	2,192	3,630	-	-	-	7,227	7,080	14,307
1886, . . .	5,493	4,584	10,077	139	33	172	233	369	602	1,471	2,267	3,738	1	-	1	7,337	7,253	14,590
1887, . . .	5,734	4,765	10,499	140	29	169	239	386	625	1,501	2,352	3,853	1	-	1	7,615	7,532	15,147
1888, . . .	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	28	168	240	361	601	1,583	2,374	3,957	-	-	-	7,851	7,700	15,551
1889, . . .	6,037	5,143	11,180	146	30	176	259	372	631	1,600	2,438	4,038	1	-	1	8,043	7,983	16,026
1890, . . .	6,194	5,294	11,488	150	29	179	253	368	621	1,566	2,395	3,961	2	-	2	8,165	8,086	16,251

and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

* Exclusive of a gradually diminishing number (*vide* Table IV. on page 29) of "Government Patients" located in the Stewart Institution.
† The numbers under this heading are exclusive of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67) in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylums.

TABLE II.—RELATING TO LUNACY AND EMIGRATION.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Showing the Proportion in 1861 to the Popu- lation of Lunatics and Idiots (in- cluding those at large and in the custody of friends).	Showing the Proportion in 1871 to the Popu- lation of Lunatics and Idiots (in- cluding those at large and in the custody of friends).	Average Annual Rate of Emigra- tion per 1,000 of Population during the 20 years ended 31st March, 1871.	Showing the Proportion in 1881 to the Popu- lation of Lunatics and Idiots (in- cluding those at large and in the custody of friends).	Average Annual Rate of Emigra- tion per 1,000 of Population during the 20 years ended 31st March, 1881.
LEINSTER.					
Carlow County, . . .	1 in 381	1 in 282	14.2	1 in 217	11.7
Dublin " . . .	" 380	" 296	6.0	" 395	6.0
Kildare " . . .	" 348	" 312	10.9	" 230	8.8
Kilkenny " . . .	" 285	" 269	18.7	" 225	10.8
King's " . . .	" 322	" 305	18.5	" 203	14.4
Longford " . . .	" 360	" 327	19.8	" 301	20.4
Louth " . . .	" 323	" 257	15.1	" 234	10.2
Meath " . . .	" 295	" 105	17.7	" 162	14.9
Queen's " . . .	" 346	" 265	16.3	" 264	12.8
Westmeath " . . .	" 317	" 200	16.5	" 180	13.0
Wexford " . . .	" 294	" 246	15.0	" 206	11.8
Wicklow " . . .	" 342	" 271	9.6	" 301	7.1
Total of Leinster, .	1 in 385	1 in 287	13.3	1 in 260	10.2
MUNSTER.					
Clare County, . . .	1 in 414	1 in 257	24.7	1 in 229	17.8
Cork " . . .	" 489	" 352	24.6	" 287	19.5
Kerry " . . .	" 500	" 468	23.7	" 399	16.8
Limerick " . . .	" 373	" 249	25.1	" 203	19.0
Tipperary " . . .	" 369	" 250	25.0	" 228	18.5
Waterford " . . .	" 449	" 305	21.7	" 245	14.4
Total of Munster, .	1 in 435	1 in 309	24.5	1 in 262	18.2
ULSTER.					
Antrim County, . . .	1 in 513	1 in 429	17.5	1 in 389	13.5
Armagh " . . .	" 424	" 412	12.5	" 339	11.4
Cavan " . . .	" 457	" 360	19.2	" 267	16.1
Donegal " . . .	" 376	" 356	10.6	" 308	10.2
Down " . . .	" 466	" 353	12.8	" 337	10.9
Fermanagh " . . .	" 356	" 420	13.4	" 248	12.6
Londonderry " . . .	" 381	" 346	12.1	" 319	13.3
Monaghan " . . .	" 407	" 321	16.6	" 264	13.8
Tyrone " . . .	" 353	" 299	13.8	" 295	13.5
Total of Ulster, .	1 in 420	1 in 366	14.2	1 in 320	12.7
CONNAUGHT.					
Galway County, . . .	1 in 579	1 in 424	16.6	1 in 357	12.9
Leitrim " . . .	" 462	" 359	14.8	" 314	14.3
Mayo " . . .	" 636	" 524	11.2	" 416	10.6
Roscommon " . . .	" 585	" 494	15.7	" 309	13.3
Sligo " . . .	" 426	" 355	10.2	" 284	10.6
Total of Connaught, .	1 in 549	1 in 433	13.3	1 in 334	12.2
GENERAL TOTAL, .	1 in 411	1 in 328	17.5	1 in 281	14.2

TABLE III.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1890.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		
	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 during the 10 years from 1881-1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157

TABLE IV.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1890.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . . .	4	16	20	1886, . . .	3	6	9
1881, . . .	4	14	18	1887, . . .	3	5	8
1882, . . .	4	12	16	1888, . . .	3	5	8
1883, . . .	3	9	12	1889, . . .	2	5	7
1884, . . .	3	9	12	1890, . . .	1	5	6
1885, . . .	3	6	9				

TABLE V. (Part I.)—Showing the Amount of Land connected with each District Asylum in Ireland, and also the Number of Patients in each on the 31st December, 1890.

NAMES.	Total Amount of Land connected with Asylum.			Number of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1890.		
	A.	R.	P.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Armagh,	32	2	8	162	164	326
Ballinasloe,	45	0	0	428	303	731
Belfast,	55	2	0	386	267	653
Carlow,	26	1	24	164	156	320
Castlebar,	38	0	0	232	155	387
Clonmel,	39	1	38	303	297	600
Cork,	85	3	35	508	523	1,031
Down,	110	1	25	225	184	409
Ennis,	35	2	14	206	154	360
Enniscorthy,	48	0	0	211	167	378
Kilkenny,	25	0	0	175	145	320
Killarney,	30	0	0	225	158	383
Letterkenny,	40	0	0	265	130	395
Limerick,	35	0	37	257	254	511
Londonderry,	25	0	0	221	194	415
Maryborough,	43	2	22	166	185	351
Monaghan,	50	0	0	316	260	576
Mullingar,	45	2	0	360	246	606
Omagh,	52	1	28	297	264	561
Richmond,	54	1	2	633	735	1,368
Sligo,	77	3	0	251	195	446
Waterford,	25	0	0	203	158	361
Total,	1,020	2	33	6,194	5,294	11,488

TABLE V. (Part II.)—Showing the Amount of Land attached to each Lunatic Asylum in Scotland, and also the Number of Pauper Patients in each Asylum on 1st January, 1887.

CHARTERED AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

NAMES.	Total Amount of Land attached to Asylums.	Total Number of Pauper Patients in Asylum on 1st January, 1887.		
		A. R. P.	Males.	Females. Total.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	333 3 35	195	195	390
Crichton Royal Institution, . .	178 2 31	105	182	287
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	94 0 14	87	148	235
Montrose " " . . .	190 2 1	187	222	409
Edinburgh " " . . .	116 1 12	239	257	496
Glasgow " " . . .	66 1 31	127	52	179
Perth " " . . .	63 0 16	—	—	—
Argyll District Asylum, . . .	525 0 0	183	166	349
Ayr " " . . .	108 2 16	124	160	284
{ Banff " " . . .	220 0 0	67	30	97
{ Banff Succursal District Asylum, .	3 0 38	—	38	38
Elgin District Asylum, . . .	145 0 2	57	68	125
Fife " " . . .	96 0 25	171	195	366
Glasgow " " at Bothwell, . . .	7 1 3	128	96	224
Haddington " " . . .	33 3 18	47	48	95
Inverness " " . . .	178 2 28	219	229	448
Midlothian " " . . .	110 0 28	78	90	168
Perth " " . . .	73 0 13	131	139	270
Roxburgh " " . . .	35 0 0	88	103	191
Stirling " " . . .	248 0 0	177	187	364
Total, . . .	2,827 0 31	2,410	2,555	4,965

N.B.—Three new District Asylums have been built since 1887. The amount of Land attached to each is as follows :—

Hawkhead Asylum has 171 acres.
 Hartwood " " 606 "
 Gartloch " " 347 "

TABLE V. (Part II.)—Showing the Amount of Land attached to each Lunatic Asylum in Scotland, and also the Number of Pauper Patients in each Asylum on 1st January, 1887—*con.*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

NAMES.		Total Amount of Land attached to Asylum.	Total Number of Pauper Patients in Asylum on 1st January, 1887.		
		A. R. P.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbey	Parochial Asylum, .	28 0 0	44	50	94
Paisley	" "	25 0 0	111	86	197
Greenock	" "	80 1 14	153	110	263
Barony	" "	458 3 15	279	256	535
Govan	" "	62 1 33	113	118	231
Glasgow City	" "	2 0 11	-	124	124
Total, . . .		656 2 33	700	744	1,444

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

NAMES.		Total Amount of Land attached to Asylum.	Total Number of Pauper Patients in Asylum on 1st January, 1887.		
		A. R. P.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen,		10 1 30	42	48	90
Buchan,		16 0 17	26	26	52
Old Machar,		5 0 0	25	25	50
Wigtown,		3 2 0	18	14	32
Dundee East,		7 0 37	42	55	97
Dundee West,		2 2 26	39	37	76
Kincairdine,		5 2 30	21	21	42
Edinburgh,		95 1 25	38	40	78
St. Cuthbert's,		4 1 2	16	-	16
Hamilton,		11 3 19	15	14	29
Old Monkland,		7 0 37	20	18	38
Cunninghame,		187 0 0	49	48	97
Inveresk,		2 2 0	15	16	31
Perth,		1 1 8	20	18	38
Dumbarton,		24 0 0	29	30	59
Linlithgow,		11 3 17	16	16	32
Total,		396 0 8	481	426	857

APPENDIX A.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Limits of Accommodation, the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1889, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1890, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1890.

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Limits of Accommodation.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1889.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.			Daily Average Number resident during 1890.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, . .	152	152	304	151	161	312	162	164	326	152	158	310
Bellinasloe, . .	{ Galway, Co. and Town. Roscommon, }	420	320	740	416	301	717	428	303	731	424	299	723
Belfast, . .	{ Antrim, . . } Belfast City, Carrikerfergus Town,	314	226	550	377	276	653	386	267	653	384	272	656
Carlow, . .	{ Carlow, . . } Kildare, . . }	155	159	314	154	148	302	164	156	320	158	148	306
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . . .	215	140	355	228	144	372	232	155	387	231	150	381
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, . .	300	300	600	295	282	577	303	297	600	294	292	586
Cork, . . .	Cork, Co. and City.	452	462	914	494	513	1,007	508	523	1,031	502	524	1,026
Down, . . .	Down, . . .	270	150	420	218	165	383	226	184	409	222	172	394
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . . .	195	165	360	212	157	369	206	154	360	208	153	361
Enniscorthy, . .	Wexford, . .	230	170	400	205	162	367	211	167	378	212	161	373
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	157	138	295	165	136	301	175	145	320	167	142	309
Kilmarney, . .	Kerry, . . .	231	222	453	231	181	412	225	158	383	224	166	390
Letterkenny, . .	Donegal, . .	235	187	422	255	129	384	265	130	395	200	130	330
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and City.	250	250	500	252	252	504	257	254	511	257	255	512
Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, . .	186	184	370	215	185	400	221	194	415	215	180	404
Maryborough, . .	King's and Queen's Monaghan, }	210	210	420	179	182	361	166	185	351	174	180	354
Monaghan, . .	{ Cavan, . . } Longford, }	320	218	538	297	241	538	316	260	576	306	249	555
Mullingar, . .	{ Meath, . . } Westmeath, }	215	215	430	350	229	579	360	246	606	353	234	587
Omagh, . . .	{ Fermanagh, }	256	254	510	287	240	526	297	264	561	292	254	546
Richmond, . .	{ Tyrone, . . } Dublin, Co. and City. Wicklow, Louth, . . Drogheda Town.	505	595	1,100	620	680	1,300	653	735	1,388	622	706	1,328
Sligo, . . .	{ Leitrim, . . } Sligo, . . }	237	233	470	246	197	443	251	195	446	251	197	448
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and City.	200	200	400	190	164	354	203	158	361	196	162	358
Total, . . .		5,705	5,160	10,865	6,037	5,143	11,180	6,194	5,294	11,488	6,104	5,103	11,207

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

ASYLUMS	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	45	32	77	10	7	17	55	39	94	19	18	37	13	12	25	2	-	2
Ballinasloe, . .	91	70	161	27	19	46	118	89	207	63	46	109	5	2	7	-	-	-
Belfast, . . .	86	69	155	29	16	45	115	85	200	47	43	90	35	20	64	1	6	7
Carlow, . . .	48	31	79	9	8	17	57	39	96	30	18	48	5	5	10	-	-	-
Castlebar, . . .	41	48	89	3	2	5	44	50	94	13	18	31	2	2	4	-	1	1
Clonmel, . . .	48	46	94	12	11	23	60	57	117	25	22	47	3	3	6	-	-	-
Cork, . . .	99	95	198	23	20	52	122	123	250	55	66	121	7	19	26	2	-	2
Down, . . .	48	68	116	20	16	36	68	84	152	29	89	68	11	14	25	4	3	7
Ennis, . . .	34	18	52	18	5	23	52	23	75	22	12	34	4	5	9	22	-	22
Enniscorthy, . .	37	25	62	6	12	18	43	37	80	14	11	25	6	9	15	-	2	2
Kilkenny, . . .	27	15	42	9	8	17	36	23	59	13	7	20	2	-	2	-	-	-
Killarney, . . .	39	46	85	5	7	12	44	53	97	20	24	44	5	21	26	-	1	1
Letterkenny, . .	55	40	101	23	9	32	78	55	133	30	24	54	8	6	14	9	3	12
Limerick, . . .	42	46	88	6	4	10	48	50	98	18	15	33	9	8	17	2	3	5
Londonderry, . .	39	28	67	19	12	31	58	40	98	24	17	41	6	3	9	-	-	-
Maryborough, . .	24	23	47	14	16	30	38	39	77	24	19	43	4	5	9	-	1	1
Monaghan, . . .	60	64	124	17	14	31	77	78	155	28	29	57	7	6	13	5	4	9
Mullingar, . . .	67	47	114	13	7	20	80	64	134	41	13	54	8	6	14	1	1	2
Omagh, . . .	62	65	127	28	19	47	90	84	174	38	31	69	19	22	41	-	1	1
Richmond, . . .	196	219	415	49	44	93	245	263	508	66	50	116	61	68	129	27	12	39
Sligo, . . .	49	42	91	12	5	17	61	47	108	35	28	63	6	4	10	1	-	1
Waterford, . . .	41	26	67	13	9	22	54	35	89	26	25	51	3	2	5	-	-	-
Total, . . .	1,278	1,173	2,451	365	279	644	1,643	1,452	3,095	680	575	1,255	229	251	480	76	38	114

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1890,
at the close thereof.

Total Discharged.			DEATHS.												Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec., 1890.			ASYLUMS.
			Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.			Total Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
31	30	64	9	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	15	1	-	1	162	164	326	Armagh.
68	48	116	38	37	75	-	-	-	-	-	2	38	39	77	-	-	-	428	303	731	Ballinasloe.
85	78	161	23	16	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	16	39	-	-	-	386	267	653	Belfast.
35	23	58	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	104	156	320	Carlow.
15	21	36	25	18	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18	43	-	-	-	232	155	387	Castlebar.
28	25	53	24	17	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	41	-	-	-	303	297	600	Clonmel.
64	85	149	43	32	75	1	-	1	-	1	1	44	33	77	-	-	-	508	523	1,031	Cork.
44	56	100	17	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	26	-	-	-	225	184	409	Down.
48	17	65	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	-	-	206	154	360	Ennis.
20	22	42	16	10	26	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	10	27	-	-	-	211	167	378	Enniscorthy.
18	7	22	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	175	145	320	Kilkenny.
25	46	71	25	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30	55	-	-	-	225	158	383	Killarney.
47	33	80	21	21	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	42	-	-	-	265	130	395	Letterkenny.
29	26	55	14	22	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	22	36	-	-	-	257	254	511	Limerick.
30	20	50	21	11	32	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	11	33	-	-	-	221	194	415	Londonderry.
28	25	53	22	11	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	11	33	1	-	1	166	185	351	Maryborough.
40	39	79	18	20	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	38	-	-	-	316	200	516	Monaghan.
30	20	70	20	17	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	37	-	-	-	360	246	606	Mullingar.
37	54	111	23	15	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	15	38	-	-	-	297	264	561	Omagh.
154	130	284	77	87	164	1	-	1	-	-	-	78	87	165	-	-	-	633	735	1,368	Richmond.
43	32	74	13	17	30	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	17	31	-	-	-	251	195	446	Sligo.
25	27	56	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	26	-	-	-	203	158	361	Waterford.
85	884	1,849	404	434	928	3	-	3	2	3	5	499	437	936	2	-	2	6,194	5,294	11,488	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1890, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	55	39	94	53	38	91	19	18	37	17	17	34	200	200	406	202	198	400
Ballinasloe, . .	118	89	207	116	83	198	63	46	109	63	46	109	534	390	924	531	384	915
Belfast, . . .	116	85	200	111	85	196	47	43	90	47	43	90	492	361	853	486	361	847
Carlow, . . .	57	39	96	55	37	92	30	18	48	30	18	48	211	187	398	209	188	394
Castlebar, . . .	44	50	94	44	50	94	13	18	31	13	18	31	272	194	466	272	194	466
Clonmel, . . .	60	57	117	58	57	115	25	22	47	25	22	47	355	339	694	353	339	692
Cork, . . .	122	128	250	121	126	247	55	66	121	55	66	121	616	641	1,257	612	631	1,243
Down, . . .	68	84	152	65	82	147	29	39	68	28	38	66	286	249	535	283	244	527
Ennis, . . .	52	23	75	51	23	74	22	12	34	22	12	34	264	180	444	263	180	443
Enniscorthy, . .	43	37	80	42	37	79	14	11	25	14	11	25	248	199	447	247	195	442
Kilkenny, . . .	36	23	59	36	23	59	13	7	20	13	7	20	201	159	360	201	159	360
Killarney, . . .	44	53	97	44	53	97	20	24	44	20	24	44	275	284	559	275	284	559
Letterkenny, . .	78	55	133	68	52	120	30	24	54	29	24	53	333	184	517	323	181	504
Limerick, . . .	48	50	98	46	50	96	18	15	33	18	15	33	300	302	602	297	302	599
Londonderry, . .	58	40	98	54	38	92	24	17	41	24	17	41	273	225	498	269	223	492
Maryborough, . .	38	39	77	38	39	77	24	19	43	24	19	43	217	221	438	217	221	438
Monaghan, . . .	77	78	155	71	75	146	28	29	57	28	29	57	374	319	693	368	316	684
Mullingar, . . .	80	54	134	79	53	132	41	13	54	40	12	52	430	283	713	430	283	713
Omagh, . . .	90	84	174	90	84	174	38	31	69	38	30	68	377	333	710	374	327	701
Richmond, . . .	245	263	508	196	219	415	66	50	116	49	34	83	865	952	1,817	816	908	1,724
Sligo, . . .	61	47	108	58	46	104	35	28	63	33	27	60	307	244	551	304	243	547
Waterford, . . .	54	35	89	53	34	87	26	25	51	26	25	51	244	199	443	243	198	441
Total, . . .	1643	1462	3095	1548	1384	2932	680	576	1,256	656	554	1,210	7,680	6,595	14,275	7,575	6,506	14,081

TABLE V.—Showing the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1890.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FIVE CLASSES.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Otherwise (including Escapes).					
FIRST CLASS :—	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission,	735	716	1,451	351	305	656	123	142	265	172	183	355
SECOND CLASS :—												
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	267	226	493	119	88	207	63	49	112	102	83	186
THIRD CLASS :—												
Not First Attack and within Twelve Months on Admission,	274	213	487	132	114	246	37	31	68	57	40	97
FOURTH CLASS :—												
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission,	315	270	585	70	61	131	68	53	121	154	118	272
FIFTH CLASS :—												
Congenital,	29	14	43	.	.	.	4	4	8	5	4	9
UNKNOWN AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	23	13	36	8	7	15	12	10	22	9	9	18
Total	1,643	1,452	3,095	680	575	1,255	307	289	596	499	437	936

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1890, and also of those who Died.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month,	29	20	49	38	40	78
From 1 to 3 months,	169	115	284	44	27	71
" 3 " 6 " 	182	187	369	38	33	71
" 6 " 9 " 	113	90	203	29	16	45
" 9 " 12 " 	54	51	105	20	22	42
" 1 " 2 years,	82	62	144	59	48	107
" 2 " 3 " 	23	22	45	46	50	96
" 3 " 5 " 	15	15	30	45	60	105
" 5 " 7 " 	3	7	10	21	32	53
" 7 " 10 " 	7	4	11	45	25	70
" 10 " 12 " 	—	1	1	18	14	32
" 12 " 15 " 	2	1	3	16	19	35
" 15 " 20 " 	1	—	1	21	23	44
" 20 " 25 " 	—	—	—	35	15	50
" 25 " 30 " 	—	—	—	12	5	17
" 30 " 35 " 	—	—	—	5	3	8
" 35 " 40 " 	—	—	—	4	4	8
Upwards of 40 "	—	—	—	3	1	4
Total,	680	575	1,255	499	437	936

TABLE VII.—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 1890.

ASYLUMS.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	34.5	46.1	39.3	5.9	3.7	4.8
Ballinasloe,	53.3	51.6	52.6	8.9	13.0	10.6
Belfast,	40.8	50.5	45.0	5.9	5.8	5.9
Carlow,	52.6	46.1	50.0	7.6	5.4	6.5
Castlebar,	29.5	36.0	32.9	10.8	12.0	11.2
Clonmel,	41.6	38.5	40.1	8.1	5.8	7.0
Cork,	45.0	51.5	48.4	8.7	6.2	7.5
Down,	42.6	46.4	44.7	7.6	5.2	6.6
Ennis,	42.3	52.1	45.3	4.8	5.8	5.2
Enniscorthy,	32.5	29.7	31.2	8.0	6.2	7.2
Kilkenny,	36.1	30.4	33.9	6.5	4.9	5.8
Killarney,	45.4	45.2	45.3	11.1	18.0	14.1
Letterkenny,	38.5	43.6	40.6	8.0	16.1	10.6
Limerick,	37.5	30.0	33.6	5.4	8.6	7.0
Londonderry,	41.3	42.5	41.8	10.2	5.8	8.1
Maryborough,	63.1	48.7	55.8	12.6	6.1	9.3
Monaghan,	36.3	37.1	36.7	8	8.0	6.8
Mullingar,	51.2	24.0	40.3	5.6	7.2	6.3
Omagh,	42.2	36.9	39.6	7.8	5.9	6.9
Richmond,	26.9	19.0	22.8	12.3	12.3	12.3
Sligo,	57.3	59.5	58.3	5.5	8.6	6.9
Waterford,	48.1	77.4	57.3	6.1	8.6	7.2
Total,	41.3	39.6	40.5	8.1	8.3	8.2

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Authority for the Admission into
during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ORDINARY CASES.											
	Admitted by Order of Board.			Admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Patients contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule upon transmission of the Form to the Inspectors.			Soldiers contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule of 28th April, 1885.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	.	13	13	26	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	.	.	.	11	14	25	.	1	1	.	.	.
Belfast, . . . . .	.	.	.	56	57	113	1	.	1	5	.	5
Carlow, . . . . .	.	1	1	17	21	38	.	.	.	6	.	6
Castlebar, . . . . .	.	.	.	7	9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel, . . . . .	.	.	.	13	18	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork,	4	5	9	13	29	42	.	.	.	2	.	2
Down, . . . . .	.	3	3	23	54	82	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	2	.	2	14	7	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	.	.	.	19	26	45	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	5	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney, . . . . .	.	1	1	4	5	9	.	1	1	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	1	1	2	8	5	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick, . . . . .	.	.	.	12	18	30	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	1	14	23	37	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryborough,	1	7	8	15	16	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mullingar, . . . . .	.	1	1	8	9	17	.	1	1	.	.	.
Omagh,	2	3	5	10	18	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond,	9	20	29	18	49	67	2	9	11	3	.	3
Sligo, . . . . .	.	1	1	3	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	1	.	1	30	20	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	21	43	64	319	420	739	3	12	15	16	.	16

each Asylum of Patients, and also the Number Admitted, 31st December, 1890.

ADMITTED BY ORDER OF LORD LIEUTENANT.						DANGEROUS LUNATICS.						Total Admitted during Year.			ASYLUMS.
From Central Asylum.			Lunatics charged with Offences, or detained in default of Surety to keep the Peace.			Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118.			Admitted under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1		1	2	1	3	39	25	64	.	.	.	55	39	94	Armagh.
2	.	2	4	2	6	99	72	171	2	.	2	118	89	207	Ballinasloe.
.	.	.	2	.	2	51	28	79	.	.	.	115	85	200	Belfast.
.	.	.	1	.	1	33	17	50	.	.	.	57	39	96	Carlow.
.	.	.	2	3	5	33	38	71	2	.	2	44	50	94	Castlebar.
1	.	1	1	1	2	45	38	83	.	.	.	60	57	117	Clonmel.
1	1	2	9	1	10	89	92	181	4	.	4	122	128	250	Cork.
1	.	1	1	.	1	37	27	64	1	.	1	68	84	152	Down.
.	.	.	1	.	1	35	16	51	.	.	.	52	23	75	Ennis.
.	.	.	1	2	3	21	9	30	2	.	2	43	37	80	Enniscorthy.
.	.	.	1	1	2	30	17	47	.	.	.	36	23	59	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	1	1	2	39	45	84	.	.	.	44	53	97	Killarney.
.	68	49	117	1	.	1	78	55	133	Letterkenny.
.	.	.	7	2	9	29	30	59	.	.	.	48	50	98	Limerick.
.	42	17	59	1	.	1	58	40	98	Londonderry.
.	.	.	1	1		22	15	37	.	.	.	38	30	77	Maryborough.
.	.	.	4	.	4	71	78	149	1	.	1	77	78	155	Monaghan.
1	.	1	1	1	2	70	42	112	.	.	.	80	54	134	Mullingar.
.	78	63	141	.	.	.	90	84	174	Omagh.
2	.	2	6	4	10	205	181	386	.	.	.	245	203	503	Richmond.
.	.	.	.	1	1	57	41	98	1	.	1	61	47	108	Sligo.
.	.	.	4	1	5	18	14	32	1	.	1	54	35	89	Waterford.
9	1	10	48	22	70	1,211	954	2,165	16	.	16	1,643	1,452	3,095	Total

TABLE IX.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1890; and also of those who were Remaining on the 31st December, 1890.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years,	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
“ 10 “ 15 “	10	6	16	2	2	4	—	1	1	17	6	23
“ 15 “ 20 “	118	107	225	45	45	90	7	9	16	142	125	267
“ 20 “ 25 “	233	197	430	100	73	173	30	15	45	425	339	764
“ 25 “ 30 “	253	179	432	102	76	178	44	55	99	712	521	1,233
“ 30 “ 35 “	187	170	357	96	73	169	57	42	99	824	570	1,394
“ 35 “ 40 “	180	158	338	79	73	152	44	49	93	822	623	1,445
“ 40 “ 45 “	130	156	286	70	64	134	48	48	96	875	781	1,656
“ 45 “ 50 “	140	145	291	56	67	123	49	40	89	663	671	1,334
“ 50 “ 55 “	109	112	221	47	47	94	42	40	82	584	565	1,149
“ 55 “ 60 “	76	63	139	26	16	42	43	28	71	384	354	738
“ 60 “ 65 “	75	63	138	25	12	37	45	36	81	284	283	567
“ 65 “ 70 “	36	31	67	9	13	22	25	21	46	175	183	358
“ 70 “ 75 “	26	25	51	6	4	10	20	20	40	76	73	149
“ 75 “ 80 “	19	5	24	6	—	6	26	11	37	36	34	70
“ 80 “ 85 “	6	3	9	1	—	1	10	8	18	14	12	26
“ 85 “ 90 “	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3	6
Unknown,	34	30	64	10	10	20	8	12	20	156	151	307
Total,	1,643	1,452	3,095	680	575	1,255	499	487	986	6,104	5,204	11,488

TABLE X.—Showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died during the Year 1890.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS:—			
Apoplexy and Paralysis,	14	9	23
Epilepsy and Convulsions,	36	19	55
General Paralysis of the Insane,	24	2	26
Exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia,	53	44	97
Organic Disease,	18	16	34
Tumours,	1	1	2
THORACIC DISEASE:—			
Consumption,	112	143	255
Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes,	34	11	45
Other Pulmonary Diseases,	32	21	53
Diseases of Heart and Arteries,	25	34	59
ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS:—			
Inflammation of Stomach,	5	1	6
Intestines and Peritoneum,	11	3	14
Diseases of Liver, Kidney, &c.,	11	12	23
Dysentery and Diarrhoea,	27	24	51
Fever and Erysipelas,	14	9	23
Cancer,	6	4	10
General Debility and Old Age,	70	80	150
Suicide,	2	3	5
Accident,	4	—	4
Diseases of Bones,	—	1	1
Total Deaths,	499	437	936

TABLE XI.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1890.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated,	513	400	913
Can Read and Write well,	1,183	1,065	2,248
„ „ indifferently,	1,980	1,359	3,339
Can Read only,	728	908	1,636
Cannot Read or Write,	1,347	1,160	2,507
Unascertained,	443	402	845
Total,	6,194	5,294	11,488

TABLE XII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1890, and also of those Remaining on 31st December, 1890.

—	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	478	489	967	223	195	418	158	124	282	1,351	1,336	2,687
Single,	1,053	799	1,852	418	330	748	294	247	541	4,334	3,358	7,742
Widowed,	57	134	191	22	41	63	29	54	83	197	411	608
Unascertained,	55	30	85	17	9	26	18	12	30	262	189	451
Total	1,643	1,452	3,095	680	575	1,255	499	437	936	6,194	5,294	11,488

TABLE XIII.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1890.

CAUSES,	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble,	76	96	172
Adverse circumstances,	38	19	57
Mental anxiety and worry,	83	65	148
Religious excitement,	36	44	80
Love affairs,	13	30	43
Fright and nervous shock,	17	43	60
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	186	65	251
„ sexual,	14	7	21
Venereal disease,	7	1	8
Self-abuse (sexual),	22	6	28
Over-exertion,	6	1	7
Sunstroke,	33	3	36
Accident or injury,	33	5	38
Pregnancy,	—	9	9
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	40	40
Lactation,	—	6	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders,	—	29	29
Puberty,	6	7	13
Change of life,	—	10	10
Fevers,	3	6	9
Privation and starvation,	3	4	7
Old age,	29	42	71
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	87	68	155
Previous attacks,	162	145	307
Hereditary influences,	318	209	617
Congenital defect,	45	28	73
Other ascertained causes,	51	26	77
UNKNOWN,	375	348	723
Total,	1,643	1,452	3,095

TABLE XV.—Showing the quantity of Land connected with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1890.

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.	In Garden.		
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Armagh, . . .	10 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 8	1 0 0	7 2 0	32 2 8
Ballinasloe, . . .	16 0 0	—	13 0 0	0 3 0	15 1 0	45 0 0
Belfast, . . .	6 0 0	24 2 0	9 2 0	2 0 0	13 2 0	55 2 0
Carlow, . . .	—	14 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 24	26 1 24
Castlebar, . . .	13 0 0	—	18 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	38 0 0
Clonmel, . . .	3 2 0	12 0 0	9 2 0	1 0 0	13 1 38	39 1 38
Cork, . . .	6 2 0	17 2 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	29 3 35	85 3 35
Down, . . .	—	34 3 6	40 3 4	7 1 0	27 2 15	110 1 25
Ennis, . . .	2 1 14	7 2 0	17 3 0	—	8 0 0	35 2 14
Enniscorthy, . . .	2 0 0	17 1 0	13 0 0	0 1 0	15 2 0	48 0 0
Kilkenny, . . .	6 3 0	—	2 0 0	1 1 0	15 0 0	25 0 0
Killarney, . . .	3 0 0	10 0 0	4 3 0	0 1 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Letterkenny, . . .	12 2 0	12 2 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	40 0 0
Limerick, . . .	17 0 2	—	1 2 19	1 0 34	15 1 22	35 0 37
Londonderry, . . .	13 0 0	—	6 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0
Maryborough, . . .	2 0 0	17 3 0	14 1 0	2 0 28	7 1 34	43 2 22
Monaghan, . . .	5 0 0	1 0 0	11 2 0	4 2 0	28 0 0	50 0 0
Mullingar, . . .	10 0 0	—	20 2 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	45 2 0
Omagh, . . .	18 1 0	—	19 3 2	0 3 0	13 2 26	52 1 28
Richmond, . . .	7 0 0	16 0 0	15 1 2	2 0 0	14 0 0	54 1 2
Sligo, . . .	16 0 0	10 0 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	14 3 0	77 3 0
Waterford, . . .	2 0 0	9 0 0	4 0 0	0 3 0	9 1 0	25 0 0
Total, . . .	171 3 16	204 3 6	309 0 35	35 0 22	299 2 34	1,020 2 33

TABLE XVI.—Showing Outlay on and Produce of Farms connected with

ASYLUMS.	Value of Produce in hands on 1st January, 1890.	Outlay.	Total Value.	VALUE		
				Consumed.	Sold.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh,	120 13 4	55 9 2	176 2 6	269 3 6	98 1 8	
Ballinasloe,	121 0 0	78 3 8	199 3 8	174 11 1	184 16 1	
Belfast,	64 1 9	125 3 5	189 5 2	375 0 2	68 7 8	
Carlow,	300 19 8	155 16 0	456 15 8	242 11 7	126 12 10	
Castlebar,	129 15 0	90 3 6	219 18 6	209 0 0	86 15 6	
Clonmel,	353 0 0	328 19 2	681 19 2	484 15 0	32 15 0	
Cork,	314 14 0	202 6 6	517 0 6	615 15 10	29 9 0	
Down,	1,378 6 2	351 18 6	1,730 4 8	935 13 11	257 10 3	
Ennis,	879 0 8	694 1 0	1,573 1 8	817 6 4	222 6 7	
Enniscorthy,	302 6 6	301 2 6	603 9 0	241 2 0	230 1 3	
Kilkenny,	96 2 4	54 15 0	150 17 4	247 5 7	27 8 4	
Killarney,	271 18 9	137 2 11	409 1 8	301 15 3	—	
Letterkenny,	271 3 0	119 12 7	390 15 7	465 16 11	87 0 0	
Limerick,	137 11 4	309 13 9	447 5 1	568 14 2½	—	
Londonderry,	149 0 0	290 10 6	439 10 6	344 15 1	191 19 7	
Maryborough,	244 3 2	125 2 10	369 6 0	262 11 1	96 0 11	
Monaghan,	348 0 0	290 13 3	638 13 3	330 15 2	194 14 7	
Mullingar,	212 19 0	210 6 5	423 5 5	224 18 6½	88 7 1	
Omagh,	288 15 6	305 6 3	594 1 9	523 7 6	181 17 7	
Richmond,	295 0 0	494 18 11	789 18 11	1,267 16 8½	25 8 0	
Sligo,	887 14 0	378 9 10	1,266 3 10	986 16 0	28 0 6	
Waterford,	217 6 8	302 5 4	519 12 0	303 0 3	244 5 10	
Total,	7,383 10 10	5,402 1 0	12,785 11 10	10,192 11 8½	2,501 18 3	

District Lunatic Asylums, during the Year ended 31st December, 1890.

OF PRODUCE.		Net Profit.	Profit per Acre, approximated, on the Quantity of Land under Grass and Cultivation.	Profit per Acre, approximated, on the Total Quantity of Land.	ASYLUMS.
In Hands 31st December, 1890.	Total.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
97 15 0	465 0 2	288 17 8	11 10 7	8 17 6	Armagh.
108 0 0	467 7 2	268 3 6	9 0 3	5 19 2	Ballinasloe.
61 1 2	504 9 0	315 3 10	7 10 1	5 13 7	Belfast.
246 6 6	615 10 11	158 15 3	9 13 5	6 2 1	Carlow.
154 10 0	450 5 6	230 7 0	7 3 11	6 1 2	Castlebar.
354 3 0	871 13 0	189 13 10	12 4 9	4 16 0	Clonmel.
338 0 0	983 4 10	466 4 4	8 6 6	5 8 6	Cork.
1,222 19 7	2,416 3 9	685 19 1	8 5 8	6 4 3	Down.
857 19 7	1,897 12 6	324 10 10	11 15 3	9 2 4	Ennis.
283 19 0	755 2 3	151 13 3	4 14 9	3 3 2	Enniscorthy.
167 7 0	442 0 11	291 3 7	29 2 4	11 12 11	Kilkenny.
282 11 0	584 6 3	175 4 7	6 7 4	3 16 5	Killarney.
270 15 8	823 12 7	432 17 0	15 9 2	10 16 5	Letterkenny.
166 16 0	735 10 2½	288 5 1½	14 8 3	8 8 7	Limerick.
147 0 0	683 14 8	244 4 2	12 4 2	9 15 4	Londonderry.
193 2 6	551 14 6	182 8 6	5 0 8	4 3 8	Maryborough.
389 0 0	914 9 9	275 16 6	12 10 9	5 10 4	Monaghan.
310 14 0	623 19 7½	200 14 2½	6 7 5	4 6 4	Mullingar.
304 17 1	1,010 2 2	416 0 5	10 14 8	7 19 2	Omagh.
280 0 0	1,573 4 8½	783 5 9½	19 9 2	14 8 9	Richmond.
883 0 0	1,897 16 6	631 12 8	10 0 6	8 2 5	Sligo.
187 6 0	734 12 1	215 0 1	14 6 8	8 12 0	Waterford.
7,307 3 1	20,001 13 0¾	7,216 1 2¾	10 0 2	7 1 4	Total.

TABLE XVII.—Showing Return in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland which have been Disallowed, Year 1889—together with the amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, Governors, and of any steps which have been taken at Law for the

ASYLUMS.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.
Armagh, . . .	1 April, 1890,	28 May, 1890,	Nil,
Ballinasloe, . . .	6 May, 1890,	7 May, 1890,	Nil,
Belfast, . . .	2 June, 1890,	2 Oct., 1890.	Over payment of £3 16s. 8d. to two servants.
Carlow, . . .	13 May, 1890,	14 May, 1890,	Storekeeper surcharged 7s. 3d., value of three bottles of gin.
Castlebar, . . .	25 June, 1890,	26 June, 1890,	Nil,
Clonmel, . . .	15 April, 1890,	19 April, 1890,	Nil,
Cork, . . .	28 April, 1890,	13 May, 1890,	Nil,
Down, . . .	10 June, 1890,	14 June, 1890,	£6 to Local Gas Company for light supplied to public lamps in Town of Downpatrick, and £24 4s. 7d. for articles of furniture supplied for the private apartments of the Resident Medical Superintendent.
Ennis, . . .	30 May, 1890,	31 May, 1890,	Nil,
Enniscorthy, . . .	8 July, 1890,	9 July, 1890,	Nil,
Kilkenny, . . .	15 May, 1890,	17 May, 1890,	Nil,
Killarney, . . .	21 April, 1890,	26 April, 1890,	Nil,
Letterkenny, . . .	14 Aug., 1890,	16 Aug., 1890,	Nil,
Limerick, . . .	21 April, 1890,	1 May, 1890,	Overcharge made in error by Coal Contractor.
Londonderry, . . .	19 April, 1890,	22 April, 1890,	Nil,
Maryborough, . . .	15 April, 1890,	18 April, 1890,	Nil,
Monaghan, . . .	26 March, 1890,	29 March, 1890,	Nil,
Mullingar, . . .	25 March, 1890,	28 March, 1890,	Nil,
Omagh, . . .	14 April, 1890,	18 April, 1890,	Nil,
Richmond, . . .	18 March, 1890,	28 Mar., 1890,	Nil,
Sligo, . . .	27 May, 1890,	31 May, 1890,	Nil,
Waterford, . . .	24 May, 1890,	28 May, 1890,	Nil,

Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14, of all Charges and Payments in the Accounts of the Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the or Insertions which have been recovered and paid to the Credit of the recovery of any Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.

Amount of any Disallowances which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors.	Steps taken for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Amount paid to the Auditors for auditing the Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1889, including Travelling Expenses.	Names of the several Auditors.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	22 1 0	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	24 10 0	Col. James O'Hara.
3 16 8	Paid and lodged in Bank,	26 19 0	Robert H. Jephson, esq.
0 7 3	Paid,	—	C. Croker, esq.
—	—	22 1 0	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	31 10 0	J. W. Drury, esq.
—	—	33 0 0	Arthur M'Hugh, esq.
30 4 7	Lodged in Bank,	24 10 0	Robert H. Jephson, esq.
—	—	24 10 0	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	23 0 0	George W. Finlay, esq.
—	—	24 10 0	C. Croker, esq.
—	—	24 10 0	Arthur M'Hugh, esq.
—	—	30 0 0	Col. R. M. Studdert.
5 10 0	Refunded,	33 0 0	J. W. Drury, esq.
—	—	28 0 0	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	24 10 0	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	28 0 0	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	33 0 0	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	45 0 0	William M'Dermott, esq.
—	—	28 0 0	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	—	C. Croker, esq.

	Balance on the 1st Decem-ber, 1888.	Amount received from the various sources, viz., in the month.	Grants from Treasury at 4s. per head per week.	Receipts					Balance due to Government.	Total Receipts.	By Balance on the 1st Decem-ber, 1888.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Groceries.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel and Light.	Soap and Candles.	Printing, Stationery, and Advertising.	Medicines, including Wines, Spirits, &c.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Insurance.	
				For Paying Patients.	For Farm and Garden Produce.	For Coal and Gas Rates.	Fines on Servants.	Miscellaneous Sources and Interest.																
Armagh	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bellinakee	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bellinakee	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.									

