

Third report of the medical superintendent / Provincial Hospital for the Insane, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Contributors

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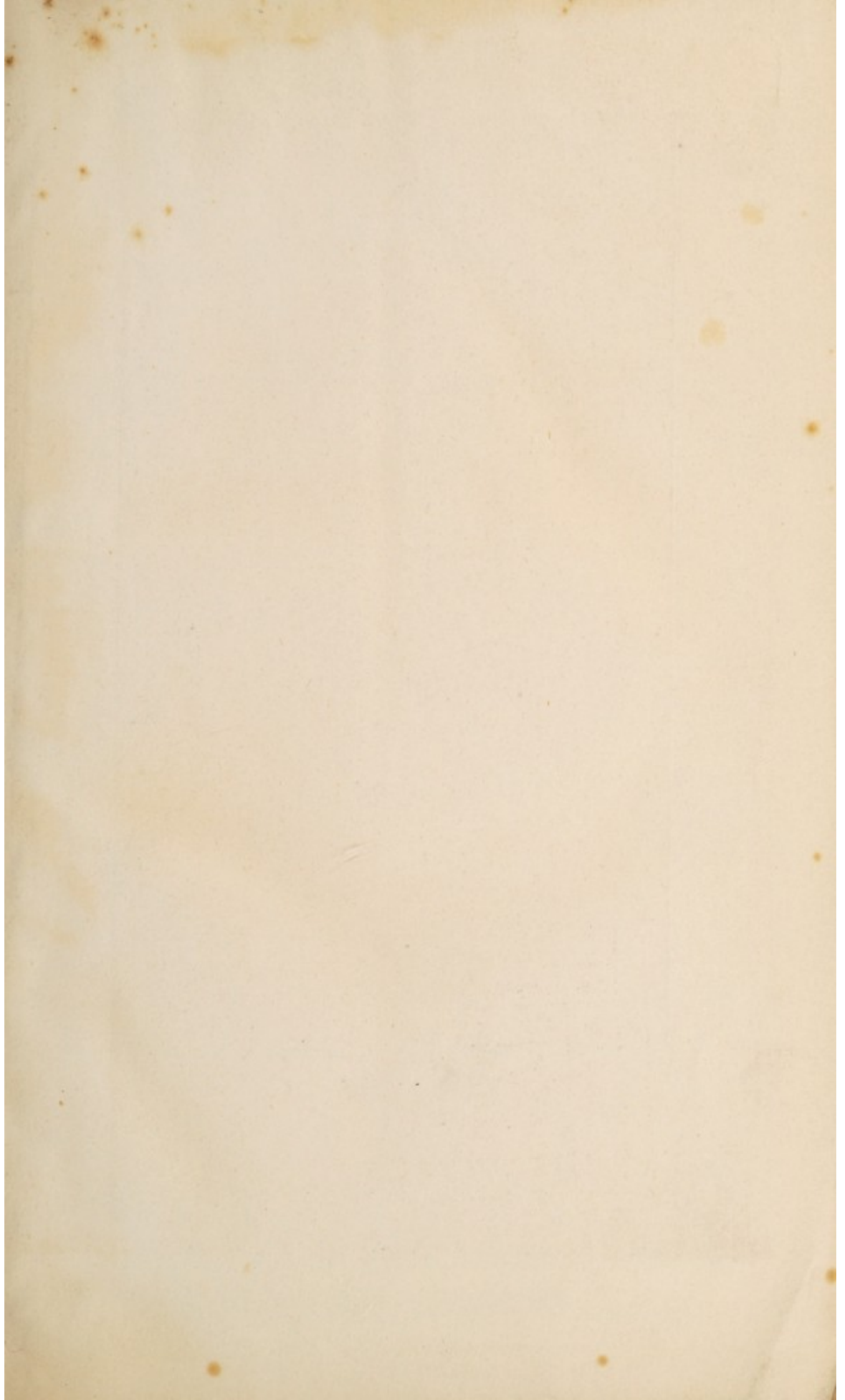
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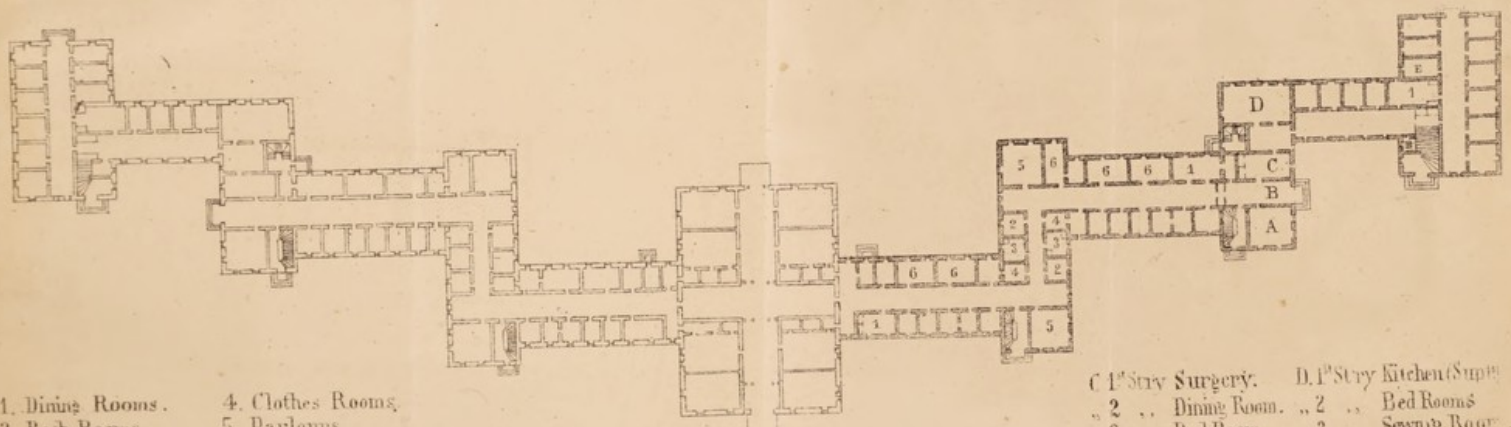
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- 1. Dining Rooms.
- 2. Bath Rooms.
- 3. Water Closets.
- A. 1st Story Board Rm
- .. 2^d .. Parlour.
- .. 3. .. Bed Room
- 4. Clothes Rooms.
- 5. Parlours
- 6. Associated Dormitories.
- B. 1st Story Hall,
- .. 2. .. Library.
- .. 3. .. Billiard room.

