

Sixteenth annual report of the managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum : transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 29, 1859.

Contributors

New York (State). State Lunatic Asylum.
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Wetmore, Edmund A.
Gray, John P.

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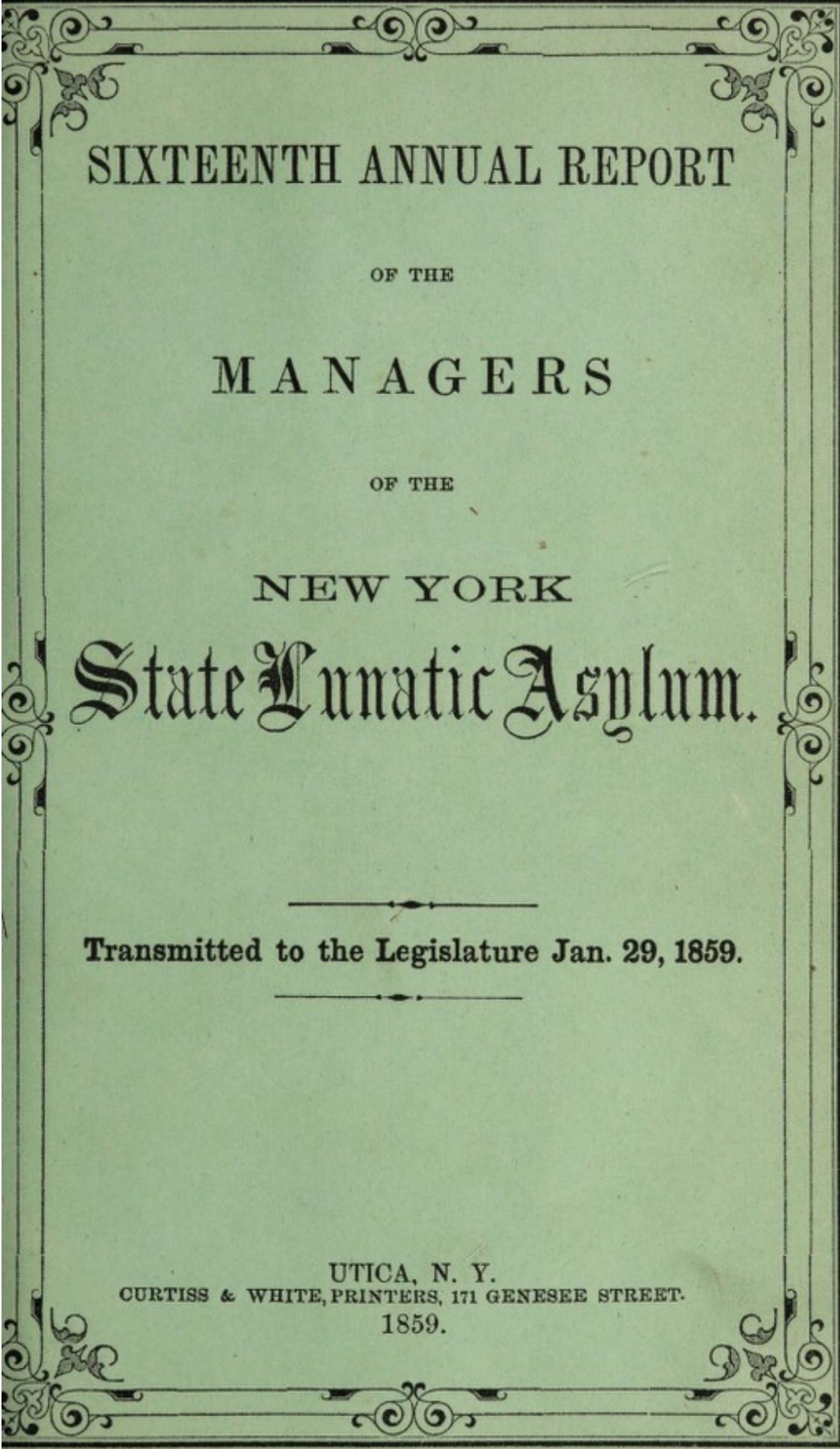
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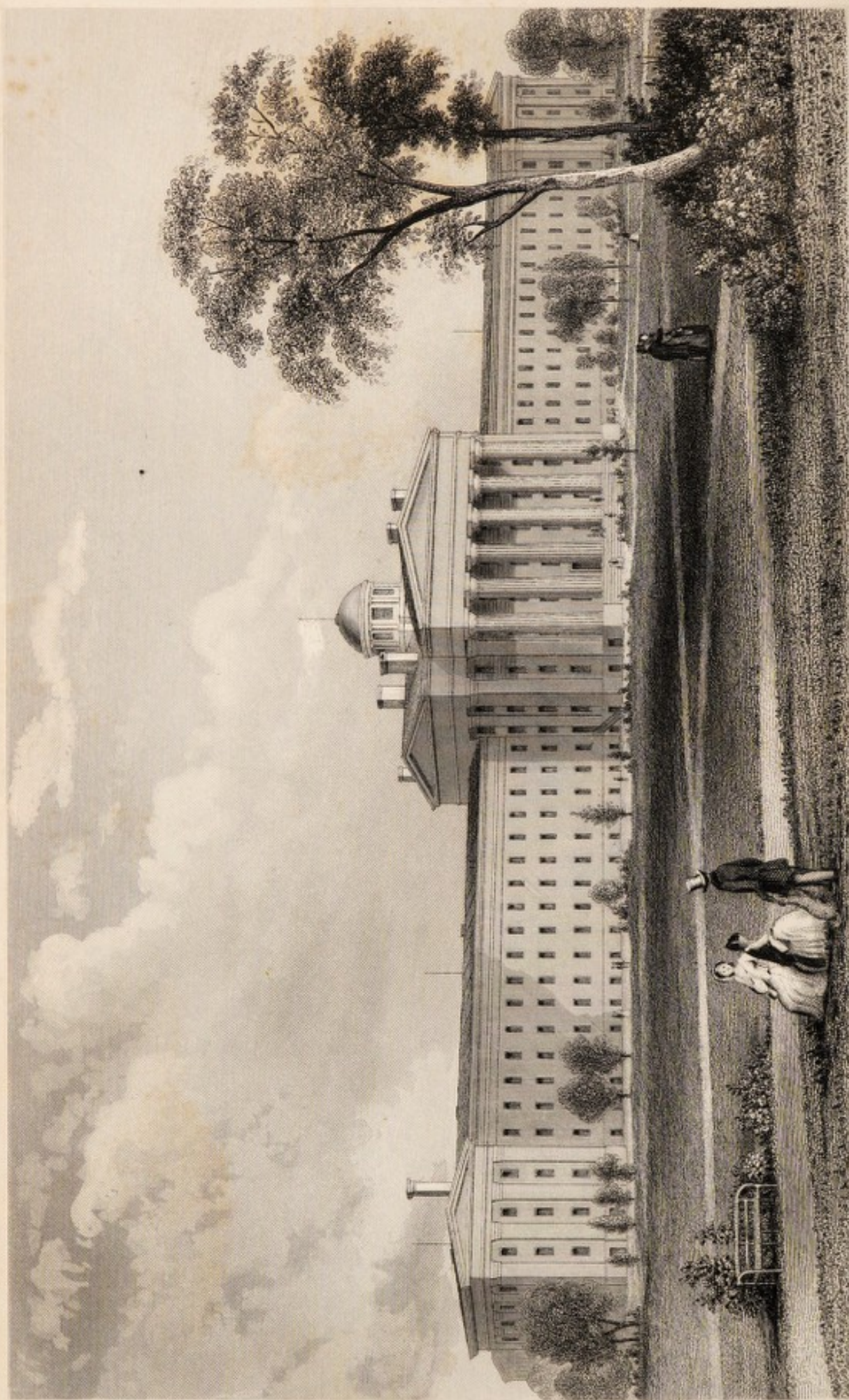
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
NEW YORK
State Lunatic Asylum.

Transmitted to the Legislature Jan. 29, 1859.