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amoy.	5,128 9 8	5,242 4 8	5,098 9 0	77 5 8	88 1 8	12 18 7	—	18 0 8	—	—	5,218 14 8	—	1,428 4 12	88 18 8	5,228 11 2	2 2 8	81 5 8	25 8 8	788 18 7	558 4 8	180 18 11	828 0 8	118 14 2	—
Batavia.	448 5 1	5,875 8 8	7,121 8 0	138 18 0	184 18 1	98 7 8	—	45 14 8	84 17 8	—	14,817 12 4	—	2,468 8 4	221 8 8	5,288 14 0	205 5 8	128 12 8	48 8 1	1,780 14 8	478 18 14	227 8 8	771 1 8	128 0 4	—
Bombay.	880 8 8	7,508 18 4	6,487 4 0	887 1 8	88 7 8	18 39 8	0 14 8	15 18 12	28 5 0	—	12,730 8 0	—	5,078 18 1	218 1 1	5,344 10 7	187 12 8	84 0 0	48 8 7	1,502 18 8	487 12 8	288 12 4	1,081 5 8	182 8 0	—
Canton.	5,421 8 8	5,808 8 8	5,098 8 0	184 11 0	128 12 10	8 39 8	—	40 12 8	8 7 8	—	7,521 8 8	—	1,488 8 8	848 18 8	5,388 17 10	88 18 8	48 2 8	78 17 18	584 18 8	228 18 0	814 18 7	848 18 8	88 9 18	—
Cebu.	5,811 8 0	5,208 8 8	5,788 8 0	84 8 8	88 18 8	18 3 8	—	88 18 8	0 17 8	—	10,227 2 11	—	1,028 14 8	98 8 8	5,738 18 9	184 18 4	88 17 1	48 18 12	888 17 8	287 1 8	87 18 0	424 0 8	178 8 4	—
Colon.	5,218 18 8	7,848 18 8	6,788 18 0	888 0 8	28 12 8	24 18 7	0 0 8	78 17 8	0 18 8	—	12,888 12 1	—	2,012 12 8	887 8 0	4,781 8 4	188 18 7	111 4 8	78 8 2	1,878 11 1	481 8 7	888 8 1	471 8 18	288 18 8	—
Genoa.	12,848 17 8	7,804 8 8	10,188 8 0	488 0 11	28 5 0	28 12 8	8 8 8	—	281 18 0	—	10,182 12 0	—	4,712 18 7	218 0 8	5,888 12 0	421 4 1	188 18 0	84 18 8	5,818 14 1	888 4 11	488 1 12	781 18 8	881 11 8	—
Hankow.	418 4 8	4,231 8 8	5,848 18 0	282 8 10	128 18 0	18 7 12	—	48 12 8	88 18 7	—	9,128 12 8	—	2,288 8 8	7 18 8	2,888 1 8	87 18 8	128 18 0	88 18 8	887 8 8	241 7 11	172 18 8	882 17 7	228 18 8	—
Hongkong.	8,418 17 4	5,801 12 8	5,018 18 0	877 12 0	222 8 7	18 7 4	4 4 2	24 8 8	0 17 0	—	9,127 8 8	—	1,488 0 8	48 0 8	5,888 18 11	48 18 8	87 8 7	87 18 8	788 18 8	182 18 7	148 18 1	844 8 8	184 4 11	—
London.	78 7 4	4,778 12 2	5,888 8 0	221 18 4	128 12 8	—	1 12 8	—	8 18 8	881 1 8	9,818 8 11	—	1,788 7 4	41 7 4	4,588 18 8	178 18 8	128 0 2	88 17 1	884 17 4	887 18 4	817 17 8	888 17 0	142 0 8	—
Manila.	1,487 8 2	5,028 8 0	5,181 8 0	128 12 11	27 8 4	8 17 8	—	88 12 12	—	—	7,888 7 11	—	1,081 18 8	188 17 1	5,028 18 4	78 12 11	88 18 8	88 8 1	888 11 8	884 18 7	122 7 10	888 18 8	88 18 18	—
Peking.	1,088 0 11	5,072 2 2	4,188 12 0	278 3 7	—	8 17 4	1 8 8	—	28 7 8	—	11,187 18 8	—	2,084 18 8	888 0 0	5,288 8 10	84 18 8	81 12 0	78 18 4	841 18 15	187 18 8	227 0 7	288 18 8	888 4 8	—
Shanghai.	774 10 8	4,848 12 4	5,021 8 0	88 18 4	87 0 0	18 1 8	1 12 8	14 8 7	0 1 0	—	5,212 17 8	—	1,887 1 0	—	5,888 18 11	88 12 8	241 12 0	88 18 8	878 18 4	224 2 2	428 8 0	488 18 1	188 18 8	—
Singapore.	4,728 0 1	8,428 17 0	5,088 12 0	888 8 8	—	12 5 8	—	88 12 1	8 8 0	—	12,818 1 10	—	2,477 18 8	888 12 2	4,872 8 8	88 14 2	184 12 8	78 17 7	788 12 8	227 8 8	488 18 7	788 18 8	887 12 0	—
Sourabaya.	5,807 18 8	4,284 12 10	4,081 18 0	128 2 8	181 18 7	88 18 0	0 18 8	48 8 2	4 18 4	—	9,787 18 7	—	2,187 7 4	48 1 2	5,284 18 8	27 8 1	78 8 0	88 4 8	5,218 1 8	888 4 8	888 18 11	821 8 0	128 12 8	—
Swatow.	888 8 2	5,784 18 11	5,817 8 8	188 8 8	88 0 11	8 8 0	—	28 7 1	4 1 0	—	8,188 8 0	—	1,788 8 2	88 8 8	5,018 0 8	88 1 0	28 8 8	42 1 2	778 18 8	784 8 7	887 12 0	478 18 10	128 14 0	—
Tientsin.	4,812 4 10	4,888 8 0	5,842 18 8	148 18 8	184 14 7	21 18 0	8 0 0	188 1 8	—	—	14,778 8 11	—	2,887 18 8	818 8 8	4,812 14 1	188 8 2	218 18 8	88 18 8	5,218 8 8	188 4 4	272 8 8	227 8 2	288 18 8	—
Yokohama.	5,848 8 8	7,188 0 7	5,848 0 8	188 12 8	88 7 7	12 18 0	8 18 0	88 18 8	88 18 1	—	12,888 8 11	—	2,182 8 4	178 7 0	5,748 11 8	141 18 0	218 8 8	87 1 11	1,478 4 11	184 8 18	884 18 11	888 18 2	881 8 18	—
Yongking.	888 12 10	4,108 0 8	5,288 0 8	288 18 8	181 17 7	—	8 18 0	28 8 7	21 18 8	—	12,848 18 8	—	2,182 8 8	188 14 2	4,888 18 8	84 8 8	148 7 8	44 7 8	5,212 18 18	828 18 8	888 18 8	728 8 8	288 14 0	—
Zhangkiao.	88 0 0	12,808 12 2	12,818 0 8	878 18 8	88 8 8	87 8 0	8 18 0	12 0 8	1 18 8	4,888 7 8	12,817 18 8	8,888 12 4	2,024 1 8	884 0 8	14,812 8 12	288 17 2	271 17 8	841 18 11	5,212 14 1	1,488 18 8	1,778 0 8	882 18 8	1,082 14 8	—
Shanghai.	—	4,828 12 18	4,888 8 8	48 8 8	88 0 8	8 8 0	8 18 0	—	—	1,288 0 7	12,817 14 8	848 18 8	5,088 8 0	88 11 4	5,088 18 1	8 4 0	83 18 18	48 18 2	888 4 1	488 18 8	184 0 8	788 18 8	288 7 11	—
Shanghai.	1,888 2 2	5,218 18 18	5,474 18 0	888 4 8	844 4 18	28 12 7	8 1 7	28 8 0	884 8 0	—	9,788 7 0	—	2,087 11 8	81 18 8	5,084 12 18	44 18 8	71 12 2	27 18 1	881 18 10	178 4 18	884 4 4	227 11 8	127 8 8	—
Total.	48,418 18 2	122,188 8 4	122,208 18 0	5,218 14 8	5,028 18 8	287 8 8	24 4 0	821 8 8	1,088 18 8	4,848 8 8	281,128 12 8	4,128 18 8	21,888 18 8	5,428 8 7	12,842 12 8	2,478 18 8	2,588 18 8	2,188 18 8	28,088 18 10	12,878 7 4	2,788 8 8	12,448 8 11	5,588 18 8	—

TABLE XX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified in the preceding Table.

ASYLUM.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.																		Average Cost per Head on Total Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head less Proportion borne by Casual Receipts.
		Salaries and Wages.	Super-annuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).		
		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	810	4 12 8	6 1	8 8 2	0 2	5 8	1 5	2 5 8	0 17 1	0 12 8	2 18 8	7 0	1 2	—	0 8 7	0 15 11	4 8	2 7	0 4 1	21 16 2	21 8 1
Bellinzadoc,	728	3 7 9	6 1	8 16 2	5 8	3 7	1 2	2 7 7	0 16 0	0 8 11	1 1 4	6 7	8 0	—	0 2 10	0 18 8	1 11	0 7	0 3 4	19 11 2	18 18 7
Belfast,	656	4 18 8	8 6	9 18 3	4 6	2 7	1 6	2 8 0	0 18 6	0 6 8	1 12 11	4 8	8 8	3 7	0 3 10	1 8 7	8 1	0 11	0 3 6	22 11 8	21 12 2
Carlow,	980	4 14 9	9 5	7 8 0	8 9	3 0	5 0	1 18 8	0 14 5	0 7 8	1 2 10	3 8	3 9	—	0 10 2	0 19 2	6 6	1 4	0 19 1	20 0 1	18 18 1
Castlebar,	381	4 15 1	1 7	7 4 1	0 10	2 8	2 5	2 2 7	1 0 11	0 2 0	1 5 0	9 2	2 1	—	0 4 9	0 8 0	1 8	2 0	0 5 0	18 18 10	18 4 10
Clonmel,	586	4 9 2	9 10	8 1 10	8 8	8 0	2 8	2 17 1	1 0 2	1 8 7	0 18 1	10 7	4 9	—	0 11 8	2 5 8	5 4	2 4	0 8 1	23 18 10	23 2 1
Cork,	1,026	4 11 10	6 2	8 17 1	8 8	3 9	1 9	2 8 1	0 17 9	0 8 11	0 15 2	7 6	2 10	—	0 5 0	1 0 2	8 2	1 11	0 5 5	20 19 9	20 5 6
Down,	894	5 11 10	0 5	7 2 2	8 2	5 6	4 1	2 6 1	0 17 4	0 8 9	1 15 2	10 10	3 11	—	0 17 10	1 9 1	6 11	1 9	0 6 6	22 11 4	20 18 6
Ennis,	801	4 18 8	2 5	6 18 9	2 9	3 2	1 6	2 8 10	0 10 5	0 8 0	0 19 1	6 11	3 7	8 4	1 16 8	1 0 7	4 8	1 11	1 14 10	21 15 8	20 4 4
Enniscorthy,	878	4 15 9	2 8	11 8 9	9 2	6 10	2 9	1 15 1	0 18 1	0 11 8	1 11 2	7 8	7 5	—	0 16 2	1 6 6	2 7	1 6	0 6 0	25 9 4	24 3 10
Kilkenny,	880	5 5 7	12 1	6 15 4	4 11	6 5	4 0	2 0 2	0 17 1	0 11 10	0 18 10	5 10	2 1	—	0 8 6	0 16 2	4 10	2 0	0 1 2	19 11 10	18 14 4
Kilmarney,	890	5 5 4	11 10	8 10 8	2 5	2 8	8 11	1 18 5	0 7 10	0 7 0	1 16 1	19 11	5 11	7 8	0 7 0	0 10 2	5 5	3 5	0 8 10	22 9 6	21 18 9
Letterkenny,	890	4 15 8	—	7 0 8	3 6	7 8	8 3	2 10 1	0 17 8	1 2 4	1 5 1	8 8	5 6	0 10	0 6 2	2 6 3	5 8	1 8	0 5 4	22 10 4	21 19 2
Limerick,	512	4 16 10	8 2	9 10 4	2 7	4 1	2 9	1 8 8	0 8 8	0 19 4	1 7 6	11 7	7 0	5 2	0 6 1	2 6 6	5 8	2 10	0 4 6	26 17 5	23 8 4
Londonderry,	404	5 4 4	2 8	8 5 1	1 4	8 0	2 11	2 15 4	1 14 7	0 14 5	0 16 5	5 5	3 3	8 7	0 11 2	1 1 7	4 0	1 8	0 13 4	23 9 0	22 9 9
Maryborough,	854	4 19 8	5 5	8 19 0	2 2	1 0	2 4	2 8 5	0 15 9	0 16 9	1 5 10	6 1	4 10	—	0 7 1	0 16 10	8 8	0 11	0 4 8	21 7 10	20 14 4
Monaghan,	565	4 4 1	11 2	8 18 6	4 4	4 2	8 0	2 0 4	0 18 9	0 5 3	1 6 7	9 1	3 4	—	0 7 2	0 15 4	3 6	2 0	0 1 11	20 14 6	19 17 8
Mullingar,	587	3 18 4	6 1	9 15 10	4 10	8 10	1 11	2 10 2	1 0 3	0 9 0	1 11 4	10 8	4 7	—	0 9 3	0 19 5	4 8	1 5	0 9 8	22 15 5	22 2 7
Omagh,	548	4 12 9	4 0	7 9 1	2 1	5 0	1 8	2 4 3	0 19 8	0 14 8	1 7 7	7 11	2 7	—	0 8 2	0 18 9	3 0	0 6	0 4 8	20 1 10	19 2 11
Richmond,	1,928	8 19 5	10 0	11 0 8	5 5	2 7	14 2	3 16 10	1 2 0	0 17 8	0 9 9	15 1	2 11	5 10	0 7 6	1 9 8	5 11	1 1	0 6 5	26 12 11	25 16 7
Sligo,	448	4 18 8	2 6	6 18 4	0 8	4 1	2 8	2 4 0	0 19 8	0 5 7	1 11 8	11 6	3 2	17 2	0 16 0	1 8 9	2 4	1 8	0 11 2	21 12 6	21 9 0
Waterford,	358	5 12 5	1 11	8 8 11	3 8	4 0	4 1	1 11 8	0 9 9	0 14 3	0 17 8	8 9	2 11	—	0 12 8	8 3 4	3 1	1 6	0 6 8	23 7 3	20 3 11
Total,	11,397	4 11 2	8 1	8 14 0	4 5	8 11	8 10	2 7 8	0 17 10	0 12 0	1 8 10	9 4	3 0	2 6	0 8 10	1 5 5	4 1	1 7	0 6 11	22 7 8	21 0 0

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor.

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
ARMAGH,	H. B. Armstrong, Esq. D.L.	8
	G. D. Beresford, Esq., D.L.	2
	William J. Best, Esq. J.P.	8
	Hugh Boyle, Esq. J.P.	5
	The Very Rev. Dean Chadwick, D.D.	4
	Maxwell C. Close, Esq. D.L.	—
	Rev. John Elliott	4
	Robert Gillespie, Esq. J.P.	6
	Henry Hillock, Esq. J.P.	8
	John Hughes, Esq.	5
	The Right Rev. Robert Knox, D.D. Arch- bishop of Armagh	7
	Philip Lavery, Esq. M.D. J.P.	6
	The Most Rev. Michael Logue, D.D. Arch- bishop of Armagh	2
	James Lonsdale, Esq. J.P.	6
	Robert G. M'Crum, Esq. J.P.	4
	James Orr, Esq. J.P.	8
	Thomas Shillington, Esq.	3
	*Rev. Jackson Smyth, D.D.	—
	James Henry Stronge, Esq. J.P.	2
BALLINASLOE,	E. G. Armstrong, Esq. J.P.	5
	Bernard W. Bagot, Esq. J.P.	1
	Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, Bart. D.L.	3
	Sir Henry Burke, Bart. D.L.	1
	The Earl of Clancarty	—
	Andrew N. Comyn, Esq. J.P.	1
	O. R. Coote, Esq.	2
	Colonel Daly, D.L.	—
	William Daly, Esq. J.P.	—
	P. J. Davy, Esq. J.P.	4
	Hon. L. G. Dillon	4
	The Most Rev. P. Duggan, D.D. Bishop of Clonfert	—
	Edward W. Fowler, Esq. J.P.	5
	John Gairdner, Esq. J.P.	10
	John W. Hynes, Esq.	5
	Samuel Johnson, Esq. J.P.	3
	James Kelly, Esq. J.P.	4
	John H. Lambert, Esq. J.P.	4
	James M'Dermott, Esq. J.P.	4
	J. J. Madden, Esq.	11
	J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq. J.P.	2
	The Rt. Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D. Bishop of Tuam	1
	Henry Palmer, Esq. J.P.	2
	William J. Potts, Esq. J.P.	3
	Walter Seymour, Esq. J.P.	8
	John Ward, Esq. J.P.	12
	Rev. James W. Whigham, D.D.	3
BELFAST,	Edward Coey, Esq. J.P.	7
	Charles C. Connor, Esq., Mayor of Belfast	4
	†Sir Edward P. Cowan, J.P. D.L.	—
	James Cuming, Esq. M.D.	10
	Montague W. Dobbs, Esq. D.L.	4
	Sir William Q. Ewart, J.P.	1

* Died 11th October, 1890.

† Died 24th March, 1890.

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
BELFAST— <i>continued.</i>	Arthur Hamill, Esq. J.P.	8
	Rev. R. Hannay, D.D.	—
	Sir James H. Haslett, J.P.	8
	J. Blakiston Houston, Esq. J.P. D.L.	5
	Rev. William Johnston, D.D.	9
	Samuel Lawther, Esq. J.P.	10
	W. H. M. Lyons, Esq.	11
	The Mt. Rev. Patrick M'Allister, D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor	—
	Sir F. E. Macnaghten, D.L.	4
	H. H. M'Neile, Esq. J.P. D.L.	10
	Henry Matier, Esq. J.P.	9
	Thomas Montgomery, Esq. J.P.	8
	James Musgrave, Esq. J.P.	7
	The Right Rev. Wm. Reeves, D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor	9
	Sir David Taylor, J.P.	8
	Henry Whitaker, Esq. M.D.	9
	Rt. Hon. John Young, J.P. D.L.*P.C.	8
CARLOW,	Thomas Anderson, Esq. J.P.	8
	Rt. Hon. H. Bruen, P.C. D.L.	10
	Very Rev. Edward W. Burke.	9
	Sir Charles W. C. Burton, Bart. J.P. D.L.	7
	Sir Thos. P. Butler, Bart. J.P. D.L.	2
	F. M. Carroll, Esq. J.P.	—
	Wm. Browne Clayton, Esq. J.P. D.L.	3
	Most Rev. Michael Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin	1
	Baron de Robeck, J.P. D.L.	1
	Stewart Duckett, Esq. J.P.	1
	Hardy Eustace, Esq. J.P.	4
	William Johnson, Esq. J.P.	4
	Surgeon-Major J. R. Keogh, J.P.	3
	J. F. Lesky, Esq. J.P. D.L.	10
	His Grace the Duke of Leinster	—
	Horace Rochfort, Esq. J.P. D.L.	1
	Anthony A. Weldon, Esq. J.P.	3
CASTLEBAR,		
	The Earl of Arran, C.R.	3
	Lieut.-Colonel M. C. J. Blake, D.L.	4
	D. A. Browne, Esq. D.L.	6
	The Most Rev. Hugh Conway, D.D. Bishop of Killala	—
	Charles L. FitzGerald, Esq. D.L.	6
	Henry W. Jordan, Esq. J.P.	3
	A. C. Larminie, Esq. J.P.	7
	William Livingstone, Esq.	4
	The Earl of Lucan	3
	The Most Rev. John Lyster, D.D. Bishop of Achonry	1
	Standish O'G. M'Dermott, Esq. J.P.	2
	The Most Rev. John M'Evilly, D.D. Archbishop of Tuam	1
	Edwin Thomas O'Donnell, Esq.	—
	*Charles O'Malley, Esq. B.L.	5
	Lord Oranmore and Browne	1
	John H. Peyton, Esq.	7
	Robt. Vesey Stoney, Esq. D.L.	1
	Thomas Tighe, Esq. J.P.	2
	John C. Walshe, Esq. D.L.	—

* Died, October, 1890.

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
CLONMEL, . . .	Richard Bagwell, Esq. D.L.	6
	Alderman E. Cantwell, J.P.	4
	Charles Neville Clarke, Esq. J.P.	5
	Robert Cooke, Esq. D.L.	3
	Benjamin Fayle, Esq. J.P.	10
	Rev. C. J. Flavin, P.P.	2
	O. S. Mansergh Goings, Esq. J.P.	8
	Percy Gough, Esq. J.P.	—
	Jerome J. Guiry, Esq. J.P.	2
	Fitzroy Knox, Esq. J.P.	3
	The Earl de Montalt	—
	Stephen Moore, Esq. D.L.	5
	Captain Villiers Morton, J.P.	8
	Anthony Parker, Esq. J.P.	1
	Samuel Perry, Esq. D.L.	—
	T. Albert Quin, Esq. J.P.	—
	William A. Riall, Esq. D.L.	—
	Colonel W. A. Riall, J.P.	7
	Darby Scully, Esq. J.P.	4
	James J. Shee, Esq. J.P.	12
	Lt.-Col. Fitzgibbon Trant, D.L.	2
	Alderman Woods, J.P.	2
CORK,	Right Hon. Earl of Bandon	—
	Ludlow Beamish, Esq. J.P.	—
	John W. Clery, Esq. J.P.	14
	Alderman H. Dale	5
	Robert Day, Esq. J.P.	2
	W. A. Fagan, Esq. J.P.	—
	A. T. Forster, Esq. J.P.	2
	Savage French, Esq. J.P.	—
	Rt. Rev. R. S. Gregg, D.D. Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross	—
	Stephen Grehan, Esq. J.P.	6
	Dillon Hare, Esq. J.P.	4
	Alderman J. Jones	—
	W. H. Lyons, Esq. J.P.	10
	Isaac Morgan, Esq. J.P.	23
	Alderman M. Murphy	—
	Maurice Murray, Esq. D.L.	1
	Most Rev. T. O'Callaghan, D.D. Bishop of Cork	—
	The O'Donovan, D.L.	—
	Sir G. Penrose, J.P.	10
	W. L. Perrier, Esq. J.P.	2
	General E. Roche, J.P.	16
	Alderman Daniel Ryan,	7
	John B. T. Rye, Esq. J.P.	11
	Richard T. Rye, Esq. D.L.	7
	Captain Sarsfield, D.L.	2
	Alderman J. H. Scott, J.P.	19
	B. J. Sheehan, Esq. J.P.	20
	Col. E. A. Shulldham, D.L.	5
	Sir A. R. Warren, Bart. D.L.	11
	John Waters, Esq. J.P.	1
	Henry L. Young, Esq. J.P.	17
DOWN,	The Viscount Bangor, D.L.	5
	Rev. William Clarke	3
	John Cleland, Esq. J.P.	14
	Robt. S. Corbitt, Esq. J.P.	4

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
DOWN— <i>continued.</i>	Lieut.-Gen. The Rt. Hon. Lord de Ros, D.L.	6
	Colonel the Right Hon. Wm. B. Forde, P.C.	9
	Robert Gordon, Esq. J.P.	11
	William Gordon, Esq. M.D. J.P.	—
	Lieut.-Col. Alex. Gracey, J.P.	13
	Lieut.-Col. G. W. R. Hamilton, D.L.	5
	James Heron, Esq. J.P.	4
	Francis Heron, Esq.	8
	John Blakiston Houston, Esq. V.L.	3
	Wm. Johnston, Esq. M.P.	6
	John J. Keegan, Esq. J.P.	2
	The Most Rev. P. M'Allister, D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor	—
	Major Robert Percival Maxwell, D.L.	12
	The Right Rev. Wm. Reeves, D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor, and Dromore	1
	William N. Wallace, Esq. D.L.	10
ENNIS,	Bagot Blood, Esq. J.P.	9
	R. H. Crowe, Esq. J.P.	8
	Thomas Crowe, Esq. D.L.	9
	James F. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. D.L.	6
	James Frost, Esq. J.P.	—
	Joseph Hall, Esq. J.P.	2
	Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin, Lord Lieut. Co. Clare	1
	Marcus Keane, Esq. J.P.	4
	M. Roche Kelly, Esq. J.P.	4
	Most Rev. T. J. M'Redmond, D.D. Bishop of Killaloe	6
	Thomas G. S. Mahon, Esq. D.L.	8
	Major W. M. Molony, D.L.	1
	Pierce O'Brien, Esq. J.P.	8
	Capt. C. G. O'Callaghan, D.L.	1
	Thomas O'Gorman, Esq. J.P.	5
	Lieut.-Col. Marcus Paterson, D.L.	—
	R. W. Carey Reeves, Esq. D.L.	—
	J. W. Scott, Esq. J.P.	2
	Col. G. C. Synge, J.P.	4
ENNISCORTHY,	Col. H. Alcock, D.L.	7
	John E. Barry, Esq. J.P.	3
	The Most Rev. Jas. Browne, D.D. Bishop of Ferns	—
	N. N. Cookman, Esq. D.L.	12
	William Cookman, Esq. J.P.	8
	Earl of Courtown, D.L.	—
	W. M. Westropp-Dawson, Esq. D.L.	1
	Richard Donovan, Esq. J.P.	4
	C. M. Doyne, Esq. D.L.	—
	W. G. Eden, Esq. J.P.	—
	E. Tottenham Irvine, Esq. D.L.	11
	George Le Hunte, Esq. J.P.	—
	Sir Geo. H. Porter, Bart. D.L.	—
	Sir J. T. Power, Bart. D.L.	3
	Gen. S. Richards, J.P.	4
	Geo. C. Roberts, Esq. J.P.	7
	John H. Talbot, Esq. J.P.	—
	Capt. T. J. Walker, D.L.	3
	William Wybrants, Esq. J.P.	—

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
KILKENNY,	William P. Blunden, Esq. J.P.	—
	The Most Rev. Abraham Brownrigg, D.D. Bishop of Ossory	1
	Lord Arthur Butler, D.L.	1
	Richard Colles, Esq. J.P.	7
	Major J. H. Connellan, D.L.	4
	Rev. W. De Montmorency, J.P.	6
	P. M. Egan, Esq.	8
	Edward Fennessy, Esq.	9
	Alderman David Fenton, Mayor	8
	Wm. H. Flood, Esq. D.L.	—
	M. Den Keatinge, Esq. D.L.	2
	Captain R. J. Knox, J.P.	3
	*Simon Morris, Esq. J.P.	—
	The Most Honorable the Marquess of Ormonde, K.P. Lord Lieutenant of the County	1
	James Poe, Esq.	11
	Sir Richard Power, Bart. D.L.	3
	Edmond Smithwick, Esq. J.P.	7
	John F. Smithwick, Esq. J.P.	9
	Godwin B. M. Swift, Esq. J.P.	1
	The Right Rev. W. Pakenham Walshe, D.D. Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin	8
KILLARNEY,	E. M. Bernard, Esq. J.P.	9
	Most Rev. John Coffey, D.D. Bishop of Kerry	9
	D. C. Coltsmann, D.L.	12
	Colonel Crosbie, D.L.	3
	Henry Herbert, Esq. J.P.	7
	Major Hewson, J.P.	3
	Right Hon. the Earl of Kenmare	8
	J. W. Leahy, Esq. J.P.	9
	Maurice Leonard, Esq. J.P.	9
	The MacGillicuddy, J.P.	3
	Colonel Mulcahy, J.P.	10
	J. C. Neligan, Esq. Q.C.	2
	Sir M. J. O'Connell, Bart.	9
	John M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq. D.L.	5
	R. H. Orpen, Esq. J.P.	—
	Redmond Roche, Esq. J.P.	4
LETTERKENNY,	Colonel Rowan, J.P.	6
	Ven. Archdeacon Wynne, D.D.	7
	His Grace the Duke of Abercorn	—
	Rev. Canon Baillie	11
	John R. Boyd, Esq. J.P. D.L.	5
	Major H. A. Doyne, J.P.	8
	Rev. John Kinnear, D.D.	10
	Rev. J. B. M'Bride	2
	Rev. H. F. M'Donald	6
	Rev. James M'Fadden, P.P.	—
	Rev. Robert M'Morris	9
	Lieut.-Colonel Mansfield, J.P. D.L.	10
	Samuel Marshall, Esq. J.P.	4
	Colonel Montgomery, J.P. D.L.	7
	Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D. Bishop of Raphoe	6
	Major Thomas Patterson, J.P.	8
	W. H. Porter, Esq. J.P.	10
	Major T. B. Stoney, J.P.	2
	Rev. W. D. Wallace	6

* Died, 8th February, 1890,

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
LIMERICK,	Thomas T. D. Atkinson, Esq. J.P.	2
	Sir Charles B. Barrington, Bart. J.P.	6
	James G. Barry, Esq. J.P.	7
	The Very Rev. Dean Bunbury	8
	Jerome Counihan, Esq. J.P.	10
	Captain Edward Croker, D.L.	3
	John C. Delmege, Esq. J.P.	8
	Michael G. Dowling, Esq.	11
	The Knight of Glin	1
	James Harris, Esq.	9
	Robert Hunt, Esq. J.P.	7
	Lord Maasy, D.L.	7
	William J. O'Donnell, Esq. Mayor	7
	The Most Rev. Edward T. O'Dwyer, D.D.	
	Bishop of Limerick,	4
	Sir David V. Roche, Bart.	-
	Robert de Ros Rose, Esq. J.P.	5
	Alderman Daniel Ryan	6
	William Spillane, Esq. J.P.	9
	John R. Tinsly, Esq. J.P.	1
	John White, Esq. D.L.	1
LONDONDERRY,	The Right Rev. William Alexander, D.D.	
	Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe	-
	Rev. Canon Babington	8
	Aaron Baxter, Esq. J.P. Mayor	2
	J. B. Beresford, Esq. D.L.	10
	W. F. Bigger, Esq. J.P.	8
	Alexander Black, Esq. J.P.	9
	Right Hon. Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart.	8
	George Cather, Esq. J.P.	1
	Robert Hamilton, Esq. J.P.	1
	Maurice C. Hime, Esq. J.P. LL.D.	9
	Colonel Knox, D.L.	10
	Rev. C. M'Faul, P.P.	9
	Sir R. M'Vicker J.P.	5
	R. L. Moore, Esq. D.L.	6
	J. S. Mulholland, Esq. J.P.	5
	Captain R. A. Ogilby, D.L.	5
	C. O'Neill, Esq. J.P.	8
	Rev. J. M. Rodgers	8
	Major W. E. Scott, D.L.	8
MARYBOROUGH,	The Very Rev. A. F. Smyly, Dean of Derry	10
	William Tillie, Esq. D.L.	9
	Captain J. L. Bland, J.P.	1
	Colonel Carden, D.L.	5
	John V. Cassidy, Esq. J.P.	-
	Major R. G. Cosby, D.L.	4
	William Dunne, Esq. J.P.	4
	Edmund G. Dease, Esq. D.L.	3
	The Viscount de Vesci	1
	Rev. M. Gaffney, P.P.	3
	Toler R. Garvey, Esq. J.P.	1
	Thomas Kemmis, Esq. D.L.	6
	Major-General Maquay, J.P.	5
	R. Odum, Esq. J.P.	11
	Very Rev. A. Phelan	12
	William Phillips, Esq. J.P.	-
	The Earl of Rosse	-
	Skeffington Smyth, Esq. V.L.	10
	Rev. Canon E. Sheridan,	3
	Sir Allen J. Walsh, Bart. D.L.	9

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
MONAGHAN,	George De La P. Beresford, Esq. J.P. D.L.	2
	Rich. J. Blakely, Esq. J.P.	7
	Captain R. J. Burrowes, J.P. D.L.	3
	Rev. John Davidson, M.A.	11
	The Most Reverend James Donnelly, D.D.	
	Bishop of Clogher	7
	Sir Thomas Oriel Forster, Bart. J.P. D.L.	1
	Dacre Hamilton, Esq. J.P. D.L.	5
	William J. Hamilton, Esq. J.P.	6
	William Henderson, Esq. J.P.	12
	A. A. Murray-Ker, Esq. J.P. D.L.	3
	Henry K. Leslie, Esq. J.P.	5
	Colonel Lloyd, J.P.	8
	James McCullagh, Esq. J.P.	7
	Major Somerset Maxwell, J.P. D.L.	2
	William Murray, Esq. J.P.	12
	Rev. Samuel Lyle Orr	10
	Surgeon Rush, J.P.	12
	Samuel Sanderson, Esq. J.P. D.L.	2
	Colonel Sanderson, D.L. M.P.	1
	Right Rev. Charles M. Stack, D.D. Bishop of Clogher	7
	Charles N. Tisdall, Esq. J.P.	7
	Joseph Wright, Esq.	7
MULLINGAR,	Colonel R. Donaldson, J.P.	6
	Richard Fetherston-Haugh, D.L.	8
	Right Hon. Lord Greville	3
	Robert Fowler, D.L.	5
	Major F. Hume Kelly, J.P.	7
	Right Hon. Lord Langford	5
	Harry Corbyn Levinge, D.L.	4
	Thomas Maher, J.P.	2
	Major-General W. Devenish-Meares, D.L.	6
	James L. Naper, D.L.	—
	Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Nugent, D.L.	11
	The Most Rev. Thomas Nulty, D.D. Bishop of Meath	4
	Thomas F. O'Beirne, Esq.	5
	Ambrose More O'Ferrall, D.L.	3
	Philip O'Reilly, D.L.	3
	The Right Rev. C. P. Reichel, D.D. Bishop of Meath	—
	G. W. Wilson-Slator, D.L.	—
	Thomas J. Smyth, D.L.	6
	James Mackay-Wilson, J.P.	4
OMAGH,	Most Rev. B. Woodlock, D.D. Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois	1
	Major Charles M. Alexander, J.P.	3
	E. M. Archdale, Esq. J.P.	—
	William F. Black, Esq. D.L.	7
	James Browne, Esq. J.P.	9
	Colonel Montague Browne, J.P.	9
	Colonel L. Buchanan	8
	Rev. D. Clements	3
	James Elliott, Esq. J.P.	11
	The Earl of Erne	—
	James Greer, Esq. J.P.	2
	Captain C. Cole Hamilton, J.P.	1
	Robert Harvey, Esq. J.P.	9

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
OMAGH— <i>continued,</i>	William D'Arcy Irvine, D.L.	-
	Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Lowry, V.L.	-
	Rev. C. McCawley, P.P.	3
	Rev. B. McNamee, P.P.	10
	Rev. W. P. Magee, B.A.	4
	James Moore, Esq. J.P.	10
	J. G. V. Porter, Esq.	-
	C. Scott, Esq. J.P.	10
	Andrew Sproule, Esq.	8
	Rev. C. K. Toland	3
RICHMOND,	*Alderman Byrne	-
	R. J. Corballis, Esq. J.P.	-
	Councillor Edward Doran	27
	D. Drummond, Esq. J.P.	12
	Robert F. Ellis, Esq. J.P.	1
	John Findlater, Esq. J.P.	5
	E. Fottrell, Esq. J.P.	13
	Sir Percy Grace, Bart. J.P. D.L.	12
	H. A. Hamilton, Esq. J.P.	10
	The Right Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton, D.L.	8
	Charles Kennedy, Esq. J.P.	10
	The Right Hon. E. J. Kennedy, J.P. (<i>Lord Mayor of Dublin</i>)	-
	Councillor John Kennedy	17
	G. N. Kidd, Esq. M.D.	4
	Simon Jordan, Esq. (<i>Mayor of Drogheda</i>)	1
	Sir Edward Hudson Kinahan, Bart., J.P.	1
	Lieut.-Colonel H. Goro Lindsay, D.L.	-
	Councillor James McDonnell	11
	Sir James W. Mackey, D.L.	5
	H. J. MacFarlane, Esq. J.P.	5
	Sir R. Martin, Bart. D.L.	2
	Alderman Meade, J.P.	5
	Alderman Meagher, J.P.	14
	The Hon. Henry Monck, J.P.	10
	Luke Alexander Lee-Norman, Esq. D.L.	14
	J. R. O'Reilly, Esq. D.L.	6
	Anthony O'Neill, Esq. J.P.	15
	Sir George Owens, M.D. J.P.	20
	Alderman Thomas D. Pile	9
	Sir George H. Porter, Bart. M.D. D.L.	1
	Viscount Powerscourt, K.P.	5
	†Councillor Thomas Sexton, M.P.	-
	George Sigerson, Esq. M.D.	9
	Alderman H. Tarpey, J.P.	1
SLIGO,	Lewis Algeo, Esq. J.P.	3
	Sir Henry Gore Booth, Bart.	-
	Harper Campbell, Esq. J.P.	6
	John Connolly, Esq. (<i>Mayor of Sligo</i>)	1
	Colonel Cooper	6
	Thomas Corscadden, Esq. J.F.	7
	R. A. Duke, Esq. D.L.	4
	The Most Rev. Laurence Gillooly, D.D. Bishop of Elphin	4
	George Hewson, Esq. J.P.	4
	James Johnstone, Esq. D.L. J.P.	-
	Alexander Lyons, Esq. J.P.	8
	Charles Maguire, Esq. J.P.	2
	Very Rev. John Maguire, P.P.	5

* Died 3rd July, 1890.

† Resigned March, 1890.

TABLE XXI.—Giving the NAMES of the GOVERNORS of each Asylum for the Year ended 31st December, 1890; and also the Number of Meetings attended during the Year by each such Governor—*continued.*

ASYLUM.	Name.	Number of Meetings attended.
SLIGO— <i>continued.</i>	Peter O'Connor, Esq. J.P.	10
	F. M. Olpherts, Esq. J.P.	6
	Manly Palmer, Esq. J.P.	6
	Owen Phibbs, Esq. J.P. D.L.	7
	E. J. Tighe, Esq. J.P.	3
	C. C. B. Whyte, Esq.	—
	Owen Wynne, Esq. D.L.	2
WATERFORD,	Charles P. Bolton, Esq. J.P.	12
	Robert T. Carew, Esq. J.P.	5
	The Right Rev. M. Day, Lord Bishop of Cashel.	3
	Charles Denny, Esq.	1
	The Most Rev. John Egan, D.D. Lord Bishop of Waterford	8
	Rev. H. Evans, D.D.	12
	Hon. D. F. Fortescue, D.L. J.P.	9
	George J. Mackesy, Esq. M.D. J.P.	9
	Alderman Mahony	4
	Very Rev. Dean Morgan	6
	P. Barron-Newell, Esq.	10
	Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart. D.L. J.P.	6
	Very Rev. Joseph A. Phelan, V.G. P.P.	3
	Congreve Rogers, Esq. J.P.	3
	John Slattery, Esq. J.P.	1
	Most Hon. the Marquess of Waterford, K.P.	—
	Henry White, Esq.	6
	John Wilson, Esq. J.P.	5

APPENDIX B.

CENTRAL ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS,
DUNDRUM.

TABLE I.—Showing the Original and Present Accommodation for Criminal Lunatics at the Central Asylum, Dundrum.

Year opened,	1850	Original Accommodation, .	M. 80	F. 40	T. 120
Years enlarged,	1864, 1884, & 1887	Present Accommodation, .	128	35	163
		(Calculated at 600 feet per bed.)			

	M.	F.	T.
Actual Number of Inmates on 31st December, 1890, .	150	29	179

TABLE II.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year 1890.

—				Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1889,				146	30	176
Admitted during the year 1890,				22	—	22
Total number under treatment during year, .				168	30	198
Discharged during the year—	M.	F.	T.	12	1	13
Recovered,	2	—	2			
Improved,	1	—	1			
Unimproved or incurable,	9	1	10			
Deaths during the year—				5	—	5
From Natural Causes,	5	—	5			
From Accidental Causes,	—	—	—			
By Suicide,	—	—	—			
Escapes during the year,				1	—	1
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,				18	1	19
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1890,				150	29	179
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1890,				151	29	180
Per-centage of deaths on daily average number of Patients,				3·3	—	2·7

TABLE III.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted during the Year 1890, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1890 ; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

CRIME.	ADMISSIONS.												REMAINING.											
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.									Total Number admitted during the Year.			Period at which Insanity was recognised.									Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
	Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane while undergoing sen- tence of Penal Servitude.						Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane while undergoing sen- tence of Penal Servitude.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder,	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	5	—	5	34	7	41	39	7	46	13	3	16	86	17	103
Violent Assault,	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	4	5	2	7	9	1	10	7	—	7	21	3	24
Common Assault,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	7
Rape or Attempt,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	3
Arson,	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	5	—	5	2	—	2	3	1	4	2	—	2	7	1	8
Theft,	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	2	—	2	2	—	2	6	4	10	10	4	14
Burglary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6	7	—	7
Attempt at Suicide,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
Breach of the Articles of War, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	3	4	—	4	2	2	4	8	3	11
Total,	6	—	6	4	—	4	12	—	12	22	—	22	50	10	60	63	10	73	37	0	46	150	29	179

TABLE IV.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1890.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions,	5	—	5
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity,	2	—	2
First attack, or no information on the subject,	15	—	15
Total,	22	—	22
Known to have actually attempted suicide,	2	—	2
Regarded as being Suicidal,	1	—	1
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject,	19	—	19
Total,	22	—	22
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	—	—	—
Not so affected,	22	—	22
Total,	22	—	22

TABLE V.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1890, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1890.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania,	12	—	12	95	16	111
Melancholia,	7	—	7	12	5	17
Dementia,	3	—	3	29	2	31
Monomania,	—	—	—	3	—	3
General Paralysis,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idiocy,	—	—	—	2	2	4
Puerperal Insanity,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy,	—	—	—	8	2	10
Supposed not Insane,	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total,	22	—	22	150	29	179

TABLE VI.—Showing the numbers of those remaining on 31st December, 1890, who were affected with Epilepsy and Paralysis.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy,	8	1	9
Paralysis,	—	—	—
Epilepsy and Paralysis,	—	1	1
Total,	8	2	10

TABLE VII.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1890, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1890.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
				Recovered.			Transferred to other Asylums.								
From 5 to 10 Years, .	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
„ 10 to 15 „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 to 20 „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 20 to 30 „ .	9	—	9	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	22	3	25
„ 30 to 40 „ .	5	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	1	30	10	40
„ 40 to 50 „ .	6	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	47	10	57
„ 50 to 60 „ .	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	30	3	33
„ 60 to 70 „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	2	17
„ 70 to 80 „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	6	1	7
„ 80 to 90 „ .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ 90 and upwards,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, .	22	—	22	2	—	2	9	1	10	5	—	5	150	29	179

Males Females.

Average age at death, 64·2 years. —

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1890, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1890.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated,	—	—	—	4	1	5
Can Read and Write well,	7	—	7	15	2	17
„ indifferently,	8	—	8	62	10	72
Can Read only,	4	—	4	28	9	37
Cannot Read or Write,	2	—	2	40	7	47
Unascertained,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total,	22	—	22	150	29	179

TABLE IX.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1890, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1890.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
				Recovered.			Transferred to other Asylums.								
Married,	M. 9	F. —	T. 9	M. 1	F. —	T. 1	M. —	F. —	T. —	M. —	F. —	T. —	M. 32	F. 7	T. 39
Single,	12	—	12	1	—	1	9	1	10	3	—	3	96	18	114
Widowed,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	22	4	26
Not ascertained,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	22	—	22	2	—	2	9	1	10	5	—	5	150	29	179

TABLE X.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1890.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculturists,	88	1	89
Domestic Servants,	4	9	13
Clerks,	2	—	2
Shopkeepers,	3	1	4
Tailors and Seamstresses,	2	2	4
Painters and Glaziers,	5	—	5
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	3	—	3
Masons and Bricklayers,	—	—	—
Carpenters,	2	—	2
Weavers,	—	—	—
Shoemakers,	3	—	3
Hatters,	—	—	—
Factory Workers,	1	—	1
Victuallers,	1	—	1
Pedlars and Hucksters,	1	—	1
Lawyers,	—	—	—
Medical Men,	1	—	1
Members of Religious Communities,	1	—	1
Students and Teachers,	3	—	3
Soldiers and Pensioners,	5	—	5
Police,	—	—	—
Sailors,	2	—	2
Publicans,	1	—	1
Mendicants,	5	—	5
Various other employments,	13	6	19
No occupation, or unascertained,	4	10	14
Total,	150	29	179

TABLE XI.—Showing the causes of the Deaths during the Year 1890.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
P. G. . .	1	-	80	Pneumonia.
J. H. . .	1	-	35	Phthisis.
W. L. . .	1	-	57	Cancer of Stomach.
J. M. . .	1	-	75	Cancer of Neck.
B. H. . .	1	-	74	Disease of Heart.
Total, .	5	-	-	

TABLE XII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed during the Year 1890.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Farm Labourers,	18	Laundry,	5
Tailors,	4	Needlework,	4
Shoemakers,	4	Scrubbing and Securing, . . .	7
Carpenters,	-	Miscellaneous,	2
Smiths,	-	Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed.	11
Yard, Cows, Piggery, &c., .	2		
Miscellaneous (including pumping water).	28		
Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed.	94		
Total,	150	Total,	29

for the Year ended 31st March, 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
{Attendants,	22	15	37
{Patients,	151	29	180

Expenditure.		Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
By Salaries and Wages,*	2,334 3 0	12 19 4	
„ Victualling,†	3,820 15 9	21 4 6	
„ Uniform for Attendants and Servants,	153 17 1	0 17 1	
„ Clothing for Patients,‡	544 15 1	3 0 6	
„ Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.,	58 9 0	0 6 6	
„ Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	23 0 4	0 2 7	
„ Incidental Expenses,§	76 4 3	0 8 6	
Total Expenditure,	7,011 4 6	38 19 0	
By Balance to be surrendered,	65 10 9	0 4 1(a)	
Total,	7,076 15 3	38 14 11(b)	

(a) Average of Casual Receipts per head.

(b) Yearly average cost per Patient, less proportion borne by casual Receipts.

Heads of Expenditure.

†CLOTHING FOR PATIENTS—	£ s. d.	§INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—	£ s. d.
Calico and Shirts,	57 5 9	Advertising,	15 19 6
Scarlet Cloth,	18 0 0	Books, Stationery,	12 4 11
Flannel for Petticoats, &c.,	16 7 1	Postage,	12 14 2
Tweed and Frieze,	164 19 5	Travelling Expenses,	5 17 8
Jerseys,	67 10 0	Funeral Expenses,	6 6 0
Socks,	76 2 6	Carriage of Goods,	0 16 7
Leather,	34 16 11	Crockery, Ironmongery, Brushes, &c.,	2 9 6
Shoes (Canvas and Leather),	35 0 0	Sum received for offal and old stores, paid over to H.M.'s Ex- chequer, per Paymaster-General,	6 3 3
Wool Shawls, &c.,	9 18 0	Small Sundries,	13 12 8
Printed Calico,	16 9 6		
Sundries,	48 5 11		
Total,	544 15 1	Total,	76 4 3

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Central Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1891, 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,	2,384 0 0	2,334 3 0	49 17 0	-
Victualling	3,752 0 0	3,820 15 9	-	68 15 9
Uniform for Attendants and Servants,	147 0 0	153 17 1	-	6 17 1
Clothing for Patients,	562 0 0	544 15 1	17 4 11	-
Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	55 0 0	58 9 0	-	3 9 0
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, .	50 0 0	23 0 4	26 19 8	-
Incidental Expenses,	90 0 0	70 1 0	19 19 0	-
Total,	7,040 0 0	7,005 1 3*	34 18 9†	-

* The sum (£6 3s. 2d.) realized by the sale of offal and old stores, and paid over to H. M.'s Exchequer through the Paymaster-General, has not been included in this Table.

† This sum, together with that received for farm produce sold, make up the "Balance to be surrendered," *vide* previous Table.

TABLE XV.—Detailed Statement of Salaries and Wages, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances as well as the actual Payments for the Year ended 31st March, 1891.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Amounts actually paid during the year.	Allowances.	Valued at.
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor, .	400 0 0	10 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0	Unfurnished apartments; fuel, light, bread, milk, ale, vegetables, butter, and washing,	200 0 0
1	Visiting Physician,	—	—	175 0 0	175 0 0	None.	—
1	Assistant Physician,*	100 0 0	10 0 0	150 0 0	108 8 7	Furnished apartments; provisions, washing, and attendance,	146 0 0
1	Female Superintendent,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	Do. do. do.	93 14 0
1	Storekeeper, with £60 commuted allowance,	50 0 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	Dinner,	14 0 0
1	Protestant Chaplain,	—	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	None.	—
1	Roman Catholic Chaplain,	—	—	80 0 0	80 0 0	None.	—
1	Presbyterian Chaplain,	—	—	25 0 0	25 0 0	None.	—
1	Head Male Attendant,	50 0 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	52 9 5	Rations and uniform, fuel and light, a house and garden, and washing,	85 0 0
3	Male Attendants, 1st Class,	28 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	99 19 2	Room, rations, uniform, fuel, and light; washing,	46 14 0
11	Do. 2nd Class,	24 0 0	1 0 0	34 0 0	327 5 8		
1	Tailor,	—	—	38 0 0	38 0 0	Do. do. with extra rations,	52 14 8
1	Shoemaker,	28 0 0	1 0 0	38 0 0	19 0 0		
1	Night Attendant,	34 0 0	1 0 0	44 0 0	43 10 1	House, coal, milk, uniform,	38 6 8
1	Gatekeeper,	—	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	House, coal, potatoes, partial clothing, milk,	28 8 0
1	Steward and Gardener,	50 0 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	Partial clothing,	2 10 0
1	Farmyard-man,	—	—	36 10 0	36 10 0	None.	—
1	Bandmaster,	—	—	16 0 0	15 12 0	Room, rations, clothing, fuel, and light; washing,	42 3 0
1	Laundress,	22 0 0	1 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0		
1	Cook,	22 0 0	1 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0		
3	Female Attendants, 1st Class,	22 0 0	1 0 0	29 0 0	87 0 0		
9	Do. 2nd Class,	18 0 0	1 0 0	25 0 0	193 19 5	Room, rations, fuel and light washing,	41 9 8
1	Kitchenmaid,	—	—	12 0 0	12 0 0		
15	Married Male Attendants, 2s. 6d. per week extra,	—	—	—	90 6 4	Room, rations, fuel and light washing,	41 9 8
6	Temporary Male Attendants,	—	—	21 0 0	98 6 4		
	Less Fines on Attendants,	—	—	—	2,335 7 0		
		—	—	—	1 4 0		
		—	—	—	2,334 3 0		

Note (*) The salary and emoluments of the Assistant Physician are subject to a reduction of 10% on account of his being in receipt of a pension from the Naval Medical Service, as retired Deputy Inspector-General.

