

Considerations on the moral management of insane persons / by John Haslam.

Contributors

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King's College London

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Considerations on the moral
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Considerations

ON

THE MORAL MANAGEMENT

OF

INSANE PERSONS.

BY JOHN HASLAM, M. D.

LATE OF PEMBROKE HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

“ Apposita intortos extendit regula mores,
“ Et premitur ratione animus, vincique laborat.”

PERSIUS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. HUNTER, SUCCESSOR TO J. JOHNSON, No. 72,
SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH YARD; AND W. OTRIDGE, CORNER
OF BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND.

1817.

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THE
MORAL MANAGEMENT OF INSANE PERSONS
AND
THE HOPEFUL AMELIORATION OF THEIR CONDITION,
HAVING LONG OCCUPIED HIS BENEVOLENT REFLECTIONS,
THE FOLLOWING PAGES,
WITH SINCERE ESTEEM, AND DUE IMPRESSIONS OF RESPECT,
ARE INSCRIBED TO
DOCTOR JOHN LATHAM,
THE
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
BY HIS DEVOTED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF RESEARCH

ON THE CHEMISTRY OF THE CARBON-14

BY

ROBERT R. RINEY

PH.D. THESIS

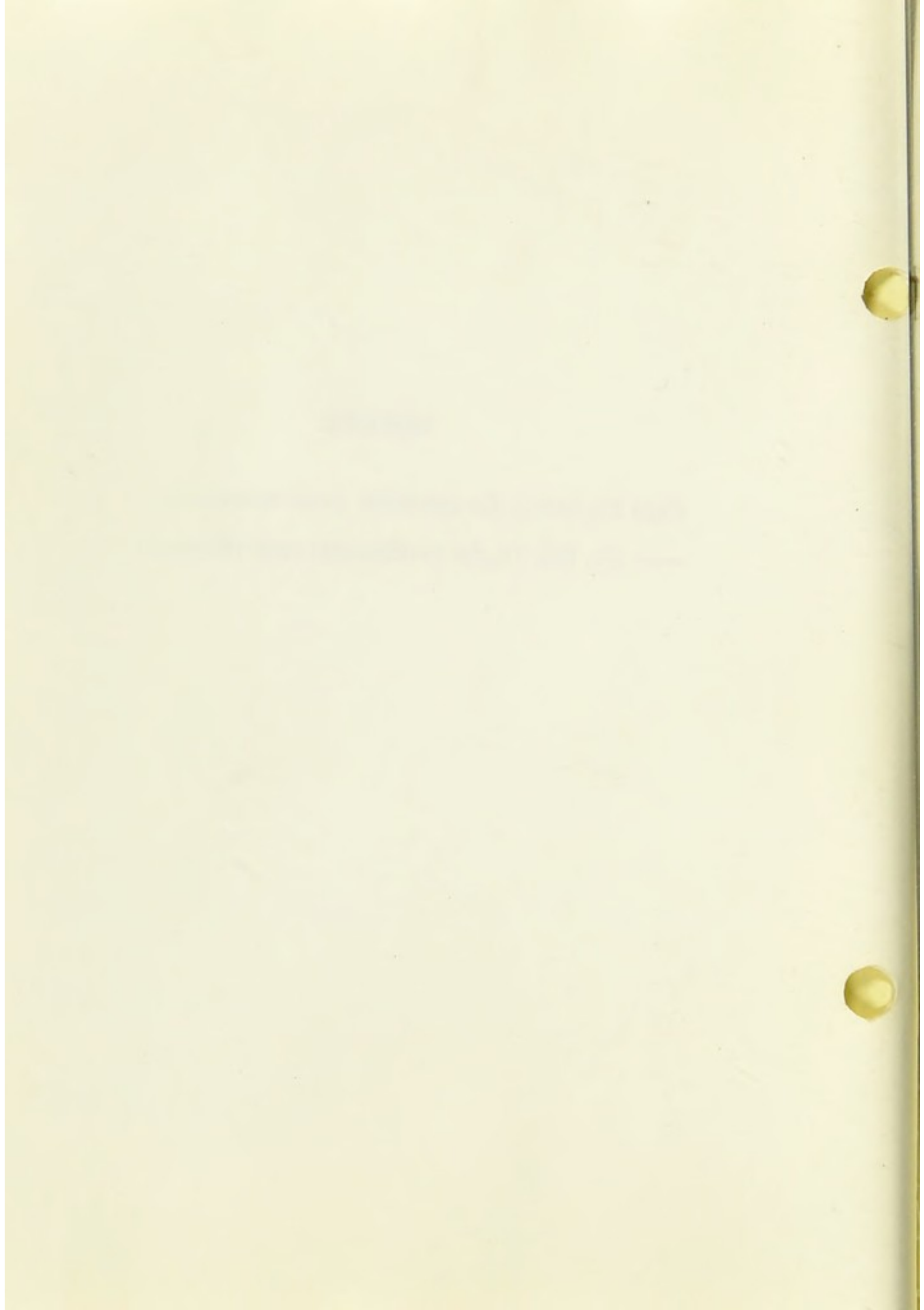
1955

CHICAGO, ILL.

ERRATA.

Page 28, line 2, *for* manicles, *read* manacles.

— 53, line 16, *for* ineffrenatâ, *read* effrena à.



Shortly will be published, by the same author,

A CONCISE VIEW OF CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE, as it applies to Cases of Insanity.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

Lately published, by J. Callow, Crown Court, Soho,

OBSERVATIONS ON MADNESS AND MELANCHOLY; including Practical Remarks on those Diseases; together with Cases: and an Account of the Morbid Appearances on Dissection, 8vo. boards, 9s.

AND

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MADNESS, &c. &c. 8vo, boards, 4s 6d.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 311

PROBLEM SET 1

Due Date: _____

1. A particle of mass m moves in a circular path of radius r with constant speed v . Calculate the magnitude of the centripetal force acting on the particle.

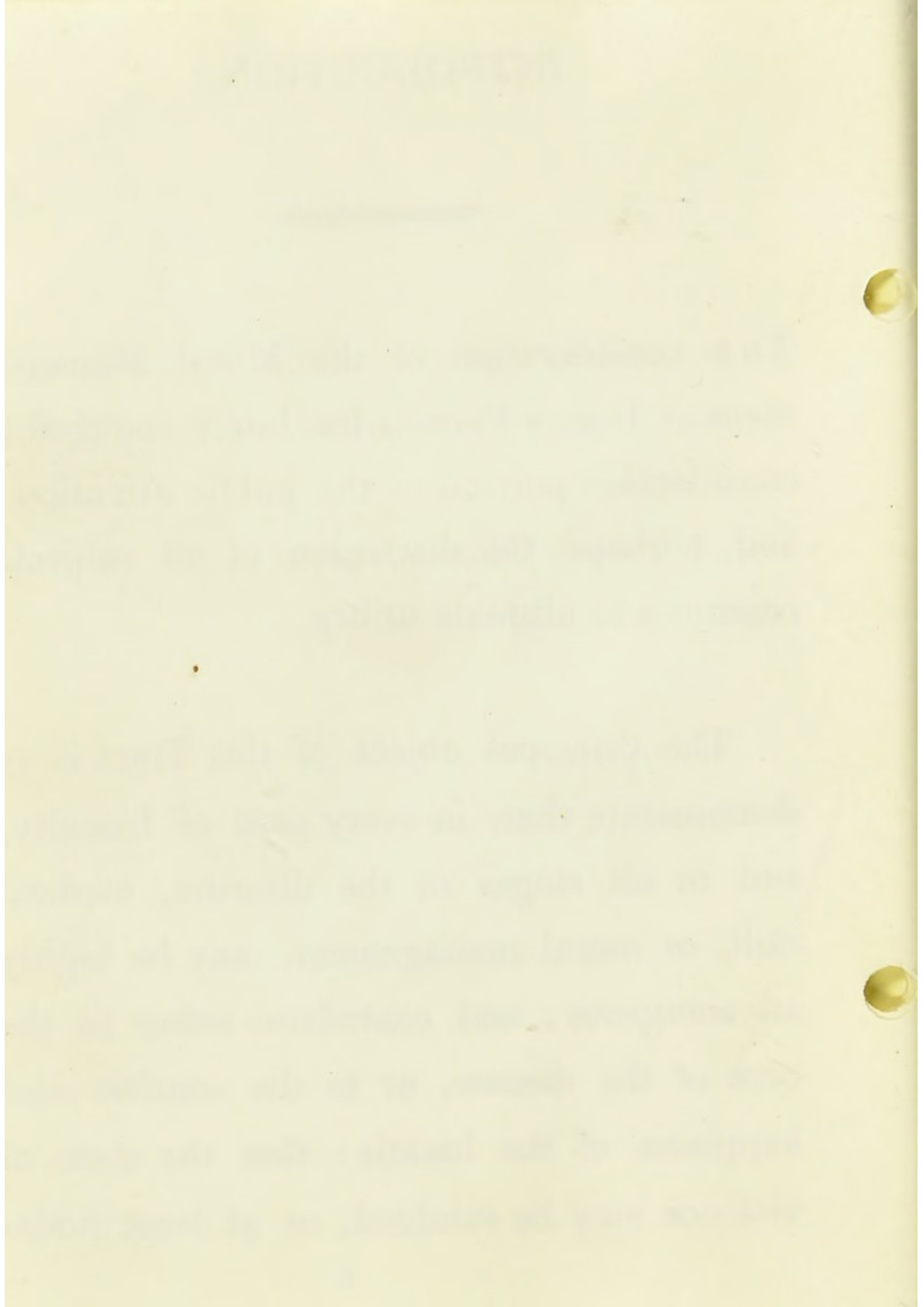
2. A block of mass M is pushed up an inclined plane of length L and height h by a force F applied parallel to the incline. Calculate the work done by the force F .

3.

INTRODUCTION.

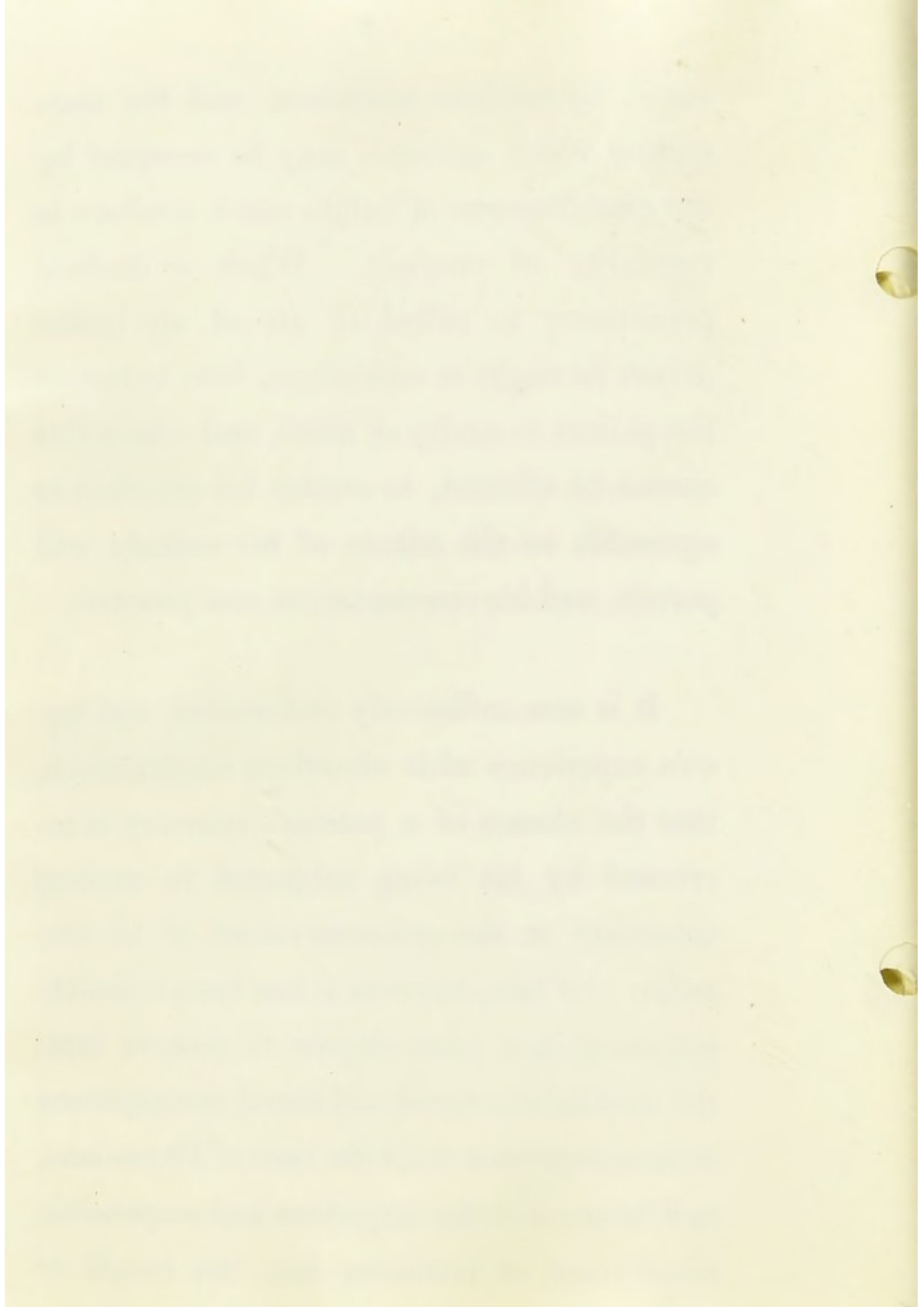
THE consideration of the Moral Management of Insane Persons has lately engaged a considerable portion of the public attention ; and, perhaps, the discussion of all subjects conduces to ultimate utility.

The principal object of this Tract is to demonstrate that, in every case of Insanity, and in all stages of the disorder, medical skill, or moral management, may be highly advantageous ; and contribute either to the cure of the disease, or to the comfort and happiness of the lunatic : that the state of violence may be subdued, or at least mode-

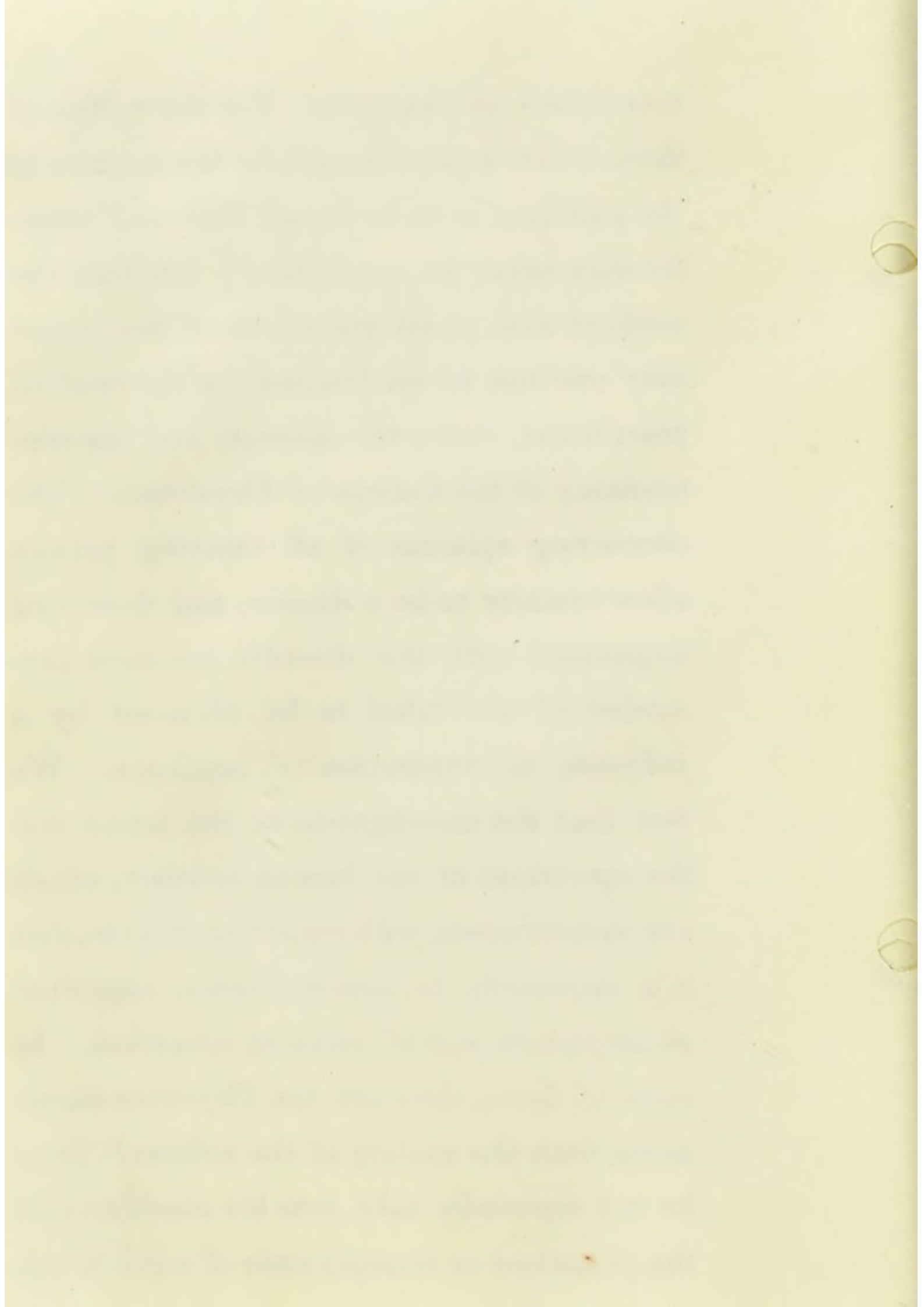


rated, by medical assistance, and the tranquillity which succeeds may be occupied by the establishment of habits which conduce to regularity of conduct. When a medical practitioner is called to attend an insane person he ought to endeavour, first, to restore the patient to sanity of mind, and where this cannot be effected, to render his situation as agreeable as the nature of his malady will permit, and his circumstances can procure.