- C. 1st Story Surgery.
- .. 2 .. Dining Room.
- .. 3 .. Bed Room.
- D. 1st Story Kitchen (Sup^{rs})
- .. 2 .. Bed Rooms
- .. 3 .. Sewing Room
- E. Bath Room & Water Closet

THE
PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL
 For the Insane of Nova Scotia.

The above is a view of the ground plan and front elevation of the Hospital as originally designed. The shaded part shows the portion of the building now completed.

PROVINCIAL

HOSPITAL FOR THE LUNATIC

EDINBURGH

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL TREATMENT

OF THE LUNATIC

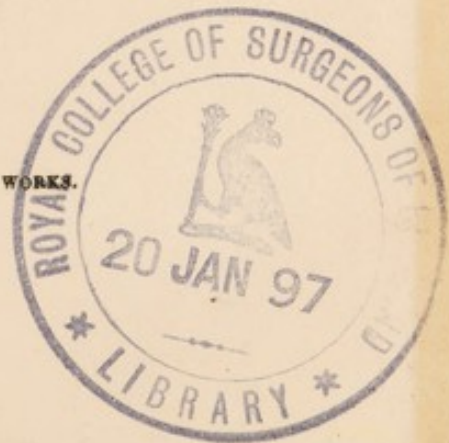
The Lunatic Hospital for the Province of Fife
Edinburgh: Printed and Sold by James Ballantyne & Co.,
Printers, 10, North Bridge Street.

PROVINCIAL
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

THIRD REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.



HALIFAX, N. S.
E. M. McDONALD, QUEEN'S PRINTER.
1861.

5

PROVINCIAL

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

HALLFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Government of the Province

of Nova Scotia

Department of Public Works

and Buildings

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

HALF-PAY

HALF-PAY

HALF-PAY

HALF-PAY

HALF-PAY

HALF-PAY

HALF-PAY

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HALF-PAY

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HALF-PAY

1881

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

1860.

Commissioners of Public Works.

HUGH MUNRO, ESQ., Chairman.
ANDREW MACKINLAY, ESQ., J. P.
JOHN GIBSON, ESQ.

Treasurer.

Hon. JOHN H. ANDERSON, Receiver General.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M.D., EDIN., L.R.C.S.E.

Storekeeper.

MR. GEORGE DOWNIE.

Housekeeper.

MRS. R. D. DICKSON.

Supervisor.

MISS SANDIFER.

Engineer.

MR. R. D. DICKSON.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS OF THE INSANE

SCOTLAND, 1860

By the Hon. the Secretary of State for Scotland

1860

Commissioners of Public Works
James H. Stewart, Esq., Chairman
John Gordon, Esq., Secretary
The Hon. John H. Stewart, Esq., Secretary of State for Scotland
The Hon. John H. Stewart, Esq., Secretary of State for Scotland

Medical Superintendent
James H. Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Mr. Gordon, Esq., and Mr. Stewart, Esq.
Mrs. H. Stewart

Supervisor	Mr. H. Stewart	Mrs. H. Stewart
Inspector	Mr. H. Stewart	Mrs. H. Stewart
Assistant	Mr. H. Stewart	Mrs. H. Stewart
...

REPORT.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS:

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit at the close of the year, the customary report upon the "condition, progress, and requirements" of the institution.

There remained in Hospital, at the end of 1859 fifty-five patients, twenty-eight males and twenty-seven females.— During the past twelve months sixty-three have been admitted, thirty-two males, and thirty-one females, making the entire number under treatment this year, one hundred and eighteen.