REPORT for the YEAR ended 31st December, 1890.

Central Asylum, Dundrum,
29th April, 1891

GENTLEMEN,—There is little to report on in regard of this asylum beyond the statistical tables for the year ended 31st December, 1890, and the financial tables for the year ended 31st March, 1891, which are already in your hands.

The health of the house still continues to maintain its former satisfactory standard, the number of deaths during the year having been only 5, all males, and all from natural causes. The average age at death was 64 years. The percentage of deaths on the daily average number of inmates was 2.77, and on the total number resident 2.52. Two of the deaths were due to cancer; one to phthisis.

The pressure on our space has been severe during the year, the number of inmates having at two or three periods reached as high as 184, while the daily average was 179.

The conduct of the staff has been satisfactory during the year. The two senior members, who were husband and wife, retired on pension, each having served over 40 years. The shoemaker also retired, after 16 years service, by reason of serious illness. The head attendant died after a distressing illness; and one attendant incurred dismissal for persistent and repeated negligence in the discharge of his duties.

The supplies sent in by the contractors during the year were of good quality, with the exception of the bread, which was much below our usual standard, and incurred repeated rejection.

As regards the financial part of the tables, a saving has been effected under the sub-heads of salaries and wages, clothing, escort, and incidental expenses; while an excess has been incurred under the sub-heads of victualling and medicines. A surplus, however, remains on the whole vote.

I enclose notes, as usual, on the cases admitted during the year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC ASHE, M.D., R.M.S.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

NOTES ON CASES ADMITTED.

No. 810.—J. B. This was a case of re-admission from Mountjoy Prison, to which he had been remitted as sane on 17th September, 1889. He was re-admitted here on 2nd January, 1890, in a state of violent mania, the condition of mental disturbance having begun about a week previous. Formerly here as No. 750.

811.—J. S. This was also a case of re-admission; former number, 741. After expiration of the sentence which he was then undergoing, he was

removed to Ennis District Asylum, where, in August, 1888, he set fire to two beds, and then succeeded in making his escape; he was re-captured and committed to Limerick Prison; thence removed here on the 11th January, 1890. Transmitted to Limerick again on 27th February for trial, and again admitted here, after trial, on 12th March, under sentence of confinement during pleasure. He has behaved quietly here since admission, as, indeed, he has always done hitherto. His intelligence is good, but moral character very low. Health not good; frequently suffering from a hæmorrhagic condition of the *primæ viæ*.

812.—P. K., aged 38. Admitted 21st January, 1890, from Kilmainham, his offence being an attempt to commit suicide. He has always associated himself with the party of disorder and turbulence here; but his intelligence at present appears perfect.

813.—J. B., aged 43. This was another case of re-admission from Mountjoy Prison, to which he had been remitted in September, 1890. Having, however, been again certified as insane by the prison authorities, he was re-admitted here on 29th January, 1890. He is a mischievous character, always exciting others to misconduct, but avoiding engaging in it himself. His former number was 781.

815.—J. R., aged 46. Admitted 25th March, 1890, from Downpatrick Gaol, under sentence of 20 years' penal servitude for manslaughter. A native of Co. Wexford; a market-gardener by trade. Mania of suspicion, believing his food to have been poisoned, and something also done to his clothes; this state had been observed to be coming on gradually for about a month. This man has not been violent since his admission, but will not work, and answers fiercely when spoken to. His condition appears to be passing into dementia.

816.—B. S., aged 48. A ragman. Admitted 18th April, 1890, from Maryborough Prison, where he was undergoing 7 years' penal servitude for larceny. A native of Co. Fermanagh, and a habitual criminal, having a record of ten sentences against him. Stated to be irritable and occasionally violent. He was further stated to "have a shaking over his whole body." In point of fact, he is the subject of very violent chorea, twisting his head, arms, and whole body into the most extraordinary postures, and quite unable to remain steady in any attitude. This extraordinary nervous condition affects his powers of deglutition, so that he can hardly swallow bread, even when broken up and soaked in his tea. He was ordered rice pudding accordingly. Medicinal treatment has had little effect on his condition.

817.—J. K., aged 21. A labourer, married. Admitted 6th May, 1890, from Mountjoy Prison, where he had been undergoing 5 years' penal servitude for assault and robbery. A native of Limerick, and a habitual criminal. A heavy and violent-looking young man, with a violent, aggressive manner and address. His mental disturbance appears to have come on gradually during the 3 months previous to his admission here, first showing itself by silence and refusal to work, and afterwards in slovenly habits and delusions of a conspiracy against his life. He had been in the army, and I have ascertained that he was in an asylum during his service. He has been one of the turbulent gang ever since his admission here, yet always seemed to me a curable case, and has, in fact, so far recovered that I think he may shortly be remitted to prison.

818.—E. L., aged 53. A habitual criminal, with 50 convictions against him. Admitted 6th May, 1890, from Mountjoy, where he had been undergoing a sentence of 7 years' penal servitude for larceny. He belongs to Belfast. He labours under the most violent delusions of a conspiracy against him. He presented on admission symptoms of weak heart and atheroma of the arteries, yet wished to work on the farm, &c., and has done so without injury. He has proved to be quarrelsome and menacing in language, and otherwise very badly conducted.

819.—W. L., aged 26. A mild, quiet-looking young man, said to belong to Cork, but his accent proclaims him an Englishman. Admitted 17th May, 1890, from Mountjoy, where he had been undergoing a sentence of 5 years' penal servitude for larceny. He labours under violent delusions that there is a conspiracy to poison him, and that he has been vilely treated by various persons. He suffers from usual disorders of the stomach, so much so that of late it gives rise to suspicion of organic disease, but he will allow no examination to be made. It appears that he was formerly in Prestwich Asylum.

820.—E. F., aged 27. A soldier, formerly in India, where he had been imprisoned for firing off his rifle without cause. Afterwards considered to be insane, and sent home to Netley Asylum, and thence, in February, 1890, to the South Dublin Union Workhouse. He appears to have been discharged from thence, and subsequently assaulted and robbed a young lady in the County Dublin. Being indicted at Kilmainham Quarter Sessions, the jury found him incapable of pleading, and having been ordered to be detained during pleasure, he was sent to the Richmond Asylum. He escaped from thence on 11th November, 1887, but was recaptured two days subsequently. He was admitted here from the Richmond Asylum on 21st June, 1890, and appeared on admission to be a semi-imbecile; yet he has proved able to write intelligent letters, but is also much in the habit of writing very gross obscenities.

821.—M. M'G., aged 59. A pensioner from the 16th Foot, with a very good character from the army, four good conduct badges, and a pension of 1s. 1½d. a day. Tried at Armagh Assizes in July, 1890, for shooting with intent; found insane at the time of the offence, and sentenced to be detained during pleasure. Admitted here 18th July, 1890; reported to be suffering from delusional mania, but the subject thereof is not stated. He has behaved quietly since his admission; for a time he worked on the farm, but subsequently ceased doing so through dissatisfaction at the cost of his maintenance here being deducted from his pension, the balance only being paid to his daughter, who is in delicate health.

822.—M. F., aged 27. A labourer; tried in July, 1890, at Tullamore, for setting fire to furze. Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during pleasure. Admitted 18th July, 1890, with a medical note to the effect that his insanity was doubtful, noting also, however, that his mental affection was probably hereditary, as his father was insane. He has been silent, apathetic, and inactive since his admission—to such a degree that dementia would appear to be his proper classification; it seems strange that his insanity should have appeared a matter of doubt.

823.—W. T., aged 30. Admitted 19th July, 1890, from Mountjoy. Crime, murder; sentenced to death, afterwards commuted to penal

servitude for life. No statement as to the details of his crime was received with the prisoner, but the circumstances are well known, having created much sensation at the time. He shot a man who had been married to his sister, and who, after her decease, was about to marry again. The prisoner shot him while proceeding up the church aisle for this purpose, in presence of his intended bride and the wedding party. While undergoing his commuted sentence in Mountjoy, he is reported as of good conduct except on matters connected with religion. His insanity is beyond question of the religious type. For some time after his admission he was dangerous and sometimes violent, but latterly he is of better behaviour, and is engaged on farm work. He is very well educated and highly intelligent.

824.—D. M'C., age not stated; he himself says he is 45. The information transmitted with him is of the most meagre character. His crime was murder, and it is known that it was his own child he killed, having lost his sleep watching the child at night while ill. He appears to have been under the delusion that the child was a changeling. He belongs to the Co. Donegal, and was tried in Londonderry, and found not guilty on the ground of his insanity. Since his admission he has on two occasions suffered from attacks of recurrent mania when he becomes noisy and violent, at other times he is well conducted.

825.—W. H., aged 38. This prisoner was formerly in the Cork District Asylum, where he was admitted in July, 1889, and whence he escaped in October, 1880. He subsequently went to Scotland, and was tried at Ayr in September, 1881, for setting fire to corn stacks, but acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was transferred to Perth prison in October, 1881, and thence here on 30th August, 1890, under warrant of the Home Secretary. He is reported as subject to periods of insane excitement, but he has not become excited since his admission here. He is however melancholic and hypochondriacal, and presents signs of threatening phthisis. His health has, however, improved under treatment since admission.

826.—J. S., aged 30. Admitted 12th September, 1890, from Belfast prison, where he had been undergoing a sentence of 18 months imprisonment for wounding with a knife two members of the R.I.C., who were arresting him for breaking barrack windows. Stated to be suffering from religious mania, and to be a very healthy man. He seemed, however, on admission to be very much out of health, miserable, and underfed. Though placed on extra diet his health did not improve, and after some little time it occurred to me that he might be suffering from diabetes, as I was informed that he drank a good deal. On examination this proved to be the case, the sp.gr. being 1047, while an accurate determination showed 58·48 grains of sugar per ounce of water. This condition of his health being represented to the Lord Lieutenant, his sentence was commuted, and he was removed to Downpatrick District Asylum in January, 1891.

827.—W. L., aged 27. Admitted 30th September, 1890, from Cork prison, having been arrested on a warrant of the Sheriff of Co. Cork, for contempt of the Court of Chancery, and certified as having become insane while in prison. Stated to labour under dementia and delusions of persecution. A poor, feeble, demented creature. His sentence having expired on the 5th December, he was removed to Cork Asylum.

828.—E. R., aged 26. Admitted 31st October, 1890, from Kilkenny prison, having been tried at Green-street, Dublin, for some misdemeanour not stated, and sentenced to 18 months hard labour. Stated to have delusions of persecution, and, on a particular occasion, to have become very violent—dashing his head against the floor of the cell, and howling. While here he seemed to be the subject of secondary dementia. His sentence expired on the 3rd January of this year, and he was thereupon transferred to the Richmond Asylum.

829.—C. O'B., aged 40. Admitted 1st December, 1890, from Maryborough prison, having been tried at Wicklow for larceny, and sentenced to 5 years' P.S. Removed from Mountjoy to Maryborough in May, 1890, as a mental invalid, where, having been at first incoherent, violent, and slovenly, his case passed into acute mania, with which, or maniacal dementia, he has continued to be affected since his admission here. A noisy, jabbering patient, with intense suspicion against everyone, and some tendency towards violence.

830.—E. H., aged 35. Admitted 12th December, 1890, from Kilkenny prison, having been tried at Wicklow Assizes for the murder of his mother; found incapable of pleading, and ordered to be detained during pleasure. Reported as depressed in spirits, sullen, and morose, and refusing his food, believing it to be poisoned. On admission his face had a very heavy, brutalised expression. He has, however, behaved quietly, and his mental condition is much improved since his admission.

831.—T. B. or J. M., aged 27. Admitted 12th December, 1890, from Wexford prison, having been indicted for murder at Wicklow Assizes, and found insane and incapable of pleading. He was formerly confined here, under his *alias* of J. M., for arson; he was, however, only 4 months in the house, and, if insane on admission, recovered very rapidly, and being certified sane by the visiting physician and myself, was removed accordingly to Kilmainham. He seems to be sane at present; he is, no doubt, a case of intense criminality, mis-called moral insanity, but he states that he knows very well the difference between right and wrong, and does not present any symptoms of intellectual aberration, as far as I am able to judge. He suffers from opacity of the cornea of the left eye, the result of chronic inflammation; the iris is adherent and the sight lost.

No females were admitted during the year.

ISAAC ASHE, M.D., R.M.S.

APPENDIX C.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the Private Asylums on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1890, 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

TABLE II.—Showing the Numbers Licensed for, as also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Asylum during the year 1890, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1890.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1890.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh, .	20	15	35	27	19	46	18	15	33
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin, . .	—	—	—	17	28	45	15	22	37
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh, .	—	15	15	—	15	15	—	12	12
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin, . . .	—	10	10	—	4	4	—	4	4
Esker House, Co. Dublin, . .	—	6	6	—	3	3	—	3	3
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	28	27	55	22	25	47
Glenside, Co. Antrim, . . .	5	—	5	2	—	2	1	—	1
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, .	25	1	26	30	1	31	22	1	23
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin, .	25	—	25	28	—	28	24	—	24
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, .	—	15	15	—	15	15	—	12	12
Lindville, Co. Cork,	10	13	23	8	13	21	8	11	19
Lisle House, Co. Dublin, . .	—	10	10	—	2	2	—	2	2
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin,	6	6	12	1	4	5	1	4	5
St. John of God, Co. Dublin, .	35	—	35	49	—	49	26	—	26
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.	30	—	30	31	—	31	23	—	23
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.	—	—	—	38	67	105	35	60	95
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin, . .	—	—	—	—	125	125	—	113	113
Solent Villa, Co. Dublin, . . .	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	3	3
Spring Lawn House, King's County,	1	5	6	1	1	2	1	—	1
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, .	—	—	—	72	76	148	57	58	115
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, .	—	23	23	—	30	30	—	18	18
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin, .	—	10	10	—	6	6	—	5	5
Total,	—	—	—	382	439	771	253	368	621

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums, during the Year ended

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	Relapsed Cases.			Cases of First Attack.			TOTAL Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh,	2	2	4	5	3	8	7	5	12	5	3	8	3	-	3	1	1	2
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farnham House, and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	1	-	1	5	4	9	6	4	10	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
Glenside, Co. Antrim,	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin, . . .	3	-	3	8	-	8	11	-	11	3	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin, . . .	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1
Highfield House, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lindville, Co. Cork,	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin, . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. John of God, Co. Dublin,	2	-	2	19	-	19	21	-	21	11	-	11	2	-	2	1	-	1
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.	2	-	2	5	-	5	7	-	7	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City, .	1	6	7	2	3	5	3	9	12	-	3	3	1	2	3	1	-	1
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	-	1	1	-	16	16	-	17	17	-	7	7	-	2	2	-	1	1
Solent Villa, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spring Lawn House, King's County, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin, . .	-	1	1	10	11	2	10	12	22	2	2	4	10	6	16	-	2	2
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin, . . .	-	3	3	-	4	-	7	7	-	3	2	-	4	4	-	2	2	-
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	14	15	29	63	55	11	77	70	147	26	31	57	22	16	38	9	6	15

the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes,
31st December, 1890.

			DEATHS.									ESCAPES.			TOTAL DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND ESCAPES.			ASYLUMS.		
Total Number Discharged.			Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Total Number Died.											
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	13				Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh.		
1	4	5	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	6	8	Bloomfield, Co. Dublin.		
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Esker House, Co. Dublin.		
4	2	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	2	8	Farnham House, and Maryville, Co. Dublin.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Glenside, Co. Antrim.		
6	-	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	8	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.		
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	Hartfield House, Co. Dublin.		
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.		
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	Lindville, Co. Cork.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lisle House, Co. Dublin.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin.		
14	-	14	8	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	1	-	1	23	-	23	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.		
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	8	St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.		
2	5	7	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	7	10	St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.		
-	10	10	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	12	12	St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Solent Villa, Co. Dublin.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Spring Lawn House, King's County.		
12	10	22	3	8	11	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	-	-	15	18	33	Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.		
-	8	8	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	12	12	Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.		
57	53	110	21	18	39	-	-	-	21	18	39	1	-	1	79	71	150	Total.		

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1890.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	2	12	14
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	2	5	7
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	20	7	27
Religious excitement,	5	13	18
Love affairs (including seduction),	1	2	3
Fright and nervous shock,	4	7	11
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	23	14	37
„ sexual,	—	—	—
Venereal disease,	4	1	5
Self-abuse (sexual),	8	—	8
Over-exertion,	2	—	2
Sunstroke,	7	1	8
Accident or injury,	4	3	7
Pregnancy,	—	—	—
Parturition and the puerperal state,	—	2	2
Lactation,	—	—	—
Uterine and Ovarian disorders,	—	5	5
Puberty,	1	1	2
Change of life,	—	9	9
Fevers,	1	—	1
Privation and starvation,	—	—	—
Old age,	6	3	9
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	3	4	7
Previous attacks,	10	12	22
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	30	65	95
Congenital defect ascertained,	41	30	71
Other ascertained causes,	6	10	16
UNKNOWN,	73	162	235
Total,	259	368	621

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1890; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on the 31st December, 1890.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.			Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31s Dec., 1890.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	{ With Epilepsy, .		1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	6	6	12
	{ Without Epilepsy, .		11	5	16	—	—	—	1	—	1	36	22	58
Epilepsy acquired, . . .			8	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	11	9	20
General Paralysis, . . .			6	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	1	6
Mania	{ Acute,		14	11	25	7	8	15	2	2	4	15	26	41
	{ Chronic,		8	3	6	—	3	3	2	3	5	63	145	208
	{ Recurrent,		4	6	10	3	—	3	—	1	1	12	25	37
	{ <i>A Potu</i> ,		6	5	11	4	7	11	—	—	—	7	5	12
	{ Puerperal,		—	3	3	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1
	{ Senile,		2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
Melancholia	{ Acute,		3	13	16	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	14	15
	{ Chronic,		4	6	10	—	1	1	3	3	6	17	27	44
	{ With Stupor,		—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2
	{ Recurrent,		—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	7	11
	{ Puerperal,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Senile,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Monomania	{ Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c.,		3	4	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	15	27
	{ Of Pride, &c.,		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other forms of Delusional Insanity,			7	8	15	7	6	13	1	3	4	22	20	42
Dementia	{ Primary,		3	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	17	13	30
	{ Secondary,		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	24	38
	{ Senile,		3	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	6	7	3	10
	{ Organic (<i>i.e.</i> , from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total,			77	70	147	26	34	60	21	18	39	253	368	621

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1890.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years,	29	21	50
From 20 to 40 years,	66	89	155
From 40 to 60 years,	109	163	272
Over 60 years,	49	95	144
Total,	253	368	621

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1890.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	22	36	58
Single,	211	280	491
Widowers and Widows,	20	52	72
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total,	253	368	621

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1890.

PREVIOUS PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	14	—	14
Navy,	2	—	2
Church,	25	—	25
Law,	4	—	4
Medicine,	13	—	13
Students,	9	—	9
In Trade,	34	4	38
Farmers,	17	—	17
Other Occupations,	35	5	40
No Occupation,	100	359	459
Total,	253	368	621

APPENDIX D.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Idiots in Union Workhouses in

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ULSTER.																		
Co. ANTRIM:																		
Antrim, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	2	7	9
Ballycastle, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ballymena, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	-	9	2	-	2	11	-	11
Ballymoney, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast, . . .	4	1	5	1	2	3	5	3	8	8	11	19	4	8	12	12	19	31
Larne, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Lisburn, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Co. ARMAGH:																		
Armagh, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6
Lurgan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Co. CAVAN:																		
Bailieborough, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Bawnboy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cootehill, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Co. DONEGAL:																		
Ballyshannon, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donegal, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunfallynagh, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenties, . . .	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
Inishowen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letterkenny, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Milford, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Stranorlar, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. DOWN:																		
Banbridge, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	1	5	2	7
Downpatrick, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Kilkeel, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
Newtownards, .	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6
Co. FERMANAGH:																		
Enniskillen, . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4
Irvinestown, . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lisnaskea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. LONDONDERRY:																		
Coleraine, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limavady, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	3	1	4
Londonderry, . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Magherafelt, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. MONAGHAN:																		
Carrickmacross, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	4
Castleblayney, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	2	2	4
Clones, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Monaghan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Co. TYRONE:																		
Castlederg, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clogher, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cookstown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungannon, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Omagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Strabane, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Ulster, .	9	5	14	3	3	6	12	8	20	46	57	103	12	15	27	59	72	130

Ireland, on the 31st December, 1890, classified under the following heads:—

Simple Idiots, 30 years, and upwards.			Epileptic Idiots, 30 years, and upwards.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS.	
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
																			ULSTER.
																			CO. ANTRIM:
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	7	9	-	2	2	2	9	11	Antrim.	
4	1	5	-	1	1	4	2	6	5	1	6	-	1	1	5	2	7	Ballycastle.	
14	11	25	3	3	6	17	14	31	24	11	35	5	3	8	20	14	43	Ballymena.	
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	Ballymoney.	
10	14	24	6	5	11	16	19	35	22	26	48	11	15	26	33	41	74	Belfast.	
1	8	9	-	-	-	1	8	9	1	11	12	-	-	-	1	11	12	Larne.	
5	5	10	-	-	-	5	5	10	6	7	13	1	-	1	7	7	14	Lisburn.	
																			CO. ARMAGH:
18	23	41	-	-	-	18	23	41	21	27	48	-	-	-	21	27	48	Armagh.	
4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	6	2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10	Lurgan.	
																			CO. CAVAN:
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	Bailieborough.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	Bawnboy.	
4	3	7	3	4	7	7	7	14	4	6	10	3	4	7	7	10	17	Cavan.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	Cootehill.	
																			CO. DONEGAL:
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	Ballyshannon.	
1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	Donegal.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	Dunfanaghy.	
3	4	7	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	6	11	-	1	1	5	7	12	Glenties.	
2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	Inishowen.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	Letterkenny.	
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7	Milford.	
3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	Stranorlar.	
																			CO. DOWN:
5	6	11	-	3	3	5	9	14	9	8	17	1	3	4	10	11	21	Banbridge.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	Downpatrick.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Kilkeel.	
5	10	15	-	1	1	5	11	16	5	11	16	1	1	2	6	12	18	Newry.	
2	4	6	-	2	2	2	6	8	6	8	14	-	2	2	6	10	16	Newtownards.	
																			CO. FERMANAGH:
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	4	8	Enniskillen.	
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	Irvinestown.	
2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	Lisnaskea.	
																			CO. LONDONDERRY:
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Coleraine.	
2	2	4	-	1	1	2	3	5	5	2	7	-	2	2	5	4	9	Limavady.	
6	6	12	-	1	1	6	7	13	8	7	15	-	1	1	8	8	16	Londonderry.	
3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	4	8	Magherafelt.	
																			CO. MONAGHAN:
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	3	3	1	4	5	Carriackmacross.	
9	7	16	-	-	-	9	7	16	10	9	19	1	-	1	11	9	20	Castleblayney.	
-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	-	2	2	3	-	3	3	2	5	Clones.	
2	4	6	-	1	1	2	5	7	2	7	9	-	1	1	2	8	10	Monaghan.	
																			CO. TYRONE:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Castleberg.	
8	2	10	-	-	-	8	2	10	10	3	13	-	-	-	10	3	13	Clogher.	
2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	Cookstown.	
4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12	5	7	12	2	1	3	7	8	15	Dungannon.	
1	4	5	2	-	2	3	4	7	1	4	5	2	1	3	3	5	8	Omagh.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strabane.	
130	153	283	19	30	49	149	183	332	185	215	400	34	48	82	219	263	482	Total, Ulster.	

[continued.]

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Idiots in Union Work-

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MUNSTER.																		
Co. CLARE:																		
Ballyvaghan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Corrofin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	-	1	4	2	6
Ennistymon, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	3	1	1	4
Killadysert, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	3
Kilrush, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Scariff, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulla, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5
Co. CORK:																		
Bandon, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Bantry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Castletown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Clonakilty, . . .	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Cork, . . .	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	-	4	18	12	30	2	-	2	20	12	32
Dunmanway, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Fermoy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	-	2	4	3	7
Kanturk, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5
Kinsale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Macroom, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mallow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	2	3	5
Midleton, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	2	2	2	4
Millstreet, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2
Mitchelstown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Skibbereen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Skull, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Youghal, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Co. KERRY:																		
Caherciveen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenmare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Killarney, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Listowel, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Tralee, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	3	3	2	5
Co. LIMERICK:																		
Croom, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Kilmallock, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Limerick, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
Newcastle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	3	1	4
Rathkeale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Co. TIPPERARY:																		
Borrisokane, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Carriek-on-Suir, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2
Cashel, . . .	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clogheen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Clonmel, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Nenagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Roscrea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurles, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Tipperary, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4	5	3	5	8
Co. WATERFORD:																		
Dungarvan, . . .	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Kilmacthomas, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lismore, . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
Waterford, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	7
Total, Munster,	7	4	11	7	2	9	14	6	20	68	69	137	18	12	30	86	81	167

houses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1890—continued.

Simple Idiots, 30 years, and upwards.			Epileptic Idiots, 30 years, and upwards.			Total of the two preceding classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
MUNSTER.																		
CO. CLARE.																		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	Ballyvaghan.
1	3	4	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	3	4	1	-	1	2	3	5	Corrofin.
11	23	34	-	-	-	11	23	34	14	25	39	1	-	1	15	25	40	Ennis.
5	6	11	-	-	-	5	6	11	8	7	15	-	-	-	8	7	15	Ennistymon.
6	-	6	-	1	1	6	1	7	6	1	7	1	1	2	7	2	9	Killadyserf.
2	6	8	-	6	6	2	12	14	2	8	10	-	7	7	2	15	17	Killrush.
2	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	2	3	Scariff.
1	4	5	3	-	3	4	4	8	4	6	10	3	-	3	7	6	13	Tulla.
CO. CORK.																		
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	Bandon.
-	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	Bantry.
2	1	3	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8	Castletown.
20	2	22	2	-	2	22	2	24	30	14	53	7	-	7	46	14	60	Clonakilly.
1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	3	Cork.
3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	6	11	2	-	2	7	6	13	Dunmanway.
12	24	36	3	4	7	15	28	43	15	26	41	3	4	7	18	30	48	Fermoy.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	Kanturk.
1	5	6	2	2	4	3	7	10	1	6	7	2	2	4	3	8	11	Kinsale.
4	16	20	1	-	1	5	16	21	5	19	24	2	-	2	7	19	26	Macroom.
7	20	27	3	1	4	10	21	31	9	22	31	4	1	5	15	23	36	Mallow.
7	2	9	1	2	3	8	4	12	8	2	10	2	2	4	10	4	14	Midleton.
4	2	6	-	1	1	4	3	7	5	4	9	1	2	3	6	6	12	Millstreet.
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	Mitchelstown.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	Skibbereen.
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	1	-	1	4	3	7	Skull.
CO. KERRY.																		
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	Youghal.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Caherciveen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Dingle.
4	2	6	-	1	1	4	3	7	6	3	9	-	1	1	6	4	10	Kenmare.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	5	6	Killarney.
4	2	6	1	5	6	5	7	12	6	2	8	2	7	9	8	9	17	Listowel.
CO. LIMERICK.																		
2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5	Tralee.
21	19	40	2	3	5	23	22	45	22	20	42	2	3	5	24	23	47	Croom.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	4	8	Glin.
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	4	7	1	-	1	4	4	8	Kilmallock.
3	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	4	8	Limerick.
CO. TIPPERARY.																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Newcastle.
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	6	6	Rathkeale.
4	10	14	-	4	4	4	14	18	4	10	14	1	5	6	5	15	20	Borrisokane.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Carriock-on-Suir.
3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	6	10	-	-	-	4	6	10	Cashe.
-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	9	10	-	-	-	1	9	10	Clogheen.
3	8	11	-	-	-	3	8	11	3	8	11	-	-	-	3	8	11	Clonmel.
1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6	Nenagh.
3	8	11	-	1	1	3	9	12	5	9	14	1	5	6	6	14	20	Roscrea.
CO. WATERFORD.																		
5	-	5	1	5	6	6	5	11	8	1	9	1	6	7	9	7	16	Thurles.
2	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8	Tipperary.
3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7	3	4	7	3	1	4	6	5	11	Dungarvan.
3	14	17	22	2	24	25	16	41	4	18	22	24	3	27	28	21	49	Kilmacthomas.
157	219	376	48	42	90	205	261	466	232	292	524	73	56	129	303	348	653	Lismore.
Total, Munster.																		

[continued.]

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Idiots in Union Work.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LEINSTER.																		
Co. CARLOW:																		
Carlow,	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	5	-	2	2	4	3	7
Co. DUBLIN:																		
Balrothery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dublin, North,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Dublin, South,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	1	2	3	4	7	11
Rathdown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	6	1	7
Co. KILDARE:																		
Athy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Celbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2
Naaas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	1	1	5	4	9
Co. KILKENNY:																		
Callan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Castlecomer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Kilkenny,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	5
Thomastown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uringford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
King's Co.:																		
Edenderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parsonstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Co. LONGFORD:																		
Ballymahon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Granard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Co. LOUTH:																		
Ardee,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Drogheda,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	3	4	7
Co. MEATH:																		
Dunshaughlin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
Kells,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Navan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	-	1	2	4	6
Oldcastle,	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3
Trim,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
QUEEN'S CO.:																		
Abbeyleix,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Mountmelick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Co. WESTMEATH:																		
Athlone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delvin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3
Mullingar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. WEXFORD:																		
Enniscorthy,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
Gorey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	5	6
New Ross,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	3	4	7	6	4	10
Wexford,	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. WICKLOW:																		
Baltinglass,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rathdrum,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10
Shillelagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Leinster,	9	5	14	1	4	5	10	9	19	48	33	86	15	19	34	63	57	120

houses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1890—continued.

Simple Idiots, 20 years and upwards.			Epileptic Idiots, 30 years and upwards.			Total of the two preceeding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
																		LEINSTER.
1	6	7	-	1	1	1	7	8	6	3	14	-	4	4	6	12	18	Co. CARLOW :
																		Carlow.
																		Co. DUBLIN :
1	7	8	-	2	2	1	9	10	2	7	9	-	2	2	2	9	11	Balrothery.
5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6	7	1	8	2	1	3	9	2	11	Dublin, North:
-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	4	6	10	4	2	6	8	8	16	Dublin, South.
3	10	13	1	1	2	4	11	15	9	11	20	1	1	2	10	12	22	Rathdown.
																		Co. KILDARE :
2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10	Athy.
1	3	4	2	-	2	3	3	6	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	4	8	Celbridge.
3	11	14	-	3	3	3	14	17	8	14	22	-	4	4	8	18	26	Naas.
																		Co. KILKENNY :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Callan.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	Castlecomer.
3	5	8	1	4	5	4	9	13	4	7	11	2	6	8	6	13	19	Kilkenny.
2	-	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	-	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	Thomastown.
2	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	2	4	Uringford.
																		KING'S Co. :
5	2	7	-	-	-	5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	5	2	7	Edenderry.
3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	5	Parsonstown.
3	2	5	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9	Tullamore.
																		Co. LONGFORD :
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	Ballymahon.
2	2	4	-	2	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	-	2	2	2	4	6	Granard.
3	3	6	2	-	2	5	3	8	4	5	9	2	-	2	6	5	11	Longford.
																		Co. LOUTH :
4	12	16	2	1	3	6	13	19	4	14	18	2	1	3	6	15	21	Ardee.
8	6	14	2	2	4	10	8	18	9	6	15	2	2	4	11	8	19	Drogheda.
1	3	4	-	2	2	1	5	6	4	5	9	-	4	4	4	9	13	Dundalk.
																		Co. MEATH :
1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	Dunshaughlin.
7	8	15	-	-	-	7	8	15	8	9	17	-	-	-	8	9	17	Kells.
4	5	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	5	9	14	1	-	1	6	9	15	Navan.
2	7	9	-	1	1	2	8	10	4	8	12	2	2	4	6	10	16	Oldcastle.
3	4	7	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	5	10	Trim.
																		QUEEN'S Co. :
4	6	10	1	-	1	5	6	11	6	3	14	1	-	1	7	8	15	Abbeyleix.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	Mountmellick.
																		Co. WESTMEATH :
6	4	10	-	-	-	6	4	10	6	4	10	-	-	-	6	4	10	Athlone.
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	2	-	2	4	1	5	Delvin.
6	9	15	3	2	5	9	11	20	6	9	15	3	2	5	9	11	20	Mullingar.
																		Co. WEXFORD :
6	10	16	-	1	1	6	11	17	7	11	18	1	1	2	8	12	20	Ennisceorthy.
8	5	13	-	-	-	8	5	13	9	9	18	-	1	1	9	10	19	Gorey.
8	9	17	2	2	4	10	11	21	12	10	22	5	6	11	17	16	33	New Ross.
4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	1	5	-	2	2	4	3	7	Wexford.
																		Co. WICKLOW :
-	4	4	6	3	9	6	7	13	-	4	4	6	3	9	6	7	13	Baltinglass.
1	4	5	-	1	1	1	5	6	5	3	13	1	2	3	6	10	16	Rathdrum.
-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	Shillelagh.
116	166	282	28	32	60	144	198	342	173	209	382	44	55	99	217	264	481	Total, Leinster.

[continued.

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TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Idiots in Union Work.

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	Simple Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Epileptic Idiots, under 14 years of age.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Simple Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Epileptic Idiots, 14 years and under 30.			Total of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CONNAUGHT.																		
Co. GALWAY :																		
Ballinasloe, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	4	4	-
Clifden, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Galway, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glennamaddy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4
Gort, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Loughrea, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Mount Bellew, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	-
Oughterard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portumna, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuam, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Co. LEITRIM :																		
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manorhamilton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Mohill, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Co. MAYO :																		
Ballina, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	2
Ballinrobe, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-
Behmullet, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3
Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	3	-
Claremorris, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-
Killala, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swineford, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	-	1	1	3	4	7	-
Westport, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Co. ROSCOMMON :																		
Boyle, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Castlereagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	4	8	-
Roscommon, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	3	4	7	-
Strokestown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. SLIGO :																		
Dromore West, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobercurry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	5	5	-
Total, Connaught,	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	25	23	48	5	13	18	20	36	66

SUMMARY OF

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ULSTER, . . .	9	5	14	3	3	6	12	8	20	46	57	103	12	15	27	58	72	130
MUNSTER, . . .	7	4	11	7	2	9	14	6	20	68	69	137	18	12	30	86	81	167
LEINSTER, . . .	9	5	14	1	4	5	10	9	19	48	38	86	15	19	34	63	57	120
CONNAUGHT, . . .	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	6	9	25	23	48	5	13	18	20	36	66
TOTAL, IRELAND,	27	19	46	12	10	22	39	29	68	187	187	374	50	59	109	237	246	483

houses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1890—continued.

Simple Idiots, 30 years and upwards.			Epileptic Idiots, 30 years and upwards.			Total of the two preceding Classes.			Total Simple Idiots.			Total Epileptic Idiots.			GROSS TOTAL OF SIMPLE AND EPILEPTIC IDIOTS.			NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
CONNAUGHT.																		
Co. GALWAY :																		
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	3	3	1	4	5	Ballinasloe.
1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	-	3	-	2	2	3	2	5	Clifden.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Galway.
1	5	6	-	2	2	1	7	8	2	7	9	-	3	3	2	10	12	Glennamaddy.
2	2	2	4	-	-	2	2	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	Gort.
2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	7	9	-	-	-	2	7	9	Loughrea.
2	7	9	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	9	11	2	1	3	4	10	14	Mount Bellew.
1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	Oughterard.
-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	Portumna.
3	4	7	1	1	2	4	5	9	3	4	7	2	1	3	5	5	10	Tuam.
Co. LEITRIM :																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Carrick-on-Shannon.
1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7	Manorhamilton.
3	1	4	2	1	3	5	2	7	5	1	6	2	2	4	7	3	10	Mohill.
Co. MAYO :																		
2	2	4	-	1	1	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	8	Ballina.
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	Ballinrobe.
-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	3	3	Belmullet.
1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	4	7	-	-	-	3	4	7	Castlebar.
2	5	7	2	1	3	4	6	10	3	6	9	2	1	3	5	7	12	Claremorris.
3	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Killala.
-	10	13	-	2	2	3	12	15	6	14	20	-	3	3	6	17	23	Swineford.
2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7	Westport.
Co. ROSCOMMON :																		
5	6	11	-	-	-	5	6	11	6	7	13	-	-	-	6	7	13	Boyle.
15	12	27	2	-	2	17	12	29	19	16	35	2	-	2	21	16	37	Castlereagh.
4	5	9	-	2	2	4	7	11	7	7	14	-	4	4	7	11	18	Roscommon.
8	10	18	-	-	-	8	10	18	8	10	18	-	-	-	8	10	18	Strokestown.
Co. SLIGO :																		
1	2	3	2	-	2	3	2	5	1	2	3	2	-	2	3	2	5	Dromore West.
9	9	18	-	-	-	9	9	18	9	10	19	1	-	1	10	10	20	Sligo.
-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	10	10	-	3	3	-	13	13	Tobercurry.
71	102	173	10	14	24	31	116	197	98	130	228	16	28	44	114	158	272	Total, Connaught.

PROVINCES.

130	153	283	19	30	49	149	183	332	185	215	400	34	48	82	219	263	482	ULSTER.
157	219	376	48	42	90	205	261	466	232	292	524	73	56	129	305	348	653	MUNSTER.
116	166	282	28	32	60	144	198	342	173	209	382	44	55	99	217	264	481	LEINSTER.
71	102	173	10	14	24	81	116	197	98	130	228	16	28	44	114	158	272	CONNAUGHT.
474	640	1114	105	118	223	579	758	1337	600	846	1534	167	187	354	855	1033	1888	TOTAL, IRELAND.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			TOTAL of the two preceding Classes		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
Co. ANTRIM :									
Antrim,	2	0	11	—	2	2	2	11	13
Ballycastle,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ballymena,	47	48	95	3	2	5	50	50	100
Ballymoney,	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
Belfast,	99	101	200	9	13	22	108	204	312
Larne,	2	11	13	6	1	7	8	12	20
Lisburn,	4	5	9	—	5	5	4	10	14
Co. ARMAGH :									
Armagh,	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Lurgan,	2	13	15	2	—	2	4	13	17
Co. CAVAN :									
Bailieborough,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Bawnboy,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cavan,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cootchill,	5	3	8	—	1	1	5	4	9
Co. DONEGAL :									
Ballyshannon,	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Donegal,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Dunfanaghy,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties,	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
Inishowen,	8	7	15	—	—	—	8	7	15
Letterkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milford,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Stranorlar,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Co. DOWN :									
Banbridge,	4	15	19	1	2	3	5	17	22
Downpatrick,	9	14	23	1	—	1	10	14	24
Kilkeel,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Newry,	9	9	18	3	3	6	12	12	24
Newtownards,	11	22	33	5	2	7	16	24	40
Co. FERMANAGH :									
Enniskillen,	7	6	13	—	—	—	7	6	13
Irvinestown,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lisnaskea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. LONDONDERRY :									
Coleraine,	4	5	9	—	1	1	4	6	10
Limavady,	2	12	14	—	—	—	2	12	14
Londonderry,	3	4	7	1	—	1	4	4	8
Magherafelt,	3	6	9	1	—	1	4	6	10
Co. MONAGHAN :									
Carrickmacross,	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Castleblayney,	4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8
Clones,	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3
Monaghan,	2	—	2	—	8	8	2	8	10
Co. TYRONE :									
Castlederg,	2	3	5	—	1	1	2	4	6
Clogher,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown,	6	3	9	—	—	—	6	3	9
Dungannon,	4	10	14	—	—	—	4	10	14
Omagh,	3	5	8	1	2	3	4	7	11
Strabane,	9	2	11	—	1	1	9	3	12
Total, Ulster,	265	430	695	34	45	79	299	475	774

Ireland, on 31st December, 1890, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			TOTAL of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
Co. CLARE :									
Ballyvaghan,	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Corrofin,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ennis,	25	8	33	2	-	2	27	8	35
Ennistymon,	11	10	21	-	3	3	11	13	24
Killadysert,	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
Kilrush,	7	6	13	-	-	-	7	6	13
Scariff,	5	1	6	-	-	-	5	1	6
Tulla,	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	3	7
Co. CORK :									
Bandon,	1	5	6	-	1	1	1	6	7
Bantry,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Castletown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonakilty,	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4
Cork,	14	141	155	-	21	21	14	162	176
Dunmanway,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fermoy,	-	7	7	1	-	1	1	7	8
Kanturk,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kinsale,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Macroom,	3	5	8	-	-	-	3	5	8
Mallow,	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Midleton,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Millstreet,	2	7	9	-	-	-	2	7	9
Mitchelstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skibbereen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull,	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Youghal,	2	6	8	-	-	-	2	6	8
Co. KERRY :									
Caheriveen,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dingle,	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3
Kenmare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney,	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	6	7
Listowel,	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	3	4
Tralee,	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7
Co. LIMERICK :									
Croom,	4	6	10	1	1	2	5	7	12
Glin,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kilmallock,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	42	47	89	9	20	29	51	67	118
Newcastle,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Rathkeale,	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	3	4
Co. TIPPERARY :									
Borrisokane,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Carriek-on-Suir,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cashel,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Clogheen,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Clonmel,	2	3	5	1	-	1	3	3	6
Nenagh,	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Roscrea,	3	8	11	-	-	-	3	8	11
Thurles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary,	6	12	18	1	3	4	7	15	22
Co. WATERFORD :									
Dungarvan,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kilmacthomas,	2	5	7	-	3	3	2	8	10
Lismore,	1	6	7	-	3	3	1	9	10
Waterford,	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	24
Total, Munster,	150	353	503	15	61	76	165	414	579

[continued.]

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of Lunatics in Union Workhouses, Ireland,

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			TOTAL of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER									
Co. CARLOW:									
Carlow,	12	6	18	1	2	3	13	8	21
Co. DUBLIN:									
Balrothery,	5	4	9	-	-	-	5	4	9
Dublin, North,	42	77	119	9	6	15	51	83	134
Dublin, South,	43	100	143	21	30	51	64	130	194
Rathdown,	14	24	38	1	1	2	15	25	40
Co. KILDARE:									
Athy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celbridge,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Naas,	1	4	5	-	-	-	1	4	5
Co. KILKENNY:									
Callan,	6	10	16	3	4	7	9	14	23
Castlecomer,	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Kilkenny,	7	8	15	3	12	15	10	20	30
Thomastown,	6	3	9	-	-	-	6	3	9
Urlingford,	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
King's Co.:									
Edenderry,	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Parsonstown,	2	3	5	-	1	1	2	4	6
Tullamore,	10	31	41	2	1	3	12	32	44
Co. LONGFORD:									
Ballymahon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granard,	3	4	7	-	-	-	3	4	7
Longford,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Co. LOUTH:									
Ardee,	1	10	11	-	-	-	1	10	11
Drogheda,	24	15	39	4	1	5	28	16	44
Dundalk,	7	13	20	-	1	1	7	14	21
Co. MEATH:									
Dunshaughlin,	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	5	6
Kells,	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	6	7
Navan,	6	8	14	-	-	-	6	8	14
Oldcastle,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Trim,	4	11	15	-	4	4	4	15	19
QUEEN'S Co.:									
Abbeyleix,	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	3
Mountmelick,	3	6	9	-	3	3	3	9	12
Co. WESTMEATH:									
Athlone,	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Delvin,	1	4	5	1	2	3	2	6	8
Mullingar,	-	3	3	1	-	1	1	3	4
Co. WEXFORD:									
Enniscorthy,	6	11	17	-	-	-	6	11	17
Gorey,	2	4	6	1	-	1	3	4	7
New Ross,	3	6	9	-	1	1	3	7	10
Wexford,	8	6	14	2	5	7	10	11	21
Co. WICKLOW:									
Baltinglass,	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Rathdrum,	6	16	22	-	-	-	6	16	22
Shillelagh,	-	4	4	1	-	1	1	4	5
Total, Leinster,	233	412	645	50	76	126	283	488	771

on 31st December, 1890, exclusive of Idiots and Epileptic Idiots—*con.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Simple Lunatics.			Epileptic Lunatics.			TOTAL of the two preceding Classes.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. GALWAY:									
Ballinasloe,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Clifden,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway,	2	1	3	1	—	1	3	1	4
Glennamaddy,	5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9
Gort,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea,	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
Mount Bellew,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oughterard,	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
Portumna,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Tuam,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Co. LEITRIM:									
Carriek-on-Shannon,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Manorhamilton,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mohill,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Co. MAYO:									
Ballina,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ballinrobe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Killala,	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
Swineford,	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5
Westport,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. ROSCOMMON:									
Boyle,	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	2	4
Castlerea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscommon,	6	8	14	—	1	1	6	9	15
Strokestown,	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	3
Co. SLIGO:									
Dromore West,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	3	9	12	1	—	1	4	9	13
Tobercurry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Connaught,	29	30	65	5	5	10	34	41	75

SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

ULSTER,	265	430	695	34	45	79	399	475	774
MUNSTER,	150	353	503	15	61	76	165	414	579
LEINSTER,	283	412	645	50	76	126	283	488	771
CONNAUGHT,	29	36	65	5	5	10	34	41	75
TOTAL, IRELAND;	677	1,231	1,908	104	187	291	781	1,418	2,190

APPENDIX E.