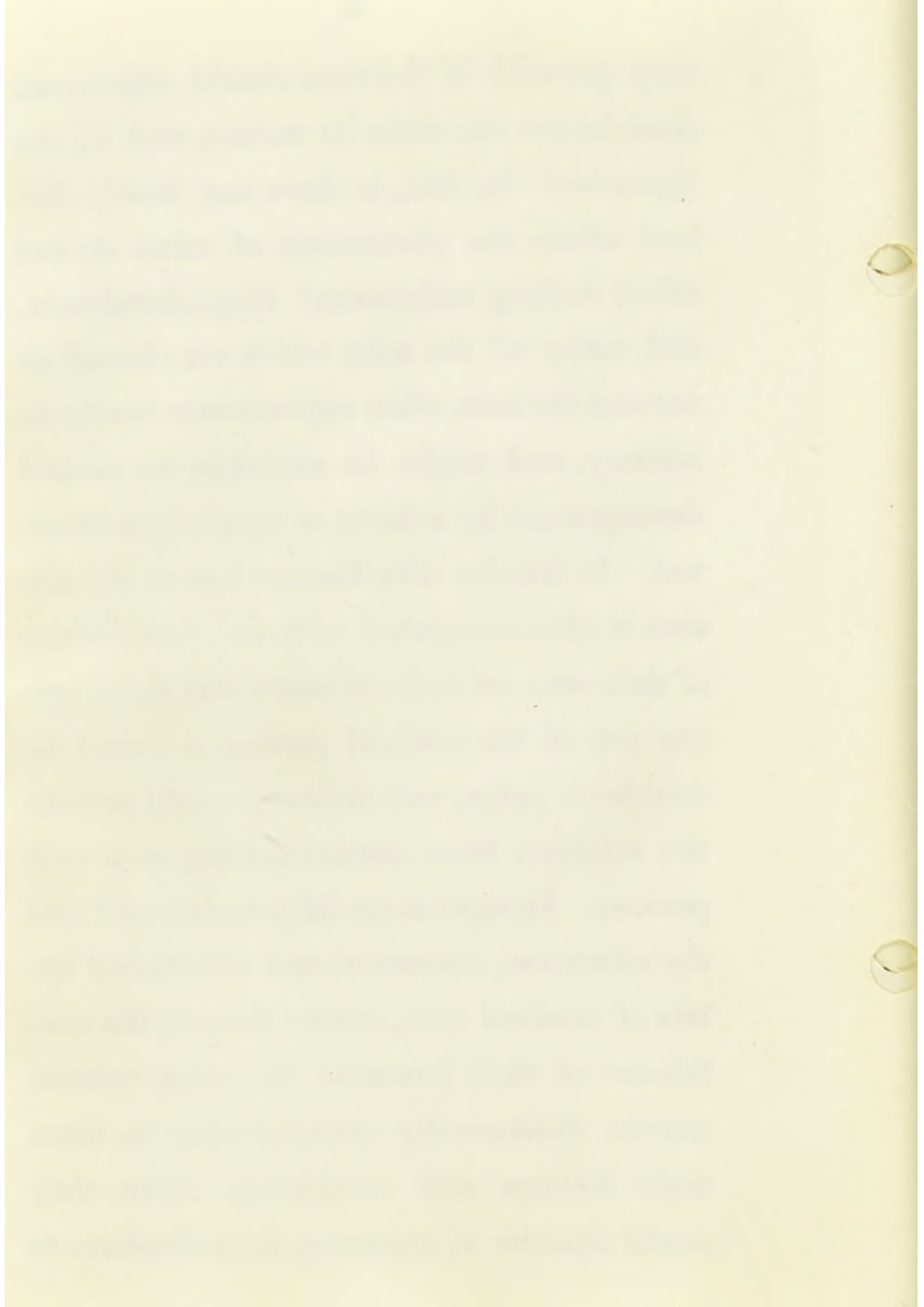
It is now sufficiently understood, and my own experience adds abundant confirmation, that the chance of a patient's recovery is increased by his being subjected to *medical* treatment at the commencement of his disorder. Of late, however, it has been seriously proposed, in a great degree to remove both the medical treatment and moral management of insane persons from the care of Physicians, and to transfer this important and responsible department of medicine into the hands of



magistrates and senators. For the welfare of these afflicted persons, and for the security of the public, it is to be hoped that such transfer may never be established; but that the medical and moral treatment of the insane may continue to be directed by the medical practitioner, under the sanction and superintendency of the College of Physicians. The concurring opinions of all thinking persons allow insanity to be a disease, and those best acquainted with this disorder are most persuaded of the relief to be obtained by a judicious administration of medicine. We find that the investigation of the senses and the operations of the human intellect, which are so interwoven with corporeal disease, that it is impossible to separate them, constitute an important part of medical education. In cases of fever, does not the Physician augur much from the anxiety of the sufferer? Does he not especially take into his consideration the perturbed or tranquil state of mind which

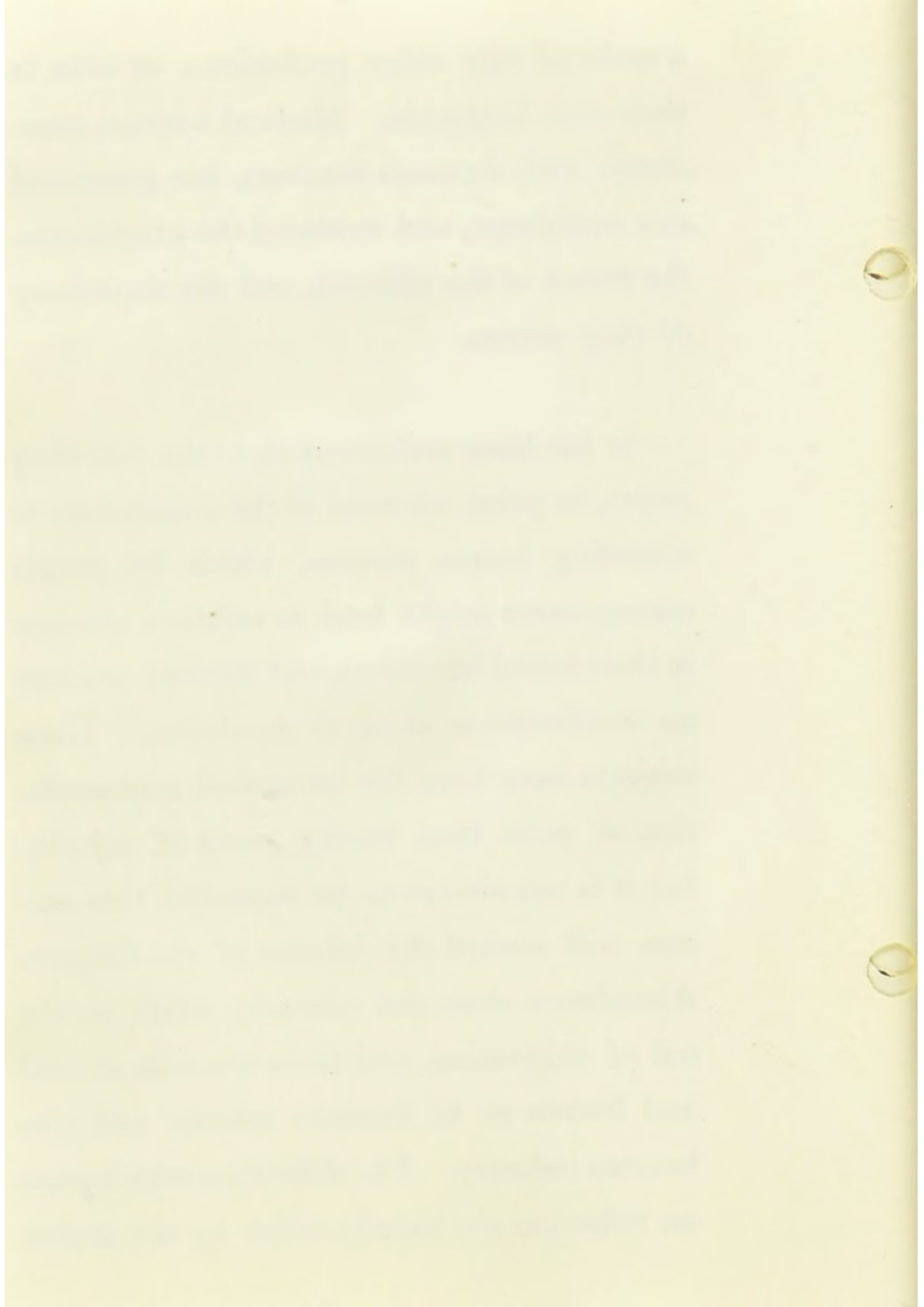


may prevail? If delirium should supervene, does he not ascertain its nature, and fix its character? In fact, is there any bodily disease where the phenomena of mind do not afford striking indications? Hypochondriasis, and many of the tribe which are classed as nervous diseases, often approximate nearly to insanity, and might be mistaken for mental derangement by a hasty or injudicious observer. In females who become insane the disease is often connected with the peculiarities of their sex: of such circumstances those who are not of the medical profession would be unable to judge, and delicacy would prevent the relations from communicating with such persons. It ought to be fully understood that the education, character, and established habits of medical men, entitle them to the confidence of their patients: the most virtuous women unreservedly communicate to them their feelings and complaints, when they would shudder at imparting their disorders to

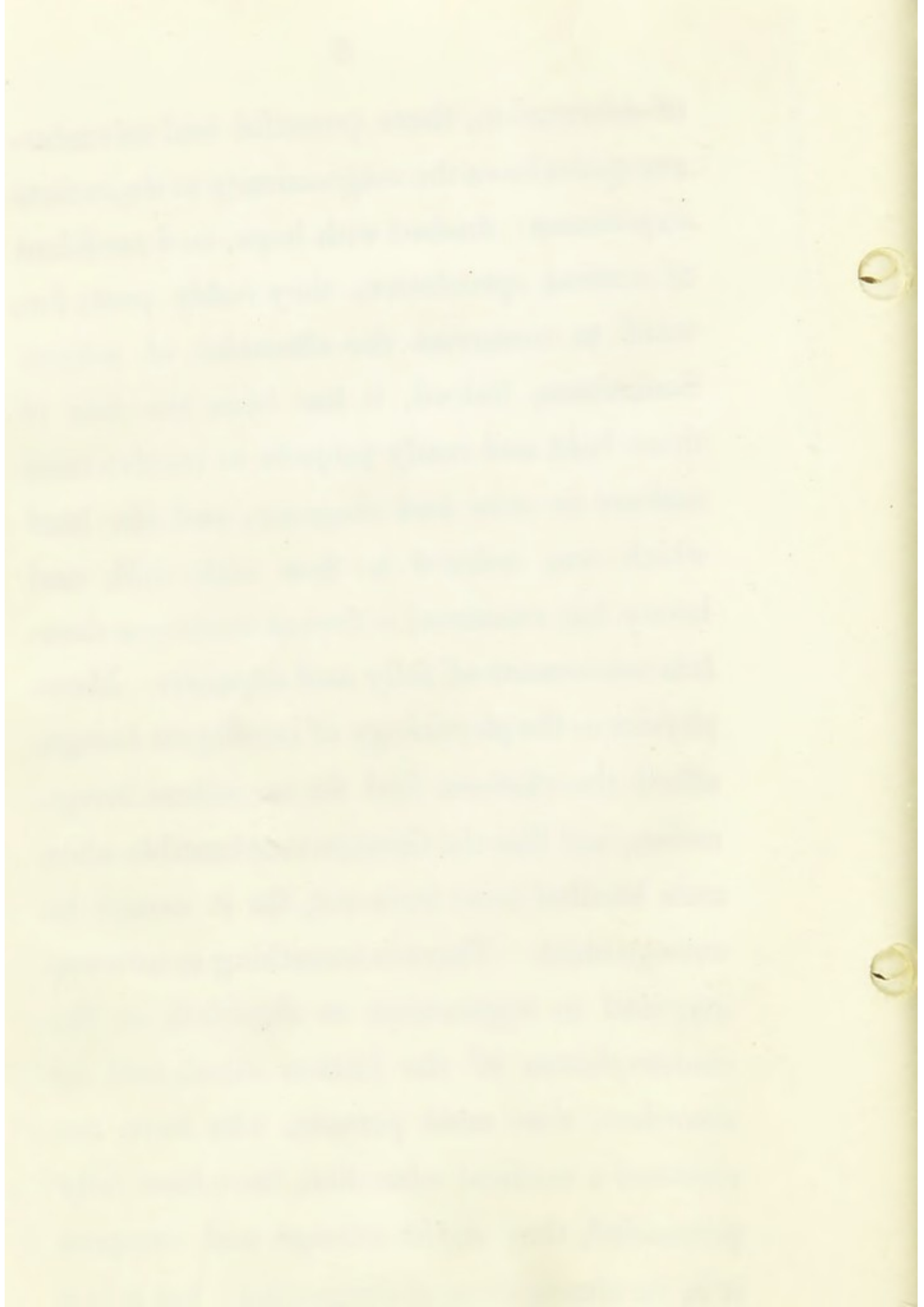


a male of any other profession ; or even to their own husbands. Medical science, associated with decorous manners, has generated this confidence, and rendered the practitioner the friend of the afflicted, and the depository of their secrets.

It has been endeavoured, in the following pages, to point out some of the circumstances attending insane persons, which by proper management might lead to salutary changes in their moral treatment, and thereby produce an amelioration of their condition. These subjects have been the unwearied contemplation of more than twenty years of my life ; but it is not always to be expected that success will reward the labours of the diligent. Abundance does not certainly smile on the toil of cultivation, and there are soils so cold and barren as to frustrate science and dishearten industry. The difficulties which press on reflection are happily unfelt by the zealots



of reformation, these powerful and adventurous spirits have the magnanimity to depreciate experience; flushed with hope, and confident of untried speculation, they nobly press forward to surmount the obstacles of nature. Sometimes, indeed, it has been the fate of these bold and costly projects to involve their authors in ruin and disgrace, and the land which was ordered to flow with milk and honey has remained a dreary waste—a desolate monument of folly and expense. Metaphysics or the physiology of intelligent beings, afford the choicest fuel for an ardent imagination, and like the Grecian combustible when once kindled must burn out, for it cannot be extinguished. There is something so interesting, and to appearance so dignified, in the contemplation of the human mind, and its disorders, that most persons, who have not received a medical education, have been fully persuaded, they could arrange and compose it in its utmost state of distraction; but it is a



still more lamentable truth that many of these pretenders possess a sturdiness which never shrinks at error, and disdains to be corrected by the disasters of experiment. My professional brethren, whose knowledge is useful and unassuming, whose habits of investigation are patient; whose practice is a series of maxims to repress hypothesis, and curb the wildness of imagination, will I trust excuse my endeavour to demonstrate, for the progression of science and the advancement of humanity, that the disorders of the intellect are the peculiar and exclusive province of the *medical* practitioner.

JOHN HASLAM.

51, *Frith Street, Soho,*
4th *December, 1816.*

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and errors, stating that any such issues should be reported immediately to the relevant department. The third part details the process for auditing the accounts, ensuring that all entries are reviewed and verified. The final part concludes with a statement of responsibility, affirming that the management is committed to transparency and accountability in all financial matters.

Approved by:

Date: _____
Signature: _____

CONSIDERATIONS
ON
THE MORAL MANAGEMENT
OF
INSANE PERSONS.

Discrimination of Insanity into its active and passive States.

FOR the purposes of moral treatment, it will be necessary to discriminate Insanity into its active and passive states: a distinction which is suited to the general division into Mania and Melancholia, as it comprehends them both; there being the active and passive states of both forms of insanity. This division, however, enables us to establish a

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Faculty of Education

Department of Educational Psychology

EDUC 401 - Educational Psychology

Final Examination

June 1998

Time: 2 hours

Answer all questions.

Write your answers on the provided paper.

Use the reverse side of the paper if necessary.

Good luck!

Dr. [Name]

different mode of treatment, and to apply the moral regimen with greater effect. The state of violent mania, especially at its commencement, requires the prompt and continued application of competent medical treatment, and adequate restraint, until the violence of the paroxysm has been subdued: but the state of tranquillity which has been produced often leaves the patient in an equal state of intellectual derangement, although the passions which accompanied the paroxysm have subsided. These are the different states implied by the terms active and passive. The same distinction applies to Melancholia. In the active state of this form of the disease, the patient seeks to destroy himself by every contrivance, is in a restless and hurried condition, and incapable of confining his attention, which renders restraint unavoidable for his personal safety: but this, after proper medical treatment, subsides into a settled

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources. It
 then proceeds to a detailed account of the
 various industries and occupations which are
 pursued by the people. The principal
 occupations are agriculture, stock raising,
 and commerce. The principal articles of
 export are wool, wheat, and tallow. The
 principal articles of import are sugar,
 rum, and spirits. The principal cities
 are Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.
 The principal rivers are the Darling, the
 Murrumbidgee, and the Macintyre.
 The principal mountains are the Blue
 Mountains, the Snowy Mountains, and
 the New England mountains. The
 principal lakes are the Macintyre Lake,
 the Darling Lake, and the Murrumbidgee
 Lake. The principal bays are the Port
 Phillip, the Port Jackson, and the
 Port Phillip. The principal harbours
 are the Sydney Harbour, the Melbourne
 Harbour, and the Brisbane Harbour.

gloom : life, indeed, continues to be irksome, but is sustained by the residuary glimmerings of Philosophy or Religion. It is in the passive state of both forms of this disease where moral discipline can be most effectually administered. To every man possessing experience of this disorder, it is a well-known fact, that in the passive state, many may be usefully, and to themselves pleasingly employed, although they labour under a lamentable degree of mental derangement. Some of these persons it is perhaps impossible to cure; but they may be much amended, and certainly enabled to partake of greater comforts than they have hitherto been permitted to enjoy. Every thing which can tend to accumulate and diffuse human happiness should be anxiously sought, and cultivated with care.

Great attention ought to be given, both

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the President of the Senate, dated the 1st day of January, 1862. The letter is addressed to the President of the Senate and is signed by the Secretary of the State. The letter contains the following text:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the petition of the citizens of the County of ... for the establishment of a ... The petition is now before the ... and it is my duty to report to you the result of their deliberations.

The ... have considered the petition and have concluded that it is not in the public interest to grant the request. The reasons for this conclusion are as follows:

1. The ... is not a public use.

2. The ... is not a public necessity.

3. The ... is not a public convenience.

Therefore, the ... have concluded that the petition should be denied.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Secretary of the State

The second part of the document is a report from the ... to the ... dated the 1st day of January, 1862. The report contains the following text:

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Therefore, the ... have concluded that the petition should be denied.

