

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

Contributors

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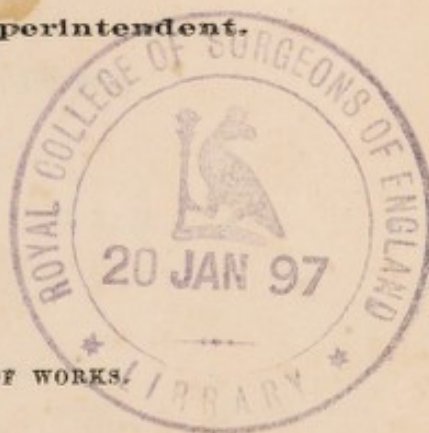
PROVINCIAL

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Fifth Report of the Medical Superintendent.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.



HALIFAX, N. S.

E. M. McDONALD, QUEEN'S PRINTER,

1863.

PROVINCIAL

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

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THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

1862.

Commissioners of Public Works.

HUGH MUNRO, Esq., Chairman.

ANDREW McKINLAY, Esq., J. P.

JOHN GIBSON, Esq.

Visitors, ex officio.

The GOVERNOR, The CHIEF JUSTICE, The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
The PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, The SPEAKER
OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, and the heads or authorized
representatives of all Christian Churches in the
Province.

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.

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PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

FIFTH

Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent,

1862.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works :

GENTLEMEN :

The fifth annual report of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane is herewith respectfully submitted.

On the first of January, 1862, there were one hundred and seventeen patients in the institution; sixty-two males, and fifty-five females.

During the past twelve months forty-three have been admitted—thirty-one males and twelve females; making the entire number under treatment this year one hundred and sixty.

The daily average for the year has been one hundred and twenty-one; thirty have been discharged—nineteen males and eleven females. The present number in Hospital (including three absent "on trial"), is one hundred and thirty.

Of those discharged fifteen have been restored, eight more or less improved, and five have died.

The rate of mortality has been for this year 4.13 per cent., for the preceding three years 6.51 per cent., and for the four years since the opening of the Hospital 5.65 per cent., reckoned upon the average number under treatment.

The recoveries are 34.88 per cent. upon the admissions of the year; the average of four years has been 22 per cent.

Table of Monthly Admissions and Discharges for the past four years.

1859. 1860. 1861.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admitted.....	20	18	6	14	18	25	14	12	24	10	22	10	109	84	193
Discharged	6	3	3	6	5	7	5	8	10	11	6	6	47	29	76
1862															
Admitted.....	4	2	2	5	4	1	5	5	2	5	5	3	31	12	43
Discharged	2	5	2	5	4	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	3	19	11	30
Remaining.....	119	116	116	116	116	115	120	125	125	126	130	130	74	56	130

The whole number admitted since the opening of the Hospital has been two hundred and thirty-six, and one hundred and six have been discharged.

The constantly increasing number of patients renders it necessary, as stated last year, to make provision for their reception and care. Who, that knows the value of early treatment in insanity, will consent to have the Provincial Hospital crowded with inmates to such an extent, as to exclude a great proportion of the recent cases seeking admission? To this sad pass it must soon come unless means be taken to extend the building. Having already strenuously urged this course, it remains only now for me to refer to what was advanced in last year's report.

If the carrying out of the original design be considered at the present time impracticable, owing to want of sufficient funds, I would respectfully submit the propriety of erecting a range of cottages of an inexpensive character upon the grounds, where the more quiet and orderly patients might be domiciled. This course has been followed in several British asylums, so as to extend their means of accommodation, and to give ample opportunity for classification; and the results are looked upon as highly satisfactory.

The plan although modern is not altogether new. In the Asylum Journal of Mental Science for May, 1855, it is recommended that further accommodation (for chronic lunatics) should be provided, when needful, not by enlarging the existing buildings, but by the erection of distinct houses built on a simple plan, retaining as much as possible the ordinary arrangements of English homes." In the same Journal for April, 1858—it is stated—"This opinion has been subsequently adopted, both by the English Commissioners in Lunacy, and by the Irish Inspectors of Asylums."

These remarks, however, have reference to finished asylums, and are only introduced here as an alternative. If practicable by any means to carry out the original design, it will be decidedly preferable to complete the building, only one-half of which is now erected."