LUNATICS IN GAOLS AND CONVICT PRISONS

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Lunatics who were confined in Gaols and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st December, 1890.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1889.			Number Committed and became insane during the Year ended 31st December, 1890.			Total Number in Custody during the Year 1890.			Removed, Discharged, and Died.															Total Removed, Discharged, or Died during the Year.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1890.			
										Removed to District Asylums by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to the Central Asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, .	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading,	-	-	-	22	3	25	22	3	25	14	3	17	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	20	3	23	2	-	2	
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol, .	1	-	1	31	11	42	32	11	43	20	11	31	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	11	43	-	-	-	
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal,	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal, .	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	3	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	
Total,	1	-	1	61	22	83	62	22	84	40	22	62	19	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	60	22	82	2	-	2	

TABLE II.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Persons confined in Convict Prisons who were or became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

	Convicts.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1889, . . .	1	—	1
Became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1890,	8	—	8
Total number in custody during the year,	9	—	9
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant,	9	—	9
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence,	—	—	—
Otherwise removed from Prisons,	—	—	—
Died,	—	—	—
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died,	9	—	9
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1890, . . .	—	—	—

APPENDIX F.

MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

ARMAGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Inspected on
12th June,
1890.

On our visit of inspection to the District Asylum at Armagh on the 11th June, 1890, we found 305 patients resident therein, of whom 150 were males, and 155 females. Of these, six contributed towards their maintenance, paying from £10 to £22 per annum. Since the 1st January last :—23 men and 18 women, total 41, have been admitted; 16 men and 20 women, total 36, have been discharged; 9 men and 4 women, total 13, have died.

Mortality.

The causes of the thirteen deaths present no features calling for remark, all having been recorded as from natural causes.

Mortuary.

No *post-mortem* examination appears to have been made, and we understand that no detached building exists as a mortuary for the reception of the dead and for the examination of the body after death. The importance of such a building must be evident on the grounds—(1) of public health; the removal of the dead from the same building with the living would appear to be a most important precaution in all cases; (2) of decency and respect for the feelings of the relatives which must be offended by finding the body of their deceased friend lying in a cellar; and (3) with the view of providing the Medical Officers with a proper room wherein to make *post-mortem* examinations, and for the convenience of the jury in the event of a Coroner's inquest.

We would therefore suggest the advisability of erecting a suitable building along the boundary wall of the institution so as to allow of the body being removed without admitting the funeral cortege into the Asylum grounds.

Condition of
patients.

Of the care and attention bestowed on the patients we can speak in the highest terms; all appeared clean and well clad, and as happy and contented as their mental condition would allow.

Corridors, &c.

The corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories presented an appearance of neatness, order, and comfort which deserves the highest praise. The corridors are neatly painted and decorated, adorned with pictures and flowers, and becomingly furnished.

Bedding.

The dormitories are also neatly painted, and possess good means of natural ventilation. In some of them iron bedsteads, with wire mattresses, such as are now exclusively used in the most modern asylums, have been supplied, and we trust the Governors will see the wisdom of replacing the remaining antiquated bedsteads in their establishment by similar bedsteads to those they have lately procured. The bed-clothing consists of—

Quilt;

1 sheet;

2 single blankets, or 3 in winter.

We cannot understand why the insane in this part of the country should be allowed only one sheet. Their habits cannot differ so much materially from the customs of the rest of Ireland as to necessitate any departure from the usual supply. The only dormitory to which we could object was a small room, with eight beds in the basement, with a stone floor, and without any means of artificial heating. This room is

set apart entirely for patients of dirty and degraded habits. It should be remembered, however, that the insane of this class generally suffer from advanced brain disease, and would, therefore, seem to call for more careful attention than those less grievously afflicted.

The asylum has undergone within the last few years very extensive additions and improvements, which appear to have been carried out with due regard to modern ideas of asylum construction, and for the better treatment and increased comfort of the insane. Recently the Governors have erected a heating apparatus by hot water pipes circulating throughout the dormitories and single rooms, thus supplying one great desideratum in the treatment of insanity—an equable temperature.

Some repairs and alterations yet remain to be carried out. The floors of some of the day-rooms and single rooms are worn out, and evidence of the presence of rats are to be seen, so that many of these floors will require to be taken up and laid down afresh. The kitchen does not appear to be sufficiently large for the requirements of the institution. The steam boiler, range, and cooking apparatus should be moved into the centre of the room, and an additional steam boiler is required for cooking potatoes. The meat store merely consists of an underground room, damp and deficient in ventilation, which, as is well known, is almost more important than a low temperature in keeping meat. An attendants' dining and sitting room would add much to the comfort of these officials. Nothing tends more to the good management of an asylum than to provide suitable rooms for the accommodation and recreation of the staff.

The dietary consists of a stirabout and new milk breakfast for the men, while the women get tea and bread for that meal. Both sexes get bread and new milk for supper. The dinner is composed of soup and bread on three days, Irish stew and bread on three other days; while on the remaining day (Friday) coffee and bread is given. Soup is not a popular food with the great majority of our people, and we would suggest to the Governors that they should substitute bacon (4 oz.) with cabbage for the soup dinner on at least one day in the week. Bacon has already been successfully introduced into the dietary of some Irish asylums, and has been found not to be costly, and to agree with the patients, as well as being much relished by them. We saw all the patients at dinner in their hall. The meal was well served, with due regard to neatness, cleanliness, and comfort. The table-cloths were clean, and all the table requirements necessary for the serving of the food were provided. The greatest order, quietude, and decorum prevailed. The dinner consisted of Irish stew, which appeared to be greatly relished.

We were informed that great difficulties exist in furnishing the extras, such as beef tea, for the use of the sick, and that they generally have to be provided out of the Resident Medical Superintendent's kitchen. It might be well, therefore, for the Governors to consider whether the time has not now arrived for the present cook to retire on the superannuation which we understand she has earned by her long period of service, and to obtain the services of a more active woman in her place.

The attendants are obliged to dine in the same hall as the patients, owing to the want of a separate room for the staff. This causes a certain amount of delay in serving the patients' meals; and more comfort would be provided for the attendants if they had a room of their own. Ample space, however, exists in the dining hall. The stores did not appear to be kept with the same regard to neatness which prevailed in the other departments of the institution.

**ARMAGH
ASYLUM.**Quality of
food.

The meat which we inspected appeared inferior in quality and tainted, but the latter may be partly due to the bad way in which it is kept. We think, however, that in an institution of this size the Governors should insist that the contractors should supply all meat in sides, thus preventing inferior pieces of meat being smuggled in. Furthermore, we would suggest that when providing a proper meat store, the Governors might take into consideration the advisability of erecting a slaughter-house, and introducing the system of having the meat slaughtered on the premises. By this means alone can they insure that the meat designated in the contract is supplied, that thoroughly wholesome food is secured, and that the officials are relieved of the responsibility and annoyance involved in disputes with contractors.

Exercise.

The airing-courts in the centre of the building present a dreary and prison-like appearance, and their use should, as far as possible, be done away with. The walls and railings might be taken down so as to remove the many useless partitions which now exist, and the ground planted with a few shrubs and plants, so as to give a more cheerful appearance from the windows of the building. Every effort should, at the same time, be made to obtain more extended exercise for both males and females by providing a walk for them round the grounds, and by sending those whose mental and physical condition will admit for extended walks in the country.

Laundry.

The laundry, which contained a large amount of machinery worked by steam, is barely capable of affording sufficient accommodation to allow of much work being done by hand. Although steam is a very great advantage in getting through the heavy work of an institution such as this, we think that it should not supersede in any way the employment of the female patients, as we look on washing in a laundry as one of the very best means of treatment for insane women. We think that an additional shed might be erected which might be used exclusively for hand-washing—where a party of women might be sent every day under the charge of a nurse. At present only fourteen females and one man are employed in the laundry under the charge of a single laundress.

Staff.

The staff on the male side consists of a head-attendant, ten attendants, one night-attendant, one gardener, one engineer and plumber, one steam-boiler attendant, and one gate-keeper. On the female side the authorized staff is composed of a head-nurse, ten nurses, one night nurse, one cook, one laundress, and one hall-maid. The Governors have resolved to make substantial increases in the salaries of their officials, and until an Order in Council can be obtained for so doing the post of head-attendant has been left vacant in the hope that the higher salary would attract a superior class of candidates for the office. It is to be hoped that no unnecessary delay will occur in obtaining this order.

We would suggest, however, that sanction should also be obtained for the employment of such artisans as are generally found on the staff of public asylums: a carpenter, painter, tailor, shoemaker, and upholsterer. By this means the work of the institution would be done better and cheaper than by extraneous labour; and as it would be the interest of these men to obtain as much assistance as possible, far greater scope would be provided for the employment of the male patients.

Employment.

The table of employment annexed shows that about seventy-five men are employed at different work; but we trust that steps will be taken to increase the number of farm labourers and artisans, as it would appear that the greater number (thirty) are engaged "cleaning the house," which cannot occupy their whole time.

The books and registers were examined by us, and appear carefully kept, except the Medical Journal, the existence of which appears to have been unknown. We have pointed out that the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, section 25, makes obligatory that this book be regularly kept up for the future.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

Books and Registers.

From the Chaplain's books we find that 70 men and 49 women attended Mass on the Sunday previous to our inspection; 46 men and 41 women were present at the Episcopalian worship; and the same number are recorded as attending the Presbyterian worship.

Divine Service.

In concluding our report we feel bound to record our opinion of the high state of efficiency to which we consider the Armagh District Asylum has been raised as an hospital for the treatment of insanity, due to the enlightened views of the requirements of the insane taken by the Board of Governors, and to the energy, intelligence, and interest in his work displayed by Dr. Graham. We can only hope that the same progress will continue to be made in the management of the Institution.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of Lunatics*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY. } *and Commissioners*
 } *of Control.*

30th June, 1890.

TABLE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Garden and Farm Labour, .	21	Needlework,	22
Tailoring,	1	Knitting,	19
Carpentry,	1	Fancy Work,	3
Cleaning the House, . . .	30	Assisting in Laundry, . .	10
Miscellaneous Work, . .	22	Cleaning the House, . . .	29
		Teasing Coir Fibre, . . .	10
Total,	75	Total,	93

BELFAST DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

On our visit to this Asylum on the 9th August, we found 342 males and 221 females resident in the Institution, while fifty men and fifty women are located in Ballymena Workhouse under a contract with the guardians of that Union for their maintenance.

Inspected on
9th August,
1890.

The chargeability of the whole number is as follows :—

To the County of Antrim, 191 males and 123 females = 314.

To the City of Belfast, 194 males and 144 females=338.

To the Town of Carrickfergus, 7 males and 4 females = 11.

Of these, twelve males and nine females contribute towards their maintenance.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.
Overcrowding.

It is needless for us to refer to the overcrowded state of the Institution which makes itself apparent in every department, but more especially in the male wards where the day-room accommodation is only sufficient for 137 inmates. In some parts of the female side the accommodation would appear equally deficient, especially in the wards for acute cases. This is a matter well known to the Governors, who for a long time have had the question of providing the required accommodation constantly under their consideration. We understand that the Grand Jury of the County Antrim have decided to erect an asylum for that county, and we trust that no obstacle will arise to prevent this proposal being carried into effect, as at present Antrim, one of the most wealthy counties in Ireland, is practically without an hospital for the treatment of its insane poor, this institution being barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the City of Belfast. In our opinion the site to be obtained for the new asylum should afford an adequate amount of land for the requirements of the County Asylum (not less than 100 acres), and should at the first provide accommodation for the actual number of patients chargeable to the county, viz.:—about 400, and should allow for a small annual increase. We are aware that it is proposed to introduce various schemes, workhouse wards, boarding out, &c., by which the incurable insane may be removed from the more costly maintenance of an asylum, but it must be remembered that all these schemes take time to organise, and would not minimise the number of insane for whom accommodation is required until many years are past.

Corridors, &c.

Several of the corridors on the female side are bright and cheerful, clean and well kept. On the male side the day rooms are darkened by surrounding buildings, which gives them a cheerless and depressing effect. They also require a better supply of furniture, and to be rendered more comfortable and homelike in appearance. On this side of the house (the male) the single rooms, dormitories, and corridors are heated by hot water pipes at high pressure, a system which is said to work well, while the lower corridor of single rooms is warmed by four-inch pipes at low pressure. On the female side this latter system exists in the lower corridor, but the principal day-rooms, corridors, and single rooms upstairs are without any artificial means of warmth. We trust that before winter sets in steps will be taken to provide some system of artificial heating throughout the house, as the insane suffer much from a low temperature, and in many cases expose themselves uncovered to all the rigour of the coldest winter nights. Nothing therefore can be more important in their treatment than properly heated rooms.

Artificial
heating.

Bedding.

The bedding consists of:—

- A quilt ;
- Two pair of blankets in winter ;
- One pair of sheets ;
- One hair mattress, or a straw tick ;
- One bolster or pillow, with cover.

The linen is changed once a fortnight on the female side, and every third week on the male side. This would not seem to be sufficiently often to meet the requirements of the insane, as both sheets and pillow-covers might have been cleaner.

Employment
and amuse-
ments.

The female patients were in their day-rooms at the time of our visit. A large number were industriously employed at sewing and knitting, and apparently bright and happy. The men were in their yards waiting for their dinner. These yards appeared uninteresting and depressing in the extreme. That used by the more troublesome patients is surrounded by high buildings, and has nothing in it of interest to look at, or any-

thing to occupy the attention except a pump. We think that steps should be taken to do away with these yards, as far as possible, for the use of the insane, and that some means of employment should be provided for those who are unable to work on the farm, by erecting a few sheds as workshops, where they could pick hair or cut wood.

We found three patients under restraint—two men by gloves, and one woman (an acute case just received) by a strait-waistcoat. Restraint

Bathing takes place once a week, and the supply of baths is considered almost sufficient, but no general bathroom exists, as is generally the case in Asylums. We saw several boxed shower baths lying open. It is generally the rule in Asylums that such shower baths should be kept locked, lest they be used without a medical order. Baths.

The night nursing is performed by one attendant on the male side, and one nurse on the female side. It cannot be supposed that such a staff is sufficient to afford adequate care and protection to such a large number of the insane, nor does any provision exist for the proper supervision of the suicidal and epileptic patients. We would suggest that a large dormitory should be set apart, with a number of adjacent single rooms with special means of lighting, for those patients who require special watching; that these rooms should be placed in charge of a special attendant, who should under no circumstance leave his post during the night, and should have his whole charge under his constant supervision. By this means only can satisfactory provision be made for the protection of this class of the insane. Night nursing.

We saw the patients at dinner in their hall. The meal was served in electro-plated bowls with tin spoons. No knives, forks, plates, or delf bowls were provided. Dietary.

The dietary consists of stirabout and mixed milk for breakfast; soup, potatoes, and bread for dinner, with six ounces of meat; bread and milk for supper. We would suggest that some variation should be made in the articles of food for dinner, by giving at times cabbage and bacon, or mutton instead of beef, as nothing is so important for health as constant change in dietary.

The deficiency of accommodation in the main building must of necessity manifest itself in every part of the Asylum, and is especially apparent in the laundry and stores. These departments would appear quite unequal to the requirements of so large an establishment. Dr. Merrick points out that their alteration and enlargement might be effected at a small cost by removing the Chapel from its present position, and covering over the yard in the rear. The stores should then be erected next the kitchen, and the laundry placed at the far end of the building. Care, however, should be taken that the female patients working in the laundry should be entirely isolated from any communication with the stores, and should not be overlooked by strangers coming on business to the Asylum. These alterations and enlargements are urgently required, and should be carried out no matter what arrangements may be come to with reference to further accommodation. Laundry and Stores.

We would further suggest for the consideration of the Board of Governors the advisability of erecting a detached hospital for the treatment of the sick, infirm, and acute cases, so that such patients should be kept under the special observation of the Medical Officers, and enjoy all the benefits which special nursing and care can do for them. The Governors will see for themselves the importance of such a building without reference to the question of increased accommodation. Detached hospital.

The Government Auditor has reported to us that he has been obliged to postpone his audit owing to the negligence of the clerk and store-keeper in not having their books made up. This will entail a serious

**BELFAST
ASYLUM.**

loss on the Asylum owing to the delay in the payment of the Government Grant, and the cause is not creditable to an Institution situated in such a commercial area. So far as the examination of the books with which we have immediate concern would show, it was apparent that proper attention was not given to the clerical work of the Asylum. The medical diet was not written up; no return was to be found of the eggs and butter distributed to the patients.

Divine Service. From our examination of the Chaplains' books it would appear that on the Sunday previous to our inspection;—

45 men and 29 women attended the Service of the Church of England;

57 men and 48 women attended the Presbyterian Service; and

62 men and 32 women were present at Mass.

The Presbyterian Clergyman does not attend the funerals of deceased patients buried by the Asylum in accordance with Privy Council Rule No. 27, as it is not in accordance with the custom of his creed; we would, however, suggest that if he would satisfy himself that the patient was laid in consecrated ground the requirements of the rule would be sufficiently met.

(Signed), GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of Lunatics and*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Commissioners of Control.*

16th August, 1890.

CARLOW DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.**CARLOW
ASYLUM.**

Inspected on
18th March,
1890.

Exercise.

Clothing.

Bedding.

On this date this Institution contains 302 patients, of whom 154 are men, and 148 are women. We found them almost all indoors, although the morning was fine. Dr. O'Meara told us that the men had access to the airing courts, but preferred to remain indoors. We would suggest that regular exercise hours should be fixed, and that all who are not employed, and who are able to walk, should take exercise around the grounds morning and evening in charge of the attendants.

The men's clothing consisted of a frieze jacket, cord vest, cord trousers, but no under vest or drawers, which were, however, stated to be supplied to the infirm, although we did not see any. The jackets, were, in many cases the worse of wear, and in some actual holes exist. The female clothing was somewhat better, consisting of a brown linsey dress, a flannel and a linsey petticoat, chemise, apron, and shawl, with shoes and stockings. In many of the dormitories the bed clothing appeared too light. It generally included one pair blankets, one rug or quilt, a mattress composed of hair and fibre, and a straw palliasse—no underblanket. In many of the single rooms no bedclothing of any sort was to be found. The explanation given was, that the patients were dirty in their habits, and that bedding and bedclothes had been sent to the laundry. We would recommend that the stock should be increased, so that the required articles should be ready for inspection on the morning medical visit, as otherwise there is nothing to show that proper bedclothing is supplied at night. To prove the importance of this, we may mention that we found one patient lying on loose straw, and we were informed that some of the others were similarly treated, whose habits were dirty. Six single rooms on each side, called refractory cells, have tiled floors, and many of these have no bedstead, so that the patients are obliged to sleep on the floor. These rooms are heated only by an open fire place situated at the end of the corridor, in which a fire may or may not be kept burning at night.

An outer wall bounds one side of these rooms, and the inner wall opens into a flagged corridor, with a door opening on to a yard, so that they are necessarily cold and cheerless in the extreme.

In one of these rooms we found a wooden platform which could be fastened by a hasp to the floor—a resting place most uninviting to sleep. In this part of the institution the very acute cases, requiring the greatest attention and care, are treated—cases where restlessness often renders them likely to get out of bed and to remain standing or lying uncovered on the floor. We would suggest that these rooms should be boarded, and a slow combustion stove, or other proper heating apparatus, erected—that the requisite bedding be supplied, and be kept constantly ready for inspection.

It is scarcely creditable that in the whole institution no padded room exists. One at least on each side would appear to be urgently required.

We found the sick scattered all over the building—some alone in dormitories, cut off from any special attention, and some locked up in single rooms. One, at least, of them appeared, we regret to state, in a neglected condition. Condition of sick.

There appears no sufficient reason why, even in the present state of the institution, a dormitory should not be set apart as a hospital where the sick might be properly attended to by a nurse or attendant specially told off for the purpose. We found several epileptics locked up in single rooms, and one girl with her arms restrained; and, although this restraint admittedly had gone on for some time, we could find no entry of either restraint or seclusion in the Medical Journal as required by Schedule No. 3 of 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 107. This book had not been made up since January 21st. The Daily Statement Book was also irregularly kept. Hospital required.
Irregularities.

We saw a strait waistcoat in possession of a nurse, although by Privy Council Rule 65, all instruments of restraint should be kept under lock and key. The shower baths are also open and in the hands of the attendants.

In many of the single rooms we found old wooden bedsteads with centre channels and holes for the escape of the patient's discharges, which were received in leaden trays placed underneath. In some of the dormitories similar trays are in use, on which buckets to receive the night soil are placed; from these a certain amount of overflow had taken place, thus saturating the boards. Contrivances of this sort, which tend only to foster the degraded habits of the insane, and encourage negligence on the part of the attendants, have long since been abolished in all other asylums, so far as we are aware. Sanitary defects.

It is unnecessary for us to describe the condition of the sanitary arrangements, the paucity of baths and washing utensils, the defective sewerage, and the insufficient supply of water, as these matters have been most carefully studied and described by the Resident Medical Superintendent, and by the architect of the Governors, Mr. Quilton, and the architect of the Board of Control. We need only add that it is impossible to hold the officials responsible for the health or cleanliness of patients while these necessities of life are deficient or imperfect.

The reports before the Governors also call attention to the great want of additional day-room accommodation. This is most marked in wards Nos. 4 and 8, occupied by the most troublesome and acute cases. We found a number of these patients seated at the fire in the flagged corridor as there was not accommodation for them in the day-room. Deficient day-room accommodation

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

Bathing.

Every patient is supposed to get a bath once a week, but the attendants whom we questioned, admitted that this rule is very irregularly kept, while one of the patients said he had never had a bath, and another stated that he had been bathed only once or twice since his admission.

Although asked for, no reports of duties performed were presented to us by the matron (who was absent on leave), the head attendant, night attendants, day attendants, or nurses. These reports are matters of great importance as showing the due performance of the duties carried out by these officials, and of the changes which take place in the patients under their charge. It is impossible that either proper discipline can be maintained or responsibility fixed unless these records are duly kept.

Amusements.

No weekly dance or musical entertainment, as is usual in other asylums, is held; and we noticed what was referred to in previous reports, that the furniture is of a very meagre description, and that a great want exists of those objects of attraction (except a few pictures), which tend so much to rouse the attention of the insane, and to give an air of comfort and homeliness to the wards.

Divine
Service.

The Chaplains' books show that 46 men and 50 women attend the Roman Catholic service, and 8 men and 8 women the Protestant worship.

Dietary.

The dietary, a copy of which is attached, is deficient in some articles of nutrition essential to the successful treatment of the insane, and it is unnecessarily monotonous in its character. It will be perceived that the dinner meal of four days of the week consists exclusively of bread and milk, and that, on a fifth day, no potatoes or other vegetables are given.

(Signed),

GEO. P. O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

} *Inspectors of Lunatics
and Commissioners
of Control.*

March, 1890.

DIETARY.

DIETS.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Ordinary.	6 oz. oatmeal and 2 oz. Indian meal, made into 1 quart stirabout for males, and 1 pint for females, with $\frac{1}{2}$ quart new milk each; or 8 oz. bread, with 1 pint tea or 1 pint new milk.	Males, 11 oz. bread, females, 8 oz. bread, with 6 oz. beef, made into 1 quart soup for males, and 1 pint for females 2 days in the week, and same bread 4 days in the week, with 1 pint mixed milk each; and on Sundays each patient gets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bacon with 3 lb. potatoes and vegetables.	8 oz. bread each, with 1 pint of tea or cocoa or new milk.
Extra.	Eggs or mutton chop.	5 oz. bread given to some patients employed on the farm, with mutton chop or eggs.	None.
Hospital Diet.	Beef tea, arrowroot, eggs, whiskey, wine, and porter.		

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.Inspected on
9th October,
1890.Structural
alterations and
additions.

On the 9th October, 1890, we visited the Castlebar District Asylum. This institution is so much in the hands of the contractors for the extensive additions which are at present being carried out, that it was impossible to make an accurate inspection of the condition of the patients, or of the provision made for their care and treatment, as at present many of the old wards are closed up, and the overcrowding is so great that even the attendants are turned out of their rooms. The new buildings are by degrees approaching completion, and, when finished, will afford fair accommodation for the insane. We think, however, that before the building is taken up from the contractor, the whole institution should be put in proper repair, as we observed that many of the ceilings had fallen down, and that in many of the old single rooms the floors are much worn, and will require to be relaid. The laundry and kitchen ceilings appear to have suffered from the effects of steam, and should be replaced by pitch pine sheeting. The old clothes boiler in the laundry—a dangerous and wasteful apparatus—should be done away with, and a steam vat substituted. The floors of this room also require reflagging. The stores upstairs are too small, and most inconveniently situated. The whole should be converted into one large room, with a gallery running round for the storing of dry goods.

Before the new wards are occupied by patients we trust that the Governors will consider the importance of heating the whole institution with hot water. Hot water pipes already exist in some of the old corridors, but these should be put in order, and the system carried out throughout all the wards, both new and old. By this means only can a proper temperature be maintained in so large a building. Hot water should also be carried into the sanitary blocks. Additional stairs are required in the new annexe building. The gas brackets are not suitable for use in a lunatic asylum. The dead-house is too small, and should be enlarged, so as to afford separate rooms for males and females, a waiting-room for the friends of the deceased, and a post-mortem room. We fear that the general bath-room, when finished, will be found too small for the number of baths to be put in it.

We think that, as this institution is now about to be thoroughly re-organized, it would be a good opportunity to try the effect of taking down the walls surrounding the airing courts, so as to make the Asylum a thoroughly modern one. These walls give the place a prison-like aspect, and shut in yards, which are not requisite for the use of the insane, who would be much better either employed on the farm or walking round it. The present situation of these airing courts is most objectionable, as they are in such close proximity to the kitchen and stores as to afford constant temptation to both the attendants and patients to congregate around these buildings.

Airing courts.

We understand that a new system of sewerage—a matter of so much importance for the health of the inmates—is about to be carried out. Sewerage.

So far as we could make out from the disturbed state of the institution, the patients appear to be well treated and clean. The men had frieze jackets and waistcoats, with cord trousers. We are of opinion that tweed would form a much more serviceable and cheaper material. Condition of patients.

The bedding throughout the institution would require to be completely renovated. Some of the mattresses are in rather a dilapidated condition. Bedding. We think that the use of cocoa fibre is not alone objectionable, but most wasteful, as it lasts so short a time, whereas horse-hair is indestructible. Some of the beds in the refractory division had no sheets, others only one.

**CASTLEBAR
ASYLUM.**

We think that all should be furnished with a pair of sheets. By degrees we hope the old bedsteads will be done away with, and replaced by a more modern form of bed and wire-woven mattresses. These should be universally introduced in the new building, as they will be found much cleaner and more economical, obviating the expense of straw palliasses.

Attendants. The ratio of attendants to patients amounts to 1 attendant to 14 patients on the male side, and 1 to 10 on the female side. The night nursing is carried out by 1 male and 1 female attendant.

There are in the Asylum at the present time 230 male and 135 female patients. Since the 1st January, 37 men and 42 women have been admitted, and 35 men and 31 women have been discharged or died. No deaths were reported to us as calling for any special mention, nor was any coroner's inquest held.

Employments. The number of patients employed is shown to be 120 on the male and 56 on the female side. Of the men, 35 are employed on the farm, 4 as tailors, and 3 as shoemakers. Twenty-one women are engaged at laundry-work and 14 at needlework.

Larger farm required. As the accommodation of the Asylum has been so largely increased, every effort should be made to increase the amount of land, twelve acres only being now under cultivation. We cannot too strongly impress on the Governors the importance of a large farm in connection with such an institution, supplying employment most beneficial in the treatment of insanity, and at the same time diminishing the cost of maintenance.

Divine Service. The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday previous to our inspection, 1 male and 3 females attended the Presbyterian worship, 5 males and 2 females were present at the Episcopalian service. The report of the Catholic Chaplain does not record the number attending Mass, but we understand that the average number is about 70.

Burial. The Privy Council rule with reference to the burial of the dead from the Asylum does not appear to be strictly carried out.

Quality of food. Of the provisions which we saw, we think that the meat might be of better quality; but the meat store is unsuited for the purpose, and we think, in the first instance, a store with better ventilation should be obtained. The bread is not as good as we see provided in some other similar institutions, and the Governors might consider the advisability of erecting a bakery and baking their own bread, by which means they would provide bread of the best quality at the lowest possible price.

Dietary. With reference to the dietary, we think the Governors should take the whole matter under consideration to enable them to introduce a dietary more in accordance with the tastes of the inhabitants of the district. It would appear that stirabout and milk is given for breakfast. On Sundays we think that tea and bread and butter might be allowed. For dinner on three days of the week oatmeal gruel with vegetables is supplied, and on four days six ounces of meat in soup. We think that this might be improved by giving potatoes and milk on Wednesdays and Fridays, bacon and cabbage on two days, with six ounces of meat on three days. Tea might be substituted for cocoa at supper, as it is now just as cheap and much more acceptable to the patients. By this means a dietary would be arrived at which, without increasing the expenditure, would provide food more in accordance with the tastes of the people of the district.

(Signed), **GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,** } *Inspectors of Lunatics
and Commissioners
of Control.*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

16th October, 1890,

CLONMEL DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.Inspected on
7th October,
1890.

On the 7th October, 1890, we visited Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum. This Asylum is much overcrowded. At present there are resident in the two houses, 295 men and 300 women—total 595.

Since the beginning of the year 90 patients have been admitted, 35 have been discharged, and 37 have died.

The want of additional accommodation has been under the consideration of the Board of Governors, who have, with admirable promptness, determined to meet the wants of the insane poor of the county, and have directed their architect to prepare plans for the enlargement of the dining-room, the erection of an additional ward for women, the enlargement of the laundry, and the building of a dead-house and certain stores. These plans have not yet come under the consideration of the Board of Control, so that we cannot offer any opinion as to their suitability, but would only suggest that any additions now made should be adequate for the constantly increasing number of admissions from the district.

Additional
accommoda-
tion.

We would further submit for the consideration of the Board of Governors that, as the male house was not originally built as an Asylum, and can by no possibility be ever converted into a modern institution for the insane, the erection of an infirmary in proximity to the upper house, for the care, nursing, and observation of new admissions and cases requiring special medical supervision, of both sexes, would be a most useful adjunct, and would at the same time supply extended accommodation.

Infirmary
required.

The male house has had much done to improve it, but the day-room for the more excited men is much overcrowded. We understand that steps are about to be taken to fit up an additional room for their use. If the earth which surrounds the building be taken away, and larger windows put in, a very commodious and comfortable sitting-room will then be provided.

Male house
overcrowded.

In all parts of the institution the overcrowded state of the wards is visible, but nowhere more so than in this house.

Owing to the want of room, 50 women are located here, which adds further to the overcrowded state of the men's apartments.

The various wards and corridors of the upper house are bright and cheery. They are neatly decorated and furnished. Much has been done to render them homely and cheerful by a few cheap curtains, pictures, and flowers. Some of the new day-rooms are particularly worthy of praise, as they have been lately papered and decorated. Here the women were found employed at needlework, and appeared happy and contented.

The patients, both male and female, appeared to be well dressed. The men's clothes were of good and warm material, and the linen was clean. All the men get clean shirts once a week—the farm workers twice. The women's clothes have sufficient diversity of colour to make them attractive to the wearers.

Clothing.

The bedding throughout the institution is ample and of good quality; but we think that under-blankets should be on all the beds, and that wooden bedsteads and wire-woven mattresses should be introduced by degrees in the infirm and hospital male wards.

Bedding.

We would suggest for the consideration of the Governors the importance of introducing some artificial means of heating. At present the warming of the house depends on open fire-places. It is obvious that the heat derived from them cannot extend to many of the single rooms. In this cold and damp climate nothing is of more importance

Method of
heating
defective.

CLONMEL
ASYLUM.

for the insane than sufficient warmth, and this can only be obtained in so large an institution by some system which will carry the heat equally through all parts.

Observation
dormitories
necessary.

Observation dormitories, with a few single rooms attached for the careful watching of the suicidal and epileptic patients, are also of much importance in an institution of such magnitude, where such cases requiring special supervision are collected during the night under the constant charge of an attendant responsible for their safety. We trust that Dr. Garner will be enabled to set apart a dormitory for such a purpose in each of the houses, as by this means only can accidents be guarded against.

Night
attendants.

We may here call attention to the wages of the night attendants, which perhaps the Governors will take into consideration, in order to make them more in proportion to the responsibility devolving on those officials. A second female night attendant is also much required, as the Governors must themselves see that it is useless to hold one woman responsible for the care of 300 lunatics during the night.

Employment.

The records of employment show (including 67 men and 21 women, who assist in cleaning the wards) that 110 men and 105 women are engaged at work. Only 27 men work on the farm. This number is very much below what it ought to be. Unfortunately, the amount of land (16 acres) under spade cultivation is utterly inadequate to supply employment for the number of patients. The Governors, who take so great an interest in the insane poor, must be aware that nothing is of the same importance in the treatment of insanity as employment, and that no means of employment can be more suitable than agricultural labour. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge on them the importance of obtaining additional land for the employment of their patients. In this case, fortunately, no objection can be made on the ground of additional expenditure, as nothing should more certainly tend to lessen the cost of maintenance.

We would also hope that when the much needed additions are made to the laundry, the number of female patients employed therein (at present amounting to 17) will be much increased.

Chapel.

We were shown the new chapel with which we were greatly pleased. We think that the building reflects the greatest credit on the architect, and we are sure that the generous sense which the Governors have shown of the importance of so handsome a place of worship will be amply repaid by the increased happiness and contentment of the patients.

Divine Service.

From the Chaplains' books we find that on last Sunday 175 men and 177 women attended Mass, and we are sure this number will be largely increased when the new chapel is in use. Nine men and ten women attended the Protestant service.

Burial.

Due attention appears to be given to the Privy Council rule with reference to the burial of the dead.

Books.

We saw and examined all the statutory books. The Case books appear to be regularly kept, but we think that more frequent entries should be made by the Assistant Physician with reference to the progress of the cases which have been some time in the Asylum.

(Signed), GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, *Inspectors of Lunatics
and Commissioners
of Control.*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

15th October, 1890.

CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CORK
ASYLUM.

On our inspection of the Cork District Asylum during the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th April, 1890, we found 495 men and 522 women under treatment. Of these 286 are chargeable to the City, and 731 to the County. Since the beginning of the year 31 men and 51 women have been admitted; 17 men and 30 women have been discharged; and 13 men and 12 women have died.

Inspected on
22nd, 23rd, and
24th April,
1890.

No special remarks are called for with reference to the mortality during the present year. All the deaths are returned as from natural causes, except in one case, which was the result of an accident, and formed the subject of investigation by a coroner's jury. As this occurred previous to our coming into office the evidence taken at that inquiry did not come before us.

Mortality.

We are informed that the number of occasions in which the cause of death is verified by *post mortem* examination are very few. We are of opinion that in all cases, where there is no objection on the part of relatives, an examination of the bodies of the patients dying in public asylums should be made—(1), Not alone for the information and instruction of the medical officers, but (2) for the protection of the insane, who are often unable or afraid to make their complaints known; and (3) to prevent unjust charges of improper treatment being afterwards made against the staffs.

Post mortem
examinations.

We saw all the patients, who were kept in for our inspection. It was reported to us that as a rule they go into the airing courts both morning and evening. We think, however, that in an asylum with such exceptional advantages for open-air exercise that those physically capable should not be limited to the airing courts, but that they should walk round the estate, and that those whose mental condition will allow should go for more extended exercise in the open country.

Exercise.

The clothing of the male patients consists of a tweed jacket, tweed waistcoat, moleskin trousers, and shirt. In a few cases flannel drawers and vests are given to old and feeble men, but as far as we could see these garments were to be found in a very few instances. Otherwise no difference is made in the warmth of the clothing in winter, nor is any change made on Sundays or holidays. We think that steps should be taken to provide a warmer material for winter wear, and that during the cold season flannel drawers and vests should be in universal use. In the case of patients who work during the week we think that special clothing should be provided for wear on Sundays and holidays, enabling them to look clean and tidy, and affording them a small reward for their work. The shirts are changed every week. This is not sufficient to keep men employed at agricultural labour and at various trades always clean. We consider that persons so employed should get a change of linen at least twice a week.

Clothing.

On the female side, the dress consists of blue flannel in winter, and print gowns in summer, two linsey petticoats, a chemise, which is changed once a week, while a small red shawl, and boots and stockings complete the female clothing. The shawl is too small to be of any protection in inclement weather, and we understand no other outdoor covering is given except a small number of cloaks. We think that larger shawls, and bonnets or hoods, should be provided, and that the petticoats should be of flannel in winter.

As to the neatness and cleanliness of the male patients we cannot give a satisfactory report. Their dress was generally untidy; their linen soiled. Amongst some of the imbecile boys we found some filthy heads,

Bodily
cleanliness.

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ASYLUM.**

alive with vermin. In the case of a male patient confined to bed through illness we found lice both on his head and beard.

On the female side somewhat more attention appears to be given to neatness and personal cleanliness.

Bathing.

Some excuse must be made for this state of things, when it is understood that no washing bath with a supply of hot water is to be found in the main building. One bath in working order is in use on each side of the hospital, but this is quite inadequate even for the demands of sick patients. A commodious and fully equipped Turkish bath has been erected for the use of all the inmates. This we understand is fully made use of. As to the comparative advantages of the Turkish bath and an ordinary washing bath in the treatment of the insane, we do not wish to offer any opinion; but in so large an institution as the Cork Asylum many must be found physically unfit to bear a Turkish bath, and even a greater number with so little brain power as to render it absolutely necessary that their bodies should be washed and inspected by those in charge of them. We would therefore suggest that any existing baths should be put in working order, and that at least one general bathroom should be fitted up on each side for those who are unable or unfitted for the Turkish bath. We are further of opinion that the male imbecile and very demented patients should, as far as possible, be collected in one ward, which ward might be placed in charge of an attendant and his wife who would be more likely to give close attention to the bodily condition of these helpless beings.

Bedding.

On both the male and female side alike the bed clothes were found in a very dirty condition. The sheets and pillow covers were discolored, dirty, and in very many instances in various parts of the house vermin were to be found on the pillows. This state of things did not excite our wonder when we were informed that the linen is only changed once in every three weeks. The supply of bedding to each patient consists of a rug, three blankets, pair of sheets, a hair mattress, a straw palliasse. In the case of patients of dirty habits straw ticks are substituted for the hair mattress and palliasse.

Bedsteads.

In many parts of the building we found old and antiquated wooden bedsteads, in other parts iron bedsteads with bottoms of canvas fastened with ropes affording a constantly recurring temptation and opportunity for self destruction; while in other dormitories bedsteads of recent make, with wire wove mattresses, had been introduced. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to substitute these latter for the old and objectionable wooden cribs, and either to fit up the old iron bedsteads with wire bottoms or to replace them by new ones.

Furniture.

Many of the day-rooms and corridors, especially on the male side, presented a very cold and cheerless aspect, the supply of furniture being very deficient, the number of chairs and tables very limited. A few arm-chairs, stuffed seats, coloured curtains, and rugs, all of which could be made in the institution without any extra cost, would do much to remove that bare and prison-like look so objectionable in an institution for the insane.

Heating.

The means of heating the corridors appears to be very inadequate, the fireplaces being of so obsolete a type as to afford very little warmth. A heating apparatus with warm water has been erected in some wards, but we are informed that it has not been in working order for many years.

Repairs.

Repairs appear to be urgently required in various parts of the building. Rat-holes are to be seen in many of the floors. The walls of some of the single rooms require whitewashing and cleaning. Many of the

windows have become fastened by rust; some are open and will not shut, while others are shut and will not open. The separate building occupied by the farm workers especially calls for attention, as not alone are the floors out of repair, but the whole place has an air of dilapidation. The floor of the water-closet and bath-room on the second floor has become so insecure as to oblige these rooms to be shut up.

The condition of the old closets and lavatories in the main building would also call for special reference. Their tiled floors have been in some instances undermined with rats, so much so as to render them unsafe. The number of closets in many wards appears utterly inadequate for the number of patients. In No. 1 F there are three w.c.'s for 139 patients; in No. 2 F, three w.c.'s to 103 patients; and in No. 3 F, three w.c.'s to 110 patients. A similar condition of things, we believe, exists on the male side. The lavatories are also, in most cases, too small to furnish adequate space for the number of patients, and in none is there a hot water supply. The ventilation of both closets and lavatories is most deficient.

We are of opinion that the present size and position of these lavatories and w.c.'s render them quite unfitted for the use of the number in these wards. We therefore think that it will be necessary to build a new system of water closets and lavatories at the rear of the present building, connected with it by a short passage, supplying cross ventilation, so important in the sanitary arrangements of any public institution.

The main sewerage, we may here mention, is said to be in good order, and frequently flushed from a tank on the farm.

In many of the dormitories we found the ventilation most defective—especially was this remarkable in some of the smaller rooms off the cross passages, where the smell was so offensive as to render them quite unbearable and unfit for human occupation. In other dormitories we found boxes containing the clothes and property of the private patients. It is a question how far it is wise to have private clothes for use in a public institution, thus lessening the responsibility of the attendants for the safe keeping of public and private property; but if the Governors wish that the paying patients should wear their own clothes, the dormitories should not be used as a store for them, rendering the rooms untidy and unwholesome.

This department as at present worked does not appear to meet the requirements of the institution, either (1), by supplying the wards and patients with the requisite return of clean linen by week, and by day to keep them properly clean; or (2), by affording sufficient employment for the number of female patients which the institution contains. No more healthful means of treatment is known for insane women than employment in a laundry. At present on an average fifty women assist in washing; we think that this number might be easily doubled with advantage to the insane and with the result of doing more work. The staff consists of three laundresses supervised by the matron. The chief laundress has charge of the officers' clothing; the second is responsible for the ironing; the third attends to the washing. If the matron is to have charge of the patients in the wards and is responsible for the conduct of the nurses in their divisions, she must be unable to give time to this important work. We think that some one should be made responsible for the working of this department, the greater part of whose time would be taken up in looking after the reception and issue of the clothes and

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superintending the whole management of this important branch of asylum industry.

A separate building set apart as a daily laundry for the washing of the clothes soiled during the night is also required. This should be fitted with separate means of washing and drying, so that as far as possible these clothes should not mix with the general supply. This department should be in charge of one of the laundresses who should be responsible for the return of these clothes the day following their being sent to the laundry. The room at present in use for this purpose is so small as to render it impossible that the work can be properly done.

The hours of work in the laundry are from 7.30 to 8.30, from 9.30 to 1 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock p.m.

Staff.

The male staff consists of the House Steward, Librarian or Bandmaster, Fire Brigade Instructor (as these two latter officials are said to have other duties to perform, it might be well to designate them by names more in accordance with the nomenclature of officials in other asylums), various artisans, and thirty-nine attendants. The Matron, Assistant Matron, Schoolmistress, and thirty-four nurses, compose the female staff. This would give a ratio of attendants to the average number of patients on the male side of 1 to 12.7, and on the female side of 1 to 15. This is certainly not above the proportion existing generally in public asylums, but we are informed, moreover, that the staff sanctioned is not kept up to its full number. We trust that no time will be lost in filling up the vacancies, otherwise the responsibility in the event of an accident must rest with the Governors.

In order to obtain due discipline, and to enforce proper order and cleanliness, we think it most important, in so large an institution, that one of the higher officials should be in charge of the patients at all times during the day so as to supervise and be responsible for the conduct of the attendants.

The duties of the Bandmaster, therefore, should be so defined that he could be called on to assist the House Steward and take his place in the wards when the latter official may be absent.

Similarly, on the female side, the duties of the female officials should be so regulated that one of them should be at all times responsible for the conduct of the female staff.

Amongst the attendants we saw several whose physical size did not appear to us to render them equal to the due performance of their duties in taking charge of the insane.

We were informed that these were bandsmen. Although music is so great an adjunct in the treatment of the insane, and so essential in every well regulated asylum, it is a matter for consideration how far it is wise in a staff numerically weak, with such a large proportion of patients requiring constant care and attention, to employ men whose services must be useless except as musicians. The staff of night attendants consists of two on each side. This number must be quite unequal to take care of such a number of the insane during the night, nor does it appear that their duties are properly defined for them. As we have already pointed out, we think that the very demented and dirty patients should be placed in one ward. The night attendant should have special instructions to get these patients up and train them to attend to the calls of nature, and change them when required. Report Books should be furnished for the night attendants, in which they should record the

performance of these duties and the results. If this were done we think the number of soiled beds would be greatly reduced, and the habits of the patients improved. From the report of the matron twenty-nine soiled beds had been found on one of the mornings of our visit on the female side. A little care would soon reduce these numbers.