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...

medically and morally, to guard against the recurrence of paroxysms, if the disorder be intermittent or subject to return periodically. If the periods be regular, or the symptoms which precede the recurrence well marked, the most competent medical skill is demanded, and the utmost discretion of management required, to prevent a return. It must be evident that in the active or violent state of the disease, all attempts at moral management will be ineffectual: yet, even under these circumstances, considerable exertion is required, on the part of the medical superintendent, to prevent the patient from contracting pernicious habits, or becoming affected with bodily infirmities; which are often of difficult removal; but this will be subsequently explained.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education for the City of New York, for the year ending June 30, 1911.

Secretary: [Name]

Assistant Secretary: [Name]

Chief Clerk: [Name]

Deputy Chief Clerk: [Name]

Administrative Secretary: [Name]

Legal Secretary: [Name]

Financial Secretary: [Name]

Records Secretary: [Name]

Printing Secretary: [Name]

Publicity Secretary: [Name]

Investigation Secretary: [Name]

Inspection Secretary: [Name]

Accounting Secretary: [Name]

Library Secretary: [Name]

Physical Education Secretary: [Name]

Music Secretary: [Name]

Drama Secretary: [Name]

Art Secretary: [Name]

Physical Education Secretary: [Name]

Music Secretary: [Name]

Drama Secretary: [Name]

Art Secretary: [Name]

CONFINEMENT.

MAN is the only being that appears to be rendered unhappy by confinement. Many animals will pine when secluded; this, however, does not seem to result from any reflection on the miseries of seclusion, but from the want of air, necessary exercise, or particular food.

From long established practice, there has been an usual association between **BEING MAD**, and confinement in a **MADHOUSE**. That insanity is a disease, which for its cure, and also for the prevention of mischief, ordinarily requires seclusion, must be admitted; and in many instances, that persons so confined, enjoy a larger portion of comfort than they could attain by being at large is equally

CONTENTS

It is the only thing that appears to be
familiar among the members. They
cannot tell how many members there are
and how many are not members. They
do not know the names of members and
do not know the names of members.

There are several things that are
not mentioned in the report. They
do not mention the names of members
and do not mention the names of members.
They do not mention the names of members
and do not mention the names of members.
They do not mention the names of members
and do not mention the names of members.

certain. Still it is my opinion that confinement is too indiscriminately recommended, and persisted in. It may be expected that some rules should be laid down, or directions given on this important subject, as a guide to practitioners, but this is nearly impossible.

That many persons of deranged intellect are at liberty, and for some years have been permitted to be so, who have conducted themselves in a quiet and harmless manner, is well known. Perhaps when insanity exists without a desire to harm others or themselves, there can be no necessity or even justification for seclusion. But the difficulty is in predicting what will be the conduct of a person whose intellect is deranged: he may be harmless one month and disposed to violence the next, and such conversion of character oftentimes takes place. I recollect a female lunatic, who for many months was of a remarkably placid

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the crystal. It is shown that the structure of the crystal is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the liquid. It is shown that the structure of the liquid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the gas. It is shown that the structure of the gas is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and the laws of electrodynamics.

and amiable disposition, but who without any evident cause became transformed into a most furious and vindictive patient, and in which state she continued for several years.

In many instances an intercourse with the world has dispelled those hallucinations which a protracted confinement, in all probability, would have added to, and confirmed. In its passive state insanity has been often known, if the expression be allowable, to wear off, by permitting the patient to enjoy his liberty, and return to his usual occupation and industrious habits: indeed it might be naturally expected that bodily labour in the open air, with moderate employment of mind, directed to some useful object, would more contribute to health and rationality than immuring a person, so circumstanced, within the walls of a madhouse, provided his derangement be of a mild and inoffensive

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and well-written account of the events of the last few years.

The second part of the report deals with the military operations of the army and the navy. It is a very detailed and accurate account of the campaigns and battles of the last few years. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which he has used to give us a very complete and up-to-date picture of the military situation.

character. In this view of the subject a pauper has considerably the advantage of a man of rank and fortune. The former being an incumbrance to the parish during the time he is secluded, the parochial officers are disposed to afford him a trial by way of probation, rather than continue him in confinement at a considerable expense.

The intellect of the latter becomes more narrowly scrutinized by the frequent visits of medical practitioners, and he is usually under a commission of lunacy, which cannot be conscientiously traversed whilst his mind continues impregnated with the leaven of insanity: there are also important considerations on the score of family exposure, the safety of his person, and the protection of his property.

No general directions can be given, as a criterion in such cases; the attentive consider-

The first part of the report is a general
 introduction to the subject. It is
 followed by a detailed description of
 the various methods used in the
 investigation. The results of the
 experiments are then presented in
 a series of tables and graphs. The
 final part of the report is a
 summary of the findings and a
 discussion of their significance.

The results of the investigation show
 that the proposed method is
 highly accurate and reliable. It
 is particularly suitable for the
 study of the properties of
 the material under investigation.
 The method is simple and easy to
 use, and it does not require
 any special equipment. It is
 therefore a valuable addition to
 the repertoire of techniques
 available to the researcher.

The author wishes to express his
 appreciation to the following
 individuals for their assistance
 and cooperation during the course
 of the investigation:

ation, good sense, and above all the experience of the practitioner must decide. Perhaps there is no general rule more certain to judge of the recovery of a patient, than his being sensible of the delusion under which he has laboured, and his sincere renunciation of the erroneous opinions which constituted his disease ; but even to this there are occasional exceptions. The first delusive impressions on the mind are often so vivid and enduring that they are never afterwards effaced, although the subsequent hallucinations have subsided. Of this I remember a very remarkable instance in an elderly man, whose conduct was uniformly correct, whose temper was mild, and whose mind appeared sound on all subjects but one. He pertinaciously insisted he had seen the corn sown as he passed some particular fields, and on returning, *three or four days* afterwards, it had grown to maturity, and he found the farmers reaping it. He acknowledged it to

be a very uncommon circumstance, it had perhaps never occurred before, but he had seen it and was persuaded of its reality. On enquiry I found that, about eighteen years before, he had been attacked with insanity in London, and had walked to his parish in the neighbourhood of Brentford: the parish officers, perceiving his condition, had confined him during some months in the workhouse, where he continued in a very violent state. Of this however he retained not the slightest recollection, the two circumstances, of putting the corn into the ground, and the harvest, appeared to him successive from the absence of any impression from intermediate occurrences.

How much soever a medical practitioner may court the reputation of benevolence, however he may be averse to confinement, he must nevertheless consider that his professional cha-

Faint, illegible text covering the upper half of the page. The text appears to be a list or a series of entries, but the characters are too light to read.

Faint, illegible text covering the lower half of the page. Similar to the upper section, the text is too light to be transcribed accurately.

racter is in a great degree responsible for the conduct of the person liberated by his advice. The fatal instances are too numerous and too lamentable to repeat, where the craftiness and dissimulation of the lunatic have been superior to the sagacity of the Physician. It has occurred to me in many instances to witness a relapse, in consequence of the patient being too early allowed his liberty, either by the interference of his friends, whose hopes are too frequently the foundation of their judgment, or by the medical practitioner too readily complying with the importunities of the patient. To state the length of time which ought to elapse before the patient should be allowed to be entirely his own master, after he becomes convalescent, or even apparently restored to reason, is impossible. Much depends on the nature of his disorder, and on his propensity to mischief, during the time he continued under its influence; his natural

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character should be well considered, and his prevailing habits ascertained. The abrupt transition from strict confinement to perfect liberty is often injurious, and therefore it is advisable to let him pass through intermediate stages of probation to verify the completion of the cure. In this state he may enjoy the pure air of the country and benefit by its tranquillity in a family of regular and abstemious habits; but he ought not to be permitted to expose himself to the intense heat of the sun, and for the same reason the sea side seems particularly objectionable, where, superadded to intense heat on the sands, the glare of reflected light is distressing, and tends to produce head-ache and vivid dreams.

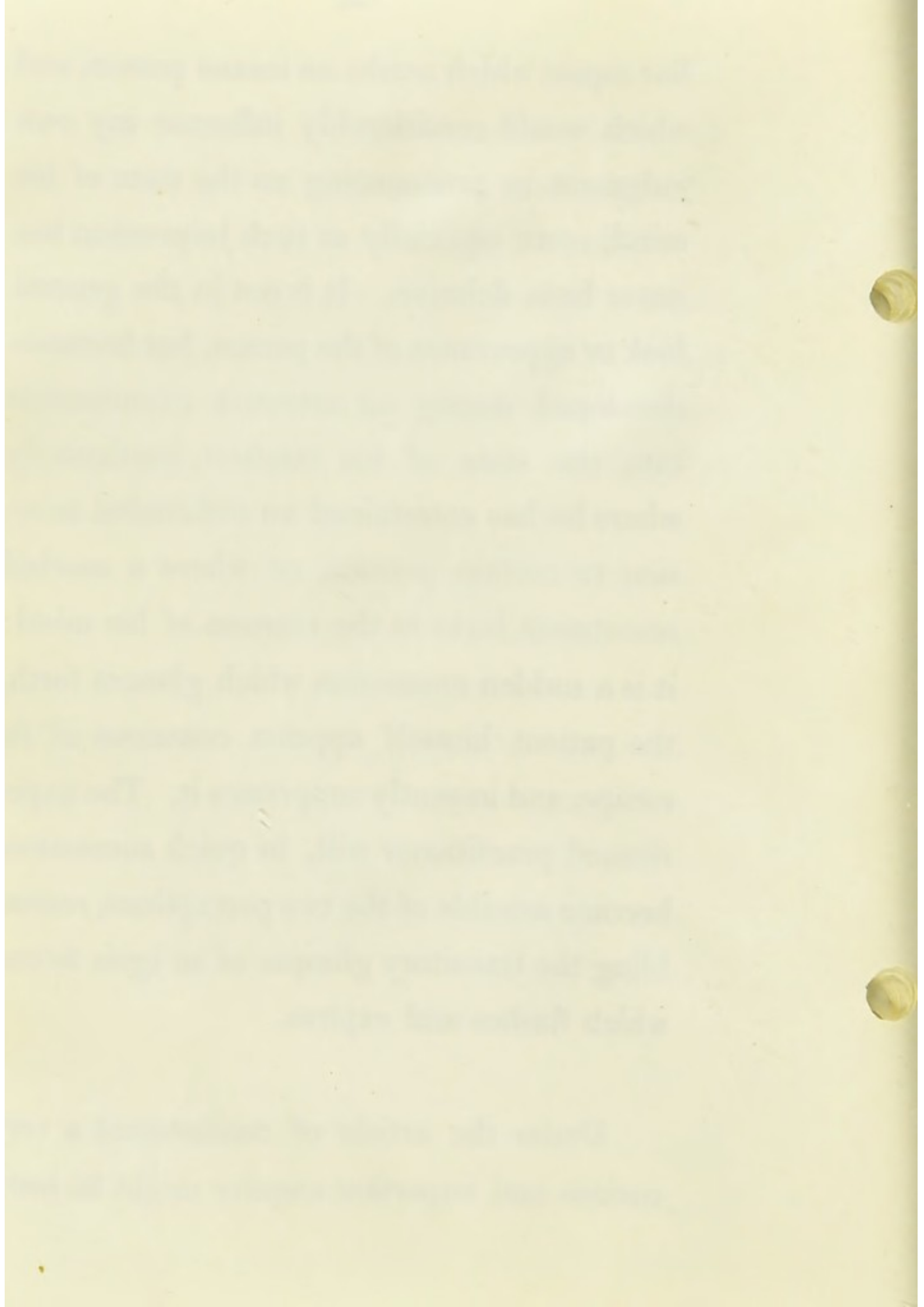
Where habits of intemperance have caused this disorder, a longer period of probation with a more watchful superintendency become sufficiently obvious. There is however a pecu-

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and errors, including the steps to be taken when a mistake is identified. The third part provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. The final part of the document discusses the role of the accountant in providing financial information to management and other stakeholders.



liar aspect which marks an insane person, and which would considerably influence my own judgment in pronouncing on the state of his mind, more especially as such impression has never been delusive. It is not in the general look or appearance of the person, but becomes developed during an attentive examination into the state of his intellect, particularly where he has entertained an unfounded aversion to certain persons, or where a morbid resentment lurks in the recesses of his mind: it is a sudden emanation which glances forth, the patient himself appears conscious of its escape, and instantly suppresses it. The experienced practitioner will, in quick succession, become sensible of the two perceptions, resembling the transitory glimpse of an ignis fatuus which flashes and expires.

Under the article of confinement a very curious and important enquiry might be insti-



tuted, namely, how far the establishment of the numerous and extensive receptacles for the insane in this country has contributed to propagate and multiply this disorder. Before the pure spirit of benevolence and christian piety devised the foundation of charitable institutions for lunatics, these miserable objects were allowed to wander, and considered as interdicted persons—when they became troublesome or offensive they were whipt from tything to tything, and stockt, punished and imprisoned. The enlightened commiseration of modern philanthropists has afforded them every protection, as the existing public and private asylums sufficiently evince. In these receptacles numbers are temporarily secluded who apparently recover, and afterwards form matrimonial alliances, or if already married, return to their families. The minute investigation of many hundred cases has fully satisfied my own mind that the off-

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and schemes which have been undertaken, and a summary of the results achieved. The report concludes with a statement of the work planned for the next year.

The work done during the year has been of a most satisfactory nature, and it is a pleasure to report that the various projects and schemes which have been undertaken have all been completed to the satisfaction of the authorities. The results achieved have been most encouraging, and it is hoped that the work planned for the next year will be equally successful.

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spring of a person who has laboured under insanity, is peculiarly liable to become similarly affected. Probably this occasional confinement and premature liberation, when the disease is only quiescent, but not eradicated, may in some degree explain the manner in which it is frequently transmitted. It is not my intention in this place to enter on a discussion of the subject, but leave the reader to form his own deductions.

COERCION.

PERSONS affected with insanity are often disposed to injure others; and on many occasions they are tempted to destroy themselves. Under these circumstances it has always been held justifiable to prevent the maniac from accomplishing either of these objects. As he is a person acting from the immediate

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general survey of the literature on the subject of the influence of the environment on the development of the individual. It is found that the environment has a profound influence on the development of the individual, and that the influence is not only direct, but also indirect. The indirect influence is exerted through the social and cultural environment, which in turn influences the individual's development. The paper then proceeds to a detailed study of the influence of the environment on the development of the individual, and shows that the influence is not only direct, but also indirect. The indirect influence is exerted through the social and cultural environment, which in turn influences the individual's development.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the paper is that the environment has a profound influence on the development of the individual, and that the influence is not only direct, but also indirect. The indirect influence is exerted through the social and cultural environment, which in turn influences the individual's development. The paper then proceeds to a detailed study of the influence of the environment on the development of the individual, and shows that the influence is not only direct, but also indirect. The indirect influence is exerted through the social and cultural environment, which in turn influences the individual's development.

impulse of his will, uncontrolled by reason, and thereby not responsible for his conduct ; it has been considered the duty of society to interfere and counteract his efforts, with the laudable endeavour to prevent the occurrence of mischief, and with the hope of restoring him to reason. The adoption of means to effect this security has generally been termed Coercion. Perhaps restraint is a better word, as by the means employed he is restrained from fulfilling the dictates of his will. Coercion has a more active sense, and implies, according to its derivation, the driving, urging, or compelling the lunatic to do, or submit to that which is considered as conducting to his benefit, but which he is commonly disposed to resist. Thus, when an insane person is determined to starve himself, or to refuse medicine, it becomes necessary, in order to preserve his life, to coerce him to swallow either food or physic. It is often

The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including the names of the authors and the titles of their works. The list is arranged in a columnar format, with the names on the left and the titles on the right. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the titles are in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe" and "Jane Smith", and titles such as "The History of the United States" and "The Principles of Law".

The second part of the document is a list of names and titles, similar to the first part. It also includes names and titles, but the handwriting is more difficult to read. The list is arranged in a columnar format, with the names on the left and the titles on the right. The names are written in a cursive hand, and the titles are in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John Doe" and "Jane Smith", and titles such as "The History of the United States" and "The Principles of Law".

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desirable that he should be shaved, made clean, bathed, or submit to various medical operations by coercion. Whatever restraint or coercion may be employed, should be regarded as used exclusively for the benefit of the patient: and if it should ever be resorted to, without keeping strongly in view this sole object, it is misapplied, converted into an engine of tyranny, and becomes a stigma of disgrace on the medical profession.

Coercion should never be considered, by the superintendent, or keeper, as a punishment, but as a mean of cure. By the patient it will always be viewed as a punishment, and as an unjust usurpation of authority; because, being of deranged intellect, and not conscious of his disorder, he conceives all restraint on his actions to be an illegal assumption of power on the part of those who restrain him. The usual contrivance by which a

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters if and only if the matrix of the coefficients is nonsingular. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the system. It is shown that the solutions are unique and depend continuously on the parameters. The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions tend to zero as the independent variable tends to infinity.

In the fourth part of the paper, the problem of the stability of the solutions of the system is studied. It is shown that the solutions are stable with respect to the initial conditions. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the system for arbitrary values of the parameters. It is shown that the solutions are unique and depend continuously on the parameters. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions. It is shown that the solutions tend to zero as the independent variable tends to infinity.

maniac is restrained is the strait-waistcoat ; this confines his arms and hands, which are crossed over the region of the stomach, and it is secured by being tied behind. This has been generally found a very convenient instrument of restraint, but it has been more convenient to the Keeper than advantageous to the Patient. As far as his hands are concerned, he is certainly prevented from doing mischief. But the disadvantages which result from the employment of this contrivance overbalance its conveniences. It will readily be seen, when a patient is compacted in this instrument of restraint, that he is unable to feed himself, and also prevented from wiping the mucus from his nose as it accumulates, and which, if long continued, would render him a driveller. He cannot assist himself in his necessary evacuations, and thereby is induced to acquire uncleanly habits. He is incapable of scratching to appease any irritation—

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If, in the warm season, flies annoy him, he cannot drive them away, and if, from the negligence of the keeper, his person should be infested with other insects, he must submit to their painful vexation: and it is always at the discretion of the keeper how tightly he may chuse to tie it. When several lunatics are confined in a room together, the strait-waistcoat is of little security, as it may be unloosed by any patient whose hands are at liberty, and I have known several ingenious maniacs who alone have been able to extricate themselves from it. It should also be kept in view that a single keeper will have the utmost difficulty in applying the strait-waistcoat if the patient be refractory, he will then be unable to effect his purpose without his most forcible efforts: and should his temper become exasperated in the contest, it is more than probable he will have recourse to undue advantages.