Twenty-three have been discharged, fifteen males, and eight females; leaving ninety-five now under care.

A tabular statement shows the admission and discharge for each month of the two years since the opening of the Hospital. In all one hundred and thirty-three have been admitted, and thirty-eight have been discharged. Of these seventeen were "restored," thirteen males, and four females; seventeen more or less "improved" ten males and seven females; and four have died, three males and one female.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted ...	18	13	2	5	4	9	3	4	7	0	5	0	39	31	70
Discharged.	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	3	1	11	4	15
Remaining.	17	30	31	34	37	44	47	50	57	54	56	55	28	27	55
} 1859															
Admitted ...	1	1	3	6	6	7	7	1	8	4	12	7	32	31	63
Discharged.	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	15	8	23
Remaining.	54	53	56	61	65	74	76	75	79	80	90	95	45	50	95
} 1860															

We had been unable to receive the number now resident, (ninety-five) had not the accomodation of the Hospital been extended by appropriating the fourth story as a ward for patients. So soon as the south wing is furnished, we shall be in a position to admit twenty-five more. If sent to us as heretofore, at the rate of five per month, the entire Hospital will be filled before the end of the ensuing year.

AGES OF PATIENTS.

As stated in the report of 1859, we had at that time with our limited number the extremes of childhood and old age, one patient being only six years of age, while another was seventy-five. This year these extremes go still farther; our youngest patient is barely five years old, while one was upwards of eighty-two on admission. The ages of those admitted this year as nearly as could be ascertained, are as follows:

5 years — 1	From 50 to 60 — 5
From 10 to 20 — 2	“ 60 to 70 — 5
“ 20 to 30 — 14	“ 70 to 80 — 2
“ 30 to 40 — 15	82 — 1
“ 40 to 50 — 14	Unknown — 4 — 63

The place of residence, as stated on admission, was:

Halifax, City or County.....	25
Colchester County.....	4
King's “.....	3
Hants “.....	2
Lunenburg “.....	2
Digby “.....	1
Cape Breton “.....	1
Pictou “.....	7
Cumberland “.....	3
Queen's “.....	2
Yarmouth “.....	2
Sydney “.....	2
Inverness “.....	1
Guysboro' “.....	1
Barbadoes.....	1
Newfoundland.....	2
Unknown.....	4

Eight have been transferred from the Poor's Asylum, where they had been for periods varying from four to ten years. Two were formerly in the New Brunswick Asylum, two had been inmates of English and three of American Hospitals. The proportion of recant cases is small, there having been only eleven admitted, who were less than a year insane.

There were two cases each of partial and general paralysis. Of the two latter, one has been a soldier in the 100th Regiment, and was transferred from the Military Hospital, the other (a female) has been insane several years, and at different times an inmate of other Hospitals.

Five Epileptic patients have been admitted this year.—From some Asylums this class of patients, is excluded altogether, while in others a higher rate of charge is made for their maintenance.

Several of the pauper patients have been admitted with a very scanty supply of clothing, and it has been found requisite in some instances to destroy at once the few articles they wore.

CIVIL CONDITION.

<i>Males</i> —Married, 13; single, 16; widower, 1; unknown, 2;—	32
<i>Females</i> —Married, 15; single, 15; widow, 1;	31
	Total, 63

The "former occupation" of those admitted, so far as could be ascertained, was as follows:

<i>Males</i> —	6	had been	Farmers,
	4	"	Laborers,
	4	"	Sailors,
	2	"	Merchants,
	1	"	Collector of Customs,
	1	"	Book-keeper,
	1	"	Painter,
	1	"	Teacher,
	1	"	Clerk,
	1	"	Barber,
	1	"	Blacksmith,
	1	"	Soldier,
	1	"	Paper Folder,
	1	"	Stone Mason,
	1	"	Shoe Maker,
	1	"	Fisherman.

<i>Females</i> —	5	had been	Servants,
	4	“	Farmers’ wives,
	2	“	Seamstresses,
	2	“	Sailors’ wives,
	1	“	Captain’s wife,
	1	“	Laborer’s wife,
	1	“	Clerk’s wife,
	1	“	Grocer’s wife,
	1	“	Pensioner’s wife,
	1	“	Teacher’s wife,
	1	“	Milliner.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in ascertaining any particulars concerning some of the patients brought to the Hospital. In several instances nothing could be learned beyond the name of the patient, and in one, this was supposed to be an alias. A very material amount of useful information might readily be given by the Medical men called upon to grant certificates of insanity; and I have particularly to request of my professional brethren as full a statement as possible relative to each individual case.

DISCHARGED.

Of the twenty-three discharged during the year, nine have been “restored,” ten more or less “improved,” and four have died.

All of those restored were recent cases, showing the importance and benefit of early treatment. Looking upon insanity, as too many are still inclined to do, as a disgrace, the desire to conceal the malady, leads to delay in subjecting the cases to Hospital treatment. There can be no greater error. Insanity is no disgrace, disease is no longer esteemed a crime, and friends ought to be well apprised of the important fact, that treatment to be effectual must be early.