Dealing with such a numerous body of the insane we cannot but think that steps should be taken to collect all those cases dangerous to themselves, either through their suicidal tendencies or from the results of epilepsy, into one large dormitory, and to place in charge of them an attendant, who would be constantly in this dormitory, to attend the patients in fits, and who would be responsible for their safe keeping during the night. In this way only can these cases be placed in a position of security, and the Governors feel that they have done all in their power for their safe keeping.

We examined the Chaplains' books. On the Sunday before our visit 21 men and 19 women attended the Protestant worship, 1 man and 2 women the Presbyterian service, while 264 men and 260 women were at Mass. We are informed that the Catholic Chaplain reads the burial service at the mortuary chapel over the patients dying in the institution. The Privy Council Rule states—"that unless the body undergoes anatomical examination it shall be interred in some proper and authorized place of burial, in the presence of the Chaplain," from which it appears that he should see that the body is laid in consecrated ground.

From the return of work appended to this report, it would appear that the number engaged on the farm is very small, 49 only out of 495 being so employed, especially when it is considered that the greater number of the insane come from agricultural districts. We were informed that the Governors have lately added considerably to the estate, and we trust that further additions will in time be made. It is useless, however, to supply land for the insane unless some energy be displayed in getting them to work on it. If the House Steward would take a little interest in getting the patients pronounced suitable by the Medical Officers to go out to work, and if the attendants were taught that it is their principal duty to get the patients to take an interest in their work, a better result would follow.

We visited the magnificent dining hall during dinner hour, and saw all the inmates partaking of that meal. We were much pleased at the order and regularity which prevailed, a result we believe greatly due to the wisdom and munificence of the Governors in providing such a splendid room, so suited for the comfort of the insane, and insuring the due and orderly serving of their meals. Some inconvenience is at present caused by the want of a proper scullery, but we understand a room for the purpose is being now built. When completed, it will be necessary that some one should be made responsible for the care of the stock and the due performance of the various duties in connection with the dining hall. We hope that when these arrangements have been made the patients who are considered suitable will be provided with knives and forks, and perhaps in time amongst so many musical people it might be possible to introduce the singing of a short grace before and after meals. These small things do much to induce order and decorum in the minds of the insane.

The dinner which we saw consisted of beef and potatoes, and the food appeared of good quality and well liked. No complaint was made to us with reference to any article of diet, nor from our examination of

**CORK
ASYLUM.**

the provisions in store did we see any grounds for finding fault. It may be a question for the consideration of the Governors if they would not ensure with greater certainty and less trouble to the staff a good supply of meat, in accordance with the terms of the contract, by having the cattle driven to the Asylum and inspected before being slaughtered on the premises.

Of the dietary we wish to say but little, because so many different scales are said to be in use that it is difficult to ascertain what is really the authorised diet sheet. We append the form which we are informed is at present in use. With reference to this we would only suggest for its improvement the abolition of the pea soup on Friday, an article of diet never liked by the Irish peasant, and the substitution of potatoes and milk in its stead, and in lieu of the present dinner on Monday to introduce the issue of bacon and cabbage as a regular article of diet. It would appear evident, both for the welfare of the patients and the due economy of the Institution, that a regular authorised dietary should be introduced for the use of all.

New building. We inspected the site of the new building, and found the contractor busy at work at the foundations. As the plans for the additional block were approved previous to our coming into office, it is unnecessary for us to offer any remarks on the subject, further than to suggest for the consideration of the Governors the necessity of supplying a proper bathroom in connection with the building, and the difficulty which will exist in bringing so large a body of patients during all weather and in all seasons of the year to the main dining hall, as no separate kitchen is provided. We must, however, express our conviction that the Cork District Lunatic Asylum has now reached the utmost limit to which it should be allowed to grow, having regard to its proper management and supervision. Further, we think that every effort should be made to decrease rather than increase the number of inmates.

**Books and
returns.**

We saw all the books prescribed by law, which were duly kept by the Clerk, except the discharge book, which is only made up at long intervals. It must be remembered that this book is specified under the Act 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 107, schedule No. 2, and should always be properly posted up. We think that it would be more satisfactory if the summaries of returns of the patients employed were made out by the House Steward and Matron, as they are responsible for them. The Case Books, recording the medical records of the patients under treatment, appear to be duly kept by the Assistant Medical Officers.

**Undue
economy.**

In any remarks which we have made we do not wish to appear to have reflected on the management of Dr. Oscar Woods, who has only lately assumed office, and could not as yet have had time to enter into the various details of so large an institution. We, however, trust that he may receive every assistance in the arduous work which is before him in improving the sanitation and ventilation of the Asylum, and the condition of the patients in regard to their clothing and cleanliness. We cannot express too strongly the necessity for greater liberality required in these very necessary reforms, as we think that of late undue economy has been exercised in the management of the institution. As a proof of this, we would wish to call attention to the fact that for some years past the Government grant has been used not for one of the purposes for which it was originally given, viz.—to improve the care and treatment of the insane—but simply to lessen the taxes on the ratepayers. The cost to the ratepayers of Cork for the support of the insane in 1873 amounted to £17,100. In 1883 the amount was £10,628,

**Government
grant.**

while the Government grant was £9,441. The intention of the Legislature when the grant was given was that in no case should it ever exceed the contribution from the local rates, whereas it will be seen from the annexed table, taken from the Auditor's reports from 1887 to 1889, that the amount received by the Governors was between £3,000 and £4,000 in excess of such proportion.

CORK
ASYLUM.

(Signed),

G. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of Lunatics*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *and Commissioners*
 } *of Control.*

28th May, 1890.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

Employment.	Number on each.	Total Employed.	Un-employed.	TOTAL.
MALES.				
Gardening,	6			
Agricultural,	49			
Assisting in Kitchen,	9			
Tailoring,	7			
Shoemaking,	8			
Carpentry,	5			
Cleaning the House,	78			
Various, { 5 Firemen,	50	212	283	495
{ 2 Messengers,				
{ 1 Gateman,				
{ 6 In Stables,				
{ 6 Painters,				
{ 4 F. B. Instructors,				
{ 4 Masons,				
{ 5 Smiths,				
FEMALES.				
Assisting in Kitchen,	4			
Needlework,	109			
Knitting,	63			
Laundry,	60			
Cleaning the House,	75			
Various,	8	319	203	522
Totals,		531	486	1,017

DIETARY.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Bread and tea, stir-about and new milk.	Potatoes and roast beef on Sundays and Thursdays; potatoes and milk on Mondays and Wednesdays; potatoes and stewed beef or mutton on Tuesdays and Saturdays; bread and pea soup on Fridays.	Bread and tea.

TABLE TAKEN FROM AUDITOR'S REPORTS.

1887.				
Total Expenditure,	.	.	.	£16,424 10 0
Casual Receipts,	.	.	.	970 8 5
Net Expenditure,	.	.	.	£15,454 1 7

£15,454 1s. 7d. ÷ 926 patients = £16 13s. 10d. as average cost of each patient per head per annum on the Net outlay.

Treasury proportion of £16 13s. 10d. = £8 6s. 11d., or £7,727 1s. 0d. as the total Rate-in-aid due by the Government. (Actual amount received, £9,391 16s.)

1888.				
Total Expenditure,	.	.	.	£17,425 8 3
Casual Receipts,	.	.	.	631 12 3
Net Expenditure,	.	.	.	£16,793 16 0

£16,793 16s. 0d. ÷ 988 patients = £17 as average cost of each patient per head per annum on the net outlay.

Treasury proportion, £8 10s. 0d. = £8,896 18s. 0d. as the total Rate-in-aid due by the Government. (Actual amount received, £9,261 8s.)

1889.				
Total Expenditure,	.	.	.	£18,514 14 1
Casual Receipts,	.	.	.	697 8 10
Net Expenditure,	.	.	.	£17,817 5 3

£17,817 5s. 3d. ÷ 1,008 patients = £17 13s. 4d. as the average cost of each patient per head per annum on the Net outlay.

Treasury proportion of £17 13s. 4d. = £8 16s. 8d., or £8,908 12s. 7d. as the total Rate-in-aid due by the Government. (Actual amount received, £9,924.)

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

DOWN-
PATRICK
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
3rd October,
1890.

Clothing.

On the 3rd October, 1890, we visited the District Asylum at Downpatrick. We found the insane population to consist of 220 males and 183 females, the accommodation being for 270 males and 150 females. Since the beginning of the year, 49 men and 57 women, total 106, were admitted, 67 patients were discharged, and 18 died. The causes of death do not call for any special remark, all having been from natural causes. Both men and women appeared to be well dressed and were fairly neat and clean in their persons. Frieze coats and waistcoats, with frieze, or moleskin trousers, are worn on the male side. Vests and flannel drawers are also supplied in the winter.

On the female side the clothing consists of:—

Chemise ;
Two flannel petticoats ;
Winsey gown in winter ;
Print in summer ;
Check apron ;
Neckerchief ;
Shoes and stockings ;
Bodice in winter ;
List shoes.

The building is of most modern construction, beautifully situated, and built, as it is, of red brick, has a warm and cheerful appearance. The corridors are bright, wide, and well ventilated.

On the male side there is ample room, but on the female side it is much overcrowded, and we trust that the Board of Governors will see their way to take the necessary steps to provide the required day-room and dormitory space. On both sides a day-room is required for the Infirmary; on the male side this might be done, as suggested by Dr. Tyner, by building a room in the rear of the present block, or by throwing the present day-room and dormitory into one.

DOWN-
PATRICK
ASYLUM.
Female side
overcrowded.

Throughout the house the supply of furniture is deficient, old, and worn out, and the wards are bare and comfortless, destitute of all those articles—such as bits of carpets, cheap curtains, and small ornaments—which tend to relieve the surroundings and take away the prison-like aspect of an asylum.

Furniture, &c.

A heating apparatus had been originally erected, but was found not to work, and therefore has never been used. We think that steps should be taken either to have the pipes already erected put in working order, or to introduce a new system of heating the wards and dormitories, as it is undoubted that none require an equable temperature so much as the insane, who suffer so much from impaired vitality, and who are constantly exposing themselves during the night.

Heating.

We saw the male patients at dinner in their magnificent dining hall. The room, however, appeared to be very empty, as only the well-behaved male patients are allowed to dine there. The more excited males and all the females have their meals supplied in their various wards. We think that this is an unfortunate arrangement; the dining-room was certainly a most liberal provision for the treatment of the insane, and we think that every advantage should be taken of it by bringing all the patients to it for whom room can be found. By this means the more refractory men would be taught to behave themselves with propriety, and the females would have the advantage of some change in the monotony of their existence. It is only necessary to consider how wearisome life must be in an asylum, when in bad weather the insane are confined in their wards all day, to see the advantages of such a dining-room.

Use of dining-
room.

The room requires painting and decorating, and a supply of tables and chairs would be necessary before further use could be made of it.

The high walls surrounding the airing courts at the rear of the asylum have a prison-like look, and detract much from the beauty of the building. We would suggest that the Governors should consider the advisability of removing these walls, as has been done in many modern asylums without any bad results, but rather adding much to the happiness and contentment of the patients.

Walls round
airing courts.

The bedding consists of:—

Bedding.

- Two pairs of blankets;
- One pair of sheets;
- One under blanket;
- One hair mattress.

The bedsteads are of iron, but the epileptics sleep on wooden frames. We think that a few wire woven mattresses might be introduced with advantage as tending much to the comfort and health of the patients, to the cleanliness of the institution, and to lessening expenditure in bedding.

The water-closets all through the building are of an antiquated type, and should be replaced by more modern and improved sanitary appliances.

Water-closets.

The pressure of water is not considered sufficient to command the roof of the institution in case of fire. We think that this should

Fire appli-
ances.

Only one death calls for remark, viz. :—that of a male patient who was killed in an attempt to escape from one of the upper dormitories. This sad accident was carefully considered by the Board of Governors, and was investigated by a Coroner's Jury. The patient, who had not shown any desire to escape for some years before, got up during the night, unfastened the window, pulled aside the bars, and attempted to let himself down to the ground by his bedclothes, which were found fastened to one of the bars, but the man himself appears to have fallen from the still of the window, a distance of about thirty feet. The Jury were of opinion that the fastening of the window was not sufficiently strong. I cannot think, however, that the number of iron bars should be increased, because bars on the windows of an hospital for the insane are now almost entirely abolished as being an incentive to attempts at escape, and generally proving insufficient to afford adequate protection to the insane. I would not at the same time wish it to be supposed that I would advocate that proper steps should not be taken for the safety of the patients, but this can be obtained with much greater certainty by providing proper shutters, and increasing the amount of supervision.

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.
—
Death from an
accident.

The patients appeared to be well clothed, and well looked after. They are clean and neat in their persons. The clothing consists of a patients. winsey or serge dress, one winsey and one flannel petticoat, a chemise, a shawl, bonnet, shoes, and stockings, on the female side. On the male side a frieze jacket and waistcoat, cord trousers, shirt, flannel drawers and vest for the delicate and old, with boots, stockings, and hat. The linen is changed once a week and appeared clean. I may here state that due attention is given to the neatness in dress of the female patients, as at the time of my visit a nurse was giving instruction in dressmaking to the others. Nothing promotes good behaviour amongst the insane so much as neatness in their clothing and persons.

The bedding is ample, and consists of a woollen rug, a pair and a half of blankets, two sheets, a hair mattress, and pailasse. In the case of patients of dirty habits straw is used. A number of wire-woven mattresses have been introduced, and it is to be hoped that in a short time a sufficient number will be obtained to do away entirely with the use of straw, which is more expensive, dirtier, more troublesome, and more liable to cause danger from fire. The sheets are changed once a fortnight, the pillow covers every week. I cannot but think that the sheets might be changed oftener if possible with advantage.

The corridors and day-rooms presented an extremely neat, cheerful, and comfortable appearance. They are tastefully decorated with plants, flowers, and pictures. The furniture is not alone useful, but ornamental. I trust, however, that by degrees the number of chairs may be increased, as nothing tends more to the quietude of the insane than separate and comfortable seats.

The ventilation throughout the wards and dormitories appeared excellent, but the temperature in my opinion is much too low, and I think in some of the small dormitories and single rooms the patients must suffer much from cold. Many of the insane suffer from a languid circulation, and constantly leave themselves uncovered. Even allowing that sensation is diminished in the insane, it cannot be admitted for a moment for this reason they should receive less care; rather should we be the more anxious to provide all the comforts which are considered necessary for the infirm and helpless. I would therefore ask the Governors to consider the necessity of providing some means of heating the dormitories and single rooms.

Bedding.

Corridors and
day-rooms.

Heating.

ENNISCORTHY
ASYLUM.Fire appli-
ances.

The appliances for use against fire appear fully provided, and consist of hose and hydrant in each corridor and yard, with fire tanks in the towers commanding the building, but as yet a fire brigade has not been organized. The Board may consider the advisability at some future period of obtaining the services of an instructor to train the staff, so as to render them capable of acting with promptitude in the event of an outbreak of fire.

Accommoda-
tion for
attendants.

The attendants' dining room does not appear suitable for its requirements. It is too small, is tiled, cold, and cheerless, and scantily and badly furnished. Dr. Drapes tells me the result is that many of the staff take their food in their own rooms. I trust that the Board will take this matter into their serious consideration. Nothing can be of more importance for the discipline of the Institution and the safety of the patients than a comfortable room for the use of the attendants and nurses; otherwise their bed-rooms must be made use of as sitting-rooms, rendering supervision impossible as to when they are off or on duty. Further than this, constant accidents occur in asylums from knives, forks, and other articles being left about in the attendants' rooms—accidents which ought not to occur if there is a fixed place for the attendants' meals, and a fixed time at which they are to be partaken of. The Governors will therefore see how important that, not alone should they provide a suitable room for the use of the staff, but that they should direct that all meals are taken therein at stated times.

Night
attendants.

I think also that the Governors, looking back on the facts of the late unfortunate accident, should carefully consider whether the night staff is sufficient for the proper care of the number of patients. Only one male and one female attendant at present do duty during the night. It must be remembered that the supervision of the insane is of equal importance by night as by day, and that, laying aside all other questions, the care and supervision of the whole of one side of the house during the long hours of the night is a heavy responsibility for one person. I think, therefore, on the female side at least, the Governors might consider the advisability of appointing an assistant night nurse.

Dietary.

The dietary appears ample, and the supplies of meat and bread of excellent quality. A liberal amount of extra diet is given in milk and eggs to the infirm.

Divine service.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday 18 Protestants, and 140 Catholics, attended their respective places of worship.

Funerals.

Due attention is paid to the Privy Council rule with reference to funerals.

Statutory
books.

The statutory books, with the exception of the medical journal, are carefully kept. A case book, giving the history of each patient, is also to be found, which reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Drapes, considering his onerous duties.

I cannot say how much pleased I was with the beauty of the Asylum, which will for ever be a monument of the charity of the district towards the insane poor.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspector of Lunatics and Commissioner of Control.

10th December, 1890.

KILKENNY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

This Asylum contained on the date of my visit (9th December, 1890), 176 men, and 157 women; the accommodation provided being only for 157 men and 139 women, so that the Institution at present contains 37 patients over the legitimate number.

Inspected on
9th. December
1890.

Since the beginning of the year

56 patients have been admitted.

16 have been discharged recovered.

2 have been discharged unrecovered.

15 have died.

The deaths call for no special remarks, all having been from natural causes, necessitating in no case investigation by a Coroner's Jury; nor have any serious accidents occurred.

Restraint has on no occasion been had recourse to, and seclusion had only been found necessary on six occasions, and for a total of 68 hours. Restraint and
seclusion.

The patients appeared to be well clad, on both male and female sides. Perhaps at some future time it may be considered advisable to substitute tweed for the frieze suits at present in use, as it would be found tidier, cleaner, less costly, and not so heavy for indoor wear. Similarly on the female side it may be found possible, when the temperature of the wards is higher, to do away with the use of shawls in the house. Condition of
patients.

The corridors are neatly decorated and rendered comfortable and homelike by curtains and pictures. Dr. Myles appears to have done wonders since his appointment as Superintendent, and I trust that the Governors will assist him in the various improvements which remain to be carried out. Decorations,
&c.

Much remains to be done, and the Governors should consider the advisability of appointing on the staff some of those artisans who are generally to be found amongst the officials of public asylums, viz.— Artizans
required.

A Carpenter,
Shoemaker, and
Painter,

by this means carrying out the necessary improvements at a cheaper rate than could possibly be done by contract, and at the same time affording greater opportunities for the employment of the patients.

The Board of Governors have had for a long time under consideration various alterations and improvements, which they themselves consider absolutely necessary, so that it is needless for me to urge them further. The matters to which they have principally given their attention are the appliances for use against fire, the defective state of the laundry and the kitchen, and I understand they are perfectly satisfied of the wants of the Institution, and are only anxious to have the requisite works carried out, so that it is only necessary for me to say that in neither laundry, nor kitchen, are to be found any of the requirements necessary for the working of an institution of the present day. Any appliances which exist are of the most obsolete type, utterly worn out, and their use must necessitate enormous waste in fuel and labour. The woodwork in the laundry is so much decayed that it is only to be wondered at why a complete collapse does not take place. The range in the kitchen is worn out, is too small, and has no hot water boiler; two immense cauldrons exist on each side which have to be heated by separate fires, Alterations and
improvements.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.Structural
alterations and
additions
recommended.

and in the same way the means of heating hot water, and drying, in the laundry, are so old as to necessitate daily repairs. It is therefore evident that both these departments must be entirely reorganized, and such alterations made to them as may be found requisite. At the same time proper storage can be provided for water at such a height as to command the roof of the various buildings, and hydrants both internal and external can be erected.

There are certain other alterations and additions which I trust the Governors will also see fit to be carried out.

1. The chapel at present is unable to accommodate the number of worshippers; it is badly situated in the centre of the institution, as in my opinion a place of worship should be detached from the main building. In addition the space at present occupied by the chapel is urgently required for the accommodation of the patients. To erect a chapel at the present day can be done at a comparatively small cost if necessary. At the same time I think the building should be an ornament to the institution, as it will undoubtedly afford additional happiness to the inmates.

2. The dining rooms are inadequate to meet the demands of the number of patients. They are small and inconvenient, and the space occupied by them is urgently required for other purposes. I think the opportunity should be taken to erect a dining room of size sufficient for the accommodation of both sexes. Nothing is more important for the use of the insane than a proper refectory, relieving the monotony of their existence, and instilling those habits of propriety, and control of conduct, so advantageous in their treatment.

3. The baths and water-closets are also of an antiquated type. The water-closets would require to be entirely reconstructed, so as to introduce into them the sanitary appliances of the present day. When the new kitchen and laundry are being built it would be important to supply a general bath room for each sex, where all the patients could be bathed once a week, under the superintendence of the Chief Attendants on each side, while the old baths should be retained for the daily work of the wards.

4. The heating of the wards and corridors should receive attention. This can only be properly done by a system of hot water pipes running through the various rooms, as it must be evident that an equable temperature cannot be obtained in this country by open fireplaces, and in this damp climate nothing can be more important than some means of counteracting the effects of the moisture of the air, both on the health of the patients, and the property of the institution.

5. Both external and internal hydrants are required, but far more important than these are the opportunities for the escape of patients in the event of an outbreak of fire. One additional staircase at least is urgently required from one of the upper corridors.

I think that with these additions and alterations the Institution will be fully capable of taking up a position amongst the most modern of our asylums, and I am also of opinion, that by the removal of a number of useless walls in the upper corridors, with the additional space afforded by the removal of the chapel and dining room, sufficient accommodation will be provided to meet the requirements for the accommodation of the insane of the district for many years to come.

The Governors should, however, take into serious consideration the importance of obtaining more land for the employment of the patients. The farm at present consists of twenty-five acres, of which six are under spade cultivation. This cannot supply sufficient occupation for the number of male patients who ought to be engaged at out-door

A larger farm
required.

work. The Governors will, I am sure, agree with me that nothing is of greater importance in the treatment of the insane than healthy employment, and no employment is found so useful as work on the farm. To obtain more land ought to tend largely to decrease the cost of maintenance, and therefore no objection can be made on the ground of expenditure to obtaining a farm adequate to supply the wants of the Institution. I may here state that owing to the want of sufficient ground the Medical Superintendent has no garden, a comfort which is usually supplied to the Medical Superintendents of public asylums.

These salaries and allowances of the staff of this Asylum have been for a long time under the consideration of the Governors, but I am sure they will pardon me for again asking them to allow the matter to come before them. The number of patients in this institution has increased, but the staff has not, so that at present on the male side only ten attendants are available by day to take charge of 176 lunatics, while on the female side, excluding the night nurses, and those responsible for the kitchen and laundry, seven nurses have to look after 148 patients, giving a ratio on the male side of one attendant to seventeen patients, and on the female side of one to twenty-one, the usual ratio being one to eleven. One male and one female night attendant do duty on each side of the house. It is a matter for the consideration of the Governors whether it is wise to throw so much responsibility on one woman without assistance, and whether they consider the wages of £19 to the male attendant and £15 to the female commensurate with their arduous duties and responsibilities.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

Salaries, &c.,
of staff.

The allowances of the Attendants, and their value, would appear to require revision. At present I am informed butter is not given in their dietary, and that the value of their allowances has not been fixed for many years. I trust, therefore, that the Governors will allow Dr. Myles to place before them a table showing the food and clothing given to each attendant, valued at the present contract price, and that when these have obtained the sanction of the Governors they will be sent forward in order to obtain an Order in Council, so as to comply with legal requirements.

The Dietary does not in my opinion appear to be in accordance with Dietary. the food in general use amongst the Irish peasantry, and is inferior to the dietary given in many Irish Asylums, but it is useless to go into the matter at present as no improvement can be attempted until a proper kitchen has been provided. The extra diet book shows that the sick and infirm are carefully supplied with all medical extras.

From the Chaplains' books I find that nine patients were present at Divine service. the Protestant worship, and that 144 Catholics attended Mass on the Sunday previous to inspection.

The Privy Council Rule with reference to the burial of the dead Burial. cannot be regularly carried out in consequence of the distance of the cemetery from the Asylum.

A weekly dance is provided, and in the summer the patients listen to Amusements. the Military band. Festivities are held on all the usual holidays. The women go out to walk every day, but the same privilege cannot be extended to the men owing to the want of a sufficient staff.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspector of Lunatics and Commissioner of Control.

16th December, 1890.

K

**KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.**Inspected on
17th December,
1890.**KILLARNEY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

I visited the Killarney District Asylum on the 17th December, 1890. The number of patients resident at that date were, 225 men and 158 women. During the year the following changes had taken place :—

42 men and 51 women were admitted.
20 men and 24 women were discharged recovered.
6 men and 19 women were discharged unrecovered.
23 men and 31 women had died.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No serious accident of any sort has been recorded, nor do the causes of death call for any remark.

The patients at the time of my visit appeared to be fairly well behaved, and I heard very little noise in passing through the wards.

One woman was in seclusion, and one under restraint, and according to the returns, I find that two women have nearly at all times their arms restrained. I noticed a number of patients in strong dresses. Although the use of canvas clothes may be at times called for, I cannot but think that with a little more attention on the part of the attendants, the necessity for the constant use of so many of these objectionable dresses would no longer exist.

Clothing.

The clothing of the patients appear to be of good quality, and sufficiently warm for the season of the year. The men wear frieze jackets and waistcoats, tweed or cord trousers, with flannel vests and drawers where necessary. The women have a winsey gown and a flannel and linsey petticoat, and a small shawl.

Bedding.

The bedding consists of a quilt, three blankets, one pair of sheets, bolster and bolster cover. On the male side much more attention on the part of the attendants should be paid to the cleanliness of the bed linen, as neither sheets nor pillow covers were as clean as they ought to be. In many instances, especially in the new wards, bedsteads with wire woven bottoms and hair mattresses, have been introduced, and it is to be hoped that these in time will take the place of the old straw palliasses and coir mattresses, as they will be found both cheaper, and cleaner, especially with patients of dirty habits.

Additions and
improvements.

The two female corridors only just opened reflect very great credit on all concerned in their construction, as they afford excellent accommodation for the insane. The dormitories are lofty, containing sufficient space and well ventilated. The rooms are divided in the centre by a wooden partition so as to afford a certain amount of privacy. I trust that proper attention will be paid to the furnishing of these wards, to the polishing of the floors, and to the painting and decorating of the walls when they are dry so as to complete the work which has been carried out with so much care.

Several of the dormitories on the male side are in the hands of the contractor at present, undergoing additions. It is to be hoped that these rooms before being again brought into use will be plastered. Unfortunately throughout the old building none of the walls were originally finished in this way. Nothing can be more important in an asylum of the kind than smooth walls; minimising the lodgment for dirt, and rendering disinfection so much more easy.

New sanitary blocks are also being erected off the male division. These are certainly urgently required, and will, I believe, be of the greatest benefit to the institution when finished, but I am of opinion that it will be found necessary to take steps to have all the old water closets improved throughout the building, as they are now quite unsuitable for the requirements of the insane.

At present the sewerage is discharged on a field at a little distance from the building, from which there does not appear to be any outflow. I think this must be objectionable in warm weather, and steps should be taken to carry the drainage at least to a further distance from the main building.

KILLARNET.
ASYLUM.
Drainage.

The water supply does not appear to be satisfactory. Some time ago the Governors entered into a contract with the Town Commissioners for the delivery of water at the Asylum. The supply at present does not command the roof of the building; does not at all times rise to the upper stories, and is not constant. I think that the Governors should obtain a legal opinion as to the terms of their contract, and then they will be in a position to determine what further steps they should take so as to obtain an adequate supply.

Water supply.

A very commodious and useful detached hospital exists in connection with this Asylum. At present it stands badly in need of papering and painting. It is now occupied by the farm workers, but it may be a question at some future time whether it might not be a more suitable residence for the sick, infirm new admissions, and those requiring special supervision.

Ho-pital.

A new range is required for the kitchen. Perhaps it might be found more convenient to have this placed in the centre of the room, so as to afford more space.

The Attendants' dining-room would require some additional furniture, and I would suggest for the consideration of the Governors the advisability of providing a sitting-room for the Nurses, as at present they have no place except their bedrooms to resort to.

Sitting-room
for nurses.

The number of Attendants on the staff of the Asylum would appear sufficient, as compared with other institutions of the kind, but Dr. Griffin complains that much trouble is caused owing to the number who are incapacitated from duty by sickness. I would suggest that at least one temporary Attendant should be appointed for the present under the Privy Council Rules to meet any urgent requirements.

Attendants.

It would appear that 113 Catholics were present at Mass on last Sunday, and that 8 Protestants attended Service. I trust that in future these returns will be given in the Chaplains' books. I understand that some difficulty exists in carrying out the Privy Rule Council with reference to the attendance of the Chaplains at the funerals of patients buried by the Asylum. It is unnecessary for me to point out how important it is that the Rules should be strictly adhered to.

Divine service.

Amongst other improvements which have been made in this Asylum, a mortuary for the reception of patients dying in the Asylum has been erected, a most important addition to the institution, not alone for sanitary reasons, but to enable that respect to be paid to the dead so gratifying to the friends of the deceased.

Mortuary.

The amusements provided consist of walks in the open country, a dance every week, a band—composed of the Attendants—football, and other games.

Amusements.

The books and registers are carefully kept.

I trust the Governors will at an early date take into consideration the advisability of obtaining additional land. At present the number of acres under cultivation cannot afford sufficient employment for the male patients. An increase to the farm would not alone tend to the recovery and happiness of the insane, but should also assist in lessening the cost of maintenance.

Increase to
farm desirable.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspector of Lunatics and Commissioner of Control.

24th December, 1890.

LETTER-
KENNY
ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Inspected on
17th May,
1890.
—

Chapel.

On our visit to the Letterkenny Asylum on the 17th May the requirements for increased accommodation and the various plans suggested to meet these requirements were carefully considered by us. Although it is impossible that the suggestion to use the same room as a day-room and a chapel could meet with our approval, it appears to us that the room at present set apart for a chapel, which has never, we understand, been consecrated, is most unsuited for such a purpose, placed as it is in the very centre of the wards. As a general rule, places set apart for public worship in asylums are detached and consecrated for the use of one creed. Here a large room, evidently originally intended for the dining hall of the patients, situated in the centre of the main building, has been appropriated for religious services. We would suggest that this room should be converted into a dining hall for the male patients; that a detached chapel should be erected at a short distance from the main building and consecrated. To erect a small structure for this purpose would certainly not be expensive, as we understand that chapels constructed of wood or metal can now be obtained at very low rates.

Accommoda-
tion for
attendants.

Further, we found that wooden partitions had been erected in many of the dormitories for the purpose of affording accommodation for certain of the attendants. We think this is a most expensive proceeding, and would ask the Board of Governors to consider whether it would not be cheaper to hire, or even build, a few cottages for these officials rather than go to the expense of increasing the accommodation for the insane. We think that if the Governors will carefully consider these suggestions they will see that the amount of additional accommodation to be provided in their institution will not cost a very large amount.

Statistics.

On the date of our visit we found 253 male patients and 132 female. The friends of five patients, four men and one woman, contribute wholly or in part to the cost of their maintenance.

Since the 1st January last—

22 men and 25 women have been admitted;

14 men and 9 women have been discharged;

9 men and 13 women have died.

The causes of death call for no special remarks, except in the case of a male patient who died on the 25th January, as the result of an injury to the spine caused by jumping from a window on the 29th December, 1889. The Coroner, we were informed, was communicated with, but he did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest.

Airing courts.

Both men and women were in the airing courts at the rear of the main building, and we understand they seldom leave these yards. For this we can see no reason. No asylum could be more magnificently situated than Letterkenny, and no place could afford better opportunities for extended exercise—situated as it is on elevated ground, with no buildings near, or any cause to prevent the patients walking either around the grounds or into the country.

Unsatisfactory
condition of
male patients.

Of the condition of the men we cannot give a satisfactory report. They were found listlessly wandering about or lying on the ground in the yards, in a very untidy condition as to their dress, and dirty as regards their persons. Some of the imbeciles were in a very neglected

condition, with vermin-infested heads. We think that the use of this yard ought to be entirely given up. It is quite unsuited to the insane, affording no object of interest in its surroundings, and encouraging no habits of industry in the minds of those incarcerated in it. Furthermore, its use has a most detrimental effect on the attendants who learn to think that when the insane are shut up behind high walls and unable to escape they require no further attention. Every effort ought therefore to be made to encourage the male patients to employ themselves by bringing them out to the farm, and the attendants should be taught that their principal duty is, by example as well as precept, to get all who are physically fit to work either on the farm or at some other employment. At the present date

LETTER-
KENNY
ASYLUM.

Require more
exercise and
employment.

40 are employed on the farm and garden ;
5 in the kitchen ;
5 in the shoemaker's and tailor's shops ;
2 with the mason ;
9 with the painter ;
2 with the plasterer.

Employments.

It must not be supposed that these numbers fall short of returns generally made of employment in Irish asylums, but we think that much larger numbers might be got to work. During our visit complaints were made that no further work could be found to do on the farm as the crops were all in, and that the amount of land was not sufficient to give constant employment.

We cannot too strongly impress on the Governors the importance of considering these complaints. To increase the number of acres in the farm ought to decrease rather than increase the expenditure, and the benefit to the institution must be acknowledged by everyone. It is not necessary that the land should be in a high state of cultivation ; the more barren and rocky the soil the more employment for the insane, provided the staff can be made to take an interest in their work. At the present we think the Land Steward ought to make every effort to afford employment by cultivating the small extent of land at his disposal rather as a garden than as a farm, cultivating vegetable rather than ordinary crops. If the Governors would obtain the services of a permanent carpenter he would perhaps take more interest in the patients, and might perhaps be able to induce one or two to assist him at his work.

Increase of
farm desirable.

Of the condition of the women we can speak in terms of the highest praise. We found them sitting about neatly attired, cleanly in their persons, and as a general rule employed at needlework, knitting, or sprigging. We think that their satisfactory condition is greatly due to the wisdom of the Board in obtaining the services of a trained nurse to take charge of the female department, by whose energy and habits of order and industry no doubt the satisfactory condition of the female wards has been brought about.

Condition of
female
patients.

The clothing on both sides of the house appeared of good quality and consisted, on the male side, of—

Frieze jacket and waistcoat ;
Moleskin trousers ;
Shirt ;
Shoes and stockings.

LETTER-
KENNY
ASYLUM.

On the female side—

A chemise ;
 1 flannel petticoat ;
 A winsey shirt ;
 A linsey skirt ;
 A winsey wrapper ;
 A woollen shawl ;
 A check apron ;
 Canvas shoes and stockings, and in some cases caps.

Bedding.

The bed clothes on the whole were very clean and well looked after. The allowance to each bed was—

A quilt ;
 3 blankets ;
 1 under blanket ;
 1 sheet (single) ;
 1 mattress ;
 1 palliasse (straw) ;
 1 bolster with cover ;

We cannot understand why the patients in this asylum should be limited to a single sheet. We were informed that they would not make use of a second, but this cannot be considered as a valid reason for not supplying the amount of clothes in general use. Some of the epileptics get no bedsteads, and in some of the single rooms the bedsteads were of a very old and antiquated type. We trust that in time bedsteads suitable for the use of the insane will be obtained, with wire wove mattresses, and we would suggest to the Governors the advisability of doing away with straw as far as possible on the grounds of economy, for the comfort of the patients, and to ensure safety against fire.

Dietary.

The following is the authorized dietary :—

Breakfast.—Bread and tea, bread and milk, or stirabout and milk.

Dinner.—Potatoes and meat soup, beef-tea and bread, bread and milk, or bread and cocoa.

Supper.—Bread and tea, or bread and milk.

On the day of our visit we found 109 patients had tea and bread, 2 milk and bread, and 276 stirabout and new milk for breakfast ; 342 had soup, 37 bread and milk, and 8 beef tea for dinner ; while 382 had tea and bread for supper, and 5 bread and milk for that meal. In place of the soup given for dinner on five days of the week, we would suggest that five oz. of meat, cooked and free from bone, should be given on three days, four oz. bacon with cabbage on two days, and potatoes and milk on the two remaining days. Beef tea should be given to those patients who cannot eat meat. Bacon, containing, as it does, a large proportion of heat-forming elements has been most successfully introduced into the dietary of some Irish asylums, while in Scotland, fish has been found to be a wholesome, nutritious, and valuable food for the insane. Doubtless, at certain times, an unlimited supply of fish can be procured on the Donegal coast.

Cheerless day-
rooms.

Some of the day-rooms on the male side presented a very cold and cheerless aspect, being almost entirely unfurnished save for a few forms. Nothing has so great an effect on the condition of the insane as providing them with a few home comforts, surrounding them with objects of interest, and furnishing them with means of amusement, rendering them quiet and amenable to discipline, and instilling those habits of order and decency which change their condition from that of

mere animals to that of properly conducted human beings. We trust that when Dr. Moore has been able to paint and clean these rooms he will be allowed to introduce a few arm chairs, stuffed seats, tables, pictures, some games, and other cheap home comforts. These things do more to pacify excitement than restraint and dark rooms.

LETTERKENNY
ASYLUM.

The bathing arrangements appeared in a very unsatisfactory condition, the number of baths being insufficient for the number of patients, and those that exist requiring alterations and improvement. We understand, however, that this subject is engaging the attention of the Board of Governors. All the patients are bathed once a week at the present time. Perhaps when additional baths have been erected the working men could bath more frequently with advantage.

The number of indoor water closets appear scarcely adequate for the demands of the institution, in one ward sixty men having to use one closet.

Water-closets.

No means for the artificial heating of the corridors, single rooms, and dormitories at present exist, nor are there any appliances for protection against fire. It certainly seems anomalous that while provision is made in all the Irish prison cells for maintaining in the coldest weather a temperature of 65° Fahr., so few of the single rooms in our asylums are heated artificially, notwithstanding the well-known fact that many of the insane who occupy such rooms are restless in the extreme, and constantly spend the night standing on the floor in a state of nudity or semi-nudity. We are, however, glad to be informed that these subjects were engaging the attention of the Governors, and when they come under the consideration of the Board of Control we shall be happy to give every assistance in forwarding the proposals of the Board of Governors.

Heating.

The water supply which we inspected is derived from two springs which are conveyed into a tank from which the water is filtered on its way to the asylum, and then pumped to the top of the house. As far as we were able to judge from watching the delivery into the tank, the flow of water did not appear at that time certainly more than equal to the requirements of the institution, and it cannot be supposed that the water from these springs will increase during the summer; we fear rather that in a very dry season it would become utterly inadequate. We think, therefore, that immediate steps should be taken to get a more abundant and consistent supply. We understand that a spring sufficient to meet these requirements is to be found near at hand. No time ought therefore to be lost in securing it. The work of laying the pipes to connect it with the tank could, to a great extent, be carried out by the staff, and the work would therefore not be expensive, and its importance cannot be over-estimated. The reservoir is surrounded by a wooden paling. We think, as a measure of protection against suicide, that the gate of the paling should be secured by a strong patent lock, and that the key opening it should be in the custody of a responsible officer.

Water supply.

The work of the laundry is carried out by a laundress and two assistants, 8 women and 4 men, and the hours of work are from 7 o'clock to 8 o'clock, from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock, and 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock. The general washing is carried out on Saturday, but some clothes are washed every day. The number of women employed in the laundry might with advantage be increased, and some more suitable employment might be found for the men.

Laundry

No more healthy form of treatment can be found for insane females

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM — than washing, and every advantage should be taken of it, with the result of providing a larger supply of clean linen for the men. Some repairs are required about the drying closet.

Staff. The staff on the male side consists of a head attendant and 11 attendants, a night attendant, hall porter, gatekeeper, gardener, land steward, tailor, shoemaker, painter, mason, engineer, and carpenter. The latter is at present non-resident, and is paid by the day. The female staff consists of a head nurse, 10 nurses, 1 night nurse, 1 hall maid, cook, kitchenmaid and 3 laundresses.

Books and Registers. The Books and Registers were examined and were found to be posted up to date. From the Chaplains' books it appeared that on the previous Sunday 24 men and 12 women had attended the Presbyterian service, 23 men and 10 women the Episcopalian, while 56 men and 23 women had been present at Mass.

Divine Service.

It may possibly occur to some of the Governors that in writing this memorandum we ought to have dealt at greater length on the satisfactory aspects of the Asylum in certain departments. We have preferred to deal with what we consider the further requirements of the institution, and we shall be very pleased if our visit of inspection should prove to be of assistance to the Governors in their arduous task of administration.

During the whole of our visit we were impressed by evidence on all sides of the interest displayed by them in the treatment of the insane poor of the County of Donegal, and in the management of the institution, and we feel sure that when they have had time to carry into effect the various schemes at present under their consideration for the improvement of the building, this Asylum will rank high amongst the hospitals for the treatment of the insane poor of Ireland, as it ought to do from its architectural capabilities, and from the magnificence of its situation.

(Signed), GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of Lunatics*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *and Commissioners*
of Control.

2nd June, 1890.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

Inspected on
16th May,
1890.

Unsuitable
position.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

On our visit to the District Lunatic Asylum at Derry we were impressed by the evidence on every side of the efforts which are being made by the Governors to improve the condition of the insane chargeable to the district; we saw additional accommodation being provided, and improvements being made in the heating and sanitary condition of the wards. We must, however, at the same time record our opinion that no alterations or improvements will ever supply to this institution the requirements demanded by a modern hospital for the insane, owing to its present position, surrounded and overlooked as it is by buildings of all sorts, and its limited capabilities for affording agricultural employment, space for walking, or, indeed, even elbow-room for exercise of any kind. Much indeed may be done to remove their present prison-like look by replacing with polished timber the flagged floors of some of the old corridors, and enlarging the windows of the single rooms; a work which might be carried out by degrees by the Asylum staff under the superintendence of Dr. Hetherington, assisted by a small loan from the Board of Control.

On our arrival we found the patients enjoying themselves in the front of the institution, and were informed that the internal airing courts are now very little used. This is a step in the right direction which will not alone improve the health of the inmates, but will render them better behaved, and cause them to be better looked after. Unfortunately the space afforded for recreation is so limited that the exercise grounds for the two sexes are placed in close proximity to one another, a most objectionable arrangement amongst the insane, suffering as they do from so many forms of mental disturbance.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.
—
Out-door
Exercise.

On the date of our visit the number of patients in the Asylum amounted to 204 males and 178 females—total 382. Since 1st January, 1890:—16 males and 12 females—total 28—have been admitted; 15 males and 8 females—total 23—have been discharged; 9 males and 5 females—total 14—have died.

In the case of a male patient dying suddenly while at work in the tailor's shop, an inquest was considered necessary; death was found to have resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel. One death is said to have been caused by typhoid fever, and another patient is suffering from this disease.* One of the attendants is also laid up with an attack of erysipelas.

Mortality.

The occurrence of these forms of acute illness ought certainly to warn those responsible for the health of the institution to look after the condition of the sewerage. We understand that a totally new system of drainage is about to be laid down all through the Asylum—a system on the most approved principle, carrying all sewers outside the building. We would suggest that advantage should be taken of this opportunity to remove all old sewers, as otherwise a dangerous source of ill-health will still remain.

Sewerage.

The men appeared clean in their persons and tidy in their dress. Clothing. Their clothing consists of—

- Frieze coat and waistcoat.
- Muffler.
- Flannel vest and drawers.
- Cord trousers.
- Stockings and boots.
- Shirt, which is changed once a week.

We think light summer suits might be provided for the quieter class of the male patients.

The female dress at present consists of—

- A dark linsey gown.
- A linen chemise (changed once a week).
- Shoes and stockings.
- One or two petticoats.
- A small shawl.
- A hat or bonnet.
- An apron.

Cheap print dresses would look better in the summer; these would be brighter and could be kept cleaner, and they could be washed more frequently. The women in the noisy division did not appear so well looked after. We found one very dirty head amongst them, and their clothes were also shabby and badly made.

On neither side of the house is any change of garments provided for Sunday.

* She has died since writing this report,

LONDONDERRY**ASYLUM.****Bedding.**

The bedding on both sides of the house requires much more attention on the part of the attendants. The sheets and bed-clothing generally were not as clean as they ought to be, and many of the beds were without pillow covers.

The bed covering consists of—

- Quilt ;
- 2 pairs of blankets ;
- 1 pair of sheets ;
- 1 hair pillow ;
- 1 hair mattress and palliasse.

No under blanket. The bedsteads are in many instances of an antiquated pattern and unsuited for their purpose, but we understand that they are about to be replaced by bedsteads with wire woven mattresses suited for the requirements of an asylum.

Bathing.

Every patient in the house gets a bath once a week on a fixed day for each ward. When the present additions are completed the bathing accommodation will be all that could be desired. The taps of the bath are, however, not exactly suited for the use of an asylum, as at present they afford most dangerous weapons of assault.

Laundry.

The laundry work is carried out by two laundresses and twelve patients. Washing is carried on on three days of the week. The clothes which come out each day are sent back either on the next day or with the weekly washing. It would appear from the remarks which we were obliged to make about the bed clothes that sufficient energy is not displayed in this department. We think that washing should be carried on every day, and that the number of washing bins in the daily laundry should be increased, so as to afford employment to a very much greater number of patients. The limited room for exercise out of doors affords more reason for giving as much employment as possible indoors, and no employment can be better for insane women than washing.

We further think that the laundry staff alone should be employed in the department, and that none of the rest of the staff should have access to it.

We inspected the new addition, and were much pleased with the accommodation about to be provided for the use of the insane, which we consider in every way suitable to their use; but before being occupied we think the floors should be polished, the floors of the bath-room caulked and polished, so as to make them impervious to wet, and the walls of the bath-room tiled for a few feet, or rendered in Parian cement, so as to prevent the accumulation of dirt.

