

ology, more especially neuro-pathology, is studied with care and skill. Indeed, many of the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of this subject were worked out in this same hospital. Of advanced and modern methods and teaching in psycho-pathology, there did not appear to be much evidence.

To the asylum for the insane and indigent, the students are admitted. In fact all these institutions in Paris are under one civic head, and all are associated with the institutions of public instruction. Psychology and psychiatry are demonstrated by expert teachers and clinicians, and yet the idea of the modern hospital, as demonstrated in psychiatric clinics, is wanting.

From information received, however, this state of affairs will not long continue. New buildings are in contemplation, and with these modern organization, scholastic and clinical methods will quickly develop.

IRELAND.

On August 10th your Commissioners visited the District Asylum at Waterford, under the charge of Dr. Oakshott. At the time of our visit Dr. Oakshott was absent on his holidays. We were very kindly received by Dr. Fitzgerald, who conducted us through the institution. There are 567 patients in this asylum. The staff consists of two physicians. The proportion of nurses on the female side is 1 to 12, and on the male side 1 to 13. There is a separate home for the male attendants, but none for the female nurses.

The hospital accommodation for the sick is excellent. The buildings modern, and well equipped. The number of phthisical patients is very large, and, according to the statement of Dr. Fitzgerald, much of this is acquired, and he expressed a strong desire for a separate building for phthisical patients.

On August 12th your Commissioners visited the asylum at Clonmel. There are 800 patients in this asy-