Of those discharged improved, none were allowed to remain long enough to test fairly the benefits of Hospital life. With a single exception, they were removed against the remonstrance of the Superintendent, and this was one of General Paralysis, where the certainty of the fatal issue led to the removal of a patient at a stage of the disease when he could easily be removed.

Four have died during the year. Of these, one was subject

for years past to Epilepsy. She was laboring also under pulmonary disease at the time of her admission last year, and died of Phthisis.

Another was suffering when brought to the institution, from inflammation of the vesica urinaria, for which he had been energetically treated. He rallied for a while, recovered from his delirium, and we hoped might regain his health, but relapsing into his former state of prostration, he died.

The other two deaths occurred in persons advanced in life; one was seventy-five, and was very feeble when admitted, the other was eighty-two.

ELOPEMENTS.

During the year, we have had to contend with an unusually large number of attempts at elopement. The first escape was that of a young woman who went with an attendant on a visit to her friends in Halifax, by whom she was retained. She was convalescent at the time, and managed in this way to take her discharge somewhat earlier than was desirable.

In the autumn a pyromaniac, a young man of highly prepossessing appearance, was committed, who found the confinement irksome and intolerable. He not only avowed his intention of making his escape at all hazards, but preached to others the doctrine that they were not rightfully confined here, that they ought to be at liberty, and that if freedom were not granted they ought to take it. In three weeks he instilled his belief into several other patients, and persuaded them to elope, himself setting the example.

Having no suitable enclosure, no barrier indeed to prevent escapes, and but few attendants, it is not to be wondered at that one patient went as far as Mount Thom, one to Lawrence-town, one to Hammonds Plains, one to Preston, two to Dartmouth, one to Newport, and another to Windsor Road. With a single exception (beside the one above alluded to), all were overtaken and brought back, and the epidemic appears to have subsided.

REFUSAL TO TAKE FOOD.

This not uncommon symptom of insanity has prevailed among our patients to a painful degree, and has called for the use of the feeding pump on various occasions. In one instance a young female patient who had not spoken for months, grad-

ually desisted from eating, and it was with the greatest difficulty her mouth could be opened. It was only under the relaxing influence of chloroform that the rigidity of the jaws could be overcome. This patient for upwards of three months swallowed no food voluntarily; twice daily was the feeding pump resorted to. At last she was induced to drink a little, then a little more, then took soft food, and now eats heartily of the ordinary diet. She has grown quite fleshy of late, and is happily beginning to speak.

We have had several other instances requiring artificial feeding, one continuing three weeks, others content with a single administration of food. Of one hundred and thirty-three patients under care during the past two years, six have required for a longer or shorter period to be sustained in this way. One who persisted for several weeks in refusing food, resumed the use of it at once when cod liver oil was added as a nutrient to his daily allowance. He has several times since declined to eat, but a single dose of the oil generally overcomes his morbid resolution.

OCCUPATION OF THE PATIENTS.

While it has been our aim to find useful employment for all our household, nothing but voluntary labor is sought for. No compulsion is attempted, nor would it be advantageous even if allowable. The restoration of the insane being the primary object of the Hospital, labor must be looked upon more in a curative, than in a pecuniary light. Hence we find it requisite in some instances, to check the eagerness for continued laborious exertion, which is exhibited by some patients, and so to apportion the work, that all who engage in it may be benefitted by what they do. Whatever duties devolve upon the attendants, (and they are onerous and arduous enough) some are always ready to assist them. There are several daily routine matters in which those are engaged who have a fondness for them, while various improvements, and a fair share of out-door work claim the attention of the majority of our industrious patients. A table is annexed to this report, showing the result of about four and a half months labor of the men, and another table tells of the well directed industry of the female patients. A reference to this will show how much time has been occupied in making and mending articles of wearing apparel. In order to provide clothing and bed-linen

still more expeditiously, and to make up in the house as far as practicable, all that may be required, it has been proposed to get a sewing-machine, which, when in operation, will doubtless keep us in advance of our wants in this respect.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

The difficulties in the management of the establishment, alluded to by the late Board of Commissioners in their last report, instead of gradually disappearing as was hoped, increased from time to time, until they seriously interfered with the discipline and good government of their institution. These were eventually referred to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, who were requested to take such steps as the circumstances might demand.

The question of the current expenses of the Hospital had previously attracted the notice of the Legislature, and a resolution was passed requiring these to be curtailed.

Both matters were thus before the Executive, and were dealt with as promptly as was compatible with a thorough investigation.

The result involved an entire change in the internal administration, and the retirement of the Treasurer of the institution, in accordance with the amended act of the Legislature, at its last session.

Hereupon the Board of Commissioners resigned, and the whole control of the Hospital was vested in the Board of Works. An essential reduction was made in the staff of officers and employeés, but not greater than was desirable and necessary.

In re-organising, reference was made to the views of Miss Dix, as propounded to the Superintendent, as well as to the mode adopted at one of the new English Asylums, namely, that at Hayward's Heath, Sussex, opened 25th July, 1859.—The Superintendent of the Sussex Asylum, C. Lockhart Robertson, Esq., M.D., Cantab, is entitled to every consideration, as well from his position as Honorary Secretary to the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, as from his experience in the speciality.