Staff.

The staff of attendants is composed, on the male side, of a head attendant and thirteen attendants, tailor, shoemaker, weaver, gardener, and carpenter.

On the female side—the matron, head nurse, eighteen nurses, one night nurse, one hall maid, and two laundresses.

We would suggest for the consideration of the Governors the advisability of allowing the matron, who we understand has been lately appointed, to spend a little time in some public institution in order that she might be trained in nursing, and in the discipline of a modern hospital for the insane; and that, further, she should obtain some knowledge in the cutting out of clothes, so as to improve the appearance of the female patients.

We understand from Dr. Hetherington that two attendants are now on duty on each side of the house during the night. This is a step in

the right direction, and shows that the Governors understand the importance of the proper care of the insane during the night as of the utmost importance. We think, however, that with so large a staff on duty during the night, the number of soiled beds should be greatly decreased.

EMPLOYMENT.

The returns of employment are as follows :—

On the male side—

18	patients work in the farm.
9	" " the garden.
2	" " the tailor's shop.
1	" " the shoemaker's shop.
2	" " the carpenter's shop.
2	" " with the painter.
27	are employed cleaning house.
4	" in the kitchen.
2	" in store.
2	" at miscellaneous work.

On the female side—

12	women are employed in the laundry.
29	" " cleaning the house.
20	" " at needle work.
24	" " at knitting.
4	" " at fancy work.

The dietary consists of porridge and new milk for breakfast, soup for dinner, and porridge again for supper. Dr. Hetherington has forwarded to us a resolution of the Board of Governors proposing to substitute tea or cocoa for the evening meal, which meets with our entire approval. At the same time many other improvements might be made in the dinner meal without increasing the expense, so as to afford a more varied course of food, by giving the patients, who are capable of appreciating it, dinners of bacon and cabbage, and potatoes and milk. Nothing tends so much not alone to relish, but also to health, as a certain amount of change in dietary for those shut up in an asylum.

The Chaplains' books appear to be kept with great care and regularity. From these we find that on the 11th May—

100	patients attended the Catholic service ;
57	" " " Episcopal service ; and
60	" " " Presbyterian service.

The regulations with regard to the burial of patients, who are buried at the asylum expense, are strictly adhered to.

No detached chapel consecrated for the use of any creed is in existence. Perhaps in time the Governors may see their way to supplying this very great addition to the comfort and happiness of the insane.

All the books prescribed by law were examined by us, and were found posted up to date of our visit. The Case Books, giving the details of the various forms of insanity under treatment, are, we understand, kept up by the Visiting Physician.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,	} <i>Inspectors of Lunatics and Commissioners of Control.</i>
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,	

2nd June, 1890.

MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.Inspected
8th Oct., 1890.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This Asylum contained at the date of our visit 167 men, and 183 females—total 349; of these 180 were chargeable to the King's County, and 169 to the Queen's County. Since the beginning of the year 31 men and 29 women—total 60, have been admitted; 24 men and 18 women—total 42, were discharged, and 19 men and 11 women—total 30, died. The causes of death do not, we believe, call for any special notice. No coroner's inquest was held, nor, as far as we understand, was any *post mortem* examination made.

Improvement
suggested.

This Asylum has been added to a few years ago, and some improvements were at the time made, but it is unfortunate that the opportunity was not taken to re-model the whole institution, as at present parts have been left untouched which are quite out of keeping with an hospital for the insane of the present day. For instance, high walls parallel with one another surround the farm; the airing courts, or rather yards, are so small as to be unsuitable for the use of human beings; they are surrounded by walls so high that nothing can be seen beyond; they have nothing of interest within, and there is barely room for the number of patients in them. Airing courts are in many Asylums things of the past, but yards of this description have disappeared in every modern institution, and we cannot too strongly urge on the Governors the improvement which would result in the whole conduct of the institution if these yards were abolished and the walls pulled down.

Chapel and
Dining-room.

The Governors have lately appropriated the room which had been previously used as a dining-room, recreation-room, and chapel, to be used solely as a chapel. It is quite evident that the same room could not be used for all these purposes, but it is equally evident that the patients should not be deprived of a dining-room, one of the most important adjuncts to an asylum. Further than this, the building now used as a place of worship is from its situation most unsuitable for the purpose, whilst its proximity to the kitchen and stores renders it most suitable for a dining-room. A chapel should be detached from the main building, whereas a dining-room should be, as this room is, in the centre. The erection of a dining-room is a costly work, whereas a chapel can now be obtained at a very small cost. We must therefore press on the Governors the importance of erecting a suitable detached chapel for the Catholic patients, whilst the small number of Protestants could hold worship in the board-room. The dining-room would then be restored to the use for which it was evidently originally intended, and could easily be enlarged to meet the requirements of the present number of patients.

Kitchen.

The kitchen has never been altered to meet the increasing demands of the institution. It remains as it was on the first opening of the Asylum, and is so small as to be utterly unequal to cook for so large a number. The scullery measures 9 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and can only be described as a closet. More adequate provision for cooking is therefore urgently required, and we would suggest that the kitchen should be joined on to the dining-room, and the whole put under one roof. A nurses' and attendants' dining-room is also required, as at present they dine in the kitchen; in our opinion a most objectionable arrangement.

Attendants'
Dining-room
required.

Laundry.

A very useful detached laundry was erected some years ago providing adequate means of washing. We would suggest, however, that a washing machine should be obtained for the foul laundry, and that a small separate drying closet should be provided for this department so

as to prevent these clothes being mixed with the others. The number of washing bins might also be increased so as to afford employment for a larger number of women.

We understand that the Governors are about to erect an additional steam boiler, and it is therefore for their consideration whether it might not be possible to concentrate the whole work on this point, as at present we were told the pumping is done at some distance from the boiler house, and necessitates two separate fires.

The new day-rooms afford ample accommodation, are large, well ventilated, and in some instances afford pleasant views of the surrounding country; but they are very bare of furniture, and of all those objects of interest and comfort which go so far to make modern asylums more in accordance with the feelings of those who spend their lives in them. The day-rooms, corridor, and single rooms are neatly kept. Some of the walls of the latter are neatly painted. We would suggest that the floors should be polished, so as to do away with the damp caused by frequent scrubbing.

We are informed that the Governors have now under consideration the erection of a heating apparatus throughout the wards. In our opinion nothing can be of greater importance in an asylum or a greater blessing to the insane, who suffer so much from our damp and cold climate.

The male patients appeared to be tolerably well clad, and clean and tidy in their persons. Condition of patients.

With the female clothing we were not so well satisfied. The shoes were bad, the dresses were untidy, and the patients were found sitting or lying about in their wretched yards. Especially do these remarks apply to the yard in which the more troublesome patients were found. Here we found one woman under restraint and a number in strong ticken dresses fastened on with a leather belt. These dresses are most repulsive in appearance. We cannot say that in some cases they may not be absolutely necessary, but we cannot think that such a number can be required to be in use at one time.

The bedding appeared to be sufficient, and the sheets were clean. The bedsteads, however, are of an obsolete pattern, in many cases worn out and dangerous for use. These ought by degrees to be done away with, and bedsteads suitable for the use of the insane with wire-woven mattresses substituted in their stead. Bedding.

The refractory rugs, made of ticken, two of which weigh 19½ lbs., are cold and comfortless in the extreme. In the refractory division we found many of the patients sleeping on the ground. Refractory division.

This small block, is in our opinion, very unsuitable for the use of the insane. The day-room is too small; the dormitory is damp and low; and we are of opinion that the removal of this building would add much to the light and air of the whole institution.

Some of the dormitories are lofty, well ventilated, and comfortable. We would suggest, however, that two of the upper corridors should be entirely thrown into dormitories by removing the partition walls, which are of no service, thus providing a large amount of additional accommodation at a very small cost. Dormitories.

With reference to employment, the return shows that 28 men are employed on the farm, 2 at tailoring, 32 cleaning the house, and 25 at miscellaneous work; 26 women at needlework, 18 at knitting, 24 in the laundry, and 30 in cleaning the house. Employment.

**MARY-
BOROUGH
ASYLUM.**Night staff
inadequate.

We think that the proportion of those employed is not sufficient, and that every effort should be made to provide more land, and that greater energy should be shown in encouraging the insane inmates to employ themselves in various ways.

The staff consists of 20 males and 20 females. Only 1 male and 1 female night attendant are at present employed. This number cannot be considered sufficient to take charge of so large a number of the insane during the night.

Matron and
nurses.

The nurses are not as tidy in their appearance as they ought to be in a public institution, and Dr. Hatchell reports that discipline is not so strict amongst them as it ought to be. We are, therefore, compelled to suggest that the Matron, who has now well earned the superannuation which the law allows, should retire, and that her place might be taken by a head nurse trained to asylum work.

Divine service.

The chaplains' books show that on the Sunday previous to our inspection 76 men and 75 women attended chapel, and 6 men and 15 women were at Protestant worship.

Burial.

We are informed that the Privy Council rules with reference to the burial of patients are strictly attended to.

Statutory
books.

We examined the various books required to be kept by law, and looked at the Case Book. All show the greatest care and attention on the part of Dr. Hatchell; but we think that the responsibility of his post is too great for one, and that the time has come for the Governors to recognise the services of so old an official by the appointment of an assistant.

Offices.

This Asylum is most deficient as regards public offices. There is no board room except the Superintendent's dining-room; no clerk's office; no visiting room for either males or females.

We think that the Governors might do well to consider the advisability of appropriating the Medical Superintendent's house for these purposes, and of building a detached house for his use.

(Signed), GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of Lunatics
and Commissioners
of Control.*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, }

15th October, 1890.

**MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.**Inspected on
10th June,
1890.**MONAGHAN DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

This institution, which has undergone extensive additions and improvements during the past few years, will, when completed, afford accommodation for 534 patients. We found resident on that date 530 patients, of which 301 are men, and 249 females.

Since January 1st of this year—

32 men and 33 women have been admitted;

19 men and 14 women have been discharged;

9 men and 11 women have died.

No death has resulted from any cause requiring investigation by a coroner's jury, nor do they call for any remarks from us, all being from natural causes.

Accommoda-
tion.

The new buildings are almost finished, but have as yet been occupied only in part by the patients. Accommodation will be provided for 60

men and 60 women in these new wards, which consist of day-rooms and dormitories, with single rooms off them. Much remains to be done in the way of painting, plastering, decorating, and furnishing. We trust that the floors of the single rooms will be caulked and polished so as to render them impervious to wet. The dormitories also would be improved by having their floors finished in the same way. The sanitary blocks will also require to be carefully cemented, so as to afford a smooth surface, which will be easily cleaned. The tanks over the closets should also be protected in some way, so as to prevent all sorts of rubbish being thrown into them. The dormitories have been furnished with iron bedsteads with wire-wove mattresses, but a mattress of hair should also be added for the sake of warmth. The day-rooms are still unfurnished and unoccupied, but we trust that no time will be lost in fitting them up with due regard to the comfort and requirements of the insane.

**MOMAGHAN
ASYLUM.**

Improvements
and repairs
needed.

Many repairs are required in the old wards; the floors on the basement are much worn, and will require in many places to be renewed; the ceilings almost all over the institution are in a very shaky condition, and in many places appear as if they would soon fall down. The pipes in connection with the baths should be exposed so as to enable any leakage to be detected at once. No padded room exists in any part of the institution, and we think in so large an institution one on each side at least would be necessary for the protection of those requiring seclusion. In the block set apart for imbeciles a cooking stove is urgently required, similar to the one at present in use in the farm building. Some of the woodwork in these detached buildings would also appear in need of repair, but we understand that this work will be at once taken in hand.

No means of artificial heating except open fireplaces exist in any part of the institution, and we are of opinion that before the new buildings are occupied steps should be taken to supply some means of raising the temperature of the wards and single rooms, as we cannot but think that during severe winter weather the cold in some parts of the buildings must be very great indeed. The insane suffer particularly from a low temperature. They are constantly out of bed, standing about uncovered, so that their sleeping rooms should always be kept at a fixed warmth. In so damp a climate as that of Ireland the importance of some means of keeping dry the fabric, and so preserving it, cannot be over-estimated, so that even with a view to economy, we would urge on the Governors the favourable consideration of this matter.

Heating.

The appliances for use against fire consist of a fire engine, fire hose, and hydrants in the wards. The supply of water is said to be inexhaustible, raised from a well by pumps worked by the engines of the institution.

Fire appliances.

We found the greater number of the excited and most troublesome male patients shut up in a small yard, which, since the new wards were built, has been surrounded on all sides by buildings. No possible exercise can be made for keeping the insane in such a place, where nothing can be seen but high walls, where not a tree or plant exists, and even this small space is cut up by a shallow ditch running right across the centre for the conveyance of steam pipes, and never as yet covered in. A large expenditure of public money has been made both in the erection of buildings and in obtaining ground for the use of the insane poor of this county. All round the building green fields are to be seen, affording ample space for walking and recreation. No reason therefore can be found for continuing the use of such yards, so antagonistic to the

Patients re-
quired to be
exercised.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

improvement and comfort of the insane. Those patients who are capable of walking should go for exercise around the grounds, and those who are too excited or too feeble to walk should be allowed to use the airing courts in the back of the building.

Clothing.

The male patients are dressed in a freize jacket and waistcoat, shirt, vest, and drawers, boots and stockings. They appeared clean in their persons, and decently dressed; but no change is made in the clothing for summer and winter, nor are any different clothes allowed for Sundays and holidays.

The female clothing consists of—

- A tweed or cotton dress,
- A grey flannel petticoat,
- A striped drugget ditto,
- A linen chemise,
- A woollen handkerchief, and
- A brown shawl for out of doors, while some wear straw hats;
- Leather boots and stockings.

Canvas boots manufactured in the house might be found more useful for the women for wearing in the house, and would not be more expensive. A change is made on the female side in the clothing provided for the different seasons, but no alteration is made in their costume on Sundays and holidays.

All the female patients are properly bathed, their linen is changed weekly, and they are kept perfectly free from vermin; indeed, of some parts of the female division, we can speak in terms of unqualified praise.

Bedding.

The bedding throughout the institution appears of good quality, and is kept clean. It consists of three blankets, a quilt, and one sheet, weighing in all $21\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. No under blanket is provided, and there can be no valid reason why no sheet, or only one, should be given. If the patients have not been accustomed to use them we think they ought to be afforded the opportunity of learning the advantage of proper bed-clothes. As we have before stated, iron bedsteads, and wire wove mattresses have been provided in the new buildings, but we hope that in time improved bedsteads and mattresses will be provided throughout the whole institution.

In the single rooms, occupied by wet and dirty cases, we find the bedding is not replaced in the rooms until three or four o'clock in the afternoon. This is a most objectionable arrangement. All the bedding should be in its place at the time of the morning medical visit; otherwise there can be no certainty in the mind of the medical officers, that these patients get clean and dry bedding, or indeed, as has happened elsewhere, that they get any bed-clothing at all.

Day-rooms.

The day-room in No. 3 Division is bright with flowers, pictures, and objects to arouse the interest of the patients. Arm-chairs and comfortable seats are provided, while the stained and varnished floor is covered with bright and warm rugs made by the patients. The walls are wainscoted, and there are two fireplaces in which bright fires burned cheerfully on the day of our visit. Such a room is a bright feature in a public asylum, and reflects credit on the officers of the institution. Some of the other female day-rooms are also bright and cheerful, and as a result nearly all the patients were found tranquil and orderly, and a large proportion of them were usefully employed knitting, sewing, or rug making. It is difficult to understand why the day-room of No. 1 Division should

be less comfortable than No. 3 ; if it be that the so-called refractory class are located in this part of the house, that is all the more reason why efforts should be made, by surrounding them with bright and pretty objects, to attract their attention and re-waken their reason ; but we hope that in a short time all the day-rooms will be even further brightened and ornamented, as we feel satisfied that the Resident Medical Superintendent would wish them to be, knowing, as he does, what a beneficial effect cheerful surroundings have on melancholics, and the insane generally.

MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.

Many of the female dormitories, apart from unavoidable over-crowding, are in a very satisfactory state. Clean floors, clean walls, clean bedding and linen, and a complete immunity from vermin of any kind. Dormitories.

The diningroom, kitchen, and stores, appear too small to meet the requirements of the institution. The dining hall is indeed so limited in area that it is barely capable of affording accommodation for half the patients, so that additional space is urgently required. This could be provided either by increasing the size of the present room, or by erecting another dining hall for either the males or females. Diningroom,
kitchen, and
stores.

We were present at the dinner, which consisted of soup and potatoes. The food was fairly good, and no complaints were made ; but we think that a little more attention might be paid to the manner of serving the meals. No tablecloths appeared on the tables ; no plates, bowls, delf, or glass were to be seen. The only utensils in use appeared to be tin bowls and bone spoons.

The dietary at present in use is sadly lacking in variety. On six days of the week the same soup and potatoes or bread is given, and on Fridays bread and coffee. A dinner of bacon and cabbage, or of potatoes and milk, on certain days of the week, would add much to the comfort and happiness of the patients who are able to appreciate it, without adding to the expense. Dietary.

The laundry work is carried out by a laundress, two assistant laundresses, and twenty-nine patients, and in addition three assistant nurses come in to help on two days a week. The washing-room appears rather small for the amount of work for which it is required. More washing is certainly done here by machinery than is usual in Irish asylums, and though this has its advantages in washing expeditiously the heaviest and most objectionable part of the soiled clothes, still we do not think it should take the place of hand washing, so far as to lessen the means of employment for the insane. We think, therefore, that the number of female patients working in this department might be largely increased, and with this object a greater number of washing tubs might be obtained, so as to give them constant employment, either under the charge of one of the laundresses or of an assistant nurse, but otherwise the employment of nurses in the laundry ought to cease, as their services are urgently required in their divisions. The drying closet has not as yet been erected, which causes much inconvenience ; but we trust that the necessary steps will be taken to complete this department without delay. Laundry.

With reference to employment we find, from the farm account, that only twenty-two acres are under cultivation. This cannot possibly afford employment for the large number of male patients whose mental condition would be benefited by constant occupation. We therefore must urge on the Governors the importance of taking such steps as may be in their power to obtain additional land, affording by this means the Employment.

**MONAGHAN
ASYLUM.**

most important adjunct in the treatment of the insane, and at the same time supplying additional comfort for the inmates, and lessening the cost of the maintenance of the institution.

Staff.

The male staff consists of the house steward, the land steward, the engineer, an attendant who acts as assistant storekeeper, 22 attendants, 1 night attendant, 1 hall porter, 1 tailor, 1 shoemaker, 1 carpenter, and 2 labourers. We cannot but reiterate the opinion expressed by the Government Auditor, that in so large an institution the office of storekeeper should be held by a responsible official, who should keep an account of his own receipts and expenditure, to be checked by the clerk. The addition of a painter and glazier to the staff would, we imagine, be of great use in so large an institution, would lessen the expenditure under this head, and would afford additional employment for the patients.

The matron, 20 nurses, 1 night nurse, with the addition of a cook, kitchenmaid, 3 laundresses, and 1 hall maid, comprise the female staff. We must impress on the Governors our conviction that the number of night attendants is not sufficient to look after the number of patients during the night. One man and one woman are not capable of attending on so large a number of the insane, many of whom are dangerous, helpless, infirm, dirty in their habits, or sick.

**Books and
registers.**

The books and registers examined by us were found to be carefully kept, with the exception of the Medical Journal, which is not amongst the books in use in the institution. As this book is prescribed under the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123, it is necessary that in future it should be regularly posted up.

The Case Book is most carefully kept by Dr. Donaldson, whose intelligence and interest in his work impressed us favourably.

Divine service.

The Chaplains' Books show that 44 men and 41 women attend the Episcopalian service, and 34 men and 28 women were present at the Presbyterian worship on the Sunday previous to our visit.

As the Catholic chaplain does not keep a record of the patients attending Mass, we had no report before us of their numbers.

Burial.

The Privy Council Rule with reference to the burial of the insane is reported to be carefully carried out

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,	} <i>Inspectors of Lunatics and Commissioners of Control.</i>
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,	

17th June, 1890.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

This Asylum has certified accommodation for 215 males and 215 females. The following statement shows the number of patients on the Register of the Asylum at present :—

Inspected on
19th October,
1890.

Statistics.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register at this date,	355	240	595
Absent on probation,	—	—	Nil
Absent on pass,	—	—	Nil
Absent by escape,	—	—	Nil
Resident at this date,	355	240	595

The following changes have taken place since the 1st of January last :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register of Establishment on the 1st January, 1890,	350	229	579
Admitted since,	67	44	111
Total,	417	273	690
Discharged, recovered,	88	11	49
Discharged, unrecovered,	8	7	15
Died,	16	15	31
Total,	62	33	95

The causes of death were :—

General paralysis of the insane,	1
Exhaustion from epilepsy and other forms of brain disease,	5
Phthisis,	12
Tuberculosis,	6
Other forms of lung disease,	3
Enteritis and diarrhoea,	2
Senile decay,	2

81

Three of the patients who died were admitted during 1890, and four during the previous year. The average age of the women at death was 45.86, and of the men (omitting one case in which the age was not ascertained), 48.25.

Eighteen patients are at present confined to bed, 1 was found in seclusion, and none in mechanical restraint. Thirty-six are reported as having been wet on the night previous to inspection, and 19 as having been raised by the Attendant. Two men were on parole beyond the grounds, and 26 men and 7 women within the grounds.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since the 1st January, 1890, is 146. These refer to the restraint of one person, and the seclusion of 145. The number of patients who have

**MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.****Employment.**

escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 2. The number of Attendants and Servants engaged has been 6, the number dismissed nil, and resigned 1.

The following Table gives the patients employed, and the mode of occupation on date of inspection :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Assisting Attendants in Wards,	61	47	108
As Garden or Field Labourers,	140	—	140
„ Farm Servants,	5	1	6
„ Clerks,	—	—	NH
„ Storekeepers,	2	—	2
„ Messengers,	2	—	2
„ Stokers,	2	—	2
„ Bakers,	—	—	NH
„ Tailors,	5	—	5
„ Shoemakers,	8	—	8
„ Upholsterers,	16	—	16
„ Painters,	4	—	4
„ Joiners,	5	—	5
„ Plumbers,	1	—	1
„ Masons,	2	—	2
„ Slaters,	6	—	6
In the Kitchen,	6	7	13
„ the Laundry,	2	37	39
„ Officers' Quarters,	1	4	5
At Needlework,	—	81	81
„ Knitting,	—	34	34
„ Spinning,	—	—	NH
At other employments than above, viz. :— Mat-making, Rug-making, Basket-work, &c.,	43	—	43
	311	211	522

The numbers show a very large proportion of patients as being industriously employed, and reflects the greatest credit on the Resident Medical Superintendent, and the other officers of the institution. Such a large number of employed patients would, I think, compare favourably with the industrial work of any asylum in the United Kingdom, and, indeed, such a percentage would be impossible in some of the English and Scotch asylums, where the proportion of acute and grave forms of insanity is so much greater than in Ireland. The work of the garden and farm might be made even a more important and valuable element in the life of the male patients. The difficulty, however, of finding useful agricultural work for many of them ought to convince the Governors of the great necessity that exists for increasing their estate by the addition of at least 60 to 100 acres. According to modern ideas the very least proportion of land to asylum patients ought to be one acre to every six patients, while in Scotland the proportion is often one to three, or even one to two.

The number of women employed in washing will, I expect, be further increased by the extension of the laundry.

All the clothing is made by the patients and attendants, including indulgent dresses for the female workers, made on the scientific dress-making principle. Many of the boots are made by machinery, and this industry can be largely extended by enlarging the workshop. I found a number of patients engaged in basket-making ; others making eider-down

quilts. The old scarlet bed coverlets are quilted into bright rugs, and even the old frieze in the men's coats become converted into door and kneeling rugs. Mat-making has also been successfully adopted as a means of occupation.

The following return of the unemployed is supplementary to the last return :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Refusing to work,	—	22	22
Unemployed because of—			
(a.) Mental condition,	28	—	28
(b.) Bodily condition,	5	—	5
(c.) Suitable work not available,	—	—	Nil
(d.) Other causes,	11	7	18
Total,	44	29	73

The great and proper attention given to the occupation of the patients easily explains their marked tranquility, notwithstanding the over-crowded state of the house.

No serious accident has been recorded for a considerable time, and not only did I find no patient in restraint, but I saw none wearing strong clothes, which are often used to prevent the tearing of clothes. As another result of the proper employment of the patients, they can be allowed a large amount of liberty.

The airing courts have disappeared in Mullingar, and I trust that with the enlargement of the property, the boundary wall may come down in the same way as the walls of the airing courts, not only without danger, but with great benefit to the patients. The Governors of an asylum will find in the kindly treatment of the insane, and in the vigilance of the attendants, far greater security for the patients' safe-keeping than in the strongest bars or in the highest walls.

I need not in this Memorandum dwell on the grave structural defects of the Asylum : the over-crowding, the want of sufficient laundry, laundry-tory, and bathing accommodation, the necessity for a larger dining hall and kitchens, as the Governors are so fully aware of them, and have obtained the necessary authority for the erection of new buildings (now commencing), which will I trust be pushed on vigorously so as to supply wants at present so much felt. Structural defects.

The new plans, besides some minor alterations, and the addition of a new infirmary block accommodating 56 patients, provide for new offices and stores, a new dining hall, improved kitchen and sculleries, new laundry, general baths, two new boilers and boiler house, a new water supply (completed), and pumping arrangements, converting present dining hall into a supervision dormitory for suicidal and epileptic patients, converting old infirmary into dormitories for general purposes, addition of sanitary annexes to all the wards, a complete new system of drainage, enlarging day-rooms by throwing some of the single rooms into the corridors. In this last alteration no provision has, I perceive, been made for re-flooring the single rooms, although the boards in them run at right angles to the corridors. The boards of the single rooms, permeated as they have been with the offensive discharges of so many years, are in an insanitary condition, and in my opinion the re-flooring of some

**MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.**

parts of the old building is absolutely necessary. The new floors, made of hard wood, could be kept stained and varnished as in other public institutions. A much more serious defect in the proposed building is the omission of means of artificial heating. It is intended to put Galton's stoves throughout the divisions, and to improve the existing fireplaces, but no provision has been made for heating the single rooms in the old building, or even in the Infirmary block. It is of course possible to sufficiently heat day-rooms and dormitories by heat radiated from fireplaces, but single rooms in an Asylum, where fireplaces cannot be used, can only be properly warmed by hot water or steam pipes. Such rooms, be it noted, are the part of an Asylum which especially need to be kept at a minimum temperature of 65° Fahrenheit, because these rooms are often occupied by patients suffering from acute excitement, not only sleepless, but who not infrequently spend the night standing on the floors divested of all covering.

Another omission from the plans is a shoe-room at the main patients' entrance on each side of the house. Such rooms are now always considered an important part of asylum management. Coming in from work or exercise the patients change in them their strong boots for canvas shoes or slippers, thus not only insuring dry feet and cleanliness of passages, but guarding against accidents by kicks or blows with heavily nailed shoes.

I found the day-rooms and dormitories clean and in good order, but as soon as the additions and alterations have been completed I trust the Governors will sanction the larger introduction of pictures and flowers, and objects of interest and beauty. It may be objected that the greater majority of the patients were unaccustomed to such things in their own homes, but the answer is easy that it is now well recognised that surrounding patients with beautiful objects, and giving them comforts to which they have been hitherto unaccustomed, has a most powerful curative influence in the treatment of insanity.

Amusements.

The amusements consist of a band and weekly dance, and during the summer months cricket, haymaking parties, walking parties, tea parties held in tents in the grounds, and frequently long excursions. In addition the Resident Medical Superintendent keeps a small pack of Basset hounds, and the weekly hunt is a source of interest and pleasure to the patients.

Clothing.

The men's clothing consists of:—

- Linen shirt,
- Pair of socks,
- Pair of boots,
- Moleskin trousers,
- Frieze jacket,
- Frieze vest,
- Neckerchief,
- Pair of braces.

The women's clothing consists of:—

- Linen dress,
- Linsey petticoat,
- Chemise,
- Pair of boots,
- Pair of stockings,
- Hat,
- Neckerchief,
- Shawl.

Flannel underclothing in special cases as ordered by the Resident Physician.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

The underclothing is changed weekly, and I found all the patients clean and tidy.

A very large number of modern beds with wire bottoms have been introduced, but the Asylum still contains a couple of hundred beds some few of them dangerous, and all of them of antiquated type, which I trust the Governors will replace as soon as the funds available for the purpose will permit. The bed covering is very good. The blankets (Irish manufacture) of sufficient weight and excellent quality, but I noticed that no under blanket is provided and that only one sheet is allowed. This the Resident Medical Superintendent informed me is owing to the difficulty of washing, and that a second sheet will be given as soon as the new laundry is in working order. Most of the beds were supplied with good hair mattresses, upholstered in the Asylum, and each containing 26 lbs. of hair, as well as a hair bolster, and a feather pillow in the sick wards. Bedding.

The water supply from Lough Sheelin would seem to be ample, but the protecting wall of the filter beds should either be raised or replaced by an iron railing. Water supply.

The means of protection against fire are not altogether satisfactory. Emergency stone stairs have been provided in each division, but no Fire appliances hydrants have been put down in the front of the building. There is neither fire nor hand engine, and the attendants and patients are not exercised in fire drill.

The ordinary dietary, an important element in the curative treatment of the insane, is satisfactory. The patients get stirabout and a quart of new milk, or bread and tea, for breakfast, and on Sundays all have bread and butter and tea, while for dinner on Sundays, bacon (8 oz.) with potatoes and other vegetables are given. On three days 8 oz. of beef, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, soup and vegetables are allowed, while on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays pea soup is given with 10 oz. of bread to each patient. I saw a relay of the patients at dinner, and I was strongly impressed with the urgent need of the dining hall, where the joints can be carved and distributed in the presence of the patients, and where the dinners can be served with the decencies of civilised life; table-cloths, knives, forks, glasses, and simple castors. The Resident Medical Superintendent is fully aware of the necessity, and I feel confident that he will provide them as soon as the necessary accommodation has been completed. The consumption of milk and eggs is an important point in an asylum dietary, because they are not only typical examples of food containing all the different principles essential to the growth and sustenance of the body, but because they constitute the most suitable form of nourishment for many cases of acute insanity, and the chances of a patient's recovery (say from acute melancholia) will often depend on the generous and efficient administration of such articles of food as milk, eggs, and beef tea. Now, from the 1st January last to the 18th October, I find that 23,041 eggs, 25,175 pints of milk, and 2,003 pints of beef tea have been used as sick diet in this Asylum, and these figures prove how fully alive the Resident Medical Superintendent is to the importance of nourishment in the treatment of acute insanity. The last point to which I wish to refer, connected with dietary, in terms of commendation is the manner in which the meat supply is obtained. The contract is for a carcase of prime beef or mutton. The animal having been approved by the Resident Medical Dietary.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.
—

Superintendent, is slaughtered on the Asylum premises, and after the removal of hide, offal, etc., is weighed and paid for at the present contract rate of 5½d. per pound. This, manifestly the most proper method of meat supply for a large public institution, was first introduced into Irish asylums by my colleague, Dr. Courtenay, when he was Resident Medical Superintendent at Limerick, and to me it seems most extraordinary that Mullingar is the only Asylum in Ireland which has followed Dr. Courtenay's example in this important matter.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is fairly strong, but having regard to the increasing number of patients, a second nurse should be detailed for night duty on each side of the house, and they should be obliged to keep a careful record of their duties, and the condition of the patients during the night. Having regard to this increase, I would also recommend the Governors to consider the advisability of appointing a second Assistant Medical Officer, or even a clinical Assistant, one of whose principal duties it would be to keep the case book fully posted, under the direction of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and the Assistant Medical Officer. I find in the Asylum nine paying patients at an annual rate ranging from £9 to £24 per annum. Three patients pay the latter sum, which, being in excess of the average cost, is more than the 26th Privy Council Rule permits the Governors to receive.

The books and registers of the Asylum were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept, except the Medical Journal, which is a statutory book, and must be kept in the form prescribed by Schedule 3 of the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 107.

Divine service.

I examined the Chaplain's books, and found that 19 men and 7 women attended the Protestant, and 9 men and 6 women the Presbyterian service the Sunday previous to inspection. The Catholic Chaplain does not record the number of patients attending his service, nor do any of the Chaplains seem to conform to Privy Council Rule 27, which requires them to attend the burials of deceased inmates, and to enter in the Chaplains' Book the date and place of interment, the fact of his having performed the funeral service thereat, and that the burial was becomingly conducted, and also the former residence of the deceased, if known.

My visit of inspection left most pleasing impressions. The management of the Asylum by the Board of Governors is liberal and enlightened. Both the Assistant Medical Officer and the Matron seem excellent officers, while the Resident Medical Superintendent has evidently his heart in his work, and is earnestly endeavouring to make the Asylum fulfil the objects for which it was founded—first, as an hospital for acute cases of insanity, and—secondly, as a comfortable home for other classes of mental invalids who need the care and appliances of a fully equipped lunatic asylum.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,
Inspector and Commissioner of Control.

24th October, 1890.

OMAGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

OMAGH
ASYLUM.Inspected on
14th and 15th
May, and 11th
June, 1890.

On our visit of inspection to the Omagh District Asylum on the 14th and 15th May, and again on the 11th June, we were impressed with the architectural beauty of the external buildings and the magnificence of its situation, placed as it is on an elevation commanding a wide view of the scenery around, and surrounded by the open country, affording unlimited resources as a sanatorium for the recreation and employment of the insane.

We understood that the Board of Governors have sanctioned the purchase of a considerable addition to the farm, which consists at present of about thirty-eight acres under cultivation. The matter is at present in the hands of the Board of Control, but we trust that no delay may arise in carrying out this wise and benevolent measure for the benefit of the insane, affording not alone healthful employment, the most important of all means of treatment, but at the same time diminishing the necessary cost of maintenance.

We consider that the Governors deserve the very highest praise for this step; one which we trust will be followed by the Managers of many other public asylums in Ireland.

We found resident at the time 287 men and 243 women, total 530. From January to this date—

38 men and 24 women have been admitted.

29 men and 24 women have been discharged.

9 men and 6 women have died.

The causes of death call for no remarks on our part. All appear, according to the return annexed, to have occurred from natural causes. The patients are quiet, and very little noise or excitement was to be observed during our visit.

One man was under restraint by wearing long sleeves, which were tied behind him. One woman also is reported as at times having her hands encased in leather gloves during the night.

The wearing apparel on both sides of the house appeared clean, and we would wish here to state that on the whole we consider that cleanliness is attended to in every department, both as regards the clothes and bodies of the patients. The men's clothing consists of—

A frieze jacket,
A frieze waistcoat,
Corduroy trousers,
Boots and stockings,
Cloth cap,
Necktie,
Shirt;

To which is added a woollen vest and drawers in winter. The shirts are fairly clean, and are reported to be changed twice a week.

The female clothing consists of —

Dark tweed dress,
Shawl,
One petticoat with body,*
Stockings,
Boots or shoes,
Chemise.

All the clothing appeared of good quality, but we think the women would require another petticoat in winter.

* Some delicate females have flannel vests in addition.

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If the males were provided with lighter jackets, and the females with bright print dresses for summer, the clothing might be more suitable for the season and not be more expensive.

Special suits for Sundays and holidays kept for those patients who employ themselves industriously (especially the artizans), often prove of great encouragement to those who work hard.

Bedding.

The bedding as a general rule consists of—

Quilt,
Three blankets,
One sheet,
Straw tick,
Straw pillow.

In some few cases we found coir or hair mattresses replacing the straw ticks or palliasses. In no case, so far as our observation went, is a pair of sheets given except to some of the better class of female patients. In many cases no sheet whatever is supplied, in others no pillow, in so-called refractory cases no blankets, which are replaced by three rugs consisting of ticking, with a worn-out blanket quilted inside; a very insufficient covering so far as heat is concerned, three of these rugs weighing only 14 lbs. It must of course be allowed that in some rare cases of insanity it is absolutely necessary to provide some form of covering which cannot be torn, but this should be of the warmest material. With the exception of such very destructive cases we can see no reason why the usual amount of bed-clothing should not be supplied. It is ridiculous to say that the patients will not make use of the sheets, pillows, and pillow covers. A lunatic at Omagh cannot differ from a lunatic elsewhere in the world, and we feel assured the Governors do not wish that he should be treated differently. In some of the sleeping rooms part of the bed-clothes were not to be found, as the articles had not returned from the laundry. It would appear that the clothes sent out to be washed in the morning have to return for use on that night. All bed-clothes should be in the position where they are to be used at the morning medical visit, to insure (1) that the clothes are not forgotten and the patient left uncovered during the night; (2) that the medical officer may see that the clothes are thoroughly dry. For these reasons the stock should be so increased as to allow the clothes sent to the laundry in the morning to remain there to the next day.

Some of the wooden bedsteads were of an old and antiquated pattern, and had served so long that their abolition ought to be favourably considered, even for the sake of cleanliness. These might be replaced by bedsteads of more modern type, with wire mattresses. In some cases we found patients sleeping in straw ticking on the floor, and covered only with the refractory rugs, to which we have already referred.

Heating.

Special reasons exist why the patients in this Asylum should be amply supplied with bed-clothes, from the fact that no means are supplied for the artificial heating of any of the corridors, dormitories, or single rooms, except what may be supplied by the stoves. It is admitted that the insane suffer much from languid circulation and cold of the extremities. They are frequently restless and out of bed during the night. Not alone, therefore, should their bed-clothes be ample, but means should be taken to raise the temperature of the sleeping rooms, either by means of hot-water pipes or by hot air, as is done in all modern asylums. At present, as we have stated, the only means of

heating the sleeping rooms consists of two stoves in each corridor. We are informed that only one of these stoves is lit at one time during the night, and, as the corridors are very long, we cannot think that the amount of heat to be obtained can be appreciable in the single rooms adjoining. As no record is kept of the temperature, we are unable to state how low it may have fallen, but we fear it could not have been much above that of the external atmosphere. For the future we would request that thermometers be placed in each ward, and the variation of the temperature be recorded both by day and night.

The ground at the rear of the main building is divided by high walls into two yards, in which the patients of each sex spend a considerable proportion of each day. These spaces can be only designated as yards, and certainly possess all the objectionable attributes which have been ever urged against airing courts. Their surroundings are most uninteresting. Nothing can be seen but high walls and the gravelled court; no flowers or any object of interest meet the eye. We see no reason why the patients should be confined to these yards. The Asylum is most charmingly situated, surrounded by a fine open country, where the patients could walk about in perfect safety, and a field has been given up for the use of those unable to take more extended exercise. We would suggest that the walls of these yards and the ball court should be removed *in toto*, the ground laid down in grass and flowers, thus admitting air and light into the main building; that those patients who are not employed, and who are mentally and bodily fit to take exercise, should go for walks in the country, while those who are too excited or too feeble to walk should enjoy the fields set apart for their use.

The lower corridor, relegated to the refractory patients, presented a cold and cheerless aspect. Little or no furniture, such as chairs, sofas, tables, arm-chairs, could be found. No sign of ornamentation or anything to give that appearance of comfort and home so usual in modern public asylums, and so important to elevate the condition of the insane, were to be seen. The fact of the patients being troublesome should add to the importance of affording them more careful means of treatment. The walls in many places, especially in the single rooms, were worn into holes, presenting crevices for the collection of dirt. We would suggest that a certain number of single rooms for the reception of cases of unclean habits should be cemented for a few feet from the ground, so as to present a smooth surface in order to facilitate cleanliness. No padded room can be found on either side of the institution. We think that in an institution containing so large a number of insane inmates one padded room at least should exist on either side.

The chamber utensils are of galvanized iron, forming most dangerous weapons of offence, and from the difficulty of cleaning them would appear most unsuited for the use of the insane.

The water closets are badly ventilated, and from their close proximity to the wards must interfere with their sanitary condition. The number of closets appears inadequate for the population of the Asylum. In one case thirty patients have to use one water closet. The supply of baths would also appear inadequate for the requirements of the institution, forty-two patients, we are informed, having only one bath for their use. The woodwork in the bath-rooms would require in many cases immediate attention so as to prevent further outlay.

The wainscoting of the dining-room appears to be decaying, and should be replaced by cement. As more than half of the wall has been

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already done in this way, to complete the remainder would be a work which it would appear should be no longer delayed. The floor in many places shows signs of decay, and unless speedily repaired, caulked, and polished, the whole will have to be laid down afresh before many years have passed.

Except in the cases of the paying patients on the female side, no tablecloths, plates, cups, knives, or forks are supplied for the use of the patients, who are only allowed vessels of tin with spoons. In the most modern asylums every attempt is made to improve the habits of the insane by supplying as far as possible all those articles which will tend to foster habits of respect and control.

Laundry.

The working staff of the laundry consists of one laundress, who is assisted by three assistant nurses, twenty-four female and four male patients. The number of female patients employed is so small that it is difficult to understand how the work of the department can be carried on with any regularity. Steps should be taken to encourage as many of the female patients as possible to employ themselves in this way, not alone to carry on the working of the department with more efficiency, but in order to afford healthy exercise for the insane, which is the very best means of treatment for this unhappy class. Perhaps, at the same time, it might be possible to lessen the number of male patients employed at laundry-work, as we think it should, as far as possible, be carried on by female labour.

Staff.

The male staff consists of a head attendant, gatekeeper, general artisan, engineer, tailor, shoemaker, mason, hall porter, and eighteen attendants. The female staff is composed of the matron, head nurse, cook, kitchenmaid, and twenty-nine nurses. We do not think that the staff is too strong, taking into consideration the number of patients. It certainly is not stronger than the staff to be found in other District Asylums in Ireland.

According to the return furnished to us, the night attendants must be included in the general staff, as they are not specially designated. A further deduction must be made on the female side of three assistant nurses who act as laundresses. But we find that even this staff does not exist. According to the last return of the auditor, the male staff is short by one, and the female staff by two of the number authorized by Order in Council. The Governors should remember that no power exists to alter the staff sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

One male and one female night attendant take charge at night from 10 o'clock p.m. to 6 or 7 o'clock a.m. It must be obvious that one man or one woman is unable properly to look after so large a number of the insane. The care of persons of impaired intellect is quite as important by night as by day, and the result of allowing their dirty habits to continue, is that they become more and more degraded.

If proper care was bestowed on the patients in the Asylum the number of dirty beds found in the morning would quickly diminish. Further, we would impress on the Governors the importance of collecting as far as possible those patients requiring special supervision either from a suicidal tendency or from epilepsy, and placing them in charge of an attendant, who should never lose sight of them during the night. Only by this means can accidents be guarded against.

Divine service.

The Chaplains' books are carefully kept; from these we ascertained that on the previous Sunday 27 men and 37 women attended the Presbyterian worship, 32 men and 42 women were present at the service of the Episcopalians, while 90 men and 88 women are recorded as having

heard Mass. The Chaplains carry out the rule with reference to the interment of patients who are buried by the asylum.

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The statutory books were inspected by us, and are properly posted up, with the exception of the Medical Register, which should be made up more frequently than once a month. Statutory Books.

Every praise is due to Dr. West for the manner in which the Case Books giving the histories of the patients are kept up.

From the return of employment appended it will be seen that forty-two men are employed at agricultural labour. We trust that when the additional land has been obtained that this number will be very largely increased, and that the attendants will be instructed that their duty is to encourage the insane to employ themselves by example as well as by precept.

We trust that the spirit which has animated the Governors to increase the amount of land will also lead them to add to the staff one or two artizans. An additional carpenter, a painter, and an upholsterer would encourage and instruct many of the patients in their various trades, and would carry out the work of so large an institution quite as well economically as external contractors.

The dietary, as published in the Annual Report of the Asylum, is as follows:—

ORDINARY.

- Breakfast, . 8 oz. Meal made into Stirabout, and 1 pint Milk; or Tea, Cocoa, with 8 ozs. Bread (Males); 6 ozs. (Females).
Dinner, . 6 days:—1 pint soup, composed of $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Meat, Barley, Pea-meal and Oatmeal, and Vegetables; 12 oz. Bread, or $\frac{1}{2}$ stone Potatoes, for Males; and 8 oz. Bread, or $\frac{1}{2}$ stone Potatoes for Females; Fridays, Tea, with Bread, as above.
Supper, . Same as Breakfast.

EXTRA.

- Dinner. . Beef Steak, 10 oz.; Mutton Chop, 10 oz.; Milk, Rice, with Bread or Potatoes, as above.

HOSPITAL DIET.

Regulated by the Physicians according to the necessities of each case.

At the time of our inspection we found 219 patients got tea and bread, 46 cocoa and bread, and 5 milk and bread, for breakfast and supper; while 261 patients had stirabout and milk for these meals. We found, however, that during part of the year, generally from May until August or September, buttermilk is substituted for new milk. We are aware that buttermilk is an aliment possessing considerable nutritive value, and that it is a favourite drink with the rural population, but having regard to the Omagh dietary as a whole we cannot consider it as a proper nutritive equivalent for new milk in the breakfast dietary, and it certainly should not have been substituted for it without receiving the Inspectors' approval in accordance with Privy Council Rule 10. It must be remembered that many of the insane suffer from a lowered vitality, others from rapid tissue waste, and such persons require food elements rich in nutriment and easy of assimilation. It is somewhat remarkable that thirty years ago the ordinary dinner given to the patients was more liberal than it is now. Then the male patients had 8 oz. beef, and one-fifth of a stone of potatoes three days in the week, and soup on two other days, while now on six days they have the same unvarying soup containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of uncooked meat, reduced by cooking to about 2 oz. For dinner we think that those patients who are able to eat meat should get at least 5 oz. of meat cooked and free from bone on five days of the week, while on Wednesday and Friday

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they could get potatoes and milk. The kind of meat should be to some extent varied from day to day; in many asylums a dinner of bacon and cabbage on one or two days in the week has been found inexpensive and to agree with the patients.