The other mode of restraining a furious maniac is by metallic manacles, which encompass the wrists, and prevent the hands from being separated when the patient may be disposed to strike. In my own opinion this mode of security is the most lenient, and subjects the person wearing them to none of the privations incurred by the strait-waistcoat. They are sooner and less difficultly applied, and cannot be removed by the assistance of another patient. Where the hands of the patient are in constant motion, which often occurs in the active state of the disorder, the friction of the skin against a polished metallic substance does not produce excoriation, which shortly takes place when it is rubbed against any linen or cotton materials. Considerable opposition has been made to the employment of metallic manacles, but the objectors have not condescended to adduce any reasons for their aversion to such mode

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th of the month. It contains a report on the state of the treasury and the public accounts. The Secretary states that the treasury is in a state of comparative health, and that the public accounts are well managed. He also mentions that the state is in a state of comparative health, and that the public accounts are well managed.

The second part of the document is a report on the state of the treasury and the public accounts. It contains a detailed account of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury, and a statement of the public accounts. The report shows that the treasury has received a large amount of money from the sale of public lands, and that the public accounts are well managed.

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of security. The sole object is to repress the efforts of a violent maniac with the least inconvenience to himself, and to allow him, under a restraint which shall be protecting to himself and others, a degree of liberty which enables him to assist himself, which exempts him from pressure, and is calculated to obviate those habits and infirmities which result from the fingers being muffled.

Let us suppose a very furious patient, whose fortune could afford to occupy the services of half a dozen keepers, and that the usual modes of restraint were interdicted. These keepers in his violent paroxysms must hold him. In proportion to the muscular exertions of the patient, there must be a corresponding effort of repression on the part of each keeper. Although they might for a time succeed in holding him, they could not long continue in such posture, their pressure

The first part of the report is an account of the
 progress of the work done during the year.
 It is divided into three main sections, the first of which
 deals with the general results of the work, the second
 with the details of the work done, and the third
 with the conclusions reached. The first section
 is the most important, as it gives a general
 idea of the work done, and the second section
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would bruise him wherever they took hold, and if they relaxed the patient would recommence his efforts, which would render a repetition of their grasp unavoidable. Under such circumstances neither party would be able to obtain the refreshment of sleep—in the warm season the patient would be oppressed with heat from the surrounding attendants, and in winter his situation would not admit of any covering.

Abundant experience teaches us that restraint is not only necessary as a protection to the patient and to those about him, but that it also contributes to the cure of insanity. It is not intended here to institute a physiological enquiry into the nature of madness, nor to investigate the history and constitution of its attendant passions: it will be sufficient to demonstrate that habits of self-control are established both in the sane and insane mind.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State Department to the President, dated January 1, 1900. The letter discusses the situation in the Philippines and the need for a more effective system of government. It mentions the recent election of a new government and the need for a more efficient and economical administration. The letter also discusses the need for a more effective system of justice and the need for a more effective system of education. The letter concludes with a request for the President's approval of the proposed changes.

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by the same agents. That the fear of punishment or degradation which deters a rational being, who exercises his reflection, from the commission of a crime, would in due time and properly administered check the outrageous sallies of the lunatic.

The fact is well established, that proper restraint on the conduct of an insane person will curb his propensity to precipitate his thoughts into immediate action, although the derangement of his intellect still continues. It should be the endeavour of the practitioner in those cases where malevolence forms a prominent feature, to ascertain how much appears to be derived from actual disease, and what part should be attributed to evil passions associated, but not actually depending on the morbid affection: and this enquiry will be considerably facilitated by a consideration of the natural character, education, and pursuits of the pa-

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the various committees and sub-committees which have been formed to deal with the different aspects of the problem.

The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It mentions the various projects which have been completed and the progress of the work on the projects which are still in progress. It also mentions the various reports which have been prepared and the progress of the work on the reports which are still in progress.

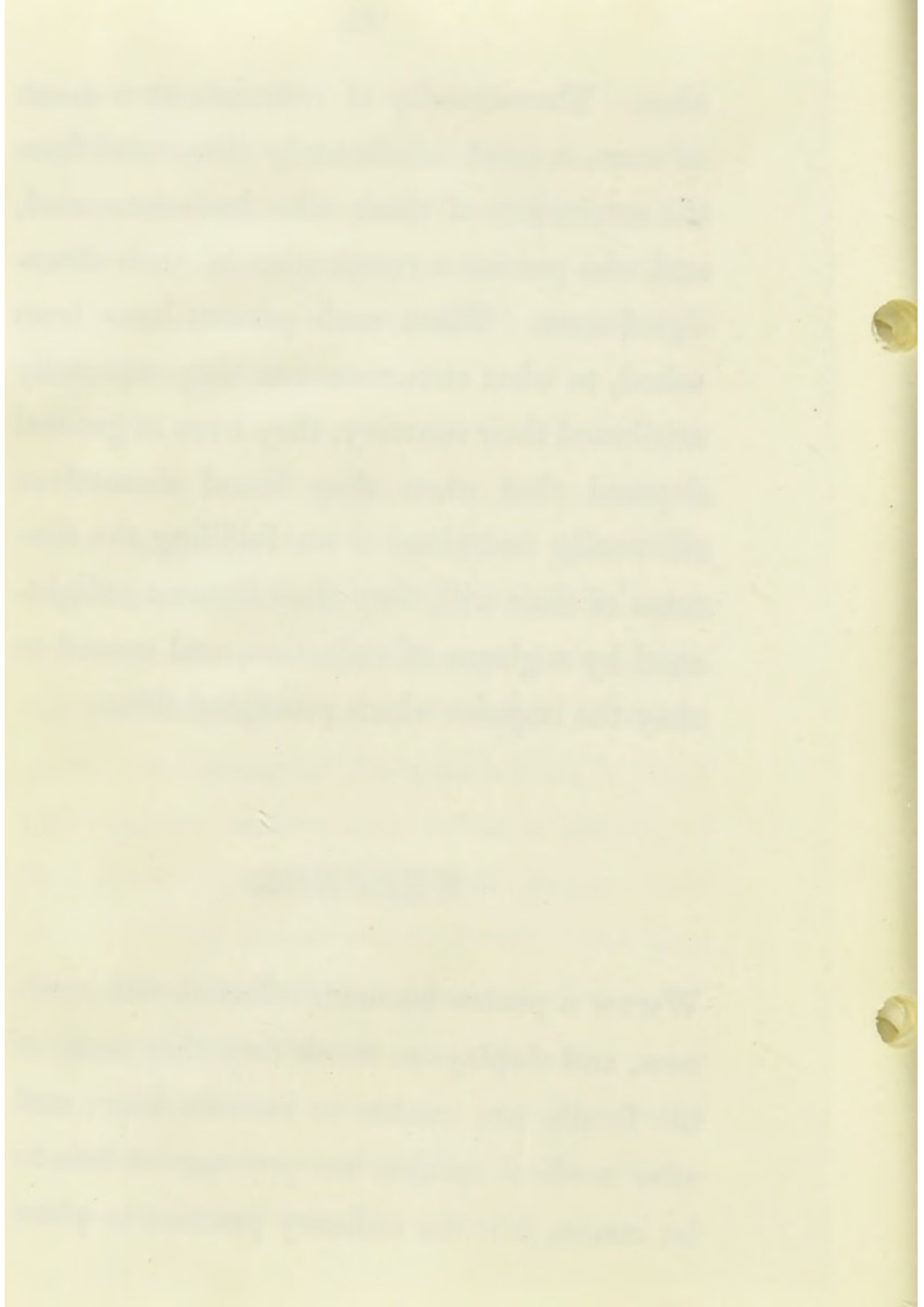
The third part of the report deals with the conclusions which have been reached and the recommendations which are made. It mentions the various points which have been raised and the progress of the work on the points which are still in progress. It also mentions the various reports which have been prepared and the progress of the work on the reports which are still in progress.

The fourth part of the report deals with the progress of the work done during the year. It mentions the various projects which have been completed and the progress of the work on the projects which are still in progress. It also mentions the various reports which have been prepared and the progress of the work on the reports which are still in progress.

tient. The necessity of restraint, as a mean of cure, is most satisfactorily illustrated from the confession of those who have recovered, and who possess a recollection of their disordered state. When such persons have been asked, to what circumstances they especially attributed their recovery, they have in general deposed that when they found themselves effectually restrained from fulfilling the dictates of their will, they then became enlightened by a gleam of reflection, and ceased to obey the impulse which prompted them.

KEEPERS.

WHEN a person becomes affected with madness, and displays so much fury that those of his family are unable to restrain him; and after medical opinion has pronounced him to be insane, it is the ordinary practice to place



a keeper about his person. The same necessity exists in melancholic cases, where the patient seeks every opportunity, and employs every stratagem, to accomplish his own destruction; and if, in this form of insanity, the timely aid of the physician, and the appointment of a proper superintendent were resorted to, there would be a considerable diminution of those numerous instances of suicide which are almost daily recorded. Persons of the description called keepers, both male and female, may be immediately procured from any of the houses licenced for the reception of lunatics, by the application and sanction of a medical practitioner; and such provision may be considered as a useful accommodation for the public. The facility of obtaining such assistance, in cases of urgency, frequently prevents the patient from doing injury to himself, and likewise obviates the necessity, and consequent exposure, of shut-

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is well-posed in the sense of Hadamard. The second part is devoted to the construction of a numerical algorithm. The algorithm is based on the use of the finite difference method. The third part is devoted to the numerical results. It is shown that the algorithm is stable and accurate. The fourth part is devoted to the conclusions. It is shown that the algorithm is suitable for the solution of the problem. The fifth part is devoted to the references.

ting him up in a madhouse. Notwithstanding the occasional instances of misconduct among the tribe called keepers, from intoxication, severity, or neglect, their conduct altogether has entitled them to considerable approbation, especially when it is considered how much they are expected to perform, and under what disadvantages they are often obliged to execute their trust. There is scarcely a reflecting person who would engage in a service attended with considerable personal hazard, and where the emoluments are scanty, and little more than sufficient for the day which is passing over him : and for which employment he must be disqualified as he advances in years :—a bootless drudgery, where knowledge and experience are profitless, when bodily vigour has declined.

That the condition of these persons might be improved, and that such amelioration

would be equally advantageous to those who are subjected to their management, there is no reason to doubt. In general, the whole conduct of the patient is regulated by the dictate of the keeper, which office, considering his station in society, his want of education and manners, he must, without sufficient directions, be unable to perform. It ought, therefore, to be the duty of the medical attendant to direct the keeper in his management of the patient, and to furnish him with such instructions as his superior discernment may have derived from an attentive consideration of the case. That from which the patient is restricted, or that with which it is proper he should comply, should be communicated to him by the physician, which will tend to reconcile the patient to the keeper, and prevent him from being considered as the arbitrary author of the interdiction; indeed, the patient is usually disposed to assent

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the project and its objectives. It
 is followed by a detailed account of the work
 done during the period covered by the report.
 The results of the work are then presented and
 discussed. Finally, the report concludes with a
 summary of the work done and a list of references.
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to any rules laid down by the mild and conciliating address of a medical practitioner, when he would revolt from the stern authority of the keeper. But, above all, the keeper should be instructed to preserve an entire command over his own temper, as the surest method of inducing the patient to comply with the established rules. It is much with insane persons as with children, their countenance and manner evince, and often through life, the effects of mild and liberal, or of severe and tyrannical, discipline. Especial care should be taken that the patient be not irritated: he ought not to expect it from the person who pretends to regulate his conduct. Although a gentleman may be deranged in his ideas, his calamity is no subject for the entertainment or ridicule of his keeper; and he is always entitled to the consideration which is due to his rank, education, and fortune. He may be restrained, or coerced,

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 description of the work done in the field.

when it is required, but there can be no occasion where he ought to be insulted. The directions to the keeper must vary according to the state of the patient. In the active stage of the disorder, the medical attendant will endeavour, by appropriate remedies, to subdue irritation, and to induce that calmness which will render him susceptible of moral treatment. During the prevalence of a furious paroxysm, when the patient is altogether insensible of his conduct, it is the duty of the keeper, as far as security will permit, to mitigate the severity of restraint.

It will now be expected that some plan should be devised to improve the condition of the keeper, a being so necessary to meet the exigencies and alleviate the calamities of madness; especially as such advancement of his interest will materially contribute to the welfare of the patient. He is exposed to the

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gusts of violence from the furious maniac, and to the crafty contrivances which the subtle lunatic may employ for his destruction. He is moreover considered responsible for the safety of the patient committed to his charge; kindness and indulgence may endanger his life, and an excess of precaution will often destroy his character—He is compelled to officiate in a two-fold yet opposite capacity: he is the servant of the patient, and expected to perform the meanest and most disgusting offices, and sometimes by a dangerous struggle he is forced to become the master.

Perhaps nothing would more tend to improve the condition of this class of persons, and incite them to a more humane and conscientious discharge of their duty, than the establishment of a fund, as a provision for the latter period of their lives, to which, during their employment, they should contribute by

The first of these is the fact that the
 of the early movements which the
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a weekly or monthly instalment. A society thus constituted would form a register of persons calculated to officiate as keepers, and render essential service to the public and the medical profession.

*ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSANE PERSONS INTO CLASSES.**

THE arrangement of lunatics into different classes, supposes them to be collected in considerable numbers: and exclusively applies to public hospitals, or to private receptacles on a large scale.

In the institutions which are purely charitable, patients are intitled to admission by

* *Classification* has been employed, but as yet the word has not by any sufficient authority been incorporated into our language.

A study of mental health
has indicated that a system of
the individual as patient and
not merely a recipient of care
is essential to the health and
well-being of the individual.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND MENTAL

The distinction between
physical and mental health
is not as clear as it is
often supposed to be. It is
often assumed that physical
health is a matter of
the body and mental health
is a matter of the mind.

In the past, the distinction
between the two has been
blurred. It is now being
recognized that the two are
interrelated. The body and
mind are not separate entities
but are part of a single
whole.

being insane and poor ; consequently they are considered on a level. In such asylums they may be classed according to any distinctions which the directors may chuse to establish. They are always classed in private madhouses in proportion to the sum paid for their care and maintenance.

The first question on this subject to be determined is, whether an insane person is most likely to recover, by being in apartments exclusively appropriated to himself and necessary attendants : or by constantly associating with others who are likewise insane ? All general reasonings are inapplicable to the various conditions of different madmen, and to the different stages of their disorder.

There are periods when complete seclusion becomes highly advantageous, and there are times when intercourse is equally beneficial.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main parts, the first of which deals with the general results and the second with the details of the work done in the various departments. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main parts, the first of which deals with the general results and the second with the details of the work done in the various departments.

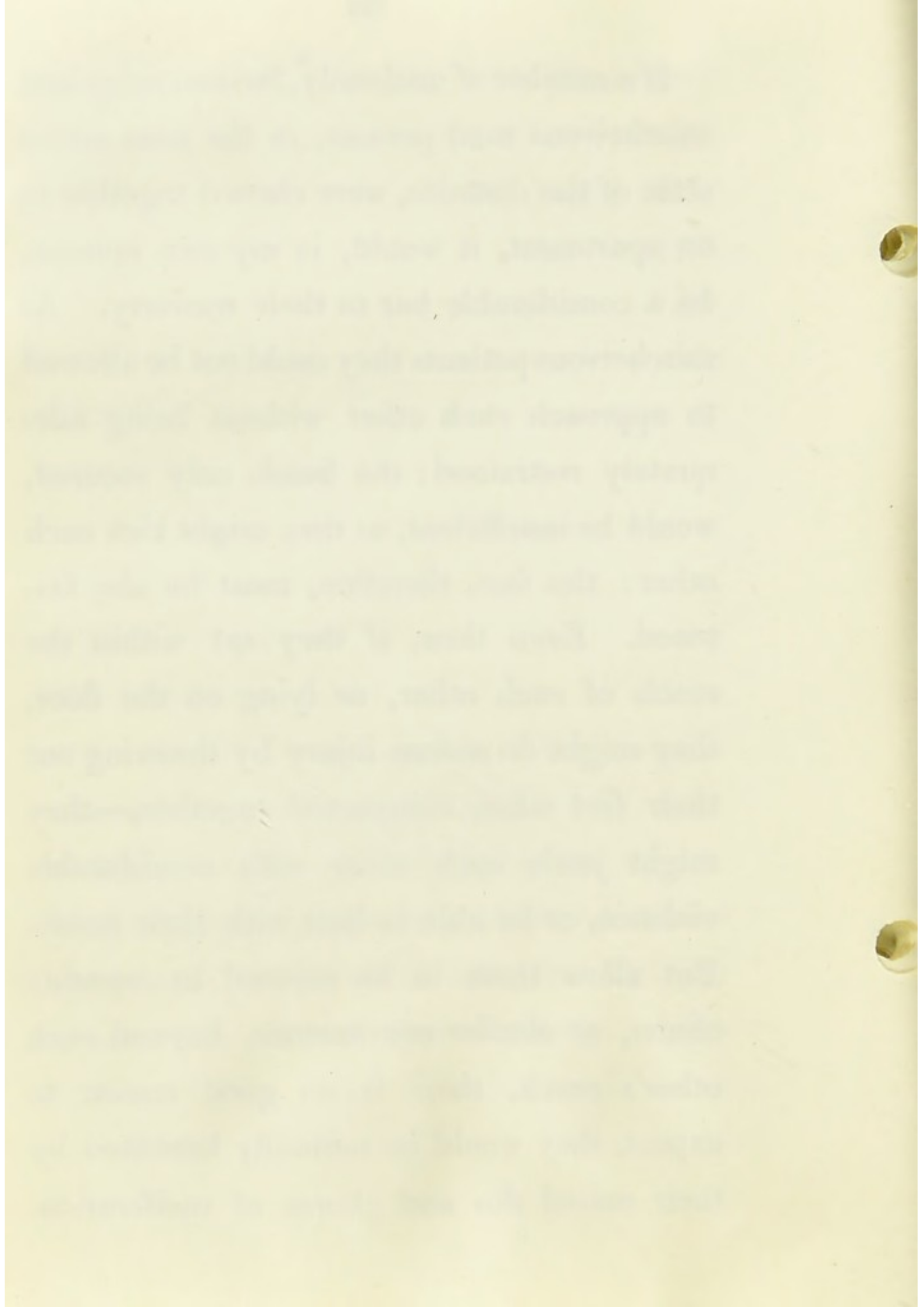
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Much has lately been urged on the subject of the distribution of lunatics into classes, as contributing essentially to their cure: these arrangements have been dictated by abundant benevolence and hopeful expectation, but hitherto no sufficient experience has been collected to determine the general question, or to prescribe the sub-divisions which ought to be established. An attentive consideration will suggest many difficulties. The class of melancholic patients, which is perhaps the most numerous, could never be allowed to form a family by themselves: their association, and mutual communication of distressing apprehensions and miserable feelings, to which they are particularly disposed, would render existence hateful, and tend only to protract their disease with accumulated horrors.