In a descriptive notice of the new Sussex Asylum, in the Journal of Mental Science for April, 1860, the duties and position of the officers, &c., of the establishment are minutely set forth. These formed a basis for the plan adopted here,

corresponding as they do with the views of Dr. Conolly, and Dr. Kirkbride, than whom no higher authorities on the subject are to be found in England or America.

Thus far the change in our management has been productive of very satisfactory results. It affords me great pleasure to report the faithful and thorough performance of their respective duties, by all the employees of the Hospital. There is no discord, no jealousy, or ill-feeling; on the contrary, all belonging to the establishment feel a commendable degree of pride in so conducting themselves, as to merit the approbation of those to whom they owe allegiance.

The Baker to the institution, who resides here, is also our Storekeeper, the office of Steward having been abolished. Where the supplies are chiefly furnished by tender and contract, this combination of offices is free from the objections which might be urged under other circumstances. Situated as we are, it is a very advantageous arrangement, and, the more so, from the activity and efficiency of the incumbent.

In lieu of the Matron, a Housekeeper has been appointed, who had been an attendant in the Hospital from its first opening, and whose ward for its neatness, cleanliness, and order, was highly admired by every visitor. The superintendence of the domestics, and the oversight of the cooking, washing, &c., devolve upon the Housekeeper.

The care of the female patients and everything pertaining to them, is now placed under a head-attendant or supervisor. A table appended to this report, shows the vastly increased amount of work performed in the sewing room, without curtailing the out-door exercise of these patients, or interfering with a fair share of recreation, and proves the decided benefit of this arrangement.

Other changes have been brought about which were long urged by the Superintendent, and, by which, the resources of the Hospital are satisfactorily economized.

Instead of a Gardener, employed both winter and summer at high wages, with a party of day laborers under him varying from three to six or more in number; we had one of our former attendants to do the Garden work, with a number of well-disposed patients assisting him.

The Watchman's services have been dispensed with, and the greater part of his duties are now performed by the attendants in rotation.

In place of a stable-boy and carter, we now have a hostler who does the work of both.

In lieu of six domestics, a cook and a house boy, when we had a family of fifty-eight patients, being the average of the first half of the present year, we have now only five female servants—one of whom is the cook, and our list of patients numbers ninety-five and is steadily increasing.

Tables compiled from official records are given, accompanying this report, exhibiting at a glance the satisfactory and important diminution in the working expenses for the past six months.

The pay list has been reduced more than one-half, as compared with the preceding half-year, and still more, as contrasted with the corresponding period of last year.

This has been effected without materially lessening the compensation in any instance; it being acknowledged by all, that those who conscientiously devote their time and energies in attendance upon the insane, are entitled to a liberal remuneration. In the opinion of all superintendents who write on the subject, the salaries of the attendants ought to increase from year to year. Their experience is of essential importance to the welfare of those committed to their care.

An abstract of the expenditure for provisions, compiled from the quarterly returns, shows that the average cost of these has been very materially lessened; and, this, without reducing the diet below that fair and liberal allowance which is essential to the restoration of the insane. Great care is taken to avoid either loss or waste, and no extravagance is countenanced or permitted.

Means have been taken recently to economize fuel, which has hitherto formed a heavy item. The most exposed parts of the building have been provided with double windows. The air chambers have been closed up at the ends, and the heat formerly diffused through the entire basement is now supplied to the occupied parts of the Hospital alone.

A cooking range of Pond's manufacture, has been lately put in operation in the kitchen.

The gas retorts have required renewal, and, it is purposed to replace the present small retorts, when burnt out, with others of larger dimensions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

There is no part of this report more pleasingly entered upon by the writer, than that in which he is enabled to state the

continued and increasing interest manifested by others in the comfort and welfare of the patients under his charge. From highest to lowest the feeling appears wide-spread and lasting, that no effort is ill-devised, no appropriation misspent, that adds to the happiness and aids the restoration of those deprived of the light of reason.

The clergymen of different denominations have most considerably given us, as heretofore, an afternoon service almost every Sunday throughout the year.

The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave kindly continue to evince their unabated interest in the Institution. His Excellency has ordered a series of Reports of the British Commissioners in Lunacy, which will form an important addition to our Library.

The Countess, with characteristic urbanity and that entire freedom from affectation which distinguishes true nobility, has honored the Hospital with several visits; and, on one occasion, had the patients called together, and delighted them by singing and playing on the piano-forte, affording us all a rich and memorable musical treat.

A generous community has very kindly continued to afford our inmates every reasonable recreation and enjoyment.

The exhibition of a series of dissolving views, on two different occasions, by G. G. Gray, Esq., calls for grateful acknowledgment.

F. Passow, Esq., has kindly given us entertaining and enlivening readings, to the great gratification of the entire household.

J. P. Hagarty, Esq., with a party of advanced pupils, has favored us with several afternoon concerts, highly appreciated by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong and Miss Deuchman, as, also, Miss Nordbeck and friends, and Mr. Crow and party, have placed us under similar obligations.