Ages of the Patients admitted in 1862, and previously.

	1862.	1859, '60, '61.	Total.	Population, 1861.
From 5 to 7 years.....		3	3	.....
" 10 to 20 "	3	8	11	80551
" 20 to 30 "	13	52	65	58146
" 30 to 40 "	8	48	56	36125
" 40 to 50 "	4	44	48	26461
" 50 to 60 "	5	17	22	18036
" 60 to 70 "	3	10	13	13671
" 70 to 80 "	2	5	7	5964
82.....		1	1	.....
Unknown	5	5	10	.....
	43	193	236	

Nearly ten per cent. of all the admissions are upwards of sixty years of age, showing that the Hospital is made to serve as a resting place for those advanced in years, whose insanity was concealed at home until they became unmanageable. When no longer amenable to family control, they are sent here to be fed and nursed; nor do we complain of this; it is inevitable.

The liability to insanity in those from 10 to 30 years of age, appears from the foregoing table as 1 in 1825 of the population—while from 30 to 50 years, the proportion is 1 in 600.

<i>Former Residence as stated on admission.</i>	1862.	1859-61	Total.	Insane Population	
Halifax, City or Co.	9	71	80	106	The returns in this column are from the Census of 1861, exclusive of 317 idiots. 387
Colchester County...	.....	11	11	27
Cumberland " ..	2	8	10	14	
Pictou " ..	7	16	23	26	
Sydney " ..	2	4	6	12	
Guysborough " ..	1	4	5	9	
Inverness " ..	.....	2	2	14
Richmond " ..	1	3	4	16	
Victoria " ..	.....	2	2	6
Cape Breton " ..	3	7	10	16	
Hants " ..	8	10	18	13	
King's " ..	1	5	6	17	
Annapolis " ..	.....	4	4	16
Digby " ..	.....	1	1	16
Yarmouth " ..	1	3	4	8	
Shelburne " ..	.....	1	1	4
Queen's " ..	.....	7	7	7
Lunenburg " ..	4	3	7	12	
Newfoundland .....	.....	2	2	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	8	8	.....
Barbadoes.....	.....	1	1	.....
United States.....	2	6	8	.....
Scotland.....	1	.....	1	.....
Ireland	1	.....	1	.....
Germany.....	.....	1	1	.....
P. E. Island.....	.....	2	2	.....
H. M. Service.....	.....	5	5	.....
Unknown .....	.....	6	6	.....
	43	193	236	387	

This table shows that one hundred patients who were insane in March, 1861, are still without hospital care. Many more indeed must be reckoned as either kept at home, or wandering from place to place; since, of the total number received into Hospital, many were cases of recent occurrence, (some subsequent to the taking of the census,) and several have been more than once admitted.

By a comparison of the admissions from each County, with the number of insane resident therein, we find that the counties nearest to the institution have sent in a much larger proportionate number than those more remotely situated. This is doubtless partly owing to the greater facility in effecting the commitment, but partly also, it is reasonable to suppose, from their better knowledge of the Hospital and its management.

It is gratifying to find that where the character and design of the institution have been pointed out to patients previously to their being brought here, they have for the most part come with little or no reluctance. Those, who from a recurrence of their insanity have required to be re-admitted, have returned willingly, some even urging their friends to send them back.

CIVIL CONDITION OF ALL ADMITTED.

1859, '60, '61:

<i>Males</i> —Married, 33; Single, 69; Widowed, 2; Unknown, 5.....	109
<i>Females</i> “ 35 “ 40 “ 9 “ 0.....	84

1862:

<i>Males</i> “ 16 “ 14 “ 0 “ 1.....	31
<i>Females</i> “ 5 “ 5 “ 2 “ 0.....	12
	<hr/>
	89 128 13 6 236

FORMER OCCUPATION.

Males.