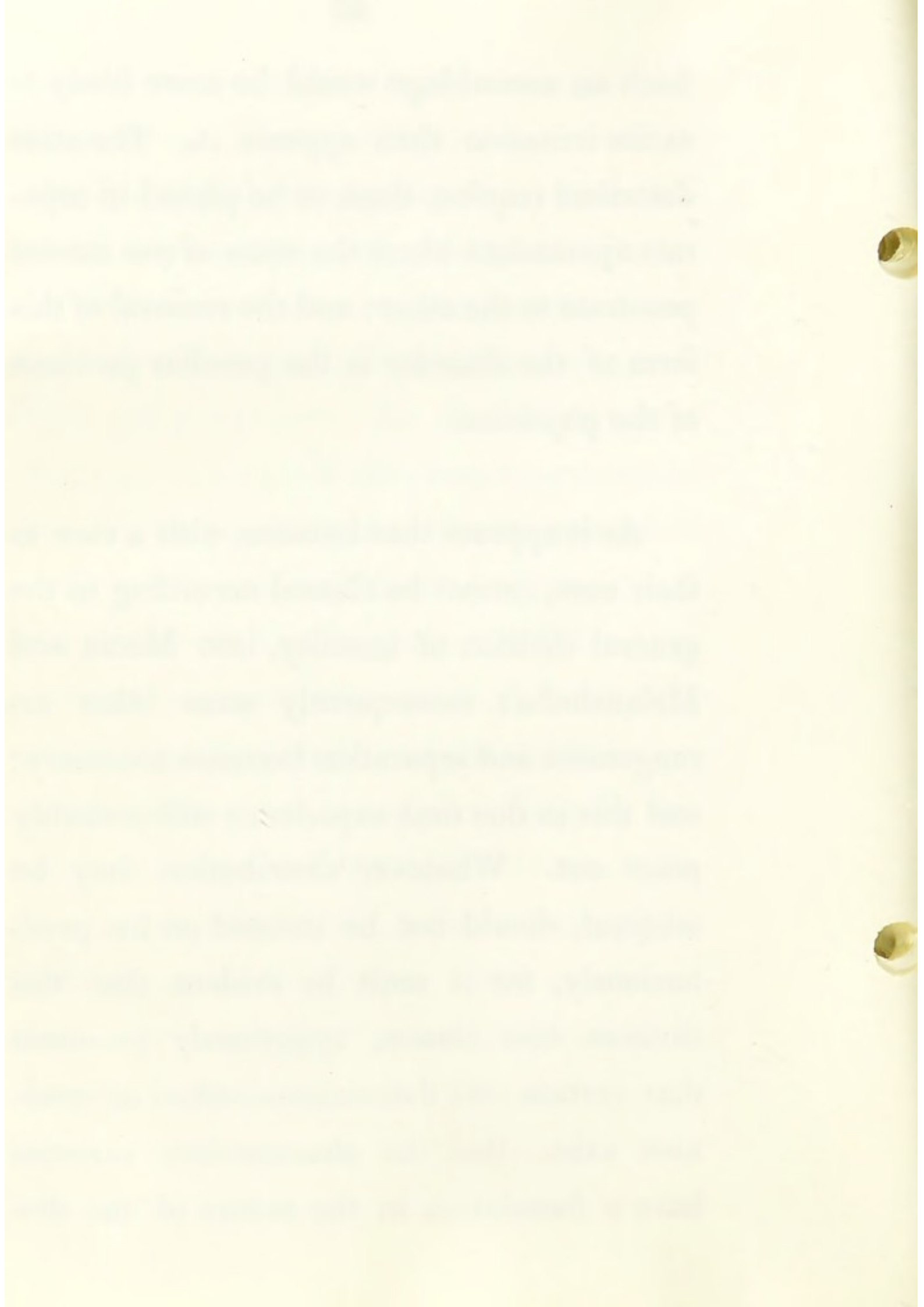
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If a number of uncleanly, furious, noisy and mischeivous mad persons, in the most active state of the disorder, were classed together in an apartment, it would, in my own opinion, be a considerable bar to their recovery. As mischeivous patients they could not be allowed to approach each other without being adequately restrained; the hands only secured, would be insufficient, as they might kick each other: the feet, therefore, must be also fastened. Even then, if they sat within the reach of each other, or lying on the floor, they might do serious injury by throwing out their feet when compacted together,—they might jostle each other with considerable violence, or be able to butt with their heads. But allow them to be secured in separate chairs, or similar convenience, beyond each other's reach, there is no good reason to expect, they would be mutually benefited by their united din and chorus of vociferation.



Such an assemblage would be more likely to excite irritation than appease it. The state described requires them to be placed in separate apartments where the noise of one cannot penetrate to the other: and the removal of this form of the disorder is the peculiar province of the physician.

As it appears that lunatics, with a view to their cure, cannot be classed according to the general division of insanity, into Mania and Melancholia; consequently some other arrangement and separation becomes necessary: and this in due time experience will probably point out. Whatever distribution may be adopted, should not be insisted on too pertinaciously, for it must be evident that this division into classes, imperiously presumes that certain and determinate orders of madmen exist; that the characteristic varieties have a foundation in the nature of the dis-



ease, and do not merely float in the fancy of the projector. Some kind of separation is however expedient and practicable, and without attempting impossible sub-divisions, there is a natural and obvious principle to direct us, as far as it may be prudent to urge it. When the passive state has ensued, and they become tranquil and obedient, they may be removed to a more quiet class of associates, where order and decorum are enforced, and where superior comfort and indulgence are awarded to exemplary conduct. But this cannot in all instances be directed, as the patients themselves sometimes express a determined aversion to such removal, and in the state of convalescence, no judicious superintendent would thwart their inclinations, and thereby endanger a relapse. The arguments they have employed to continue in their situation, have always been satisfactory. They have stated that they were accustomed to the

They will do me nearly that in the days of
 the past. Some kind of agreement
 between ourselves and ourselves, and we
 are attempting to improve ourselves, there
 is a natural and obvious principle to direct
 us in the way to be pursued in order to
 When the power state has passed and they
 become stronger and stronger, they may be
 treated as a more potent class of authority
 than ever before and therefore we should not
 be surprised to see their power and influence
 extended to every part of the world. But the
 power in all instances is directed, as the
 power is directed, as a natural result of the
 natural tendency of the power, and in the
 case of concentration, as in the case of
 other world, there are no limitations and
 they are not limited. The power
 they have employed is directed in that way
 that they have always been extending. They
 have seen that they were extending in the

place and attached to the keepers who governed them ; that they found some means of employment in rendering them assistance, and in shewing benevolent attentions to those who were less able to assist themselves, and of whose unhappy community they had recently been members. They have also urged a dislike to new masters, different rules, and to a society, whose tempers and peculiarities were unknown to them.

As my present object is the treatment of individual cases of insanity, the distribution of numbers must be left to those who superintend large establishments for lunatics : and for this reason much information which had been collected on this subject is, with deference, suppressed.

them and attached to the papers who gave
 all that; that they found themselves
 employment in teaching their children
 and in showing themselves attentive to them
 who were less able to read themselves and
 in whose company commonly they had no
 credit but rather. They have also spent
 a little in new method, different rules and
 in a society, where teachers and pupils
 were unknown to them.

The first general object is the instruction of
 children in the manner, the discipline
 and the rules of their conduct in
 their large establishments for instruction and
 for the common good, instruction which has
 been collected on the subject of with which
 they are employed.

*DIMINISHED SENSIBILITY OF
THE INSANE.*

THE commencement of insanity is sometimes marked by an increase of sensibility, a greater acuteness of the senses, a superior vivacity, a more rapid transition from one subject to another, much resembling the hilarity of incipient intoxication. This state has been generally observed and described by authors, and has usually created sufficient alarm to occupy the attention of medical practitioners. But there is an opposite state, where the sensibility is diminished; and this has not been sufficiently noticed, although requiring the utmost consideration and skilful assistance. By diminished sensibility, is to be understood that the nerves are benumbed, and possess less acuteness of feeling than in the ordinary

DETERMINED SEPARABILITY OF THE LARVAE

The determination of separability is complicated
by an increase of complexity, especially in
the case of the larvae, a separate section is
made of the transition from the embryo to
another, such as transcribing the history of
subject interaction. This state has been
generally observed and described by authors,
and has usually created various theories as
to the question of individual particularities.
In this case the subject matter, when the sub-
ject is described, is of the same nature, but
naturally varied, although regarding the
most fundamental and stable elements.
It described separately, is to be understood
that the matter is fundamental and primary
the subject of the study is the subject

state. The passing of setons, the application of blisters, scarcely appear to produce a painful sensation; the contents of the bladder and intestines are long retained without uneasiness or complaint, and a threefold dose of medicine is often required to evacuate the latter. Those who have ineffectually endeavoured to destroy themselves, and afterwards recovered, have assured me, they have felt but little pain in cutting their throats, or in otherwise mutilating themselves.

A short time since I attended a lady who had, in various ways, attempted suicide; on one occasion she had concealed a piece of window-glass in her mouth, with which she mangled her throat in a dreadful manner; her endeavour to effect her destruction with this instrument continued more than half an hour, but she denied that the process was painful. I recollect a female, who, some years

The present of nature, the appearance
of things, nearly appear to me as
the result of the action of the
elements and the laws of nature
and a knowledge of the laws of
nature is necessary to understand
the world. The laws of nature
are the laws of God, and the
study of them is the study of
the will of God. The laws of
nature are the laws of the
universe, and the study of them
is the study of the universe.

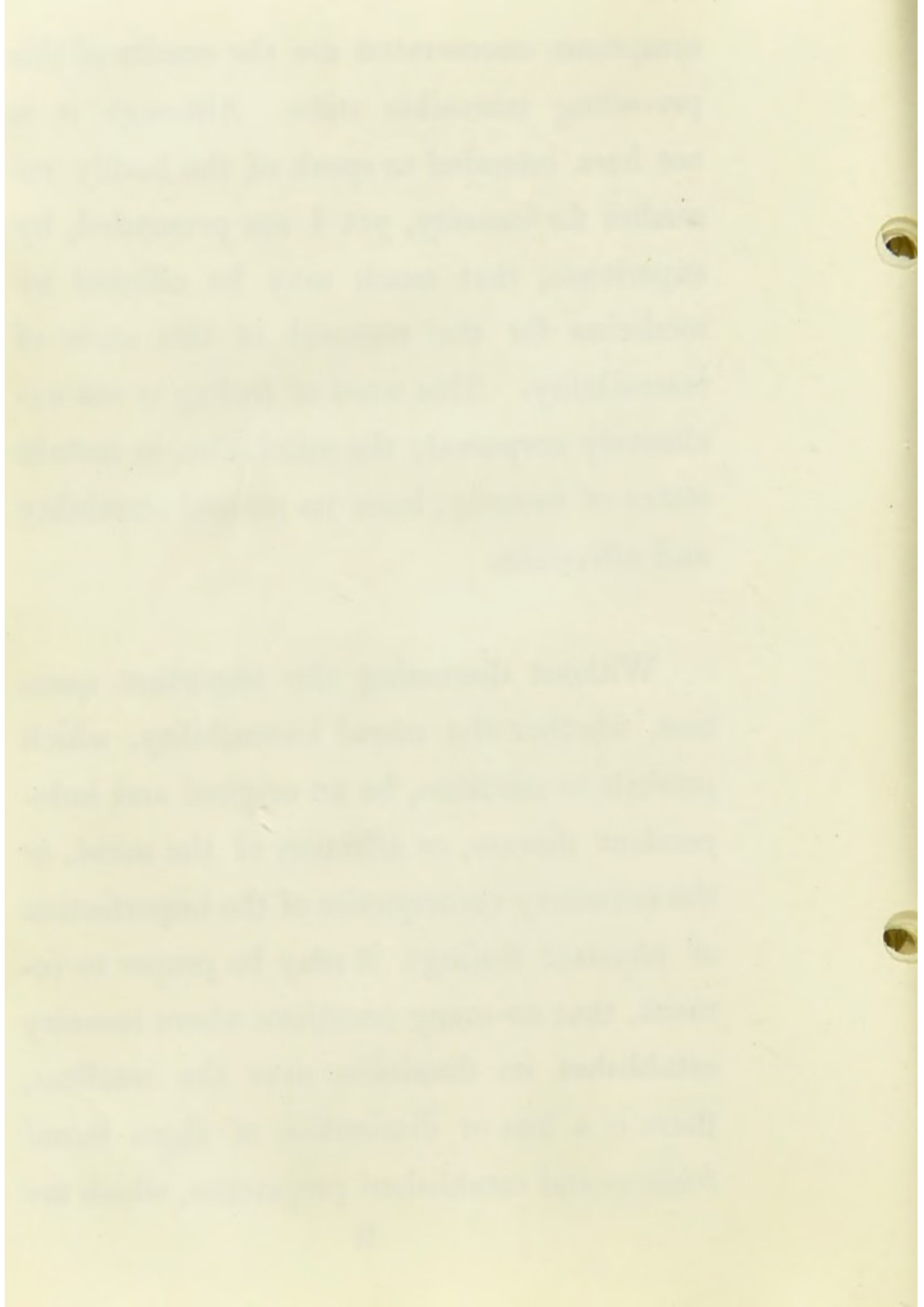
The laws of nature are the laws
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of the universe. The laws of
nature are the laws of the
universe, and the study of them
is the study of the universe.

ago, with a pin, contrived to dissect or scratch out a piece of the upper jaw, with two teeth attached, but she maintained that she had suffered no pain. It is not unusual for persons, under particular states of insanity, to pick holes in their skin; and lately I saw two cases where they had completely plucked the hair from the pubes.—When great fury prevails, the wrists are often excoriated, and considerable swelling is produced in consequence of the constant motion of the hands, yet they continue the effort to extricate themselves, and appear insensible of any pain. This state of physical insensibility is well marked whenever it occurs, and, according to my own observation, constitutes a very important and leading feature in madness. If this insensibility were connected with any other disease, it would excite serious alarm in the mind of the practitioner. It is evidently a general affection of the nervous system, and the

The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a single paragraph of text, possibly a page from a book or a document. The content is mostly lost due to the low contrast and blurriness of the scan. There are three hole-punch marks visible on the right side of the page.

symptoms enumerated are the results of this prevailing insensible state. Although it is not here intended to speak of the bodily remedies for insanity, yet I am persuaded, by experience, that much may be effected by medicine for the removal of this state of insensibility. This want of feeling is not exclusively corporeal; the mind, also, in certain states of insanity, loses its natural sensibility and affections.

Without discussing the important question, whether the moral insensibility, which prevails in madness, be an original and independent disease, or affection of the mind, or the necessary consequence of the imperfection of physical feeling; it may be proper to remark, that on many occasions where insanity establishes its dominion over the intellect, there is a loss or diminution of those moral feelings and established proprieties, which are



so tenaciously defended as constituting character with rational persons. Many proclaim their imaginary crimes, and the most virtuous females appear to have abandoned all restraint on their conversation and actions.* The affections which dignify the human character are weakened, or abolished, and frequently it is not a mere state of apathy towards those who formerly claimed the tenderest regards ; but often an implacable hatred, or rancorous hostility, is kindled against the ties of consanguinity or the objects of friendship. Viewed through this morbid medium, the dearest friends appear as enemies ; the offspring seeks to kill the author of his being, and the parent meditates the destruction of his child. To account for this strange

* This particular state, and another subject connected with the moral treatment of insanity are noticed at the conclusion of this section enveloped in the decent stole of a learned language.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. The reaction is catalyzed by the presence of a small amount of potassium iodide. The rate of reaction was measured by the volume of oxygen gas evolved in a given time. The results are given in the following table.

Temperature (°C)	Volume of oxygen evolved (ml)
10	10
20	20
30	40
40	80
50	160

The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature. This is due to the fact that the molecules of the reactants have more energy at higher temperatures and are therefore more likely to collide with sufficient energy to overcome the activation energy barrier. The rate of reaction is directly proportional to the temperature.

● perversion of the human character would be important, to administer the remedy still more desirable. It is perhaps little to the credit of human nature, but we find among those of the soundest minds that the severest resentments have been exercised between those who have been most intimately allied by relationship or by social contract. The disputes of kindred have been always difficult to reconcile, the quarrels of friends have engendered the bitterest enmities, and history informs us that intestine war has most abounded in carnage. If it should be decided that this moral deficiency be the result of physical disease, it strongly urges the necessity of medical skill and assiduity: should it be conceived an original affection of the mind, its cure must be sought from some moral discipline, which future psychologists may attempt to discover. Perhaps time, retirement from the objects which excite irritation, bodily exercise,

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting held on the 15th day of June 1888 at the residence of Mr. J. W. Smith, in the town of Smith, County of Smith, State of New York.

Present: J. W. Smith, J. B. Jones, J. C. Johnson, J. D. Davis, J. E. Edwards, J. F. Fisher, J. G. Green, J. H. Hall, J. I. Isaac, J. K. King, J. L. Lee, J. M. Moore, J. N. Nelson, J. O. Oliver, J. P. Parker, J. Q. Quinn, J. R. Reed, J. S. Stone, J. T. Taylor, J. U. Underhill, J. V. Vance, J. W. White, J. X. Xmas, J. Y. Young, J. Z. Zebra.