Mrs. Macready, on the occasion of her visit to Halifax, favored us very kindly with another of her inimitable dramatic readings.

Donations have been forwarded to us from time to time, of considerable value. A handsome billiard-table has been presented by a lady who desires to remain *incognito*.

Our Library has been largely augmented by a very liberal donation from J. Sandifer, Esq., of London, of upwards of two hundred volumes of well-selected and valuable books.

James Laurie, Esq., Engineer, sent twenty dollars as a donation, for the benefit of the patients. A handsome music stool was presented by C. Phalen, Esq. Fruit and delicacies for the Christmas season, were generously contributed by our immediate neighbors, H. Y. Mott, Esq., and family. Thomas Walsh, Esq., has kindly presented colored side lights and fan light for the entrance door to the new wing. Messrs. Fraser & Son gave us two large engravings, stretched and varnished. We are indebted to Geo. E. Morton, Esq., for illustrated English periodicals, and to J. B. Strong, Esq., for a number of pictures.

The Liverpool Brass Band entertained us with military music, on the occasion of their visit to Halifax.

J. M. Watson, Esq., with commendable liberality, furnished all our quiet and convalescent patients with an afternoon's excursion, in the Steamer "Neptune." This was greatly enjoyed at the time, and long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to join in the excursion. We had, previously, had small boating parties to the North West Arm and to McNab's Island. A party of about twenty female patients had a pleasant drive to the encampment at the Eastern Passage during the summer, and others were permitted to take carriage exercise, from time to time, when circumstances would allow.

The "Halifax Reporter" and the "Eastern Chronicle" have been kindly added by their respective proprietors, to our list of newspapers. With a single exception the Halifax papers are all sent to us, and from their perusal many a poor patient derives daily gratification. Shut out, as are the inmates of an Hospital to a great extent from the surrounding world, nothing is so well calculated to relieve the "tedium vitæ" or to excite the interest of those who are almost lost to external impressions, as the friendly pages of the familiar daily or weekly journal. It would delight the proprietors and go far towards repaying them for their generosity, could they but witness the avidity with which the papers are sought for from day to day, as they are distributed in the several wards of the Hospital.

D. Falconer, Esq., Daniel Creamer, Esq., and Miss Creamer, Miss Willis, Miss Smith (now Mrs. Oldright), Mr. Drake, Miss Cassie Fairbanks, Charles F. Mott, Esq., Thomas Mott, Esq., Dr. Glover, Messrs. McEwen, Reid & Co., and other friends have put us under renewed obligations for very considerate favors.

The contributions of last year towards the "Recreation Fund," besides providing back-gammon and draught boards, bagatelle boards, solitaire and chess boards, foot balls, pictures and toys, have enabled us to obtain a new cover for the billiard table, and picture frames for the numerous engravings acknowledged in the report for 1859. A large portion of this fund still remains invested for future use. When this shall have been sufficiently augmented, by the sale of fancy articles or other means, it is purposed to buy an Organ for the Sunday service of the Hospital.

Dr. Ackland, Regius Professor of Medicine, at Oxford, Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and himself officially connected with one of the English Asylums, has visited us, and after a careful inspection, expressed his opinion of our arrangements in terms highly complimentary. It is gratifying to know that this distinguished Professor has not only here, but beyond the boundaries of our Province, eulogised our institution.

The Hospital has sustained a severe loss in the death of its promoter and staunch advocate, the late Honble. Hugh Bell, whose philanthropy and liberality were of essential service to the insane, in whom he ever took an especial interest. In conjunction with an anonymous friend, he contributed nearly six hundred pounds to this institution, and it has been sacredly set apart and appropriately designated, "the Bell Fund." Mr. Bell left instructions as to its intended use, and these will be a guide as to its future appropriation. His object was to provide books and other articles for the patients, and to add to their comfort in many ways, which the ordinary income of the establishment would not meet.

The Institution has passed through another year—the second of its existence. Trials and annoyances have fallen to our lot, but probably no public establishment of a similar nature ever wholly escapes them. Cheering recoveries and grateful visits of restored patients go far to counterbalance these. We have been spared any serious casualty—the general health of the house has been excellent—and we look forward with confiding hope to the future. May that Providence which has hitherto blessed us, ever hold its protecting shield over us, and guide us in the right performance of duty.

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M.D., Edin.,
Superintendent.

Cost of the principal items of Provisions, for 1860, compiled from Quarterly Returns.