Some of the patients to whom we spoke complained of their food, and one woman stated that during her nine years' residence at the Asylum she had tasted neither butter nor an egg. We understand her statement was literally true, and that not even on Christmas Day or at Easter do the patients get the bread, butter, and tea breakfast which, so far as we know, is universally given in other public institutions. The meat which was shown to us did not appear to us to be of the quality or description best suited for the use of the insane. We think that in an asylum containing such a number of inmates, steps should be taken to guard against the supply of inferior pieces of meat. This can only be done by requiring the contractor to furnish not less than the side of an animal at a time. We would suggest to the Governors the further protection afforded by introducing the slaughter of the animals required for consumption at the Asylum premises.

Pay patients.

From a return furnished to us it appears there are at present eighteen pay patients in the Omagh Asylum, and that the annual contribution on their behalf varies from £6 to £25 per annum. There are, we believe, no private asylums available for patients of their class, and the Governors were of course fully justified in admitting them; but they have infringed the Rules and Regulations of the Lord Lieutenant in Council by constituting them a privileged class, and by receiving on behalf of some of them more than the average of the general cost. The Privy Council Rule (No. 26) states that the payment of such patients shall not exceed the average of the general cost, and that they shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as other patients in regard to their treatment, care, and maintenance. Now, these patients at Omagh receive specific indulgences. They have tea for breakfast, beef tea, or meat equivalent, for dinner. They are permitted to wear their own clothes, nearly all sleep on coir or hair mattresses, and they dine at a separate table, which is better served than the others.

It must be remembered that the Irish district asylums are essentially intended for the poor, and although, owing unfortunately to the non-existence in Ireland of Royal or chartered asylums, it is useful that patients should be admitted into district asylums whose friends (while unable to pay the large stipends of private asylums) are able to contribute something towards their support, yet it was never contemplated that such a difference of treatment as exists at Omagh should be established. The Resident Medical Superintendent considers it necessary to order few articles of diet outside the regular scale, and it is certainly remarkable that so large a proportion of these should go to pay patients who, as we have already stated, get a more liberal dietary than their fellow-sufferers. Take one instance, that of a lady who receives almost every extra on the diet sheet in addition to her class dietary. We especially do not wish to be understood as objecting to these extras being ordered for this poor lady, or for any of these patients; on the contrary, we consider that many of the benefits which the pay patients enjoy should be extended to the entire body of the insane, thus raising the standard of comfort and treatment in Omagh. At present it is manifest it must be painful to the feelings of some of the inmates of a public asylum, maintained partly by the Imperial Government and partly by the ratepayers, to perceive that an inequality of treatment

exists, and that a money payment can purchase privileges and comforts denied to the afflicted poor less favoured with the wealth of this world.

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The objections which we reluctantly feel it our duty to make in regard to the diet and clothing of the patients, to the heating of the buildings, and the sufficiency of the staff, leads us to the important question of expenditure. If economy could be considered by itself, the Governors of the Omagh Asylum would deserve the highest encomiums in our power to bestow, for they have succeeded in reducing their expenditure to a very low average. But other considerations besides economy must be taken into account in the care and treatment of the insane, and we cannot express too strongly our opinion that the Governors have pushed economy too far. The large imperial grant, first made in 1874, was doubtless intended primarily as a measure of relief to local taxation, but it was also conceived that one of its effects would be to improve the condition of the insane poor, and such, we are justified in saying, has been the result in England and Scotland. We believe we are correct in stating that the Treasury, with a view of encouraging the Governors of asylums to take a more liberal view as to what is necessary in the proper treatment of lunatics, intended to limit their contribution to one-half of the net cost of their maintenance, and this condition has been rigorously observed in Scotland, where, indeed, the humane and generous treatment of the insane reflects honour on the national character. In Omagh the average expenditure is lower now than it was before the receipt of any Treasury grant, and while the counties' liabilities towards maintaining the Asylum for the past three years (1887-88-89) is represented by a gross sum of £9,002 9s. 11d., the Treasury contribution for the same three years was scarcely less than £15,936 16s.

(Signed),

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

*Inspectors of Lunatics
and Commissioners
of Control.*

18th June, 1890.

Employment of Patients on 3rd June, 1890.

Nature of Employment.	No.	Nature of Employment.	No.
MALES.		FEMALES.	
Gardening labour, . . .	1	Spinning,	-
Agricultural „	42	Needlework,	32
Weaving,	-	Knitting,	28
Tailoring,	3	Quilting,	-
Shoemaking,	2	Fancy work,	-
Carpentry,	2	Assisting in laundry,	25
Cleaning house,	25	Cleaning house,	37
Miscellaneous,	38	Miscellaneous,	12
Total employed,	108	Total employed,	134
Inactive, but on special exercise,	171	Inactive, but on special exercise,	95
Confined to bed,	12	Confined to bed,	16
	291		245

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.Inspected
on 5th, 6th
and 26th June,
1890.
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RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

On our visit of inspection to the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, on the 5th and 6th June, and again on the 26th, we visited the different wards and corridors, and saw the greater number of the patients. On the latter date we found resident 1,309 patients, of whom 611 were males and 698 females.

Since the beginning of the present year—

246	patients have been admitted ;
144	“ “ discharged ;
98	“ “ died.

Mortality.

The mortality appears to have been heavy, but no reason is shown for the causes of death reported (return annexed) to suppose that the death-rate has been increased by any prevailing epidemic in the institution, only 18 deaths having occurred from any zymotic disease. Undoubtedly overcrowding must have, to a certain degree, produced surroundings inimical to health, but, further than this, there is nothing to lead to the supposition that the death-rate has been increased by any unsanitary condition inherent in the institution.

Post-mortem
examination.

Since the beginning of the year the cause of death has been verified by *post-mortem* examination in 46 cases. Such examinations are not alone useful for the protection of the insane, but evidence the keen interest which Dr. Norman takes in the study of mental disease. In so large an institution, situated in the metropolis of Ireland, where medical science is advancing every day, it is gratifying to note that pace is being kept with the researches which are being carried on elsewhere, and that the resources of such an institution are being utilized for the public good, affording an example which, we trust, will not be lost sight of in other similar institutions.

Medical Staff.

The medical staff at present consists of the Medical Superintendent, a Consulting Physician and Surgeon, two Assistant Physicians, and one Clinical Assistant.

We would suggest for the consideration of the Governors whether it would not be advisable, in consideration of the large amount of medical work at present being carried out in the institution, and the very large number of admissions, to increase the staff by the appointment of another clinical assistant and an apothecary, as at present the routine work of the institution must occupy the whole of the time of the assistant medical officers, without taking into consideration the amount of pathological research which is being carried out.

Divine service.

The institution is visited by three chaplains, Catholic, Church of England, and Presbyterian. On last Sunday the following is the return of the attendance at the various forms of worship :—

467	attended Mass.
139	“ Church of England.

No return is given of the number attending the Presbyterian worship.

Burial.

The Privy Council rule with reference to the burial of the patients does not, so far as we could learn from the chaplains' books, appear to be carried out.

The lay staff consists of the secretary, assistant clerk, store assistant, schoolmaster, assistant schoolmaster, head attendant, tailor, shoemaker, carpenter, painter, engineman, bandmaster, gardener, ploughman, messenger, two hall porters, two gate porters, thirty-two attendants, five night attendants. The matron, two school mistresses, the female assistant storekeeper, head nurse, forty nurses, five night nurses, three refractory maids, cook, assistant cook, two laundresses, one hall maid, compose the female staff.

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.
Lay staff.

It would appear to us that the number of officials whose duty it is to supervise the conduct of the attendants on either side is barely sufficient. Thus, on the male side, with such a very large staff, it would seem necessary that some one should be always on duty in the wards who would be responsible for the discipline of the staff, and for the cleanliness and order of the wards, and who would guard against anything like cruelty or violence on the part of the attendants towards the patients.

The head attendant alone must be quite unable to meet all the demands on his time, and it cannot be supposed that he is at all times on duty. In his absence, therefore, no one would appear responsible for the conduct of the male staff.

No clerk of works appears on the list of the staff. Such an official in so large an institution would appear to be highly necessary, as he would not alone be responsible for the work done by the Asylum artisans, but for that carried out under contract.

Similarly on the female side, the matron and head nurse have charge not alone of the whole female staff, but of the laundry, kitchen, and workroom, whereas to properly supervise these latter departments would require the undivided attention of at least one officer.

Of the condition of the insane in this institution we can speak in the highest terms. They are clean and well dressed. Some of the male patients had on their summer clothing of tweed. Frieze suits are supplied for winter use, and those who require it are in addition supplied with flannels. Only one change of linen is at present allowed during the week, owing to the deficient laundry arrangements. The women were also well and neatly dressed. They have also different dresses for summer and winter, and in addition a cloak of black cloth for out-door wear. Special aprons of a gay pattern are provided for Sundays and holidays.

Clothing.

The bedding throughout the various dormitories and single rooms is of good quality, sufficient in warmth, and clean. It consists of—

Bedding.

- One quilt,
- One pair of sheets,
- One pair of blankets,
- One pillow and cover,
- One hair-mattress,
- One straw-palliasse.

In many parts of the building iron bedsteads with wire-woven mattresses have been introduced, and we understand that it is intended to extend the use of these by degrees throughout the whole Asylum.

The corridors and day-rooms, especially on the female side, are bright and cheerful, many of them having been recently painted and done up. Every attempt is being made to render them home-like and comfortable, by suitable furniture and tasteful decoration. In many places the old

Corridors and
day-rooms.

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**RICHMOND
ASYLUM.****New sanitary
blocks.**

iron windows are being abolished, and light and air introduced by modern wooden sashes, removing by this means that prison-like appearance so detrimental to the best interests of the insane.

New sanitary blocks have been lately erected, consisting of bath-rooms fitted with earthenware baths, supplied with hot and cold water, water-closets, and urinals, faced with glass, the whole building being lined with glazed bricks. The work, though most excellent in design, has not turned out altogether a success, as the leakage from the cisterns has damaged the walls. Some of the water-closets are not in working order, and some of the bricks in the division walls have become loose. These necessary repairs should be at once looked to, so as to prevent further dilapidation.

Sewerage.

A new and complete system of sewerage has, we understand, been carried out of late throughout the whole institution, which is said to work well.

The only other part of the institution which appeared to need repairs was the lower division of the male house, where the woodwork wanted renewing, and painting required to be re-done. Of these requirements we understand the Governors are perfectly aware, and are only too anxious to have the necessary work carried out, but have put off their consideration until they have before them the full scheme of the alterations and extensions in the institution which it may be considered advisable to undertake.

**Kitchen and
stores.**

The Governors are also perfectly aware and have frequently had under consideration the condition of the building at present in use for the cooking, washing, and storing of provisions, and have, we believe, satisfied themselves that they are utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of this vast institution. It is, therefore, only necessary for us to point out that one kitchen only exists to supply the two houses, almost a mile apart. This apartment is barely sufficient in size to prepare food for the female house. The appliances also for cooking in this kitchen, and the scullery arrangements, are not in accordance with the requirements of an institution of such a size. The store department is even more inadequate to meet the requirements of so important an institution. The meat store, for instance, is barely larger than the room which would be found in a private house for such a purpose, and can barely receive the meat for one day's consumption. All the other stores are equally insufficient, to the great loss and detriment of the food supply.

Laundry

The laundry buildings would also appear to afford very inadequate accommodation for the work which must be thrown on it to meet the wants of so large a population. The ironing and starching rooms are quite too small. The washing room is a large open apartment, ill constructed for such a purpose, and furnished with little of the machinery and appliances which should be required to carry out the necessary work. The drying yard is so much shut in and so small that it is difficult to understand how it can meet the work required of it. It would appear therefore necessary, no matter what decision should be come to with regard to the future for the accommodation of the insane poor of the Dublin District, whether accommodation is provided here or elsewhere, that the departments for cooking, washing, and storing provisions should be made adequate to meet the wants of the establishment. To do this the following additions and improvements would appear absolutely called for:—

1. A new kitchen and scullery, with the necessary stores for the

male block, to be erected in proximity to the present dining hall, with a new dining room, and recreation rooms for the male attendants.

2. The alteration and re-fitting of the present kitchen by adding to it the scullery and vegetable house, and the erection of a larger scullery and room for preparing vegetables.

3. The fitting up of suitable stores in such a position that the work of so large a department should not interfere with the movements of the patients as at present. It is a question whether these buildings might not be more advantageously erected in conjunction with the new kitchen at the male house, or might be placed on the site of the present laundry.

Consideration might at the same time be given to the advisability of erecting a slaughter house, and bakery.

4. The erection of a detached laundry block, with adequate drying yard, fitted with the necessary machinery, and providing accommodation for the employment of the female patients.

In preparing the plans for these buildings and alterations due consideration must be given to the number of inmates for which provision should be made, or rather the question would be:—What is the number for which cooking, washing, and feeding may have to be done in the future? We think that if no extension is made to the present buildings the number might be fixed at 1,200, including the staff.

The appliances to guard against fire consist of hose and hydrants fixed in the wards. No fire engine exists, but owing to the proximity of the city fire brigade, it is not considered necessary. It is, however, proposed to organize a fire brigade amongst the attendants to act until extraneous help can be obtained. Fire appliances

Notwithstanding the evidence on every side of the interest taken by the Governors in the management of the institution, and the energy displayed by the medical staff in working for the interests of the insane, the overcrowded state of the institution is only too apparent. We found on our visit not alone the dormitories too full, but the corridors and day-rooms, which are insufficient to accommodate the number they have to receive by day, converted into sleeping rooms by night, and patients sleeping on the floors because no space can be found wherein to put bedsteads. Overcrowding such as this paralyses every effort to treat the insane with due regard to the nature of their diseases, and renders it impossible to supervise and properly care for them. This subject and the necessary steps to be taken to meet the urgent demands for increased accommodation have been constantly under the consideration of the Board of Governors, and call not alone for immediate attention, but for liberal and comprehensive measures to afford relief for the present, and provision for future requirements. Overcrowding.

In dealing with this question it must be borne in mind that the pressure at the Richmond is but a small part of it. That to meet the immediate demands for accommodation in this institution would be a matter easy to deal with. The real question is how to provide for the insane poor of the city of Dublin and its vicinity. It will not be denied that the lunatics in the Dublin Unions, and in all the unions in the district, have an equal claim with those in the Richmond to have provision made for their care, nor will it be denied that such provision is in the greater number of cases urgently required, and ought to be made in any scheme which may be decided on. Increased accommodation.

**RICHMOND
ASYLUM.**

At the present time the workhouses of the district (including the North and South Dublin Unions) contain about 700 lunatics and idiots. To provide accommodation for the greater number of these, out of the workhouses and outside the city, in more healthy surroundings and in purer air, should be embraced in any measure to be adopted for the complete solution of the question.

Furthermore, in dealing with an urban district such as Dublin, which is to a large extent composed of a floating population, very liberal provision must be made for the increase of the number of the insane in proportion to the population.

**Alternative
schemes.**

The various schemes which would present themselves in considering the accommodation which is to be provided for the lunatic poor of the Metropolitan District would appear to be as follows:—

1. To increase the accommodation of the present Asylum so as to remove the present overcrowding, and afford room for the insane population of the district in future.

2. To divide the district, leaving the Richmond Asylum for the use of those chargeable to the city, and building a new Asylum for the counties of Dublin, Louth, and Wicklow, and the city of Drogheda.

3. To erect a building as an annexe, or as a Provincial Asylum, to be fed by patients from the Richmond, which should be kept for acute cases, and for those whose dangerous propensities either to themselves or others would require close supervision.

With reference to Scheme No. 1. To increase the accommodation of the Richmond would not recommend itself to favourable consideration for many reasons:—

(a.) The Asylum has already grown to the full extent to which such an institution, with a view to proper supervision, should be allowed to grow.

(b.) The area of land is small and cannot be increased.

(c.) The institution is already so surrounded and overlooked by public buildings as to seriously interfere with the freedom, employment, and proper exercise of the insane.

(d.) Under this scheme no provision would be made for the large numbers of the insane at present in the various workhouses of the district.

With reference to Scheme No. 2. The erection of a separate Asylum for the use of the patients belonging to the counties, leaving the Richmond for the use of the city of Dublin, is a question for the consideration of the local authorities.

Should the Grand Juries of the counties agree to erect a separate Asylum the numbers chargeable to each district at present resident in the Asylum would be as follows:—

To the City of Dublin,	. 360 males, 419 females,	. 779
To the County of Dublin,	. 137 " 169 "	. 306
To the County of Wicklow,	. 60 " 43 "	. 103
To the County of Louth,	. 47 " 54 "	. 101
To the City of Drogheda,	. 6 " 14 "	. 20

In round numbers 800 patients would continue to reside at the Richmond, so that accommodation would be left for the greater number of the insane inmates of the North Dublin Union, but no provision would be made for the South Dublin Union.

The number for which accommodation would have to be made in the new Asylum for the county district would amount to about 350 from the Richmond, and if provision were to be made for the insane in the workhouse this number would be raised to 700.

This Asylum might be built somewhere in the County Dublin, in close proximity to a railway, and of easy access from all parts of the district.

No. 3, the Scheme, however, which would appear to us to combine the greatest scope for providing accommodation for the insane poor of the metropolis at the very cheapest rate, while it leaves the Richmond still free to treat the acute cases requiring immediate relief, would be to erect an annexe, or Provincial Asylum, under the 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 107, section 15, a few miles out of Dublin, on some line of railway, where a large grant of land could be obtained, and it may be added that rough mountain land would be perhaps the most suitable for the purpose. The building would be of comparatively cheap construction, built in blocks, so that at any time additions might be made without interfering with the existing building. The blocks might be appropriated and built for the suitable accommodation of special classes of the insane; thus one might be set apart for working patients—one for imbeciles—and another for epileptics. If in the first instance provision were made for 900 patients, this would relieve the Richmond, and would receive all the insane at present in the various workhouses throughout the district, who would in the first instance be admitted to the Richmond and then transferred, and so would become entitled to the Government grant. In addition to the blocks to be erected, provision should be made for separate cottages in which a number of the insane might be located in charge of an attendant and his family. In this way the neighbouring agricultural holders would become in time accustomed to the care of the insane, and by degrees an area would be established in which to introduce the boarding-out system, when fresh legislation could be introduced. This scheme offers an additional advantage by providing a sanatorium or convalescent home for those patients in the Richmond Asylum for whom change of scene, purer air, and country surroundings would be considered advisable.

(Signed),

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,	} <i>Inspectors of Lunatics and Commissioners of Control.</i>
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,	

1st July, 1890.

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN RICHMOND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chronic Abscess,	1	-	1
Pericarditis,	-	1	1
Pneumonia and Erysipelas,	2	-	2
Consumption,	11	20	31
General Paralysis of the Insane,	6	2	8
Kidney Disease,	-	4	4
Delirium Tremens and Broncho-pneumonia,	1	-	1
Epilepsy,	3	1	4
Cardiac Asthenia,	1	-	1
Do. Bronchitis,	-	3	3
Acute ditto,	-	1	1
Dysentery,	3	4	7
Acute Tuberculosis,	-	2	2
Typhoid Fever,	2	2	4
Senile Decay,	-	4	4
Pneumonia,	-	1	1
Heart Disease,	1	3	4
Bronchitis,	2	2	4
Apoplectic Seizures,	1	-	1
Empyema,	1	-	1
Puerperal Convulsions,	-	1	1
Typhus Fever,	2	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	1	2
Disease of Liver,	2	-	2
Erysipelas,	1	-	1
Asthenia,	-	1	1
Disease of Colon,	-	1	1
Enteritis (Chronic),	1	-	1
Gangrene of Foot,	-	1	1
Hernia,	-	1	1
Total,	42	56	98

SLIGO DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.
Inspection on
27th Septem-
ber, 1890.

On our visit of inspection on the 27th September, 1890, we found the number of inmates to be 251 men and 199 females—total 450, of which 248 are chargeable to the county Sligo, and 202 to the county Leitrim. Since the 1st January last 40 men and 37 women have been admitted, 27 men and 22 women have been discharged, and 21 patients have died all from natural causes, except in one case of suicide, which was duly reported to this office, and was under the consideration of the Board of Governors. We are glad to find that since this sad event the tank in which the body was found has been covered over by concrete, so as to be no longer accessible under any circumstances.

System of
non-restraint.

Very laudable advances have been made in this Asylum in the treatment of the patients with greater freedom than is generally to be found in institutions for the insane in this country. All the airing-court walls have been removed, and even part of the boundary wall of the institution is done away with, the result being that the patients walk about happily and contentedly, and the greater number of them are usefully employed on the farm.

The farm is most creditable to all concerned. The Governors have wisely extended it by degrees (at present there are 37 acres under pasture, and 26 under cultivation), so as to afford useful employment to the patients, who then take an interest in their life, and feel that they are doing something for their own maintenance. We only hope that further additions of land will be made as opportunity may occur, as nothing tends so much not alone to the welfare of the insane, but also to lessen the cost of their maintenance.

Dr. Petit has done much to improve the farm buildings and workshops, which are now most suitable for their requirements, giving employment to the various artisans who are in the Asylum.

He has also built a coal store; but we would suggest that both stores be roofed over, as by this means a great saving would be effected in fuel, as the constant moisture must cause a very great destruction of coal.

A dead-house has also been erected. This is a step in the right direction, and worthy to be followed in Irish Asylums, as nothing causes such a bad impression of a public institution on the minds of the external population as to find on visiting their deceased relative that the body has been put down into a cellar, perhaps lying in a coffin on the floor. In our opinion it is a matter of the most vital importance that the feelings of the relatives of the insane should be respected by treating the bodies of their dead with decency.

The Asylum itself, though beautifully situated and affording in the front corridors excellent accommodation for the insane, has a cold and cheerless look. No means of heating exists except open fire-places. We cannot too strongly urge on the Governors the importance of erecting a system of steam or hot-water pipes, so as to keep up an equable temperature.

The insane suffer much from impaired enervation. They are constantly restless, and expose themselves at night. It must, therefore, be evident how much they must suffer during the cold winter months. Even having regard to the preservation of the building, the only way to ward off the effects of the damp of our climate is to provide some means of raising the temperature. The corridors themselves are inadequately furnished, except for a few chairs which Dr. Petit has lately got in. The only other articles of furniture appear to be tables and forms of an old and obsolete pattern, and even of these the supply is small. The wards are bare of all those articles of comfort and ornamentation which are seen in Asylums of the present day, and which tend so much to render the insane happy and contented, and to a small degree compensate them for the deprivation of their liberty. In the new wards the walls are without plaster, which tends even more to intensify the cold and cheerless look of the surroundings; and in those rooms set apart for the sick we would impress on the Governors the importance of smooth walls, in accordance with all the laws of modern sanitation. The bedsteads are of different forms, some of iron, some of wood, many of them old and worn out. A large number of American wooden folding beds have been recently introduced on the female side. They are very nice, but we fear they are too light to be durable. We also found several wooden box bedsteads, with centre channels and holes for the escape of discharges, have been recently procured. We shall only say that such bedsteads are of a type long since discarded in most modern Asylums.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.
Farm

Dead-house.

Heating.

Furniture.

SLIGO
ASYLUM.Water-closets,
&c.

The water-closets and urinals are of obsolete construction, inadequate for the requirements of the number of patients, and so close to the wards as to render it impossible to afford proper ventilation. The lavatories are too small, many of them out of order, and their tiled floors are in some instances said to be insecure. We would suggest that new sanitary annexes should be built in connection with each ward, containing closets and lavatories of modern description, with a single bath for the requirements of each ward, and these annexes should be cut off from the main corridors by cross ventilation.

Bathroom.

Further, a general bath-room is required. Dr. Petit suggests that the present female dining-room should be converted into this use. We can see no objection to this on the female side, but the distance from the male wards would render the position unsuitable for the use of the men.

The appliances for use against fire consists of hydrants and hose, of which the supply is said to be ample, but the pressure of water is not sufficient. This urgent requirement would, we think, be supplied at a small cost by erecting sufficient tanks on the roof, and pumping up a supply from the tank on the ground. The means of escape would appear to be sufficient, consisting of stairs in the middle of the corridors.

Clothing.

The clothing of the male patients appears to be much worn, torn, and untidy. Dr. Petit states this is due to the tailoring department not being able to meet the requirements of the institution, and suggests that an additional tailor should be appointed for a time, in order to get up a supply of clothing. We think, however, that every effort should be made to train a large number of patients to this work. But even of more importance will be the training of the attendants to pay more attention to the neatness of their patients. On the female side more attention was given to the dress of the women. The shirts and sheets are changed once a week, and both these and the patients themselves appeared clean.

The corridors at the back of the institution, which are said to have been originally used as infirmaries, appear very ill-suited for the use of the insane. They are badly built, and in a very dilapidated condition. On the male side they should be converted into stores, as their close proximity to the Storekeeper's department would render them most useful. On the female side they might be thrown into the laundry, and thus afford additional accommodation for the daily laundry, which is badly wanted.

In this Asylum the greater number of the single rooms have been removed, and the space converted into dormitories. By this means extra accommodation has been obtained, and the Medical Superintendent is of opinion that the comfort and safety of the insane has not been interfered with thereby. On the upper corridor much more accommodation might be obtained by converting it altogether into sleeping accommodation, by removing the partition walls, whilst the day-room space might be provided downstairs. By this means the lower corridor would be for use during the day, and the upper by night.

Dining-room
space
inadequate.

We saw both sexes at dinner. The male dining-room is too small for the number of patients who have to make use of it. It is cold and cheerless in the extreme. The floor is tiled. No means of heating is provided, except an open grate. For the service of dinner none of the ordinary attributes of civilization are provided; no tablecloths, knives, forks, dishes, plates, or tumblers—nothing but tin porringers and spoons on bare tables. On the female side the accommo-

dation is even more limited, as the dining-room is in the basement, affording even less light and cheerfulness. A very central and commodious dining-room might be provided for this sex by converting the present chapel to this use, and erecting a detached chapel for the Catholics on the grounds, whilst the Recreation Hall might be given up for the use of the Protestants on their days of worship. It must be remembered that the Asylum was originally built for 250, and at present contains 450. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at that the dining-room space is not adequate for the requirements of the increasing number of patients.

The dietary consists of stirabout and milk for breakfast, with tea and bread on Sunday. For dinner Irish stew on two days, soup on two days, and rice milk on three days. For supper cocoa and bread is provided. This dietary might easily, and without extra cost, be made more palatable to the patients. It cannot be supposed that rice milk and cocoa are very acceptable to the Irish peasant, whereas tea would be now-a-days just as cheap. Bacon and cabbage is always liked, and might be given on two days of the week. In an asylum with such an extensive farm it would not seem difficult to provide a dinner on Friday of potatoes and milk. Thus a dietary would be provided acceptable to the tastes of the population, affording variety and nourishing food, without involving any serious increase to the annual expenditure.

With reference to the staff, we would submit for the consideration of the Governors how far it is possible for one official to fill the responsible posts of Clerk and Storekeeper, having regard to the great increase which has taken place in the duties and responsibilities of these officers, which in almost all institutions of this size in Ireland are held by separate officials. We understand that the present Clerk and Storekeeper has held office almost from the opening of the Asylum. We therefore think he is the more deserving of assistance after so many years of faithful service.

We are of opinion that the number of artizans employed in this Asylum is deserving of the highest commendation, as tending to the employment and contentment of the insane. We cannot but think, however, that the ratio of ordinary attendants to patients is numerically small, amounting to about 1 to 20 on the male, and 1 to 16 on the female side.

The Attendants' reports show that 100 men and 50 women attended Mass on the Sunday previous to our inspection. No record is kept of the attendance of Protestant patients. We trust that in future these returns will be given in the Chaplains' books, and also that the name and former place of abode of those buried from the Asylum will be entered in accordance with the Privy Council rule. Otherwise we understand that this rule with reference to the burial of the patients is carefully carried out.

The amusements consist of theatricals, for which a very well furnished stage has been provided, and a dance once a week is also given.

In concluding this memorandum of our inspection, we desire to reiterate our warm approval of the system of non-restraint and liberty allowed to the patients in Sligo Asylum, a system fraught with so much benefit to a most afflicted class of the community. At the same time, we must not minimise the grave defects in other respects of the Asylum: the overcrowding, especially of the female side; the want of any means of heating the dormitories or single rooms; the insipid character, and at times partial unsuitability, of the dietary; the absence

SLIGO
ASYLUM,

of those objects of interest and ornament which exercise so beneficial an influence in arresting the attention and re-awakening the mental faculties of the insane. We are quite aware that the burden of county taxation is already heavy, and that it is not desirable to increase it by any unnecessary expenditure; but, referring exclusively to the cost of the maintenance of lunatics, we would remind the Governors that the large Imperial grant first made in 1874 towards the expense of supporting the insane in District Asylums was intended not merely as a means of relief to local taxation, but equally as a means of improving the treatment and condition of the insane poor. Yet in the Sligo District Asylum the average expenditure *per caput* for the past three years (1887-88-89) is lower (£19 14s. 9d.) than the corresponding expenditure for the years 1872-73-74, when it represented a cost per head of £20 6s. As a result of this reduced cost of maintenance, and owing to the condition attached to the Treasury grant being overlooked, the Governors have received during the past 15 years a large sum, representing several thousand pounds, in excess of the amount to which the strict condition of the grant would have entitled them. The Imperial Government has not sought to recover any portion of this large overpayment; but we think that this fact ought to stimulate the Governors to initiate the improvements which we think necessary, provided such improvements commend themselves to them as being reasonable. The more, too, the Governors improve the standard of living and comfort in the Asylum, the higher will rise the percentage of recoveries, so that the increased cost in one direction will be at least partially counter-balanced by the diminished expenditure in another.

To Dr. Petit is due the highest praise for the determined and fearless manner in which he has advocated a system of non-restraint and freedom in the treatment of insanity.

We have also to record the favourable impression which Dr. Lawless, the Assistant Medical Officer, made on us by his general intelligence, and the evident interest which he takes in the discharge of his duties.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

} *Inspectors of Lunatics
and Commissioners
of Control.*

4th October, 1890.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Inspected on
8th December,
1890.

WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

There are at present 203 men and 157 women resident in this Asylum. Since the beginning of the year the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

53 men and 54 women have been admitted.

25 men and 25 women have been discharged recovered.

3 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered.

12 men and 14 women have died.

The deaths do not for call any remark, all having been from natural causes, necessitating in no case a coroner's inquest.

Since the beginning of the year restraint has been resorted to with 14 patients, and 17 have been secluded. At the time of my visit I found one woman with her arms confined by a strait waistcoat,

No serious accident is reported to have occurred since the beginning of the year.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

Only 5 patients were confined to bed on the date of my visit, and the health of the inmates is reported to be satisfactory; but one patient was at the time suffering from typhoid fever.

The clothing, both for males and females, appeared to be sufficiently warm and of good quality, and the linen seemed clean and well looked after. Clothing and bedding.

The bedding consists of—

- One pair of sheets,
- Three or four single blankets,
- One quilt,
- One pillow and pillow case.

In very many of the dormitories and single rooms wire-woven mattresses have been introduced, and the old straw palliasses have been abolished.

The various wards and corridors are bright and cheerful. Especially do these remarks apply to the divisions lately built, as these rooms are lofty, well lighted, and well ventilated; their ceilings, lined with pitch pine, look remarkably well; their internal walls are neatly painted and decorated; and their furniture is suitable for the requirements of the insane, and not objectionable in appearance.

The decoration of the dining-room—where I saw a large number of the patients at dinner—reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Atkins. Decorations.
The walls are covered with large pictures, which not alone render the rooms bright and cheerful, but must be a constant source of amusement and interest to the patients. I may here suggest that a painter should be added to the staff. Dr. Atkins has done so much in the decoration of the Asylum that I think he should receive every assistance.

Some repairs are much required in the old corridors, especially in the male imbecile wards, where the floors are so much worn as to require to be relaid. Repairs
This should be done in pitch pine, and the floors then polished.

I think the Governors ought to take into consideration the question of the heating of the corridors, dormitories, and single rooms by a system of hot-water pipes. Heating.
It must be evident that an equable temperature cannot be maintained in the various rooms of such an institution by open fire-places, and the insane must therefore suffer from our cold and damp climate.

Considering the boiler power existing in the institution, and that the Governors have an intelligent engineer on their staff, the work could not be by any means a costly one.

The appliances for use against fire appear ample, and consist of internal and external hydrants, with stairs for escape where required. Dr. Atkins also informs me that the water supply is abundant, the Governors having lately entered into a contract by which they obtain at least one million gallons per year for the small sum of £20. This supply is not alone abundant in quantity, but excellent in quality, and suitable for domestic purposes. Water supply.

The sewerage is reported as in perfect working order and to require no attention at the present time. Sewerage.

Some of the internal airing courts are devoid of any objects of interest. They are too small, and cast a gloom over the whole institution. I trust in time it may be possible to do away with their use

**WATERFORD
ASYLUM.**

A larger farm
is desirable.

entirely for the exercise of the patients and to lay them out in grass and flowers. To do this, however, it will be necessary to increase the area of the farm, which at present cannot be considered adequate for the number of patients.

The estate consists of 25 acres, nine of which are under buildings, and four under grass, so that the remainder cannot afford the necessary employment and recreation which a number of men would require. The Governors are well aware of the importance of a large farm in connection with an asylum. No other means of employment will afford the same interest as agricultural labour to the insane taken from a county like Waterford, where farm work is the general occupation, and no employment can be so healthy. A well-managed farm must also be a large source of income to such an institution, so that no objection can be made to the purchase of additional land on the ground of economy, and nothing can tend more to the recovery of the curable, and to the peace and content of the incurable.

Wages and
allowances of
staff.

The Governors have had for some time under their consideration the wages of their staff and the regulation of their allowances. I trust that they have now definitely fixed on a scale which will prove to the benefit of the Asylum on the one hand, in ensuring respectable and trustworthy attendants, and to the contentment of the staff on the other.

Divine service.

On examination of the Chaplains' books I find that 15 patients attended the Protestant service, while 150 were at Mass, on the Sunday previous to my visit. I believe it is impossible for them to carry out the Privy Council Rule (27) with reference to the burial of the dead, in consequence of the great distance of the cemetery from the Asylum.

Amusements.

The various books and registers appointed by law are duly kept. Much is done for the amusement and recreation of the insane in this institution by Dr. Atkins, who is indefatigable in providing magic lantern and other entertainments, besides a weekly dance.

Dietary.

The dietary appears ample and suitable to the tastes of the insane taken from this district. The provisions which I saw appear to be of good quality.

(Signed),

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspector of Lunatics and Commissioner of Control.

15th December, 1890.

**ARMAGH
RETREAT.**

Inspected on
9th June, 1890.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We visited on this day The Retreat, licensed to receive 35 patients, male and female. At the present time 20 gentlemen and ladies are resident. We spoke to all, and examined into their mental condition. No complaints were made to us except of undue detention; and in these cases we were of opinion that an asylum was the best place for them. On the other hand, we received testimony from many of their kind and careful treatment. We were informed that the mental condition of one or two had much improved, and we hope to hear of their discharge at an early date.

Condition
of patient.

We saw the ladies in their sittingrooms, which were comfortably furnished. They were neatly and becomingly dressed, and appeared to be carefully looked after, except in the case of a lady with a special attendant, who was not kept as clean as we would wish.

The gentlemen also appeared to be surrounded by as many comforts as their circumstances will permit. We think, however, that on both sides of the house the old bedsteads should be done away with, and woven wire mattresses with iron bedsteads introduced.

ARMAGH
RETREAT.

The flushing of the water-closets also should be better looked after, and the outdoor earth-closets on the male side would require more close attention.

Water-closets.

The bathing arrangements are not in our opinion satisfactory. On the male side, shower baths were found lying open, and the reclining bath is objectionable in position and appearance. The female bath we did not see; but we understood that it is not used, as the ladies bathe in their apartments. We think, therefore, that steps should be taken to erect a totally new system of baths connected with the wards of the asylum.

Bathing.

The Episcopalian Chaplain attends on the members of his faith at Divine service. Fourteen patients attend the Presbyterian worship which takes place every fortnight, and three gentlemen attend the service of that creed in the village.

Entertainments for dancing or music take place every fortnight, and both ladies and gentlemen have drives at intervals in the country, whilst the gentlemen take extended exercise on the roads.

Amusements.

Besides the bath there is a large water tank or reservoir which is, we think, in a very dangerous position.

(Signed), GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

16th June, 1890.

BLOOMFIELD PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
DONNYBROOK, CO. DUBLIN.

BLOOMFIELD
ASYLUM.
Inspected on
31st July,
1890.

On the 31st July, 1890, I visited this institution, at present containing 14 gentlemen and 22 ladies.

I was much pleased with the accommodation provided, which consists of bedrooms and sittingrooms. All are furnished with carpets and comfortable chairs, and neatly papered and painted. The bedding is very clean and suitable for the insane, but I think their comfort and cleanliness would be increased by the substitution of wire-woven mattresses for the present straw palliasses. The water-closets are of rather an antiquated type, and too close to the rooms occupied by the patients. As it is the intention of the committee to put up a new bath on the male side, I would suggest for their consideration the advisability of erecting a sanitary block, complete with baths, lavatory, and water-closets, cut off from the main building by a passage with cross ventilation. On both sides of the house baths are given once a week, and both ladies and gentlemen appeared to be well looked after, neat and clean in their persons.

Bedding.

Water-closets.

Bathing.

I found one lady and one gentleman under restraint; the lady by gloves, on account of her troublesome habits, and the gentleman by a loose jacket, on account of his destructive tendencies. All restraint should in future be recorded in the Medical Journal, both as regards form and duration.

Restraint.

**BLOOMFIELD
ASYLUM.**

Attendants.

Nine nurses and one night nurse look after the female side, while six attendants do duty on the male side. A minister attends every Sunday, and a clergyman of the Church of England comes during the week, while one lady is able to attend her place of worship in the neighbourhood.

Amusements.

An associated entertainment of some sort takes place during the week. The ladies also amuse themselves with croquet on the grounds, and a billiard table is provided for the gentlemen.

I saw the registers and other books prescribed by law.

(Signed), E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspector of Lunatics.

4th August, 1890.

**COURSE LODGE
ASYLUM.**

Inspected on
9th June, 1890.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This institution which is licensed for 15 ladies, under the management of Mr. Orr, affords, in our opinion, every care and comfort to the class of patients for which it is intended. They appear to enjoy all the liberty and freedom which could be desired, living a home-like, country life. We spoke to each of the patients, who made no complaints of any sort. They appeared to be carefully looked after with due regard to the neatness of their persons. Their bedrooms also were neatly kept, and their bedding was all that could be desired.

We saw only one case with evidence of great mental excitement, which we think might do better in an institution where she could have more constant medical supervision, as at present she requires to be restrained at night to prevent her getting out of bed. A nurse sleeps in her room, but no regular night attendant is on duty.

Restraint.

This restraint is mentioned in the Medical Register, but in future it will be necessary to record, not alone the fact, but the form of restraint, and the duration of each occasion on which it is resorted to.

Amusements.

The ladies drive out about once a fortnight, and we saw many of them engaged at sewing and knitting.

A chaplain attends regularly to the religious wants of the patients.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

June, 1890.

ESKER HOUSE

Inspected on
22nd December,
1890.

**ESKER HOUSE PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UPPER
RATHMINES, CO. DUBLIN.**

Visited Esker House Private Lunatic Asylum on the 22nd December, 1890. I find that no change has taken place in the numbers, three ladies still continuing to reside under the care of Mrs. McDowell. All are old, suffering from mental disease of a chronic type. In the case of one lady, who is reported as restless during the night, I find that the bed clothes are fastened by tapes to the sides of the bed. If this interferes with the motions of the body or limbs, it certainly must be considered restraint and recorded as such. In any case, I think that

the constant use of such mechanical appliances, which, even if they do not interfere with the motion of the patient, can only be employed for the purpose of saving trouble, are most objectionable in the treatment of the insane, and liable to lead to very grave abuses; and, therefore, that steps should be taken to afford this lady more careful supervision during the early part of the night. This cannot be a matter of much difficulty, as the excitement is stated to continue for only a short time during the early part of the night.

Otherwise, I think the three ladies are kindly treated, and, as they are very old and very demented, little can be done to enliven their existence.

(Signed), E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,
Inspector of Lunatics.

29th December, 1890.

FARNHAM HOUSE, AND MARYVILLE, FINGLAS, CO.
DUBLIN.

FARNHAM
HOUSE AND
MARYVILLE.

On my visit of inspection to Farnham House, and Maryville, Finglas, licensed to Dr. Patton for thirty men and twenty-six women, I found resident twenty-two gentlemen and twenty-six ladies.

Inspected on
23rd July,
1890.

The gentlemen at the time of my visit were in their sitting-room, or taking exercise in the airing court, except one who was out walking at the time. All appeared in good health; none were confined to bed, and none were under restraint. Dr. Patton informs me that one gentleman is about to start on a tour to the South of Ireland in charge of an attendant. As a general rule all the gentlemen were quiet, except two, who were somewhat excited and turbulent. These two were in a yard by themselves. The yard was small and not interesting.

Condition of
patients.

The ladies were more excitable and troublesome. One lady was under restraint, strapped in a chair, to prevent her breaking glass, and in another case, suffering from acute melancholia, with strong suicidal tendencies, at present in charge of two nurses, restraint had, I believe, to be resorted to in order to prevent her injuring herself. One lady was secluded in her room from mental excitement. Two were in bed of their own accord, and two were confined to bed from bodily infirmity.

The Protestant chaplain attends every Sunday morning, and holds a service for the patients of that creed in the chapel belonging to the asylum. Another service is also held in this building by Dr. Patton in the afternoon. The Catholic patients as a rule go out to Mass in the village, and the parish priest visits them at times.

Religious
services.

The amusements consist of cricket, bowls, and a billiard table for the gentlemen. Both the ladies and gentlemen who are considered fit go out to drive twice in the week. Music is provided for the ladies, but no fixed evening exists for associated amusement such as theatricals, dancing, or music.

Amusements.

The Registry and books prescribed by the Act of Parliament (except the Patients' Book) are kept up to date.

Statutory
books.

(Signed), E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,
Inspector of Lunatics.

July, 1890.

**GLENSIDE
HOUSE.**Inspected on
20th November,
1890.Accommoda-
tion.

Inmates.

GLENSIDE HOUSE, BALLYSILLAN, CO. ANTRIM.

On the 25th November I visited Glenside House, Ballysillan. The house has recently changed hands, having been opened under the charge of Dr. Graham. Since his untimely death Dr. Milligan has become proprietor. As he has been only a few weeks in charge, the house must of necessity be still in a disturbed state; but it would appear to me to be well suited for the requirements of a well-equipped private asylum. The rooms are large and well ventilated, the sanitary arrangements and bathrooms in perfect working order, and suited for the requirements of such an institution. The view from the house is cheerful, and the surroundings appear healthful.

At present there are only two male patients, although the house is licensed for five.

Until the establishment has assumed a more settled condition it would be impossible to make an accurate report of their treatment: both, however, appeared to be in good health, to be contented, and well looked after.

(Signed),

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspector of Lunatics.

25th November, 1890.

**HAMPSTEAD
AND
HIGHFIELD.**Inspected on
16th July,
1890.Condition of
male patients.Accommoda-
tion.

Bedding.

Attendants.

Condition of
female patients**HAMPSTEAD HOUSE, GLASNEVIN, AND
HIGHFIELD HOUSE, DRUMCONDRA.**

Hampstead House, Glasnevin, licensed to Dr. Eustace for twenty-five males and one female, and Highfield House, Drumcondra, for fifteen females, at present contain twenty-two gentlemen and fifteen ladies. One of these latter resides in a cottage of her own at Hampstead and one is a voluntary boarder.

All the gentlemen except one, who was out walking, were seen, and were given an opportunity of making complaints; but only in one instance was any made, and this did not appear to be of any importance. They were remarkably quiet and well behaved. Some were out walking in the grounds; others were indoors; others were preparing to go out driving; none were in bed.

The various sitting-rooms, corridors, and bedrooms were kept well ventilated and well furnished. The bedding was clean and well attended to, but the substitution of wire-woven mattresses in all bedsteads for feather beds and palliasses would certainly look cleaner, and would be undoubtedly more healthy for the patients.

The staff in the house consists of the manager and nine attendants. One of these attendants takes duty by turn during the night.

The ladies residing at Highfield appeared to be well cared for and well looked after. Each had an opportunity of making her complaints known, but none were made, except of undue detention. Some of the cases recently admitted have, in the opinion of Dr. Eustace, improved, and the mental condition of one lady, with whom I had an interview, will, I understand, be taken into special consideration at an early date. Two ladies were in bed—one from bodily weakness and old age, and one from nervous excitement and disease of the spine. The rest appeared in good health. Some were sitting or walking about the grounds. Some were in the drawing-room, or preparing for dinner,

The drawing-rooms, dining-room, and bedrooms were remarkably neat and well furnished, well ventilated, and presented a homelike appearance, so essential to the happiness of the insane. The various corridors are heated throughout with hot-water pipes. The precautions against fire consist of ladders for escape from the upper corridors, and hand engines in different parts of the house.

HAMPSTEAD
AND HIGH-
FIELD.

Accommoda-
tion.

Fire extinction.

Attendants.

The female staff consists of the housekeeper and eight nurses, who sleep in the patients' bedrooms or in rooms adjoining, and take their turns to sit up at night.