	1862.	1859-60-61	Total.	Census 1861.
Farmers and Farmers' Sons.....	6	22	28	37897
Merchants.....	1	4	5	1472
Gentlemen.....	.....	4	4	.....
Ministers.....	1	.....	1	385
Physician and Medical Student.....	1	2	3	213
Collector of Customs.....	.....	1	1	61
Schoolmasters.....	2	3	5	864
Printer.....	.....	1	1	115
Painter.....	.....	2	2	208
Soldiers and Marines.....	.....	5	5	.....
Pensioners.....	.....	1	1	.....
Clerks and Book-keepers.....	1	2	3	494
Ship Captain and Stevedore.....	1	1	2	.....
Seamen.....	2	9	11	5242
Fishermen.....	1	5	6	7659
Miller.....	.....	1	1	592
Wool-sorter.....	1	.....	1	.....
Masons.....	2	1	3	636
Laborers.....	3	12	15	9306
Barbers.....	.....	3	3	18
Cooper.....	1	.....	1	1145
Cabinet-maker.....	.....	1	1	147
Blacksmith.....	1	1	2	1518
Wheelwright.....	.....	1	1	173
Tailor.....	.....	1	1	670
Shoemakers.....	2	2	4	1976
Coachmen.....	.....	1	1	.....
Pedler.....	1	.....	1	16
Paper-folder.....	.....	1	1	.....
Miner.....	.....	1	1	665

Females.

	-1862.	1859-60-61	Total.
Farmers' Wives and Daughters.....	2	9	11
" Widows.....		2	2
Governess.....		1	1
Ladies.....		2	2
Lady's Maid		1	1
Miliner		1	1
Dressmaker	1	1	2
Seamstress.....		2	2
Domestic Servants	3	15	18
Carpenter's Wife	1		1
Grocer's Wife			1
Seamen's Wives		1	1
Washerwomen		4	4
Tailors' Wives.....		2	2
Coachman's Wife.....	1	2	3
Laborers' Wives and Daughters.....		1	1
Captain's Wife.....	1	3	4
Clerk's Wife.....		1	1
Pensioner's Wife and Widow		1	1
Teacher's Wife	1	1	2
Merchant's Wife.....		1	1
Tanner's Wife.....		1	1
		1	1

Of those under treatment this year, thirty were private patients—fifteen males and fifteen females; the remainder being supported by the several counties of the Province, except the transient poor, who form a Provincial charge.

DISCHARGED.

During the past year thirty have been discharged, of whom fifteen were restored (eight males, seven females), exclusive of three absent on trial, and probably well. Several of those recovered were from one to three months with their friends "upon trial," before their restoration was pronounced complete.

Eight were discharged, more or less improved, (five males, three females). One of the number has, owing to a premature removal, been re-admitted, with greatly diminished prospects of recovery.

Three of the above were cases of long standing, and their improvement was such as to induce their friends to keep them at home.

One patient was informally admitted. He brought medical certificates of insanity, and obtained temporary admission; but the requisite order of two justices not having been given, he was soon discharged.

One patient was brought without any certificate for re-admission, and, on being examined by four medical men, one pronounced him partially insane, and three were of the opinion he was not insane; he was therefore allowed to take his discharge.

Five have died during the year (four males, one female). Of the former one died from epilepsy, and one, a child, from marasmus, accompanied by gradual loss of speech and motion.

One, who was a subject of general paralysis, died of phthisis, the symptoms of which were completely masked during life. The Essay of Dr. Workman, of Toronto, in the American Journal of Insanity for July, 1862, led me to look carefully for the immediate cause of death; and, so far as a single case goes to confirm his statement, respecting latent phthisis, this certainly corroborates it. The lungs in this instance were completely studded with small tubercles.

One died of general paralysis. This was a well marked case of the disease. Owing to the patient's helplessness, when passing into the last stages of his illness, he was placed under the kind and judicious care of an experienced female nurse, by which means he was not only rendered far more comfortable, but there is reason to believe his life was thereby prolonged. By using an air bed, on German springs, the sloughing from pressure was retarded until shortly before death; but, when it once set in, it rapidly extended.

The only female whose death we have to record this year, died also of general paralysis. This patient was a kleptomaniac, prior to admission. She was arrested for stealing and sent to Bridewell, where her insanity became manifest, and she was transferred to the Poor's Asylum.

On the opening of this Institution, she was among the earliest cases of admission. Her acquisitiveness continued; she had no regard to the value of what she took; concealing the most trifling things, which, when discovered, she always claimed as her own. She had exalted ideas of her power and wealth; was goodnatured and very generous, offering large imaginary sums to all her acquaintance.