	JANUARY QUARTER.		APRIL QUARTER.		JULY QUARTER.		OCTOBER QUARTER.						
Tea.....lbs.	242	£27	4	6	208	£23	8	0	185	£20	16	3	
Coffee.....lbs.	87½	5	9	4	94	5	17	6	94	5	17	6	
Br. Sugar....lbs.	825	17	10	7	1110	23	11	9	674	14	6	6	
Wh. Sugar....lbs.	185	6	3	4	245	8	3	4	74	2	9	4	
Molasses....gall.	36	3	3	0	98	8	11	6	143	12	10	3	
Flour.....bbls.	25	43	15	0	26½	46	7	6	32	56	0	0	
Oatmeal.....lbs.	339	2	11	7	404	3	1	3	328	2	9	9	
Cornmeal....lbs.	244	1	6	3	415	2	4	7	529	2	16	10	
Rice.....lbs.	202	2	7	6	135	1	11	9	382	4	9	9	
Barley.....lbs.	34	0	9	11	329	4	15	11	128	1	17	4	
Peas.....lbs.	15	0	5	7	30	0	11	3	
Beef.....lbs.	4323	67	7	3	5635	87	16	3	4324	67	7	8	
Pork*.....lbs.	1125	18	15	0	810	15	0	0	1088	20	8	0	
Mutton.....lbs.	716	12	14	2	160	2	17	7	264	4	14	11	
Veal.....lbs.	206	3	13	2	1569	28	4	10	
Fish, Dry....lbs.	1190	10	11	3	530	4	10	2	689	5	17	3	
Butter*.....lbs.	565	28	5	0	736	36	10	0	541	24	16	0	
Potatoes*...bus.	185	13	17	6	159	15	18	0	119	11	18	0	
		265	9	11		319	1	2		254	16	1	
		First half of 1860...		584	11	1			Last half of 1860...		529	8	4

Average number of Patients, from January to June, fifty-eight,—being at the rate per annum for Provisions per patient, £20 3s. 1d.

Average of first half year, allowing for additional number of officers and servants—ten in all, £17 3s. 10d.

Average number of Patients, from July to December, eighty-one,—being at the rate per annum for Provisions per patient, £13 1s. 6d.

* The prices of these articles varied during the year.

Expenditure for Labour as shown by the Pay Lists, also for Salaries.

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1859.		JANUARY TO JUNE, 1860.		JULY TO DECEMBER, 1860.	
July .£172 8 6		Jan...£118 16 8		July ...£62 9 2	
Aug ...223 17 10		Feb...128 17 2		Aug61 18 9	
Sept...156 2 5	552 8 9	March.134 5 11	381 19 9	Sept.....60 17 10	185 5 9
Oct.....168 17 5		April...127 2 2		Oct.....63 11 1	
Nov ...168 6 8		May...130 8 5		Nov58 5 0	
Dec.....164 18 10	502 2 11	June...130 16 3	388 6 10	Dec.....59 18 10	
Labor last hlf. '59. 1054 11 8		Labor first hf. '60. 770 6 7		Labor last hlf. '60. 367 0 8	
Salaries half-year. 325 0 0		Salaries half-year. 325 0 0		Salaries half-year. 280 0 0	
£1379 11 8		£1095 6 7		£ 647 0 8	

The above statement includes the sum of £100 to Superintendent, for compensation for board of himself and family for last half-year; but does not include the salary of Clerk of Works for any portion of the eighteen months.

LIST OF ARTICLES made by the Female Patients, commencing
July, 1860.

68 Shirts	7 Prs. Cotton Stockings
60 Flannel Shirts	10 Aprons
73 Prs. Woolen Socks	8 Pocket Handkerchiefs
8 Prs. Stockings	14 Blinds
2 Homespun Coats	66 Sheets
22 Dresses	84 Bolster Cases
4 Quilted Petticoats	36 Pillow Cases
10 Flannel do.	39 Quilted Comforts
21 Chemises	12 White Counterpanes
61 Prs. Drawers	34 Towels
28 Night Gowns	34 Table Cloths
23 Night Caps	54 Bed Ticks
4 Day Caps	1 Mattrass
3 Jackets	12 Dusters
12 Prs. Mittens	7 Clothes Bags

LIST OF ARTICLES REPAIRED.

26 Coats	41 Prs. Drawers
52 Prs. Pants	138 Prs. Socks
14 Vests	23 Gowns
46 Shirts	28 Night Gowns
18 Flannel do.	30 Chemises
60 Prs. Stockings	

December 31, 1860.

ACCOUNT OF WORK done by Male Patients, from July to
December, 1860.

1. Levelling ground in front of Hospital, breaking up large stones and carting them away.
2. Hauling fifty-four loads of beach gravel, and spreading the same.
3. Digging a trench for water and gas pipes for the new wing, and refilling the same. Estimated value of this work, ten pounds.
4. Opening and refilling (with some assistance) a trench on the highway, on three several occasions, for repairs to joints of main water pipe.

5. Deepening and clearing out a heavy drain, through the grove of trees in rear of the Hospital.

6. Hoeing and other field and garden work, as well as gathering and housing the supply of vegetables raised on the grounds.

7. Bringing Oats, Lumber, &c., by boat at various times from Halifax.

8. Cutting and splitting all the firewood and ovenwood used in the establishment; chiefly done by one patient.

9. Making twenty-five pairs slippers and half-soling and heeling twenty-five pairs shoes, besides other repairs, principally by one patient.

10. Glazing the broken glass; one patient undertakes this.

11. Making and setting a large grindstone.

12. Erecting and decorating an arch, in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

13. Landing and storing three hundred chaldrons of coal.

ADDENDA.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 152 of the Second Series of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Custody and Estate of Lunatics." Passed the 12th day of May, A.D. 1860.