Witnessed by me, J. W. Smith, Clerk of the Town of Smith, County of Smith, State of New York, on this 15th day of June 1888.

and that employment of mind which conduces to tranquillity—that occupation which does not agitate by efforts, nor depress by miscarriage, will be found the appropriate remedy. The differences of opinion which unfortunately prevail on these points, must in one party, originate from some misconception of the constitution of human nature: and many in the discussion of this argument would elicit so much intemperate zeal for the dignity of man, as would speedily overwhelm the calm philosophy of a modest opponent. It will therefore be most prudent to leave the subject.

PUELLÆ et simul matronæ probæ, prudentes, castæ aliquando insaniunt, et gestu verbisque signa libidinis apertè indicant, ineffrenatâ sævientes cupidine. Conjectu lascivo scintillant oculi, morbi naturam satis demonstrantes. Parentes ignari vel severiores non raro mise-

The following information is provided for your information. It is intended to help you understand the various aspects of the project and the role of each participant. The information is provided for your information and is not intended to be used as a guide. It is intended to help you understand the various aspects of the project and the role of each participant. The information is provided for your information and is not intended to be used as a guide. It is intended to help you understand the various aspects of the project and the role of each participant.

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ram injuriâ vituperant, et ingenio pravo tribuunt: quod imprimis auxilium peritiamque medici quærit. In his fæminis plerumque solent affici partes generationis. Labia pudendi tumescunt, nymphæ sunt justo longiores et distentæ, sed frequentius vidi alteram nympharum sanguinolento colore suffusam instar oculi inflammatione cruentati.

NON raro evenit insaniam, masturbationis consuetudinem, manûs teneræ labem, induxisse. Inter parentum monitus, lenocinii pericula tantoperè suadentium, et indomitas naturæ cupiditates divulsi, postremò secum libidinari confugère juvenes. Comites sunt hujus occultæ turpitudinis symptomata, si diu persistiterit sæva. Tremor, anorexia, macies; hæc corporis: sed animi effigies longe mœstior. Languescunt vires, deficit memoria, incerta fit attentio, nihil amplius delectant

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out
of the car was the smell of fresh air. It was
a relief after being stuck in traffic for
hours. The sun was shining brightly, and
the birds were chirping happily. I took a
deep breath and felt a sense of peace.
It was a beautiful day, and I was
glad to be out there.

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It was a beautiful day, and I was
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literæ et studiorum etiam levium piget. Denique terror religiosus mentem invadit; pavor dei irati peccatoremque relicturi infelicem volvit cæca caligine, aut mortem propria manu sollicitare cogit. Confiteri me dolet hoc flagitium usitatus esse in nosocomiis aliisque domiciliis quibus insani clauduntur, et mihi contigit semel atque iterum, certo scire ipsum custodem spe improbâ protrahendi morbum in turpitudine connivisse. Sedulò curandum est ægrum his indiciis laborantem nunquam solum relinqui. Oportet custodem integrum et vigilantem semper adesse, præsertim quoties reddit urinam vel alvum dejicit. Antequam in lectum se recipit ne nocte veneri serviant, manus religari debent, aut, si res liceat, vigilare custos ægrum dormientem et suscitare si cubaret supinus, vel inquietus jactaret artus. Tenui stragulâ per noctem tegatur.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects undertaken and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year. It shows the total amount of the grant received and the amount expended. It also shows the balance carried forward from the previous year and the balance to be carried forward to the next year.

The third part of the report deals with the accounts of the various projects undertaken. It shows the amount of the grant received for each project and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made on each project and the results achieved.

The fourth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various persons engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each person and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each person and the results achieved.

The fifth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various institutions engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each institution and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each institution and the results achieved.

The sixth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various committees engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each committee and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each committee and the results achieved.

The seventh part of the report deals with the accounts of the various societies engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each society and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each society and the results achieved.

The eighth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various associations engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each association and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each association and the results achieved.

The ninth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various clubs engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each club and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each club and the results achieved.

The tenth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various unions engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each union and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each union and the results achieved.

The eleventh part of the report deals with the accounts of the various societies engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each society and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each society and the results achieved.

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The thirteenth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various clubs engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each club and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each club and the results achieved.

The fourteenth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various unions engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each union and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each union and the results achieved.

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The nineteenth part of the report deals with the accounts of the various societies engaged in the work. It shows the amount of the grant received for each society and the amount expended. It also shows the progress made by each society and the results achieved.

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*INVOLUNTARY PASSAGE OF
FÆCES AND URINE.*

IN the commencement, and often during the continuance, of a violent paroxysm of mania, the fæces and urine are passed without consciousness. If the paroxysm be of short duration, the patient generally recovers the control of his sphincters with the return of tranquillity: but in a very protracted paroxysm, and more especially when the patient has been neglected, a habit of inattention to these wants is established, and sometimes a considerable degree of debility is induced in these parts, which is afterwards difficult to remove. Every person must be aware how much the comfort of an individual depends on the cleanliness of his person. If he should pass his evacuations involuntarily, he must

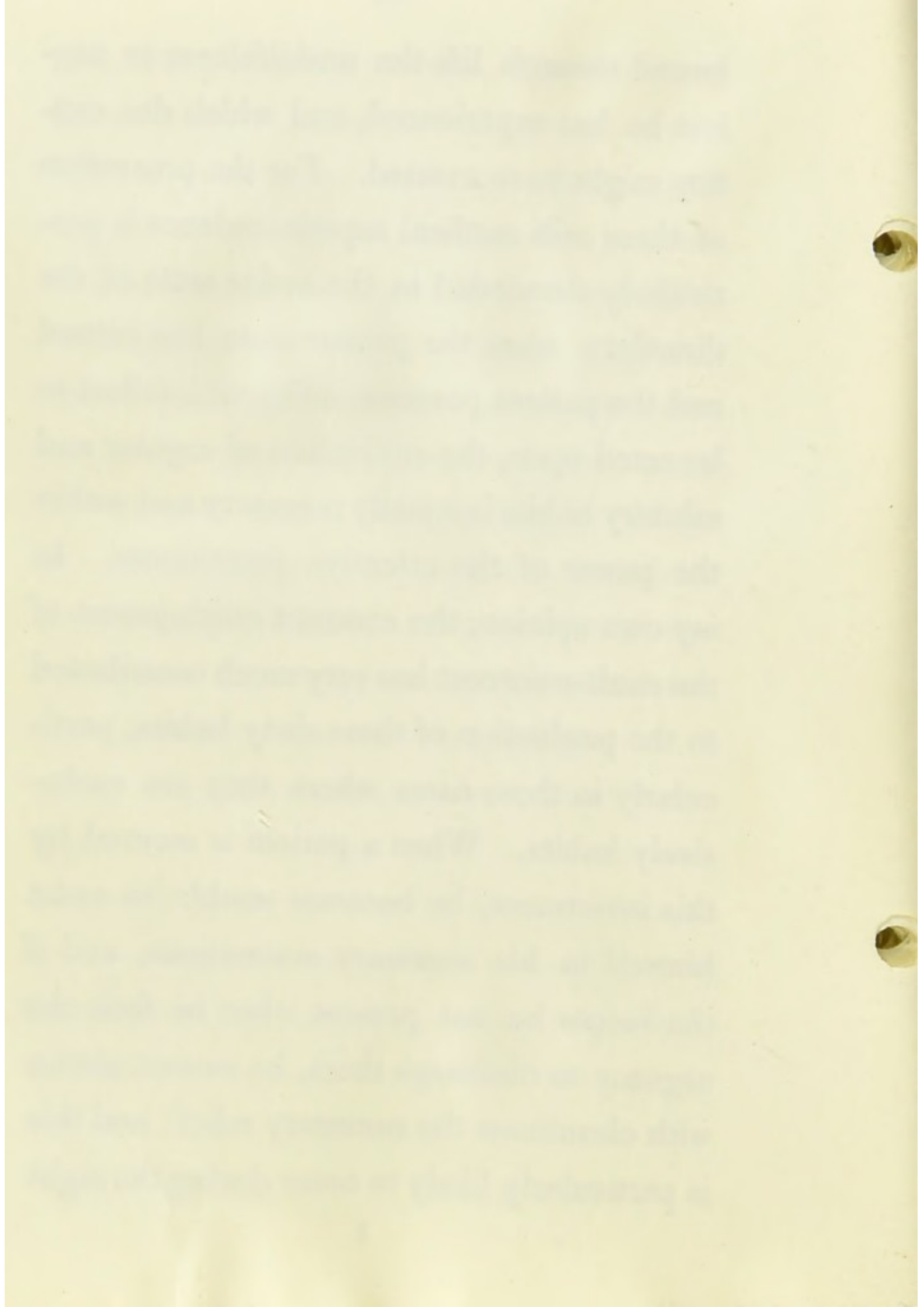
INTRODUCTION

In the introduction, the author discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. The study aims to explore the relationship between the variables mentioned in the title. The author also provides a brief overview of the literature reviewed and the methodology used in the study. The study is organized into several chapters, each focusing on a specific aspect of the research. The first chapter discusses the theoretical background, while the subsequent chapters present the empirical findings and their implications. The author concludes by summarizing the key findings and suggesting areas for further research.

be deprived of ordinary bedding, and doomed to sleep on straw. From the stench which usually attends him, he becomes intolerable in the society of those who are of cleaner habits, and he is very subject to excoriations, and occasionally to mortifications, from the acrimony of the filth in which he is enveloped. During the prevalence of the active state of mania, where the sensibility is often so diminished, that the ordinary pain arising from distension is not perceived, and where the evacuations are retained, the utmost attention should be given by the medical practitioner to the state of the bowels and bladder: indeed I am fully persuaded that such reiterated distension has in many instances laid the foundation for very troublesome, if not incurable, debility, and incontinence of these evacuations. It would therefore be no inconsiderable disgrace that an insane person should recover the proper direction of his intellect to

The department of ordinary teaching and learning
is also in charge. From the start when
it was established, the department was
in the center of the school's work. It
has been and is very active in promoting
and maintaining an educational program for
the benefit of the school and the community.
During the past few years, the department
has been very active in promoting the
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bewail through life the unskilfulness or neglect he has experienced, and which due caution might have averted. For the prevention of these evils medical superintendence is particularly demanded in the active state of the disorder: when the passive state has ensued and the patient possesses sufficient intellect to be acted upon, the cultivation of regular and salutary habits is equally necessary and within the power of the attentive practitioner. In my own opinion, the constant employment of the strait-waistcoat has very much contributed to the production of these dirty habits, particularly in those cases where they are exclusively habits. When a patient is secured by this investment, he becomes unable to assist himself in his necessary evacuations, and if the keeper be not present when he feels the urgency to discharge them, he cannot obtain with cleanliness the necessary relief: and this is particularly likely to occur during the night



when the keeper is asleep, or inattentive to the calls of the patient. On minute enquiry, I have been induced to believe that the neglect of the keeper, in the first instance, is often urged as a reason for his want of sufficient attention in the confirmed stages of the disease. When the passive state succeeds, every endeavour should be exerted to establish habits of regularity. If the bowels be sufficiently evacuated during the day, there will be little apprehension of such requisition in the night; and the superintendent should not permit diluting liquors to be taken immediately before the patient retires to rest: it would even be useful to awaken him once during the night, if the previous caution should be insufficient. When paralysis has supervened on insanity, the involuntary passage of these evacuations is particularly distressing, and seldom, if ever, admits of a cure: but if the remedy cannot be obtained,

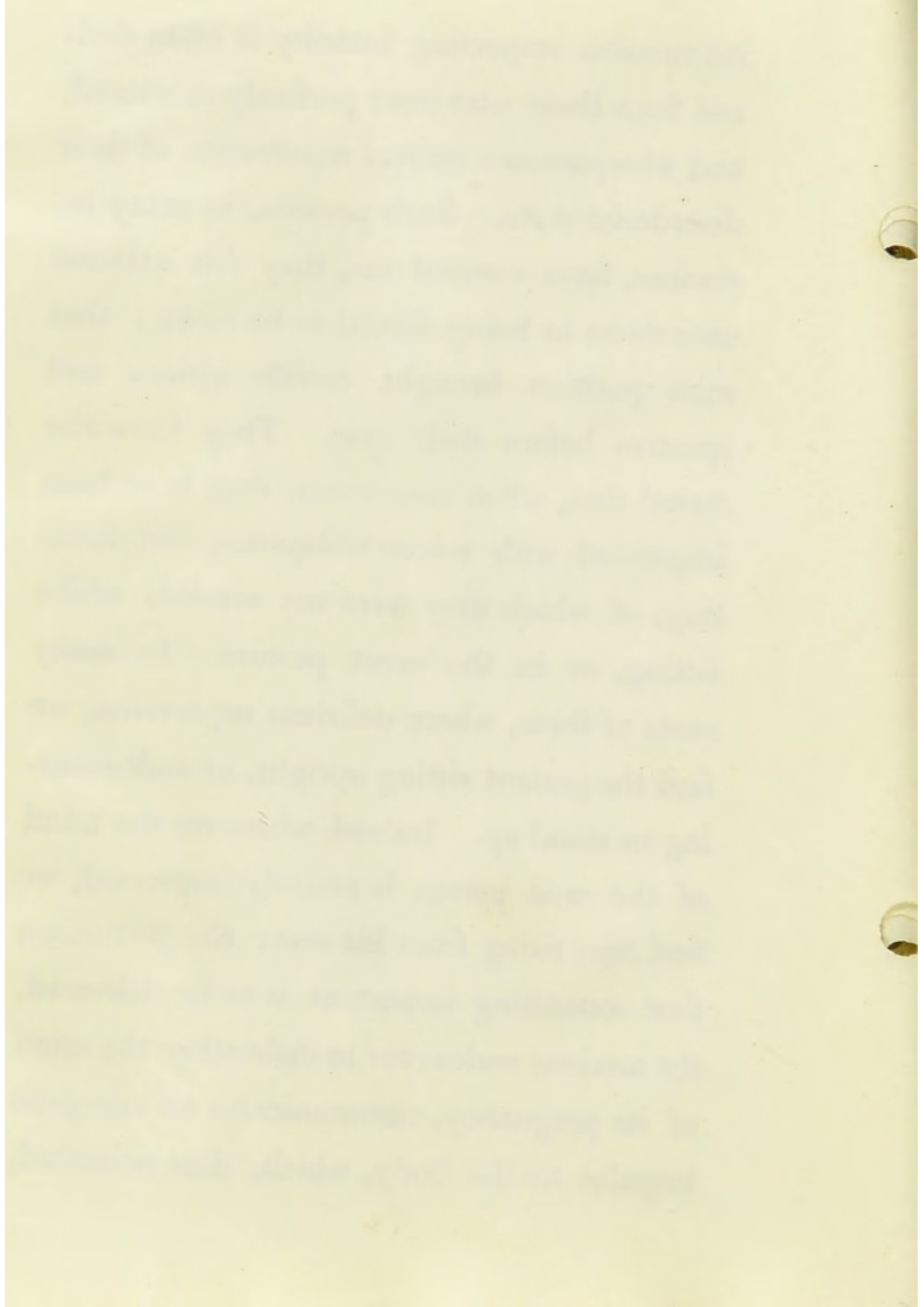
much may be effected for the personal comfort of the patient by the attention of the keeper. When it is considered how frequently insanity terminates in paralysis, it is an additional reason for the attentive exertion of the practitioner, during the active state of the disorder, to prevent the occurrence of such attack.

Connected with this subject, it may be mentioned that insane persons are prone to contract various bad habits, and some, which would render them incapable of adequately enjoying life, should they fortunately recover their reason. In some states of this disorder, as has been heretofore* observed, they seem to be averse to the recumbent position, and this appears to arise from some distressing feelings attending it. The most important

Vide my Observations on Madness, &c.—p. 80.

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information respecting insanity is often derived from those who have perfectly recovered, and who possess a correct recollection of their disordered state. Such persons, in many instances, have assured me, they felt extreme uneasiness in being forced to lie down; that such position brought terrific visions and spectres before their eyes. They have also stated that, when recumbent, they have been impressed with voices whispering and dictating, of which they were not sensible whilst sitting, or in the erect posture. In many cases of fever, where delirium supervenes, we find the patient sitting upright, or endeavouring to stand up. Indeed, whenever the mind of the sane person is actively impressed, we find him rising from his seat; the persuasion that something important is to be delivered, the anxious endeavour to disburthen the mind of its pregnancy, communicates an energetic impulse to the body, which, thus animated,



disdains the apathy of the sitting posture—Of this we have sufficient illustration in all popular assemblies.

Whoever has visited the receptacles for the insane, must have observed persons sitting by choice, with their knees up to their chins; if they have remained long in this position, the hams become so contracted and stiffened, that they are unable to walk, and, if they wish to move about, are compelled to shuffle or crawl from one place to another. In the commencement, this habit, by proper attention, may be remedied, and it may be always prevented; as it is the consequence of neglect.

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Main body of faint, illegible text, appearing to be several paragraphs of a document. The text is too blurry to read accurately.

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*FORCING OF
FOOD AND MEDICINE.*

It is a circumstance of frequent occurrence, that insane persons will refuse to eat and drink, and also to take such remedies as may be prescribed for their cure. On such occasions it has been customary to *force* them. Persons to whose care lunatics have been confided have very properly considered themselves justified in preventing a patient from starving himself, or allowing him to die from any morbid symptom, which medicine, duly prescribed, might relieve.

To effect this compulsive purpose various means have been devised, as boats similar to those with which infants, who have no teeth, are fed: and some of these are furnished

THE HISTORY OF THE ART OF MIDWIFERY

In a country where the art of midwifery has been so long and so generally practiced, it is not surprising that it should have attained to a high degree of perfection. The history of this art is a subject of great interest and importance, and one which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age. The art of midwifery is a science which has been cultivated from the earliest times, and it is one of the most useful and necessary of the human professions. The history of this art is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age. The art of midwifery is a science which has been cultivated from the earliest times, and it is one of the most useful and necessary of the human professions.