When addressed as to her health, her invariable answer was, "first rate." She was fond of gay colors, and exceedingly gratified when noticed.

The quivering lip, the tremulous tongue, and faltering voice were among the early manifestations of the serious nature of her malady. Gradually her ideas became more and more extravagant. She insisted she was only fifteen, while her real age was more than forty. She looked anxiously for the arrival of every Cunard Steamer, expecting the Prince of Feathers, as she said, to come purposely to marry her.

Her sight was somewhat impaired from the first, and ultimately both sight and hearing failed, and she shuffled along with an unsteady gait. At last she became unable to move; her voice was almost inarticulate; the sphincters were not under control; and, notwithstanding every precaution, the sloughing was extensive.

Sinking very gradually, she died three years and eight months after admission; having reached the fourth stage of the disease,

as graphically described by Dr. Salomon, in the Journal of Mental Science for October, 1862.

OCCURRENCES OF THE YEAR.

Two very determined efforts to commit suicide were happily frustrated, and several minor attempts of the same nature were successfully opposed. Forced alimentation, by means of the stomach tube, has had to be resorted to on several occasions.

One of the female attendants was found to be slightly indisposed a few days after joining the institution, and it was soon ascertained she had an attack of measles. Fortunately this became known in time for her to return to her friends, and the disease did not spread, not a single case having occurred with us, except at the fireman's residence.

During the year, the changes in the staff of attendants have been few. It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the continued attention of all to their most harassing and trying duties. In an exceptional case, where an attendant stood charged with negligence in allowing a patient to escape, the Superintendent, before enforcing the strict rule applicable to such cases, called a council of the employees, and they unanimously upheld the discipline of the establishment.

In the summer, the patients had boating parties to McNab's Island and the North-west Arm, as well as fishing parties on the harbor, some of which resulted successfully. Two or three parties went in different directions in the autumn, berry picking. Another group of patients visited Laidlaw's gold diggings, and witnessed the operations of "the crushers."

Several went to hear Mr. Wynter's entertaining lecture on "China." Mr. Passow's reading at Dartmouth afforded another similar treat; and at the time the circus visited Halifax, a number of the patients were taken over to witness the performances. In the winter, nearly all the female patients were indulged with one or more sleigh drives.

We have from time to time been gratified by the visits of several of our restored patients, and by cheering letters from many others, whose gratitude seems unbounded. When fully restored, they always speak well of the Hospital.

The farm and garden, considering their limited extent, have yielded abundantly, producing all the vegetables we required, except potatoes; and of these, a considerable quantity of the early varieties were raised. The breaking up of new ground has also been attended to.

The old wharf, reported last year as requiring enlargement and repairs, having been washed away in a storm, a new wharf of good size, and with convenient landing steps, has been built this past summer.

The smaller coal-pits have been housed in, protecting the fuel from the weather.

One of the steam boilers was found to be leaky, and as it had to be removed for repairs, all three were transposed and re-set during the summer and autumn.

By permission of the Board, and through the kindness of a professional friend, Dr. J. Bernard Gilpin, of Halifax, in visiting the Hospital daily, the Superintendent was enabled, for the first time in four years, to enjoy a fortnight's excursion to the country, in September last. For this he desires to return his grateful acknowledgements.

In noticing the occurrences of the year, the re-appointment of a night watch must not be omitted. Upon the recommendation of members of the Legislature last winter, a watchman was appointed, whose duty has been not only to guard against fire and thefts, but chiefly to act as a night attendant in the men's wards in cases of illness and bad habits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We have, as hitherto, been indebted to kind friends for many very considerate favors. Their interest in this charity does not diminish, nor does their liberality slacken. This, more than anything else, cheers us on in the performance of an arduous and responsible duty.

The desire manifested by numerous warm-hearted friends to promote the comfort and welfare of the insane is indeed most encouraging; nor is it by any means confined to the immediate connections of the patients. The subjoined list affords gratifying testimony to the unabated kindness of a benevolent community.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and Lady Mulgrave have continued to honor the Hospital with occasional visits, and to encourage the patients with most acceptable presents.

The ministers of different denominations have favored us with Sunday afternoon services regularly as heretofore. The order and devotion observed at these services are most striking to strangers worshipping for the first time in company with the insane.