Religious service is held every Sunday by Dr. Eustace or Dr. Wilson, and family prayers are read every day in the female house. Four or five ladies and three gentlemen attend the parish church. A clergyman visits at irregular intervals, but in so important an institution a regular chaplain, who should visit regularly once a week, would be of the greatest importance.

Religious
services.

The Catholic patients are able to attend Mass in the village, and the priest visits them at times.

One gentleman and one or two ladies are accomplished musicians, and amuse the others during the evening. The gentlemen have a billiard table, and lawn tennis courts are laid down at each house. Some of the ladies and gentlemen go out to drive in turn every day, and pic-nic parties are held during the summer.

Amusements.

Perhaps Dr. Eustace will in time see his way to set apart one evening in the week for music, dancing, or theatricals, as such events tend much to relieve the monotony of the lives of the insane.

I saw all admission forms of recent patients and the Registry, but no Case Books or Medical Journal are kept. However, Dr. Wilson has promised that all books required under the Act shall for the future be carefully written up.

Statutory
books.

In conclusion, I must bear testimony to the careful manner in which Dr. Eustace attends to the comforts of those under his charge.

(Signed)

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspector of Lunatics.

21st July, 1890.

HARTFIELD HOUSE, DRUMCONDRA, AND VERVILLE, CLONTARF, PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

HARTFIELD
HOUSE AND
VERVILLE.

Inspected on
30th July,
1890.

On our visit to the houses licensed to Dr. Lynch, viz., Hartfield, for 25 males, and Verville, for 23 females, we found resident at the time 24 gentlemen and 19 ladies.

The gentlemen were in the airing courts, consisting of a pleasure ground and garden. We had an interview with all who were willing or able to converse with us, but no complaints were made, except of detention, and we satisfied ourselves that the detention in these cases was necessary.

The wearing apparel of the gentlemen was not as neat as it ought to be. In some instances the clothes were shabby, and we were informed that the relatives are tardy in sending in the requisite changes of garments; but we think that Dr. Lynch should, in his own interest, see that proper clothing is regularly supplied. The shirts are changed once a week, and appeared clean.

Condition of
patients at
Hartfield
House.

**HARTFIELD
HOUSE AND
VERVILLE.****Bedding.**

The bedding is also clean, but some mattresses require repairs; and we think, for the sake of cleanliness, comfort, and appearance, the straw palliasses should be done away with, and wire-woven mattresses substituted instead.

Some of the flooring in the bedrooms was in bad condition, and would require repairs.

Bathing.

A bath is given once a fortnight, but there is no hot-water supply. The water-closets also which we saw were of an antiquated type. We think that in so large an institution an annexe ought to be provided, containing proper baths, with hot and cold water, lavatories, urinals and water-closets.

Attendants.

Six attendants take charge of the gentlemen, but there is no night attendant, and the appliances against fire consist of only one hand grenade. We think that Dr. Lynch, for the protection of his property as well as of the insane inmates, should provide some one to keep watch during the night.

**Condition of
patients at
Verville.**

We also saw the 19 ladies at Verville, who appeared to be fairly contented, and made no complaints. In the case of one lady whose habits are very degraded, we think a change to some other institution might have a beneficial effect.

Amusements.

The amusements consist of drives once a fortnight, music, books, and needlework.

A clergyman attends on Sundays and holidays.

We saw the Register of Admissions, but no Medical Journal is kept in either house.

(Signed,)

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

August, 1890.

LINDVILLE.

Inspected on
18th Decem-
ber, 1890.

**Condition of
patients.****LINDVILLE (CO. CORK) PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

On my visit to this asylum, I found that no change has taken place in the number of inmates since the inspection in June last. No patients have been admitted, and none have been discharged or died.

All at present appear in good health, with the exception of one old lady in bed, principally from debility and old age, and one lady who, though not confined to bed, is suffering from gangrene of the foot.

The clothing would appear to me to be suitable for the season of the year. The bed-clothes also are sufficiently warm.

Bedding.

Much has been done since the last visit to improve the beds by the introduction of wire-woven mattresses. I hope that before another inspection they may be found in use for patients of uncleanly habits, with hair mattresses instead of the straw ticks at present in use.

Improvements.

Much also has been done to improve the corridors, by painting and varnishing and the introduction of curtains. Many of the floors also have been stained and polished. I hope that this good work will also be carried out throughout the whole house, especially in the lower corridors, where it is most wanted.

Some of the old cribs over the fireplaces, complained of in our last

report, have also been removed, and I am led to understand that it is proposed to substitute open fireplaces for these in all parts of the house. LINDVILLE

The chaplains' books are carefully kept, as well as the other statutory returns. Books and statutory returns.

Dr. Osborne has not yet seen his way to the introduction of any associated amusements. An entertainment once a month, which would give the patients something to look forward to, would, I think, do much to improve their mental condition, and would certainly make them happier. Amusements.

More attention ought to be paid to the repair of the windows, as I observed several panes of broken glass.

I trust that steps will be taken as soon as possible to provide a proper bath, with hot and cold water. Bath required.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,
Inspector of Lunatics.

27th December, 1890.

ST. JOHN OF GOD PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
STILLORGAN, CO. DUBLIN.

ST. JOHN OF
GOD.

Inspected on
25th July,
1890.
—

On our visit of inspection, on the 25th July, to the house licensed to the Rev. Eugene Picard for thirty-five male patients, we found thirty-five gentlemen resident.

The building is at present in the hands of workmen, as extensive additions and alterations are going on. When these are completed, we understand, accommodation will be then provided for sixty patients. Additions and alterations.

Of the accommodation which will be then provided we can speak in the highest terms. It consists of large and well-lighted sitting-rooms, broad corridors, thoroughly ventilated and heated throughout by hot-water pipes. These corridors are tastefully painted and decorated. From them open large and airy bedrooms, comfortably furnished with wire-woven mattresses, proper bedding, carpets, &c. When the additions are completed, we think that most admirable provision will be made for the comfort and treatment of the insane. Accommodation.

We think, however, that before the license is extended for a larger number of patients, a resident medical officer should be appointed, who should have the charge and treatment of the insane, and the responsibility of their care placed in his hands. Necessity for a Resident Medical Officer.

The Rev. Prior tells us that such is the intention, and that within a little time such an appointment will be made.

We saw all the gentlemen, who were in their several day-rooms, the afternoon being wet. All spoke in the highest praise of the care they received. Several, we were informed, are awaiting a medical consultation with a view to their discharge. Condition of the patients.

We saw two gentlemen who are returned at present as suffering from "dypsomania, but at present in good mental health." We trust that these cases will be taken into consideration with the others, with the view to their discharge, as it must be understood that habits of intem-

ST. JOHN OF GOD. — perance, no matter how pronounced, cannot, under the present law, be restrained by incarceration in a lunatic asylum, nor is it legal to retain a case of the kind where no symptoms of mental aberration are exhibited.

Chapel. We were shown a very handsome chapel, beautifully painted and decorated, which has just been finished for the use of the inmates.

Amusements. All the gentlemen walk abroad in the extensive grounds of the institution. They have the use of a billard table, and are supplied with books and papers.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

August, 1890.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT.)

Inspected on
3rd August,
1890.

Accommodation.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT PARK), WATERFORD.

St. Patrick's (Belmont Park), licensed to W. J. Becker, the Reverend Superior, for thirty-five patients, has at present twenty-seven gentlemen resident therein.

The accommodation consists of the mansion, originally built as a private dwelling-house, and a new wing erected by the community. The rooms provided for the insane in the old building are of good size and are bright and cheerful. A very suitable ward for acute cases has been fitted up in the original out-offices of the old mansion, affording a nicely decorated day-room, bath-room, and lavatory, and a number of useful single rooms. The new wing has been built to supply accommodation for better class patients, and has been furnished with every regard to the most modern ideas of the treatment of the insane, all the rooms being large and lofty, bright and cheerful. All the doors are of glass with fan-lights overhead. The windows are large and admit plenty of air and light. Baths and water-closets fitted with modern improvements have been provided. All the furniture throughout the building is of the most suitable description for the class of patients at present in the institution. All beds are fitted with wire-woven mattresses; the bedding is ample and the sheets clean and white.

It is proposed to build additional accommodation for patients of the middle class who are able to pay only a small sum for their board. This will meet a want much felt in Ireland, as those who are unable to defray the cost of their support in a private asylum have nowhere to go except to the district asylums, which are already over-full.

But before an increase is made to the number for which the house is licensed, I think that a resident medical officer should be appointed, who should have charge of the treatment of the insane inmates.

I saw all the patients, and spoke to any who were able to converse. All appeared happy and contented. They were walking about in the pleasure grounds which have been converted into airing courts. I would here suggest that the high walls at the rear of the building dividing these pleasure grounds into smaller yards, should be taken down, as they serve no useful purpose, and keep out light and air from the main building.

Want of Resident Medical Officer.

Condition of patients.

Pleasure grounds.

The house is heated throughout by hot-water pipes. No appliances exist in case of fire, and the water supply is not considered sufficient to be of service in such an emergency. I trust the Rev. Superior will see the wisdom of at once providing for the safety of the patients and the building by providing the necessary apparatus to cope with an outbreak of the kind.

The attendance on the insane inmates is performed by seven members of the community, one paid attendant, and one paid night attendant. Mass is performed every day, at which the patients attend, if they so wish. The amusements consist of music, walks and drives, lawn tennis, and billiards. Much remains to be done in laying out the grounds, and I trust every effort will be made to encourage the patients to assist in this work, as nothing would be more beneficial to their mental condition. I saw all the books and registers, which appear to be carefully kept.

(Signed), E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,
Inspector of Lunatics.

4th August, 1890.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL (SWIFT'S), DUBLIN.

On our visit of inspection to St. Patrick's Hospital, we feel bound in the first instance to record our opinion that, although the building must be considered one of the most interesting monuments to that illustrious Irishman, Dean Swift, and a lasting memorial of his charity, it has long since ceased to be fitted for the object for which it was originally intended by its beneficent founder, and the present Governors would carry out his intentions with greater faithfulness, and with much greater charity to the unfortunate beings to benefit whom his money was bequeathed, by disposing of the present institution and seeking a more suitable locality at a little distance from the city, and there founding another St. Patrick's Hospital, which might truly be called a sanatorium for the restoration of the mental health of those whom Dean Swift was so anxious to benefit.

Surrounded as St. Patrick's Hospital is at present by lofty buildings, which shut out light and air, built as it is with all the attributes of a prison, and none of those of an asylum, with massive walls, dark corridors, small windows, admitting neither sufficient light nor air into the separate rooms, and without day-rooms or dormitories, it would be impossible for any human power to convert it into a modern hospital for the insane.

At the same time, we found that every effort has been made by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Molony, to render the insane inmates as comfortable as their circumstances will admit, and these efforts, we are glad to say, have met the approval and support of the Governors.

Amongst other improvements which we observe are the setting apart of rooms on each side for the purpose of infirmaries, the fitting up of bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets, the thorough and efficient heating of the whole institution by the erection of a system of hot-water pipes, and the fitting up of a padded room.

We saw all the patients in the house at the present time, numbering 36 gentlemen, and 61 ladies. We saw none under any form of restraint or in seclusion at the time of our visit, although we saw some very excited cases among the women.

St.
PATRICK'S
(BELMONT).

Heating.
Want of appa-
ratus against
fire.

Attendants.

Amusements.

SWIFT'S Hos-
PITAL.

Inspected on
26th and 30th
July, 1890.

Locality not
suitable.

Improvements

Condition of
patients.

- SWIFT'S HOSPITAL.** No complaints were made to us, except of improper detention, and all appeared to be kindly treated. The amusements consist of a billiard table and books for the men, and the ladies have a piano and enjoy associated entertainments for music and dancing. At the time of our visit, preparations were being made for a pic-nic to the sea-shore, where as many as could join the party might wander along the strand.
- Amusements.**
- Fire extinction.** The precautions against fire consist of buckets and hose. In case of an outbreak we do not think that the means of escape are sufficient in some parts of the corridors. We would suggest that a spiral staircase should be erected at each end of the corridors, which would give easy passage from one to the other. One or two "Extanteurs" might be of use to quell a fire on its first outbreak. However, as the ceilings are fire-proof, the building is in itself very unlikely to burn.
- Catholic chaplain required.** No paid chaplain is found on the staff, but the Secretary, who is a clergyman, reads prayers daily for the patients belonging to the Church of England, while those of other persuasions, when fit to do so, attend places of worship in town in charge of an attendant; but we certainly think that, with such a number of Catholic patients at times under treatment in the hospital, a chaplain of that persuasion should be appointed, who should hold Mass at least once a week for the benefit of these inmates.
- Attendants.** Six attendants and one night attendant, who are assisted by four wardmaids, take charge of the male patients. Three charge nurses, two night nurses, ten wardmaids, five laundresses, one cook, two kitchen maids, one hall maid, and one workwoman compose the female staff.
- Rates of payment.** As to the rates of payment—
- | |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| 25 patients pay from £60 to £100 per annum ; |
| 50 " £10 to £60 " ; and |
| 21 are received without payment. |

(Signed,) GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

6th August, 1890.

ST. VINCENT'S PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM. CO. DUBLIN.

ST.
VINCENT'S
ASYLUM.
Inspected on
4th August,
1890.

Accommodation.

Bedding.

Condition of patients.

Exercise yards.

We visited St. Vincent's Lunatic Asylum on this date (4th August, 1890), and found resident 104 ladies.

The building consists of the main block, originally a convent, to which additions have been made from time to time until it has grown to its present size, and two detached houses which had originally been built for private use. The accommodation throughout appeared particularly good, especially in the new buildings, where the rooms are remarkably light and airy, and are all neatly papered and painted.

The bedding is of good quality, and clean, except in a few rooms occupied by the more degraded patients, where more care would be required. We think also that the substitution of wire-woven mattresses for the present straw palliasses would add to the comfort and cleanliness of the patients, while it would in time lessen the expenditure.

We saw all the patients, and spoke to many who were able to converse. The greater number appeared contented and happy, and one or two appeared to have improved in their mental condition.

The most troublesome class were in one of the yards at the time of

our visit. Two such yards exist. Their abolition, by throwing down the surrounding walls, would, we think, do much to add to the usefulness of the institution and to improve the habits and conduct of the patients, as such walls have a prison-like look, and nothing can be more monotonous or uninteresting than life shut up within them, with no objects of interest to look at, and nothing to vary the scene. If these walls were done away with, the better class of patients might walk round the estate, whilst the pleasure grounds would be left for the more troublesome or for those too feeble to walk. We are quite aware of the difficulties of such a course in an institution situated as St. Vincent's in a populous neighbourhood and surrounded by buildings, but the advantages accruing from such an alteration would, in our opinion, be so great that we cannot too strongly urge on the Committee the advantages to be gained by adopting it.

ST.
VINCENT'S
ASYLUM.

Eighteen Sisters belonging to the Community, and thirty paid nurses, of whom two are night nurses, take charge of the patients. Bathing takes place once a week, and due attention is given to the neatness of the patients. A large chapel has been built in connection with the main building, and it is needless to state that every attention is paid to the religious wants of the patients. The amusements consist of private theatricals and concerts, and occasional performances by professional actors. Music is also provided in the sitting-rooms.

We saw the register of admissions, but the Medical Journal is said to be kept at the house of one of the visiting physicians.

We found no patient during our visit under mechanical restraint, but we understand that it is at times made use of. A record should in future be carefully kept at the asylum of the form, duration, and reason for using such restraint, which should, in the first instance, be ordered by the medical officer. Here we cannot but record our opinion that in so large an institution, receiving so many new and acute cases, the appointment of a resident medical officer is most essential for the proper treatment of the insane inmates.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

5th August, 1890.

SOLENT VILLA PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TERENURE, CO. DUBLIN.

SOLENT
VILLA.

Inspected on
10th July
1890.

We visited Solent Villa, of which Mrs. Sarah Fry is the proprietor. The house itself is semi-detached, in close proximity to the street, with a small garden in the rear. In our opinion the whole surroundings render the villa but badly suited for the treatment of the insane, being too small and too much overlooked to allow of that liberty and freedom which such cases of mental disease might otherwise enjoy.

Surroundings
unsuitable.

We found three ladies resident, the number which Mrs. Fry is able to receive. One of these ladies was sitting in the parlour; she appeared clean and neat in her person, made no complaint, and appeared as comfortable as her mental state would allow. The other two ladies were sitting in their bedrooms in charge of a nurse. They were also clean and neat. One of them had gloves on her hands, to which long strings were attached. These were not tied at the time, but we understand that she is under restraint not alone by day, but also by night, in conse-

Condition of
patients.

Restraint.

SOLENT
VILLA.

quence of her mischievous habits in tearing her clothes. We cannot think that restraint (almost continuous) can be necessary in such a case. We think that every effort ought to be made to discontinue it entirely. If this cannot be done, we think it should be employed only at times, and by the direction of the medical attendant, who should enter in the Medical Journal the period and duration of its use, and the reason for having recourse to it. If these suggestions cannot be carried out, and if it is found impossible to manage the patient where she is without having recourse so constantly to mechanical restraints, we will feel obliged to communicate with her friends, and recommend them to remove the lady to some other institution in order to try if her condition would not be improved. We also think that the sleeping rooms should not under any circumstances be occupied during the day.

(Signed), GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

11th July, 1890.

WOODBINE
LODGE.Inspected on
12th July,
1890.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

RATHFARNHAM, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Accommoda-
tion.

On the 12th July, 1890, we visited the Woodbine Lodge, Rathfarnham, of which Mrs. M. J. Bishop is the proprietor. Her licence is for ten ladies, but the number resident at present is only five; and this, in our opinion, almost reaches the number for which the house is capable of affording accommodation, as, although beautifully situated, the rooms are small.

Condition of
patients.

We saw all the ladies, and conversed with those who were capable of doing so. No special remarks are called for on their mental condition. They all appeared well treated, are kept clean, and becomingly dressed in accordance with their station in life. We think, however, that Mrs. Bishop should use every effort to improve the bedsteads and bedding. Wire-woven bottoms, covered with light hair mattresses, are much more suitable for the insane than the old heavy straw palliasses and feather beds.

Bathing.

No bath-room or indoor water-closet exists. The ladies are bathed once a week or oftener in a movable bath. We think, however, that proper bath-rooms, lavatories, &c., should exist in every house set apart for the treatment of the insane.

Recreation.

We saw some of the patients out walking, and we understand that exercise in the open air is carefully attended to. We found another lady playing on the piano.

Statutory
books.

The books prescribed under the 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 123, are not kept with that accuracy which the law demands. For instance, neither the Admission Book nor the Medical Journal appeared in the forms prescribed by the Act. One lady also, we understand, has been at times put under restraint, but no record of this appears to be kept. In future it will be necessary for the medical officer in the first instance to order the restraint, and then to record the nature and character of it.

Restraint.

A chaplain visits the house occasionally.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

14th July, 1890.

ANTRIM WORKHOUSE.

ANTRIM
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
8th August,
1890.Accommoda-
tion.

Attendants.

On the 8th August we visited this Workhouse, and saw all the inmates classified as insane. The number fourteen in all, one man and thirteen women. They sleeping accommodation for the women consists of a dormitory and three cells. The latter have no communication with the external air, and are consequently dark and unwholesome. The doors of these cells open from the corridor, which is used as a day room, and the only other means of ventilation are small openings into the dormitory behind. This dormitory is a shed, partly tiled and partly boarded; and we found eleven beds in it, not as clean as they should be, and untidy from the accumulation of rags and rubbish of all sorts which the insane are, if permitted, so fond of collecting. A paid nurse was formerly in charge of the lunatic department, but her duties have been merged in those of the infirmary nurse, whose time, we would fancy, would be sufficiently taken up in looking after the sick in her charge.

The Local Government Board Inspector of the district has, we understand, recently called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the lunatic department, and suggested that a large room, formerly used as a nursery, should be given up to the insane, and that the use of the cells should be given up *in toto*. This would be, we think, a great improvement. A low unoccupied building runs along one side of the small exercise yard, and it might also be utilised in improving the accommodation. There is no bath and no means of ablution except a bucket. We were informed that all the insane receive infirmary diet.

Bathing.
Dietary.

(Signed), GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

15th August, 1890.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

BALLYMENA
WORKHOUSE.Inspected on
8th August,
1890.Two classes of
insane inmates.

We visited on the 8th August, 1890, the insane inmates of the Ballymena Workhouse, who are classified under two heads—

First.—Fifty men and fifty women transferred from the District Asylum at Belfast under the 9th section of 44 & 45 Vic., c. 93.

Second.—Thirty-two men and seventeen women who are inmates of the idiot wards.

We cannot see any reason why this distinction should exist. Little, if any, difference is shown in the mental condition of the two classes, and the fact of a reasonable sum being paid by the Governors of the Belfast Asylum for the support of the patients sent from that institution should be no excuse for treating those who have not had the fortune to have been there with less care.

With reference to the *First* class, we found the accommodation provided for them to consist on each side of a day-room fifty-two by twenty feet, and a dining-room sixty-six by twenty feet, and four dormitories overhead. The day-room is small for the number of patients. The furniture consists of six arm-chairs, tables and forms. It is heated by a stove, the flue from which heats the dormitories above. At the end of the day-room and dormitories, cut off by a wooden partition, but ventilating into them, are the water-closets and lavatories. A bath-room,

Accommoda-
tion for First
Class.

**BALLYMENA
WORKHOUSE.**

with hot and cold water, is provided upstairs, and downstairs is a kitchen, to which the food is brought. At one end of an upper dormitory are two single rooms partitioned off by wood. No means for lighting or ventilating these exist further than two small air-holes, which admit little air and no light. The dining-room is provided with tables and forms, but no table-cloths, knives, forks, or plates are given. The bedding consists of a quilt, two sheets, three blankets, and a straw tick.

Bedding.

On the female side the linen was fairly clean and in good repair, but on the male side its condition was not nearly so satisfactory, the sheets and pillows requiring much closer attention both as regards mending, renewal, and changing when dirty. In one of the dormitories a most offensive smell existed, showing that the straw also required to be looked after. No chamber utensils are provided in the dormitories; a few night chairs exist, but upstairs nothing is provided but soil buckets.

**Condition of
patients.**

The women appeared fairly clean and tidy in their appearance, but their dresses are much worn and require to be renewed.

On the male side the patients were very untidy, lying about on the ground, their clothes dirty and neglected, evidently showing either negligence or ignorance on the part of the attendants.

Exercise yards.

On both sides a small yard has been partitioned off for the exercise of the patients. It measures thirty-four by fifty feet, and therefore must be manifestly useless for the purpose for which it is intended. On the female side the stairs leading down to it are steep and dangerous. We think that all the patients, both males and females, should be sent out to the farm, where the men should be encouraged to work, and the females to take exercise round the grounds.

Attendants.

Three attendants exist on each side. On the male side they are said to have received no previous training, and appeared to pay very little attention to their duties. We think that in future the attendants should, in the first instance, be selected by Dr. Merrick, and should be thoroughly trained at the asylum; that they should be men accustomed to farm work, who should take out the patients and, under the direction of the Master, assist in tilling the ground. The patients also who are selected for transfer from the asylum should be farm workers who are willing to employ themselves.

**Accommoda-
tion for
Second Class.**

With reference to the *Second* class—the inmates of the idiot ward—the accommodation for the males consists of a corridor, with three dark and ill-ventilated cells, with tiled floors, leading off it, a dining-room floored with concrete, with a bed in the centre, in which one of the lunatics sleeps. Above there are two attics too small for the number of occupants, and so close to the roof as to afford little protection from cold in the winter. These attics are approached by steep ladders, so steep and rickety in construction as to be dangerous for the use of the healthy and strong; how much more so for the insane, many of whom are infirm, and some epileptic. On the male side the lunatics are attended by one paid official, at two shillings per week, assisted by a pauper boy. Neither appear fitted for their duties. One is too old, and the pauper boy appears little better than one of the patients. On the female side the lunatics are under the charge of the infirmary nurse, who has in all 114 patients under her charge. It is, therefore, impossible that she can afford much time to supervise the care of the insane.

Attendants.**Exercise yard.**

On both sides an enclosed yard exists for exercise, with an open ash pit on one side, full of refuse of all sorts. In these yards we found the patients sitting; the men lying about listless and idle, without anything to do, or any object of interest to look at.

We think that every excuse should be made for the condition of the insane in Irish workhouses, who are generally there against the wishes of the Guardians, who are only anxious to be relieved of the responsibility of their care; but at Ballymena the case is different, as here a voluntary contract has been made for the care of the insane, and therefore, as we said before, no difficulty can be found of at least providing proper supervision for all those who are classed as insane.

On our visit we were accompanied by the Master, who appeared most intelligent, and anxious to do all in his power to improve the condition of the lunatic inmates,

(Signed), GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, { *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY. } *Lunatics.*

15th August, 1890.

BELFAST WORKHOUSE.

BELFAST
WORKHOUSE.

Inspected on
3rd & 4th Oct.,
1890.

On our inspection on the 3rd and 4th October, 1890, of the lunatics at present inmates of the Belfast Workhouse, we were struck with the exceptional circumstances under which this department is placed. Here we have a building, built evidently at a considerable cost, of imposing aspect, situated in its own grounds, with its own staff, its own laundry and kitchen, its inmates—who are all more or less of impaired intellect—entirely separated from the inhabitants of the workhouse; in fact, having all the attributes of a large asylum. Yet although it can be denominated nothing but an asylum, and although no pretence is even made that its inmates are treated as free agents, it is kept up without any legal sanction, and its inmates are detained and are placed, without any fault of their own, beyond the protection which the law allows to every individual, viz.:—that their liberty should be only taken away by judicial authority under a medical certificate, and are deprived of the protection of those safeguards which the legislature has from time to time provided for the better treatment and protection of the insane. We would, however, wish it to be understood, that we are far from seeking to reflect on those who are responsible for the management of the institution. The Local Government Board never intended that the Irish workhouses should be converted into institutions for the insane. The guardians, we think, have loyally done what they considered necessary for the insane poor. Nevertheless, the fact that no one has been considered directly responsible for the care of these irresponsible human beings has led to a want of interest in the management of the department, and to many defects and irregularities in the care and treatment of its inmates. It is, therefore, our duty to call attention to certain defects which call for speedy redress. For instance, we are of opinion that the number of cases kept in bed, amounting to, at the date of our visit, 41 on the male, and 87 on the female side, are far too many, as they would appear to us to be confined to bed not from physical infirmity, but merely to save the trouble of attending to them when up.

No person
directly
responsible
for care of
patients.

Number of
patients con-
fined to bed.

For example, we saw a young man—J. B., æt. 21—admitted 31st December, 1884, who had been confined to bed since June, 1886, in accordance with the report given to us, because his habits were dirty, and that these habits got worse when up

**BELFAST
WORKHOUSE.**

An epileptic child—C. C., aet. 8—with congenital weakness of one side, although she could walk well, was for a great part of each day in bed because she was troublesome and destructive, and has never been in the open air since May, 1886.

Many epileptics appeared to be kept in bed because they suffered from frequent fits.

We may here remark that the bedsteads in use for epileptics appeared too high, and unsuitable for the treatment of such cases.

Restraint.

Mechanical restraint would appear to be made use of indiscriminately, in many instances without sufficient reason for its use, and for periods of time beyond what was required.

We saw a small child—C. M.—with arms constantly tied because she attempted to bite and scratch those about her. This child was also without shoes and stockings.

We found a case of puerperal mania, admitted on the 18th September, constantly tied in bed since her admission, suffering from bed sores. We may mention that puerperal mania is a form of acute insanity generally amenable to proper treatment, and which, in our opinion, pre-eminently requires the careful nursing and constant supervision of a fully equipped asylum.

On the first day of our visit we found a man under restraint in bed, suffering from delirium tremens, who had just been admitted. This restraint was, however, dispensed with on our second visit.

Employment.

On the male side no means of employment of any sort appeared to exist, and we did not see any of the inmates engaged in any form of industry. The Master told us that these men were not accustomed to agricultural work, but we think if an attendant were employed, whose duty it was to work on the grounds around the house, he would induce a large number to work with him. In Scotland the cutting and preparation of wood for lighting fires has been introduced amongst the insane in workhouses, and without any accident, so far as we could ascertain, from the use of wood choppers. In the South Dublin Union the manufacture of straw envelopes for bottles is said to have been introduced into the lunatic wards, and to afford useful employment. At any rate we are of opinion that it would only require a little energy to have a number of the men at some useful work. The guardians may accept our statement that excitability among the insane finds its full vent in physical labour, and that the more the patients are employed the more easily managed and less excitable will they be.

On the female side the laundry, cooking, and sewing afford useful work, but even here we think that the number employed might be increased.

Attendants.

The number of the insane in this workhouse at the time of our visit amounted to 147 males and 260 females, whilst the paid staff, responsible for their care, consisted of 1 female superintendent, 2 male attendants, 1 male night attendant, 2 female attendants, 1 female night attendant, 1 laundress, and 1 cook.

The guardians will, we are sure, concur in our opinion that this staff is not sufficient to properly attend to so large a number of insane and helpless human beings. We would suggest that an attempt should be made to classify the patients, so as to separate, to some degree, the idiotic children from the old and noisy lunatics. The night attendants should furnish written reports of the various changes which may have occurred to the patients during the night, and some means should exist of recording their attention and wakefulness during their hours of duty.

New day-rooms and sheds have been erected at right angles to the original building, by this means forming a yard used by the inmates. The situation of these buildings, however, shuts off the view of the surrounding ground, and deprives the old wards of much light and air.

The day-rooms and dormitories are large, airy, and well ventilated. The latter rooms are heated by hot water pipes, but we think that the temperature of those apartments should be recorded every night and morning. Heating.

The clothing of both sexes appeared fairly good, and we saw no reason to complain of want of cleanliness, but we are certainly of opinion that the supply of baths is inadequate.

The water-closets are also of an antiquated type, and insufficient in Water closets.
number.

We have again to point out that it is not our intention to throw blame on anyone in any remarks which we may have made.

The Master has many other equally large departments to attend to, and it is impossible to suppose that he could spare time to study the special wants of the insane.

Similarly the Medical Officer could not, without entirely neglecting his other arduous duties, properly supervise such a number of the insane, who, if located in the asylum, would have the sole attention of at least one medical attendant.

The official in charge of the department, who has spent many years of service in charge of the insane, and who undoubtedly gives her best energies and acquirements to the care of those under her charge, cannot have had any means of acquiring any knowledge of the advancements which have been made of late years in the treatment of insanity.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of Lunatics*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY. } *and Commissioners*
 } *of Control.*

October, 1890.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

We saw to-day all the inmates in the Cork Workhouse classified as of unsound mind—166 women and 59 men. With the exception of the extremely limited space set apart for the female lunatics, we had no fault to find with the treatment of the women, rather we would wish to record our opinion that the highest praise is due to the official (Miss Fenton) in charge of these unfortunate human beings who certainly require the very closest attention and the most unremitting care. We found them all properly attended to, clean in their persons, and in their bedding, many of them usefully employed. Such a result is certainly deserving of the highest commendation when the fact is taken into consideration that the appliances for their care are of the most meagre description. The day-room, dining-room, or rather living-room, is a wooden shed; their laundry is small and ill fitted for the purpose; the only supply of hot water has to be obtained from this, and carried to the wards; the only place for exercise is a miserable yard barely large enough to allow all the women to get into it; the only assistance afforded is one paid attendant, and a few pauper nurses.

**CORK
WORKHOUSE.**Dormitory
accommoda-
tion.Proposed
alterations.

The dormitory accommodation is so limited that ten of these insane women sleep double. The Master showed us certainly alterations proposed by Colonel Spaight, Local Government Board Inspector, by which a very much larger space would be afforded for the exercise and recreation of these patients, and we are of opinion that if possible these suggestions should be adopted, and that proper baths with hot and cold water should be supplied. One or two of the women were so noisy and refractory that we think they might with benefit to themselves and others be removed to the asylum. We would also suggest that canvas boots should be supplied. These would not cost any more and would be found safer and more useful than the hard leather shoes at present in use.

Neglected con-
dition of male
patients.

Attendants.

Our inspection of the male patients did not satisfy us of the same care and interest taken in their management. On the contrary, we considered them very much neglected; their clothes were untidy and dirty; the heads of some of the imbecile boys whom we examined were filled with vermin. Such a result might be expected, as the Master explained to us that the two attendants who were supposed to have charge of the insane had so many other duties to perform that their visits could only be of the most cursory character. We understand that the attention of the Guardians has from time to time been called to the condition of these lunatics by Colonel Spaight, but it is impossible to hold the attendants in charge responsible for the carrying out of the duties when they are unable to give their whole attention to them.

Accommoda-
tion.Suggested
improvements
in care of
patients.

The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms set apart for the male lunatics are dark, dreary, and ill-ventilated. We would, therefore, suggest that the whole building should be given up to them by the removal of the blind, that every attempt should be made to afford better ventilation and more light, that proper baths with hot and cold water should be erected, and that two paid attendants or, better still, a married man and his wife (if such an arrangement be feasible) should be placed in charge of the department, who should be responsible for the care and cleanliness of those under their immediate charge.

It would seem to us, however, that in time it may be considered advisable to remove the insane entirely from a workhouse containing so large a crowd of human beings, with so many conflicting interests, to some smaller establishment set apart exclusively for the safe keeping of the insane.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

April, 1890.

**SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.**Inspected on
10th July,
1890.Accommoda-
tion for
females.**SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.**

We visited to-day the South Dublin Union Workhouse, and saw all those inmates classified as of unsound mind—124 women, and 88 men.

The female lunatic division consists of a long corridor with concrete floor, which serves as a refectory and day-room, and opening from this three dormitories with sleeping accommodation for fifty-six patients, while upstairs are two large rooms called the sick dormitories, one

accommodating twenty-three Protestants, and the other sixty-two Catholic patients. There is also a bath-room, lavatory, and w.c. in good order. In front of the building is an airing court, the surface of which is concreted around two grass plots. At one end of this yard is the attendant's dwelling, and at the other end a covered shed where those patients, who are able to go out, can sit.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

The male department comprises three dormitories on the ground floor, and a long and narrow room which serves as a dining-hall and day-room, while upstairs is a small and low ceiled but rather bright dormitory (No. 6) for Protestants, and two other dormitories, long, narrow, and low, like the dining-room, underneath. Every effort has been made to ventilate these rooms, but the insane require of all things plenty of elbow room, and this is just what is wanting in their accommodation in the South Dublin Union; the male division being especially cramped and confined.

Accommodation for males.

There is a long and narrow airing yard for the men, divided into two by four single cells which are now happily condemned. This yard is concreted and has an open shed on one side furnished with seats, but it is altogether too small, and too close for the exercising of such a number of male patients. We would suggest that a walk should be made round the vegetable farm, and that those of the insane who are physically capable should go there daily under proper supervision for extended exercise, and that they should occasionally be sent for walks beyond the workhouse confines.

Exercise.

All the dormitories are heated by open fireplaces, or stoves. Many of them have cross light and ventilation. The boards were very clean. The patients' clothing appeared sufficient, and their sheets and body linen are changed every week.

Bedding.

The bedding consists of :—

- A twill coverlet,
- A pair of blankets,
- A pair of sheets,
- A straw tick, and
- A straw pillow.

The patients' beds seemed to us clean and well attended to except in a few cases on the female side which needed more attention on the part of the nurses. Some of the bedsteads are iron, but many of them are wooden box beds, and all have straw ticks. We consider such ticks objectionable for the use of the insane, and we would suggest to the Guardians that they should substitute for them properly galvanised wire mattresses (guaranteed not to rust) covered with a light hair or coir mattress. Those wire mattresses have, we understand, been already introduced on the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, Local Government Board Inspector, into the hospital, and we think they would be found most useful in the lunatic department. There many of the patients are wet and dirty in their habits, and for such cases the straw ticks require to be re-filled every day, entailing trouble and very considerable expense. The primary cost of the wire mattresses is considerable, but experience in other institutions shows that they are ultimately the cheapest, cleanest, and best bed for such cases. The hair mattresses in these special cases should be covered with a mackintosh sheet, and with care will often last for several years, and even then if the mattress has been made in three divisions, only the centre piece will need to be re-upholstered.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

Baths.

From the use of straw in the bedding the lunatic department is infested with fleas to such a degree as to necessarily cause, at least in summer, much discomfort to the patients.

The patients are bathed once a week at least. The arrangements for this purpose on the female side are satisfactory, but the male bath, which is sunk in an old plunge bath, and has no direct hot water supply, needs re-arrangement. In both divisions we found unlocked shower baths, that on the female side having been erected very recently. Shower baths are only given by direction of the resident medical officer but we must express our regret that a body of gentlemen so intelligent and philanthropic as the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, should take so retrograde a step as the re-introduction of shower baths for the use of the insane at a time when they have been removed from all modern lunatic asylums.

Excitement in lunatics is often the very opposite of being an indication of strength, and experience has proved that the shower bath is so dangerous a remedy for passion or excitement that it is now regarded as a relic of the barbarous treatment of the insane. The medical officer in charge enters all cases in which he orders a bath, and we are satisfied that he is careful in the selection of cases; but even here we regret to have to differ from him. Two girls who had been subjected to this treatment were shown to us, and we were told that it had an excellent "cooling" effect on them, but to our mind the mottled skin, and languid circulation of one of them, indicated the necessity for warmth and generous feeding rather than the shock and cold of a shower bath. We trust the Guardians will give directions that these baths should be kept locked, or better still, that they should be removed altogether.

Restraint.

We found two patients under restraint; one a case of acute mania, awaiting removal to the Richmond Asylum, and the other of a boy (Kirby), who is at times restrained from tearing his clothes.

The restraint is duly and properly entered by the medical officer; but we consider any insane person who needs mechanical restraint, except it be of the most temporary character, is not a subject for detention in an institution not specially intended for receiving and treating lunatics; and it may here be noted that in the new Lunacy Act mechanical restraint is only permitted as a means of medical or surgical treatment, or to prevent the lunatic injuring himself or others, thus excluding its use in such cases as Kirby's, who, as has been said, is restrained for tearing his clothes.

Dietary.

The lunatic dietary has been evidently framed by the Guardians with every generous intention, and yet we cannot consider it as satisfactory in every respect. Seven patients are on beef tea, thirty-eight on chop, 111 on beef, and thirty-five on eggs; and one on potato dinner diet. Now this multiplicity of diet must entail difficulty of issue, and it certainly leads to too great monotony of food. One set of patients get mutton every day, and another set get beef, but those who get mutton seem never to get beef, and those who get beef never have mutton. The most serious defect, however, of the present dietary is the total and remarkable absence of all vegetables. Out of the 212 patients it would appear that only one ever tastes vegetables, and he gets a pound of potatoes daily. The Guardians might, we think, with advantage, frame a general lunatic dietary, such as is adopted in asylums for the insane, considering whether it is necessary to give fresh meat every day as at present. Potatoes and milk on Wednesdays and Fridays, and

a few ounces of American bacon and some cabbage on Sundays, might, we think, be substituted for the fresh meat dinner on those days. Such a scale would not, we believe, be more expensive than the present, but of course we only suggest it for the Guardians' consideration.

SOUTH
DUBLIN
WORKHOUSE.

The most important point in the treatment of the insane is to find suitable occupation for them, and we were sorry to find so few of the insane in the South Dublin Union usefully employed.

A few of the women were knitting; but the rest and all the men were sitting aimlessly in the sheds or wards. We do not see why, as in other workhouses, many of the insane women could not be employed at laundry work (one of the best means of treatment for this class), if only a small laundry were fitted up for their use. As many of the men as are able to work should be employed on a portion of the vegetable farm given up to them for cultivation; while the less robust could, at least tease hair, and probably a few of them might be taught upholstery under a competent instructor.

In concluding this memorandum, we desire to record the impression produced by our visit, that the Guardians of the South Dublin Union are sincerely anxious to improve the condition and surroundings of the insane committed to their care, and that they are treated in many respects with marked liberality.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, { *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, { *Lunatics.*

16th July, 1890.

LIMAVADY WORKHOUSE.

LIMAVADY
WORKHOUSE.

On my visit to the Limavady Workhouse I found 13 women classified as insane, 6 of whom are paid for by the Governors of the District Asylum, and their names are returned on the books of that institution.

Inspected on
16th May,
1890.

The condition of these inmates appeared to be satisfactory; they are clean and well cared for, are bathed once a week, and all have shoes and stockings and sufficient clothing.

Condition of
patients.

None of them are able to employ themselves in any way.

Four are of dirty habits.

I think that every praise is due to the officials of the institution for the attention which they bestow on these helpless human beings, especially to the nurse in charge for her care to the cleanliness of their heads and persons.

(Signed),

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,
Inspector of Lunatics.

June, 1890.

LONDONDERRY WORKHOUSE.

LONDON-
DERRY
WORKHOUSE.

The number of inmates classified as insane in the Londonderry Workhouse consists of 13 males and 14 females. Of these three males are chargeable to the asylum, and are still retained on the books of that institution. All appeared to us to be kept with due regard to cleanliness and neatness, and to be carefully looked after. Their dietary is classified as that for the able-bodied, but they receive in addition new milk for breakfast. Their bed-clothes were of good quality, and consisted of a pair of sheets, a pair of blankets, one quilt, a straw tick and pillow, the whole weighing twenty pounds. The day-room for the men appeared particularly bright and cheerful, well furnished with pictures and books, and had an air of comfort and cheerfulness which deserves the highest commendation. We cannot, however, too strongly urge on the Guardians the advisability of doing away with the three cells or single rooms on each side, which are dark and badly ventilated, and are quite unnecessary for the requirements of lunatics in a workhouse. If the insane are restless or noisy at night, they are suitable for treatment in an asylum, and should be transferred there. If these cells were done away with, much better air and light would be afforded for the accommodation of the patients.

On the female side the building containing the day-room and a dormitory, with a lean-to roof, should be carried up another storey on a level with the rest, thus affording much more space.

The bathing arrangements consist of a bath in a wooden house in the yard on the male side, and of a tub on the female side. We trust that the Guardians will see their way to erect a proper bath-room, with hot water on each side, for their insane inmates.

(Signed),

GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, } *Inspectors of*
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, } *Lunatics.*

2nd June, 1890.

APPENDIX G.

LISTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF DISTRICT AND PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

TABLE I.—Giving the Names of the Resident Medical Superintendents of District Asylums.

Asylums.	Counties, &c., comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Armagh,	Armagh,	William Graham, M.D.
Ballinasloe,	Galway, County and Town, and Roscommon.	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Belfast,	Antrim, Belfast City and Town of Carrickfergus.	Alexander Stewart Merriek, M.D.
Carlow,	Carlow and Kildare,	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.B.
Castlebar,	Mayo,	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	W. Hastings Garner, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.M.
Cork,	Cork, County and City,	Oscar T. Woods, M.D. & L.R.C.S.I.
Down,	Down,	G. St. G. Tyner, F.R.C.S.I. & M.R.C.P.I.
Ennis,	Clare,	R. P. Gelston, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	Thomas Drapes, M.B. & L.R.C.S.I.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Co. and City,	W. Z. Myles, L.F.P. & S. & L.A.H.
Killarney,	Kerry,	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.L.
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	E. E. Moore, M.D., B.CH.
Limerick,	Limerick, County and City,	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I. & M.R.C.P.I.
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Co. and City,	C. E. Hetherington, M.B., M.CH.
Maryborough,	King's and Queen's,	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.I.
Monaghan,	Cavan and Monaghan,	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Mullingar,	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath,	Arthur Finegan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Omagh,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	George E. Carre, M.B. & L.R.C.S.I.
Richmond,	Dublin, County and City; Louth and Drogheda Town, and Wicklow,	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I.
Sligo,	Leitrim and Sligo,	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Waterford,	Waterford, County and City,	Ringrose Atkins, M.D.

TABLE II.—Giving the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the Private Asylums.

Asylums.	Where Situate.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Allen Retreat,	Armagh,	Alexander D. Allen.
Bloomfield,	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin,	Henry A. Lodge (Registrar).
Course Lodge,	Rich Hill, Co. Armagh,	James Orr.
Elm Lawn,	(f.) Dundrum, Co. Dublin,	(Miss) Sarah Bernard.
Esker House,	(f.) Upper Rathmines, Dublin,	(Mrs.) Mary A. McDowell.
Farnham House,	(m.) Finglas, Co. Dublin,	Alexander Patton, M.B.
and Maryville,	(f.) Ballysillan, Belfast,	Charles James Milligan, L.R.C.P. & S.M.D.
Glenside,	(m.) Glasnevin, Co. Dublin,	John Eustace, M.D.
Hampstead House,	(m.) Drumcondra, Co. Dublin,	Francis E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Hartfield House,	(f.) Drumcondra, Co. Dublin,	John Eustace, M.D.
Highfield House,	(f.) Blackrock Road, Cork,	John Osburne.
Lindville,	(f.) Crumlin, Co. Dublin,	(Mrs.) M. Hayes.
Lisle House,	(m.) Stillorgan, Co. Dublin,	Rev. E. Picard.
St. John of God,	(m.) Belmont Park, Waterford,	Rev. W. J. Becker.
St. Patrick's (Belmont),	(m.) Bow Lane, West Dublin,	John Molony, F.R.C.P.I.
St. Patrick's (Swift's),	(f.) Fairview, Co. Dublin,	The Superiores.
St. Vincent's,	(f.) Terenure, Co. Dublin,	(Mrs.) Sarah Fry.
Solent Villa,	(f.) Moate,	The Misses Peppard.
Spring Lawn House,	(f.) Palmerstown, Co. Dublin,	Frederick Pim, L.R.C.P.I. & M.R.C.S.E.
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