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with a projecting tube which is usually thrust at random as far down the throat as possible. Wedges have also been contrived to place between the teeth, in order to make way for the introduction of the boat or tube. The employment of these contrivances, if the operator has met with much resistance, or the operation should have been frequently repeated, generally deprives the patient of his front teeth. With the instrument* I constructed many years ago no accident has ever occurred, nor has a tooth been broken. That the suffocation of the patient has sometimes been the consequence of forcing injudiciously and with improper instruments, I am ready to believe, although I have never witnessed such disaster. With my own instrument some nicety and address are necessary to induce

* This instrument is described, and a representation of it given in my Observations on Madness and Melancholy, 2d. Edition, 1809, p. 318.

With a population of about 100,000
at present in the town of ...
The ... have also been ...
from the ... in order to ...
introduction of the ...
part of these ... If the ...
the ... with ...
the ... have been ...
generally ... the ...
with the ...
many ... ago ...
and ... a ...
... of the ...
the ... of ...
with ...
... although ...
... With ...
... and ...
...
...
...
...

the act of swallowing, but its management is readily acquired, and no injury can result to the patient.

As the operation of forcing is always a violent process, it should never be resorted to without the sanction of medical authority. It may here be important to enquire into the causes which usually induce insane persons to refuse food and beverage, with a view of diminishing the necessity of this forcible operation. The most common cause is the retention of fæces in the intestines; when these are sufficiently evacuated, they commonly feel a return of appetite and eat spontaneously. If in this state it were ignorantly attempted to convey food forcibly into the stomach, the consequences might be fatal, by mistaking an aversion to eat resulting from distended bowels, for an obstinate disposition of the patient. Many insane persons refuse

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country at the present time. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the various causes of the depression. It is found that the principal causes are the failure of the crops, the loss of the stock, and the general state of the country. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which have been taken to relieve the distress. It is found that the principal measures are the issue of money, the distribution of food, and the establishment of public works. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the various measures which are proposed to be taken in the future. It is found that the principal measures are the improvement of the roads, the establishment of a system of public instruction, and the improvement of the system of justice.

to eat in consequence of suspecting an intention to poison them. That this symptom has sometimes arisen from compelling them to take medicine in the early, and more active state of their disorder, I have had repeated experience. What considerate practitioner would force an insane patient, perhaps naturally repugnant to all pharmaceutic preparations, to take a saline draught four times a day, or any medicine, that was not of the utmost importance to his cure, or to the immediate preservation of his life? It is however fortunate, that the more active and efficient remedies admit of a concentrated form, and may be secretly administered; as the submuriate of mercury, digitalis, tartarized antimony, elaterium, and others: and if it should be thought adviseable, the system may be adequately mercurialized by friction. These medicaments may always be effectually concealed in broth, gruel or tea, and given with-

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
description of the country and its resources.
The second part contains a detailed account of
the various industries and occupations of the
people. The third part is a statistical
summary of the principal facts of the country's
history and progress. The fourth part is
a geographical description of the country and
its various parts. The fifth part is a
concluding chapter on the future of the
country and its people.

out the knowledge of the patient. Some insane persons, who suspect poison to be mingled in their food, will refuse the portion allotted to themselves, but will eat that which has been given to another, supposing it to be free from any deleterious admixture. In other instances these persons will only eat when alone and unobserved; many of such patients, after they have recovered, have informed me that during their disorder, they considered it improper to satisfy their appetites, until they had previously propitiated the Deity by frequent prayers. Others again consider it sinful to eat, and imagine, by abstaining from food altogether, that their iniquities will be pardoned: and some, as they suppose, have heard the divine command prohibiting them to take nutriment, and assuring them, if they taste they shall surely die. A peculiarity of visceral construction is a favorite supposition with many, who have insisted when they took

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and schemes undertaken, and a summary of the results achieved. The report concludes with a statement of the financial position and a list of the members of the committee.

The committee has the pleasure to announce that the work done during the year has been most satisfactory, and that the various projects and schemes undertaken have all been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the committee at its meeting on the 15th of January.

The financial position of the committee is also satisfactory, and it is hoped that the work done during the year will have resulted in a further increase of the funds available for the work of the committee.

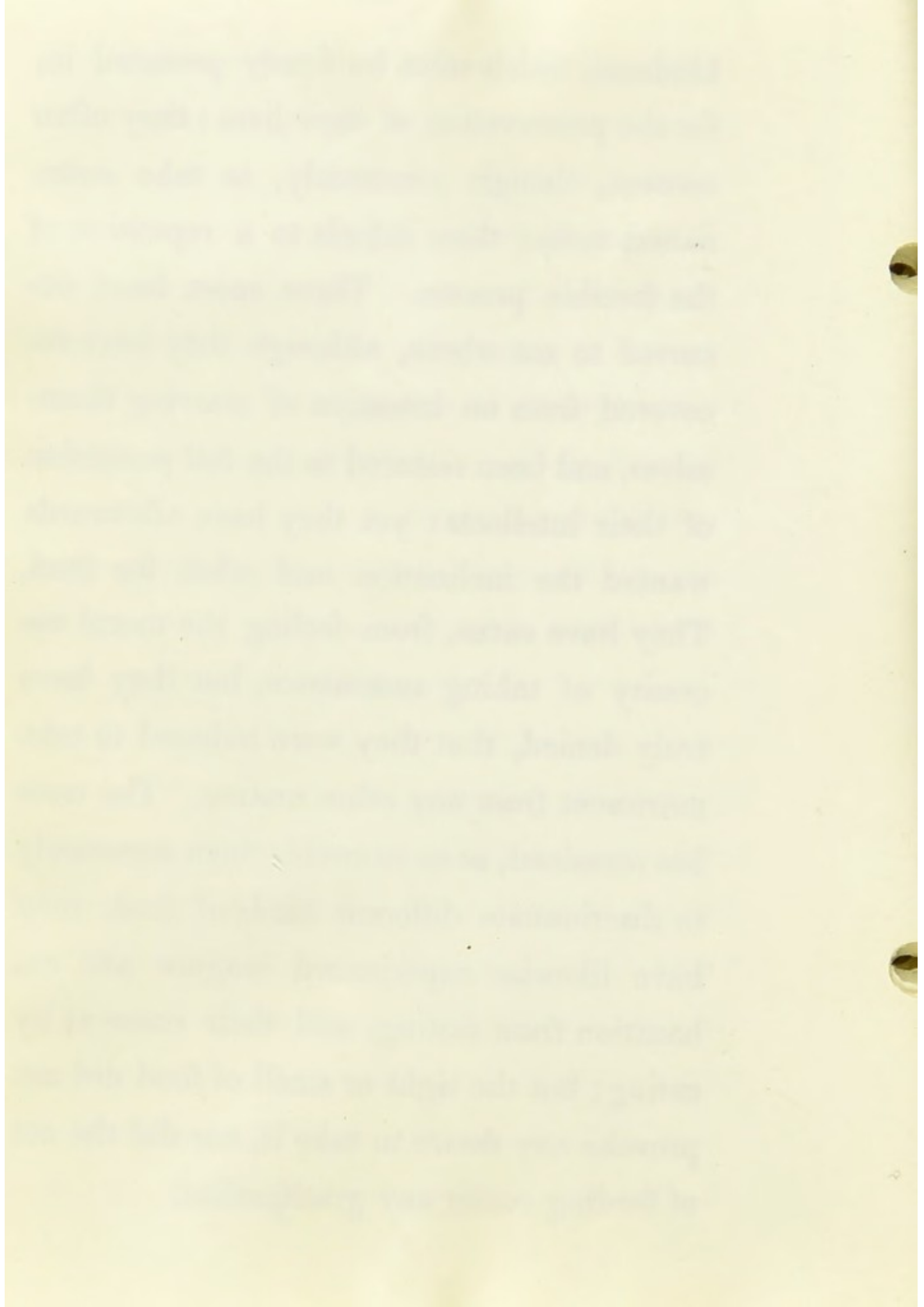
The committee wishes to express its appreciation to the members of the public who have assisted it in its work, and to the various bodies and institutions which have co-operated with it in the carrying out of its programme of work.

The committee is sure that the work done during the year will have been of great benefit to the community, and that the various projects and schemes undertaken will have resulted in a further improvement of the conditions of life in the country.

food, that it escaped by some aperture into the cavity of the abdomen: and it has occurred to me to see insane persons who were persuaded they had no mouth. In many of these cases, considerable patience and some address have obviated the necessity of forcing the patient. Where poison is suspected by the lunatic, it is wonderful to what stratagems he will resort, to defeat the supposed malevolence of those who, by such means, intend to destroy him. Persons labouring under such suspicion are of difficult cure: because they acquire the habit of attributing their own bodily feelings to malicious agency, and every meal adds confirmation to their delusion.—In some cases however, it is absolutely necessary to introduce food compulsively, and often with the happiest effects. When by a proper management of the instrument the nutriment is completely conveyed into the stomach, and the operation is explained to be an act of

The manuscript is composed of several volumes and is written in Latin. It contains a collection of letters, treatises, and other documents. The text is written in a clear, elegant hand and is well-preserved. The manuscript is bound in leather and has two metal clasps on the right side. The pages are numbered and the text is arranged in columns. The manuscript is a valuable historical document and is kept in a secure location.

kindness, which must be firmly persisted in, for the preservation of their lives; they often consent, though reluctantly, to take sustenance, rather than submit to a repetition of the forcible process. Three cases have occurred to me where, although they have recovered from an intention of starving themselves, and been restored to the full possession of their intellects: yet they have afterwards wanted the inclination and relish for food. They have eaten, from feeling the moral necessity of taking sustenance, but they have truly denied, that they were induced to take nutriment from any other motive. The taste has remained, so as to enable them accurately to discriminate different kinds of food: they have likewise experienced languor and exhaustion from fasting, and their removal by eating; but the sight or smell of food did not provoke any desire to take it, nor did the act of feeding confer any gratification.



*OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT
OF THE INSANE.*

ACCORDING to the cultivation of the human intellect, different pursuits engage the attention, and administer enjoyment. There is, perhaps, something in natural structure, and consequent tendency, which excites a relish for particular employments and diversions: but infinitely more is conferred by education, and the regular habitudes of thought and moral discipline. That amusement, under proper restrictions, may essentially contribute to benefit persons labouring under mental derangement, there can be no doubt; and some experience has been already collected on this subject: it is equally well known, where the mind has no access to intelligence, that indifference, stupidity, and idiotism, successively

GENERAL THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF THE LAW

According to the collection of the laws
and the different papers upon the
law, and various regulations, laws
and orders, which shall be
the general principles and
the industry now is confined to
and the various instances of
such things. That however,
the various laws, which shall
be found in the various
countries, shall be
found, that can be
found, that can be
found, that can be
found, that can be
found, that can be
found, that can be

ensue. The salutary operation of employment and amusement being granted, the next enquiry of course relates to the particular kinds which should be adopted; and here the difficulty commences.

To invent some one employment, which should divert the thoughts of a lunatic from recurring to the favorite object, or distressing subject of his disorder,—which should so fully impress his mind, and agreeably beguile the time,—that his aversions should melt into reconciliation and friendship,—that the dense cloud of his delusions should fade into transparency, would indeed be a noble discovery: but of such attainment the most sanguine will doubt, and the most experienced despair,

Whatever may be recommended as the mode of occupation, should consist of labour, or rational employment, and a varied union

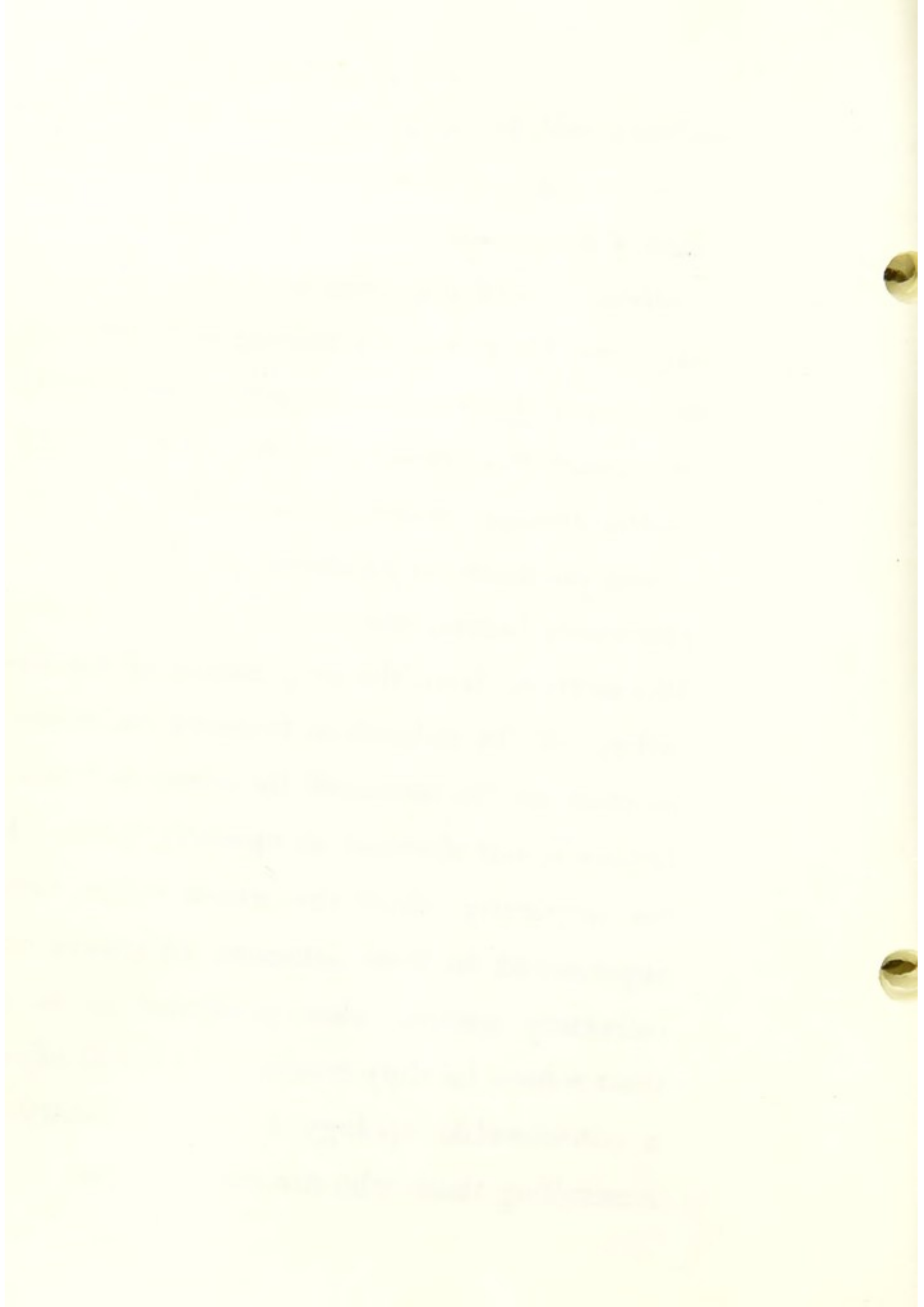
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows a clear upward trend in the data over the period studied. This indicates that the implemented measures have had a positive impact on the overall performance.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore additional factors that could influence the results. This will help to refine the current model and improve its accuracy.

of both, will probably be found most advantageous; as it will depend on the particular state of the patient's mind, which ought to be preferred. For the peculiar kinds of both, there can be no recipe; the sagacity and experience of the person who governs the patient, will adapt the proper exercise to the nature of the disease: and such capability of adaptation, presumes an intimate knowledge of the character, habits, and temper of the lunatic. But as these, from the very nature of his disorder, will be subject to frequent variations, he must not be surprized by occasional disobedience, nor alarmed at open rebellion. If the perplexity which the wisest rulers have experienced in their attempts to govern our refractory species, when presumed to be *in* their senses, be duly considered; it will afford a considerable apology for the difficulty of controlling those who are *out* of them.



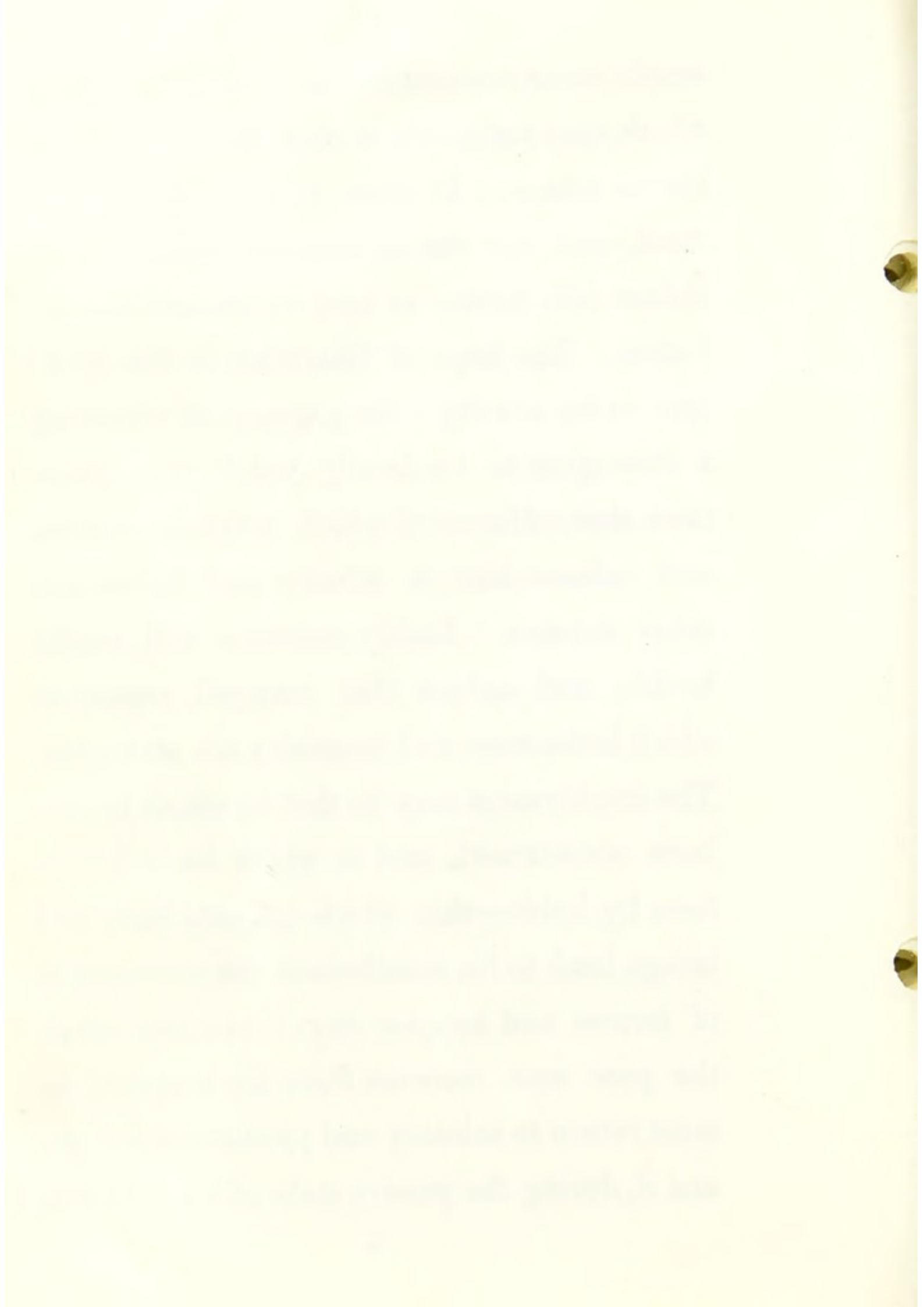
The different forms of the disease would necessarily require different modes of occupation. A patient recovering from a paroxysm of furious mania, generally retains some well marked traces of his former state, although its violence has subsided; he is distinguished by excessive hilarity, quickness of transition and tiresome garrulity, and his state requires a more imposing governance, and a firmer repression. On the contrary, the hebetude, taciturnity, and timid apprehension of the melancholic convalescent, should be stimulated by encouragement, cheered by hope, and solaced with diversion.