In a recent article in the "Revue des deux Mondes," by M. du Hailly, on "Les Acadiens et Nouvelle Ecosse," his attendance at our religious services during the summer of 1861, is thus alluded to: "The patients of both sexes were assembled in the chapel without any apparent precaution, and conducted themselves with a decorum which would have done honor to a congregation in full possession of their faculties. They rose—they sat down—they turned, or knelt, or sang, at the appointed time, without the slightest mistake; and I was astonished to learn that the service of the following Sunday would be different from that to which I had just listened." *

We have had several most interesting lectures during the week evenings. Rev. Thos. Crisp favored us with a pleasing account of

* La Nouvelle Ecosse possède à Dartmouth, près d'Halifax, un magnifique hôpital d'aliénés, qui pourrait être pris pour modèle dans tous les pays du monde.

Le traitement consiste surtout en une liberté, presque absolue unie à une grande douceur; on évite même d'y prononcer le mot de punition. L'excellent docteur de Wolfe, qui dirige d'établissement avec une sollicitude qu'on ne saurait assez louer, m'avait offert d'y venir assister à l'office du dimanche.

Les fous des deux sexes étaient réunis dans la chapelle, sans aucune précaution apparente, et s'y comportaient avec une précision automatique, qui eût fait honneur à bien des fideles en pleine possession de leur raison. Ils se levaient, s'asseyaient, se tournaient, s'agenouillaient et chantaient à point nommé, sans l'ombre d'une méprise; mais je fus fort étonné d'apprendre que le service de la semaine suivante serait différent de celui que je venais d'entendre.

Les ministres des diverses sectes poursuivent en effet jusque dans ce refuge les âmes absentes de ces infortunés, et se sont, pour éviter toute discussion, réglé une sorte de tour de service, de manière à avoir successivement un dimanche Anglican, un autre Baptiste, un autre Presbytérien, et ainsi de suite.

Malgré mon respect pour le Prosélytisme religieux, je ne pus m'empêcher de la trouver singulièrement fourvoyée.

Une station sur les côtes d'Amerique, p. 896.

missionary life, illustrating the subject with numerous large colored engravings.

Rev. J. Brewster gave a most entertaining address, narrating the incidents of his temperance visit to Her Majesty's ships of war in this harbor.

F. Passow, Esq. considerably favored us with another of his admirable readings.

Professor Hagarty and friends, including the Viscount Kilcausie, gave us no less than five concerts during the year. These were conducted in his usual masterly style, and were highly appreciated.

Mr. Manly and friends also favored us with exquisite music on several occasions. An anonymous friend kindly furnished military music for several evening entertainments.

G. G. Gray, Esq. indulged us with an exhibition of the magic lantern, with dissolving views, chromotypes, &c. affording a rich treat to the spectators.

Dr. A. C. Cogswell generously gave a day's services in dentistry, which resulted in marked benefit to a number of the patients.

The late Rev. Dr. Shreve gave several volumes of the Illustrated London News for our library. Messrs. Cogswell & Forsythe sent us numbers of illustrated papers at different times.

To E. M. McDonald, Esq. Queen's Printer, we are indebted for a copy of the Census returns. Messrs. Hall & Beamish presented us with two likenesses of General Williams.

J. Sandifer, Esq. of London, has again placed us under obligations by sending most acceptable decorations for the walls.

G. A. S. Crichton, Esq. favored us with roots and flowers, as well as fruit trees and shrubs. Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co. gave us a variety of choice flower seeds.

Miss McMurray kindly gave a box of colored wools, artificial flowers, &c. for the patients. An anonymous friend gave certain articles of wearing apparel. Another anonymous friend (formerly a patient) sent two boxes of raisins, and four dollars, for plum puddings for the inmates.

Mrs. H. Y. Mott gave a treat of fruit at Christmas to all the patients, and kindly furnished delicacies for their picnic and evening parties. Not only these our immediate neighbors, but Mrs.

Pilsbury and family at Woodside have very considerably invited convalescent patients to partake of their hospitality on different occasions; and several have thus emerged gradually into society.

The Halifax "Evening Express," the "Morning News," (St. John, N. B.), and the "Colonial Standard," (Pictou), have been kindly added to our list of newspapers. To the proprietors we desire to tender our special acknowledgements, and to the press generally for their continued gratuitous supply of newspapers, now as heretofore most eagerly enquired for through the wards.