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows :

1. Whenever any person shall be so deranged in his intellect that he cannot be permitted to go at large without danger, or is suffering unnecessary duress or hardship, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff without application, or of any two Justices of the Peace of the county in which such insane person may be found, on being applied to for that purpose, to investigate the case, and summon to their assistance any one or more medical practitioners, duly qualified and practising within the Province, and if such insanity be proved and certified by such medical practitioner or practitioners in writing, the Sheriff or Justices shall issue their warrant directed to any constable of the county, who shall apprehend and convey such insane person to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane. In case such person shall have been certified to be insane by only one medical practitioner, before his apprehension, he shall be again examined by two duly qualified medical practitioners, to be appointed by the Commissioners, before he shall be admitted into the hospital.

2. Whenever any person who shall have been tried for an indictable offence, or an offence punishable upon a summary conviction in the Supreme Court, or a Court General or Special Sessions of the Peace, shall have been acquitted on the ground of his insanity, the Clerk of the Crown or of the Court in which such person shall have been tried, shall issue his warrant directed to any constable of the county to apprehend and convey such person to the hospital; which warrant such constable shall obey, although the Sheriff, Justices, or Clerk of the Crown, or of such court, may not reside in the county wherein the hospital is situate.

3. The reasonable expense of apprehension and removal being verified on oath before the Custos, or any two Justices of the Peace, either before or after such removal, and by them allowed, shall, upon their order, be paid by the County Treasurer out of the county funds to the person appointed to apprehend and remove such insane person, and such expenses shall afterwards be levied by warrant of distress, to be signed by two Justices of the Peace, on any goods or chattels of such insane person, or may be realized out of the real estate of the insane person, or the rents thereof, as provided in Section 12 of the Chapter hereby amended; and for want of such property shall be a charge against the county in which such insane person had his last legal settlement as hereinafter mentioned.

4. All persons now or hereafter confined in the Hospital for the Insane, whose expenses are now by law payable out of the funds of the township or poor districts in which they have a legal settlement, and the payment of which expenses is not secured under the Act hereby amended, shall hereafter be chargeable on the respective counties in which such townships or poor districts are situate; and their expenses shall be a county charge, and shall be assessed, levied, and collected in the same manner as county rates.

5. In case the Grand Jury and Sessions of any County which shall be liable for the expenses of lunatics confined in the Asylum, shall refuse or neglect to assess the county therefor, the Supreme Court shall, upon application, amerce such county for the amount due, which, with the costs and expenses attending such amercement, shall be assessed, levied, and collected, under the order of the Supreme Court by the same persons whose duty it shall be to assess, levy, and collect the county rates, and in the same manner; and the same, when collected, shall be paid to the parties respectively entitled thereto.

6. The Commissioners, Superintendent, and persons in charge of the Hospital for the Insane, shall receive and provide for such insane persons as are mentioned in the first and second sections of this Act, and also all insane paupers, certified to be so by any two Justices of the Peace, and two duly qualified Medical Practitioners, practising in the Province, notwithstanding no bonds shall be given, as required by sec-

tion thirty-two of the chapter hereby amended, subject however, to the provisions of section twenty-four of such chapter as if such bonds had been given.

7. Whenever the real and personal estate of any lunatic or insane person, not being a pauper, or of his or her husband, father, or mother, is not more than sufficient to maintain the family of any such person, the expenses of the maintenance of the insane person in the hospital may be defrayed in whole or in part from the funds of the hospital, as the Commissioners may, on investigation, order and direct.

8. After the first day of July next the Receiver General shall be the Treasurer of the Commissioners, and shall perform the duties thereof without additional salary; and the Commissioners may appoint a Secretary, at a salary to be by them fixed, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

9. So much of Chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent herewith is repealed.

QUERIES requested by the Medical Superintendent, to be answered on the admission of a Patient.

1. The age of the Patient?
2. Occupation?
3. Married or Single?
4. Any Children?
5. How long insane?
6. Is this the first attack?
7. How did insanity first show itself?
8. Has there been any change in the symptoms since the commencement?
9. Has the patient been violent?
10. Has he been subject to any peculiar illusions?
11. Has there been any striking change in the disposition of the patient?
12. Has there been a tendency to commit suicide?
13. Has the patient been subject to fits: if so, what was the cause of the fits?
14. What is supposed to be the cause of insanity?
15. Have any relations been similarly affected?

16. What have been the habits as to temperance, orderly conduct, industry, &c.?

17. Has the patient been educated?

18. What is the natural disposition of the patient as to temper, attachment to relatives, &c.?

19. Has the patient been subject to any bodily ailments?

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, _____, being _____, and in actual practice, hereby certify that I, on the _____ day of _____, 18—, at _____, in _____, personally examined _____ of _____, and that the said _____ is a person of unsound mind, and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment; and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, viz:

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself.

2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity, communicated to me by others.

Name—

Place of Residence—

Date—