Some skill, and much caution, are also required, to seize the proper time when employment will become beneficial: as I have known many persons relapse, in consequence of having been prematurely, and injudiciously urged to active occupation. The secret of

The first part of the paper deals with the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

The second part of the paper deals with the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

employment consists in discovering something which may rationally occupy the mind of the insane person. It must be rational employment, and not the occupation which would induce idle habits, or tend to confirm his delusion. The hope of liberation is the usual spur to his activity; the prospect of returning a free agent to his family and friends, generates that self-control which awakens reason, and induces him to admire and follow her sober dictates. Bodily exertion will confer health, and induce that tranquil repose to which listlessness and inactivity are strangers. The employment may be that to which he has been accustomed, and to which he will conform by habit—that which delights him, and brings back to his recollection the associations of former and happier days; because, when the poor man recovers from his insanity, he must return to salutary and productive labour, and if, during the passive state of his disorder,



he has been suffered to acquire the indolence of a gentleman, he only returns to society as a rational incumbrance, and calculated to subsist by fraud or mendicity.

With persons of a higher condition, there appear to be greater difficulties, but these are readily surmounted. Let it be recollected, that if the hand of a gentleman be unaccustomed to labour, he is more the creature of exercise and amusement, his intellect is more cultivated, and he possesses ampler resources of rational delight and harmless gratification. When the violence of his disorder has subsided, and the passive state has commenced, he is enabled by the possession of property to command a range of mental refreshments and healthy enjoyment, which contribute essentially towards his happiness and cure. He can vary the scene by travelling, and thus escape from the objects which excite irritation and



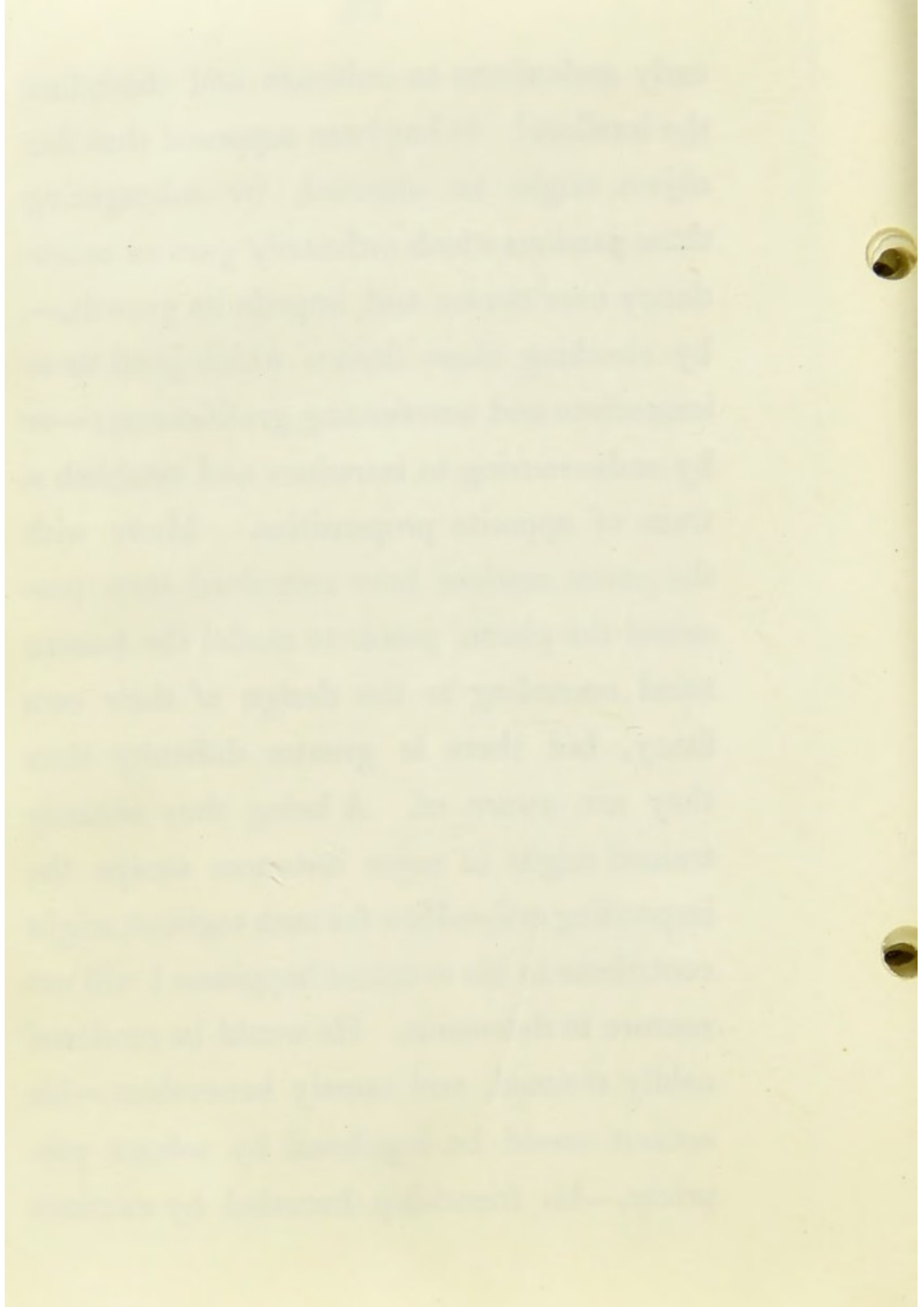
protract his disorder—he can become the spectator of amusements; he may acquire an interest in the contemplation of Nature's productions, or feel delighted by the tasteful achievements of art. He is enabled to procure an intelligent person, with whom he may associate, and regard as a friend; so that the presence of the keeper, will only be necessary when his own conduct renders such interference unavoidable: and the patient's knowledge that such assistance is at hand, will be the strongest check upon his actions, and generate that self-restraint which is the most important advance towards recovery.

Before this article is dismissed, it may be proper to advert to a subject, of some importance, and connected with the benefits which may result from a system of moral management: namely, how far the hereditary tendency to insanity may be counteracted, by

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year. It shows the total amount of the income and the expenditure and the balance at the end of the year. It also shows the details of the various items of income and expenditure.

early endeavours to cultivate and discipline the intellect? It has been supposed that this object might be attained, by subjugating those passions which ordinarily gain an ascendancy over reason and impede its growth,—by checking those desires which goad us to immediate and unreflecting gratification;—or by endeavouring to introduce and establish a train of opposite propensities. Many with the purest motives have conceived they possessed the plastic power to model the human mind according to the design of their own fancy, but there is greater difficulty than they are aware of. A being thus severely trained might in some instances escape the impending evil.—How far such regimen might contribute to his eventual happiness I will not venture to determine. He would be rendered coldly rational, and tamely benevolent.—his actions would be regulated by solemn propriety,—his friendship bounded by cautious



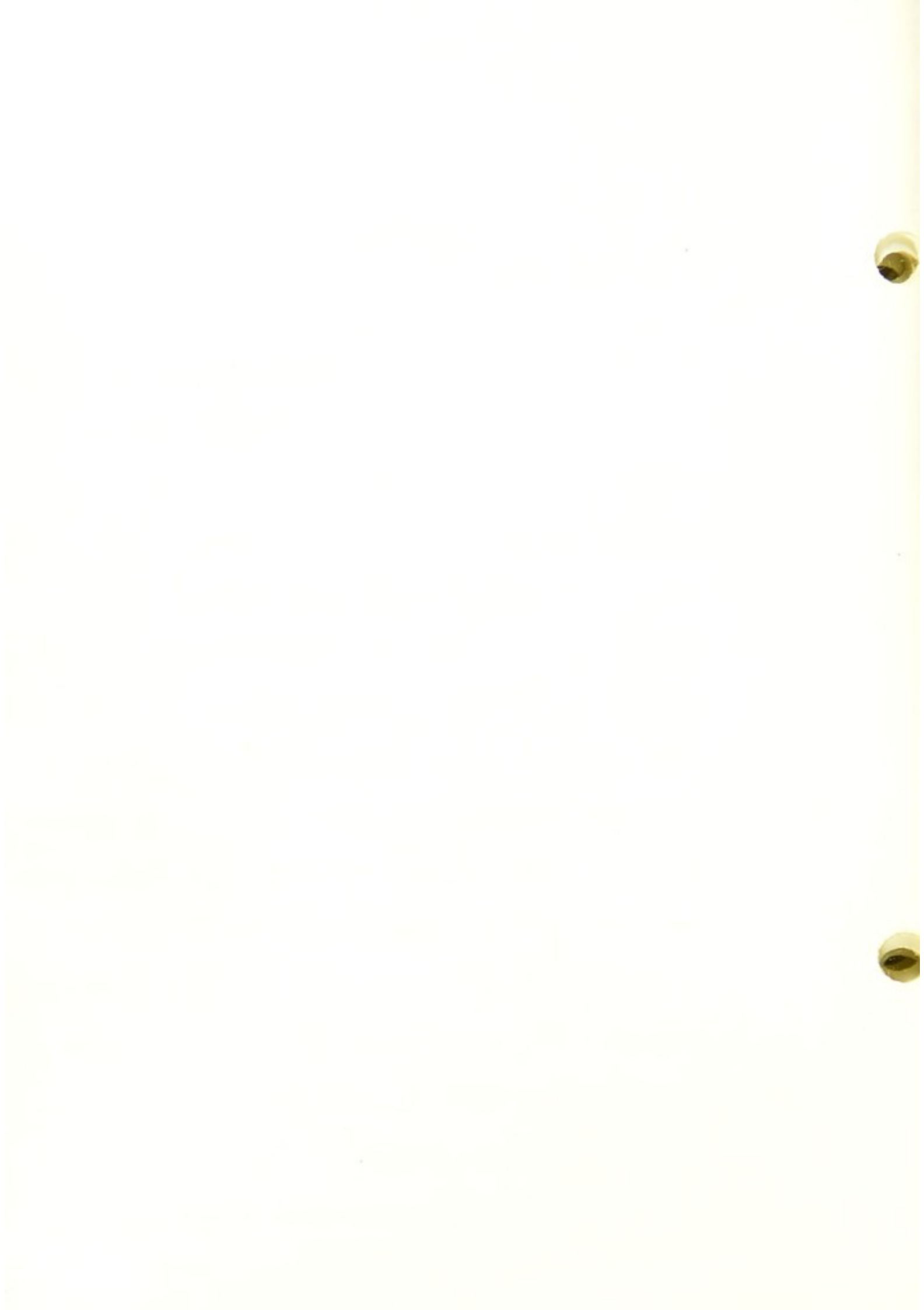
calculation, and his affections measured. Such a man could never be amiable, nor would the world delight him. Some experience on this subject, which is yet nascent, has however convinced me, that an early and persevering attention to the child may superinduce an ameliorated condition both of the physical constitution and moral character. As there is no law prohibiting the matrimonial union of persons destined to propagate this disease, excepting where they are restrained by a commission of lunacy, which involves only the opulent, the endeavour to diminish this calamity, although indirectly, is highly laudable, and becomes a proper theme for the skill of the physician, and the reflections of the philosopher.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and schemes which have been carried out, and a summary of the results achieved. The report concludes with a statement of the views of the committee on the work done during the year, and a list of the members of the committee.

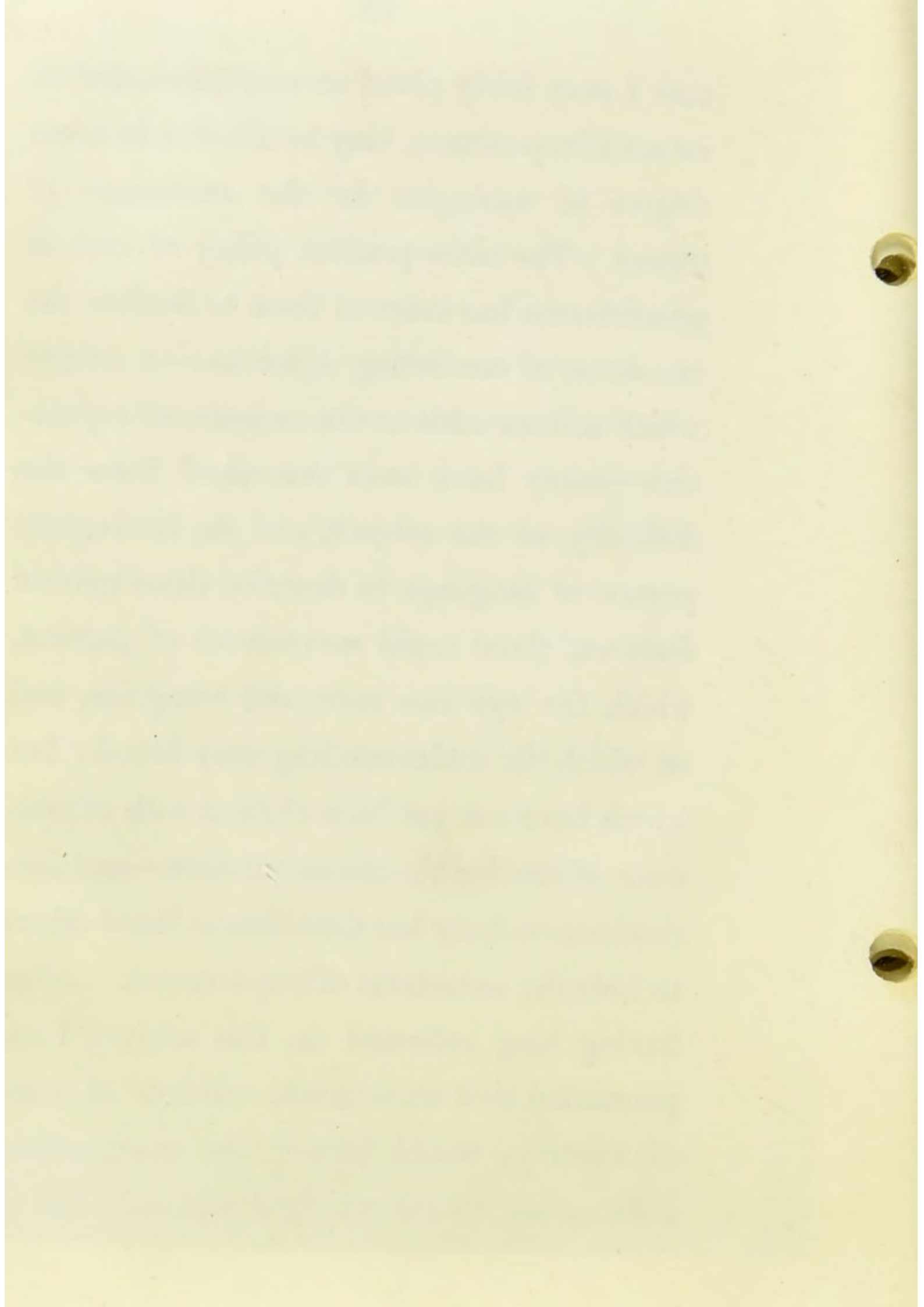
Yours faithfully,
 The Secretary

CONCLUSION.

If these considerations on the moral management of insane persons, should afford any information to the members of the medical profession, or even excite them to a more ample investigation of this difficult and contested subject, my own expectations are sufficiently rewarded. Some points of curiosity and interest have been merely adverted to, and the reader has been solicited to deduce his own conclusions: others have been propounded, but relinquished from the hazard of discussion. Those who have exclusively confined their practice to the treatment of mental disorders, have frequently been reproached for concealing from the public eye the result of their experience: from such cen-



sure I may fairly plead an exemption, and as an act of repentance, may be allowed in some degree to apologize for the remissness of others. The more prudent policy of certain practitioners has induced them to decline the encounter of conflicting opinions :—a contest which seldom adds to the measure of reputation—many have been restrained from the difficulty of the subject, and the inadequate powers of language to describe those morbid features, those rapid movements of passion, which the eye can note and recognize, and on which the understanding may brood ; but which have not yet been clothed with expressions of intelligible communication—and meritorious modesty has doubtless induced others to hide the nakedness of acquirement. After having long reflected on this subject, I am persuaded that an accurate relation of cases of insanity, would furnish the most certain information to the medical student: yet to



convey fully the necessary particulars would in many instances nearly expand a single case into a volume;—and there is much after the nicest description, which would be inadequately conveyed for the purpose of instruction: all the indications from the countenance, the crafty play, and secret working of the passions, and the peculiarities of tone and manner would remain untold. Intercourse, frequent observation of the patient, detailed and protracted examinations of the state of his mind, can alone furnish the practitioner with any certain and useful knowledge of this difficult disorder.

FINIS.