REQUIREMENTS.

We need an airing court for the excited patients. This want has been stated before, and as the resident numbers increase, the necessity for this exercising ground becomes more and more imperative.

We require an additional tank for hot water. When the south wing was being built, the desirableness of this provision was strenuously urged. It is even more needed now.

A new coal shed in the vicinity of the boiler house is another of our requirements. The old building in which the fuel has hitherto been stored, is now becoming so dilapidated as to be more or less injured by every gale of wind.

The plastering, as stated in last year's report, requires a great deal of renovation, indeed, nearly all the outer walls of the Hospital need to be furred-out, lathed and plastered. The external surface of the building ought to have some kind of water-proof coating, so rapidly do the walls absorb moisture.

The porches require painting, and the window sashes also, to preserve them from the weather. The zinc spouting is sadly out of repair.

There are other wants requiring attention, but being of minor importance they are deferred until the foregoing essential and pressing exigencies are attended to.

CONCLUSION.

Reviewing the year just passed, we have to record the general results as satisfactory. It is difficult, however, to state the grounds

of our gratification, without at the same time making a self-laudatory report.

In an establishment where it is expected the greatest amount of personal freedom is not incompatible with the most perfect security, our exemption from any serious casualty is of itself a source of pleasing reflection.

We have a most healthful location, an abundant supply of pure water, and ample means of ventilation; to all of which our small mortality rate may in a great degree be attributed, as well as our freedom from epidemic disease, when diptheria and fever have prevailed with unusual fatality on all sides, and measles and influenza have also surrounded us.

We have great cause of thankfulness in the continued amendment of those who have left us to return to their home and friends. Exceptions there are, of course, but these are few; and, as the friends of patients become enlightened respecting the impropriety of too early removals, we trust that relapses will be comparatively unknown.

For the health and safety that have been vouchsafed to us during the past, and for our exemption from many of the ills of life, we tender our devout and humble gratitude to the great Ruler of events, to whose protecting Providence we confidently commit the future of this humane establishment; resolving, at the same time, not to relax in our vigilance and care, but to exhibit our thankfulness practically and habitually.

JAMES R. DEWOLF,
M. D. Edinr.

Superintendent.

MOUNT HOPE, January 1st, 1863.

Produce of the Garden and the adjoining Field, 1862.

Carrots.....	63 bushels	Spinach.....	3 bushels
Beets	62 "	Turnip	21 "
Parsnips.....	36 "	Early Cabbage.....	46 dozen
Beans.....	13 "	Red "	10 "
Peas	5 "	Winter "	16 "
Squash.....	1½ "	Cauliflower.....	20 "
Rhubarb	6 "	Celery.....	60 "

Corn, Pumpkins, Cucumbers, Melons, Tomatoes, Parsley, Onions, Letuce, Rhadish, Sweet Herbs, Asparagus.

List of Articles made by the Female Patients, 1862.

163 Shirts	16 Collars
38 Flannel Shirts	64 Pairs Stockings
151 Pairs Socks	43 Chemises
49 Homespun Coats	9 Hoods
76 Pairs Pants	40 Sheets
52 Pairs Drawers	51 Pillow Cases
30 Pairs Mittens	28 Bolster Cases
46 Vests	21 Table Cloths
8 Neckerchiefs	45 Napkins
61 Dresses	50 Towels
12 Quilted Petticoats	9 Clothes' Bags,
17 Flannel "	38 Dusters
11 Jackets	101 Bed Ticks
16 Night Gowns	18 Pillow Ticks
23 " Caps	43 Quilted Comforts
19 Aprons	

Cost of the Principal items of Provisions for the year 1862, compiled from the Quarterly Returns.

	Jan'y Quarter.	April Quarter.	July Quarter.	October Quarter.	Contract Price.	
					1861.	1862.
Flour.....	52 \$377 00	50 \$362 50	52½ \$380 62	56 \$406 00	Flour.....	\$7 00
Butter.....	559 89 44	520 83 20	538 86 08	558 89 28	Butter.....	0 18
Tea.....	276 115 92	268 112 56	289 121 38	272 114 24	Tea.....	0 43
Brown Sugar.....	757 68 13	813 73 17	840 75 60	804 72 36	Brown Sugar.....	0 10
White Sugar.....	85 11 05	99 12 87	156 20 28	79 10 27	White Sugar.....	0 12½
Coffee.....	70 18 20	73 18 98	87 22 62	77 20 02	Coffee.....	0 27
Chocolate.....	92 23 00	93 23 25	93 23 25	92 23 00	Chocolate.....	0 22
Beef.....	5445 343 03	7023 442 44	7617 479 87	6444 405 97	Beef.....	5 80
Pork.....	1492 104 44	662 46 34	788 55 16	1160 81 20	Pork.....	0 07
Mutton.....	384 26 88	146 10 22	623 43 61	29 2 03	Mutton.....	0 07
Veal.....	45 3 15	270 18 90	183 12 81	.....	Veal.....	0 07
Peas.....	155 6 20	.....	.....	.....	Peas.....	4 00
Molasses.....	172 61 92	322 115 92	322 115 92	355 127 80	Molasses.....	0 37
Rice.....	364 16 38	550 24 75	550 24 75	500 22 50	Rice.....	4 75
Barley.....	264 14 78	380 21 28	312 17 47	169 9 40	Barley.....	5 60
Oatmeal.....	1460 47 45	1600 52 00	1550 50 37	1550 50 37	Oatmeal.....	3 50
Cornmeal.....	1839 38 61	2050 43 05	1850 38 85	2200 46 20	Cornmeal.....	2 40
Fish (dry).....	1852 74 08	1592 63 68	2002 80 08	1925 77 00	Fish (dry).....	0 04
Cheese.....	109 16 35	86 12 90	87 13 05	94 14 10	Cheese.....	0 15
Crackers.....	213 19 17	157 14 13	265 23 85	274 13 70	Crackers.....	0 12
Apples.....	6 16 50	.....	.....	6 10 20	Apples.....	.....
Potatoes.....	346 128 02	260 117 00	343 209 23	268 163 48	Potatoes.....	average 41c.
Vinegar.....	55 8 80	18 2 88	36 5 76	51 8 16	Vinegar.....	0 20
Salt.....	20 5 60	10 2 75	12 3 36	14 3 92	Salt.....	25c a 30c
Onions.....	.....	400 16 00	321 12 84	151 6 04	Onions.....	0 05
Total.....	1634 10	1690 77	1916 81	1777 24	Total.....	\$7018 92

Average daily number of patients, 121; being at the rate per annum, for provisions per patient, \$58.

*Expenditure for Labor as shown by the Pay Lists; also for
Salaries for the year 1862.*

January	\$284 35	
February	282 38	
March	282 74	
Salaries	575 00	
	<hr/>	\$1424 47
April	306 29	
May	309 89	
June	293 48	
Salaries	575 00	
	<hr/>	1484 66
July	306 29	
August	304 64	
September	306 58	
Salaries	575 00	
	<hr/>	1492 51
October	309 69	
November	328 01	
December	332 98	
Salaries	575 00	
	<hr/>	1545 68
		<hr/>
		\$5947 32
		<hr/>

REPORTS, &c., RECEIVED.

Belfast District Hospital for the Insane, thirty-second annual report to 31st March, 1862, pp. 44. By Robert Stewart, M. D., Resident Physician.

Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S., reports for 1861, pp. 34, and for 1862, pp. 37. By Isaac Ray, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

Edinburgh Royal Asylum for the Insane, report for the year 1861, pp. 40. By David Skae, M. D., Resident Physician.

Hartford (Conn.) Retreat for the Insane, thirty-eighth annual report, April, 1862, pp. 32. By John S. Butler, M. D., Physician and Superintendent.

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, eighth biennial report, December, 1862, pp. 34. By Andrew McFarland, M. D., Superintendent.

Maine Insane Hospital, report for 1861. By Henry M. Harlow, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

Malden (Canada) Lunatic Asylum, report for 1861, pp. 12. By Andrew Fisher, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Massachusetts General Hospital, (and McLean Asylum), report for 1861, pp. 37. By John E. Tyler, M. D., Superintendent.

Michigan Asylum for the Insane, biennial report for 1861-62, pp. 43. By E. H. Van Densen, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

New York State Lunatic Asylum, nineteenth annual report to November 30, 1861, pp. 39. By John P. Gray, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

New York, Sandford Hall (circular), January, 1862. J. W. Barston, M. D., Resident Physician.

New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, report to May 31, 1862, pp. 40. By J. P. Bancroft, M. D., Superintendent.

Northampton (Mass.) State Lunatic Hospital, seventh annual report to October, 1862, pp. 35. By Wm. Henry Prince, M. D., Superintendent.

Ohio Southern Lunatic Asylum, report for 1862, pp. 48. By Richard Gundry, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, reports for 1861, pp. 30, and 1862, pp. 30. By John Curwen, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

Pennsylvania Hospital (Western), report for 1861, pp. 46. By Joseph A. Reed, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, Canada, report for 1861, pp. 31. By Joseph Workman, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Sussex County Lunatic Asylum, (Haywards Heath), first and second annual reports, 1860, pp. 50, and third annual report, 1861, pp. 39. By C. Lockhart Robertson, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Sussex County Lunatic Asylum, General Rules, 1860, pp. 19, and Regulations and Orders for the Management of the Asylum, 1861, pp. 56.

Vermont Asylum for the Insane (Brattleboro), twenty-sixth annual report to August, 1862, pp. 12. By W. H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

A D D E N D A .

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, 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 herein-after 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 section 32 of the chapter hereby amended, subject, however, to the provisions of section 24 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.

AN ACT to amend an Act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane. Passed the 15th day of April, A. D. 1861.

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

1. The financial and general management of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, shall hereafter be vested in the Board of Works.

2. The Governor in Council may at any time instruct or restrain the Board whenever it shall be necessary, to ensure economy, to enforce discipline, or to protect the inmates of the Asylum.

3. The undermentioned persons shall be *ex officio* visitors of the hospital, namely, the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Provincial Secretary, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and the heads or authorized representatives of all the Christian churches in this province.

4. All acts of the Board of Works, within the scope of the authority hereby conferred, done since the resignation of the commissioners of the hospital, shall have the same force and validity as if done under this act.

5. For the purpose of any proceedings to be taken under chapter 41 of the acts of 1859, or for any purpose connected with proceedings already taken thereunder, the chief commissioner for the time being, of the Board of Works, shall be considered as substituted for, and occupying the place of, the commissioners of the hospital.

6. So much of chapter 38 of the acts of 1858, entitled, "An Act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby 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 (here state the qualification, as Graduate, Licentiate, or both,) and in actual practice, hereby certify that I, on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at (locality), in (town or county), personally examined _____ of (here state residence of patient, and occupation, if any,) 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.
(No certificates are valid under the English law, unless these facts are stated.)
2. Other facts indicating insanity, communicated to me by others;
(State the information, and from whom).

(Signed)

Dated at _____

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked around and saw a few other people standing in the snow, some looking at their watches, others just shivering. I felt a bit out of place, but I didn't have time to think about it. I had to get to work.

2. The snow was falling fast now, and it was hard to see more than a few feet ahead. I took a deep breath and started walking. My boots were not the best for this weather, but I had to make do. I felt a little better as I started to move, but the cold was still there, biting at my bones.

3. I was walking towards the office building, which was just a few blocks away. I had to cross a street that was completely covered in snow. I stepped carefully, trying not to slip. I heard a car horn in the distance, but I didn't stop. I had to keep going.

4. The office building was just around the corner. I saw a few people standing outside, but I didn't go to them. I went straight to the entrance and rang the bell. A man in a suit came to the door and let me in. He looked at me and said, "You're late." I didn't say anything. I just went to my desk.

5. I sat down at my desk and looked at the clock. It was 8:15. I had five minutes to get ready for my meeting. I took a deep breath and started to get up. I felt a little better now. I was in the office, and I was working. I was back to normal.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE

1. I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named person is a resident of the State of New York, and that he is a member of the State Bar of New York.

2. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

3. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

4. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

5. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

1. I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above named person is a resident of the State of New York, and that he is a member of the State Bar of New York.

2. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

3. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

4. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

5. I further certify that the above named person is a member of the State Bar of New York, and that he is a resident of the State of New York.

(Signed)

David A. ...