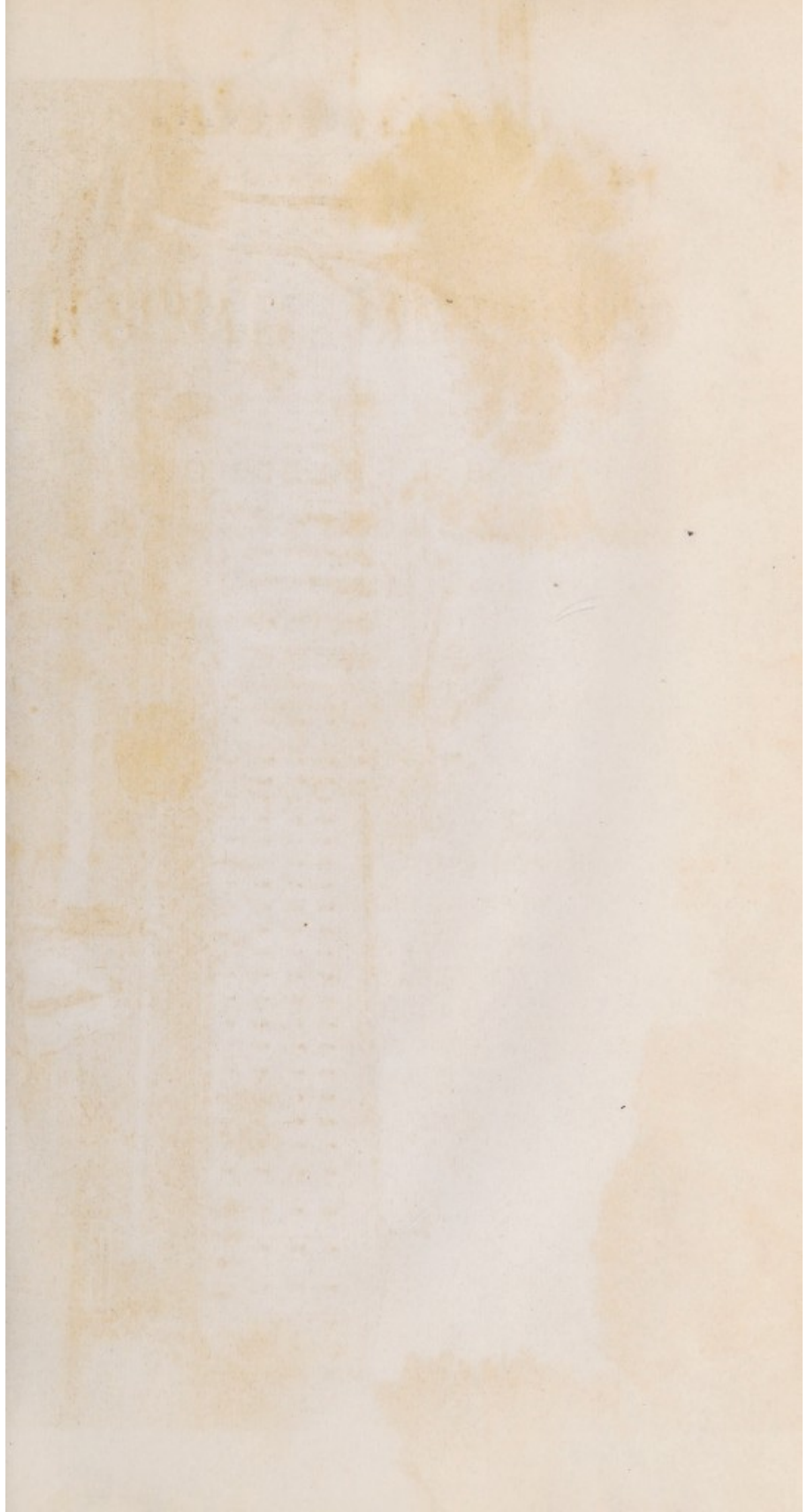
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1859.








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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 41.

IN SENATE, JAN. 29, 1859.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum.

UTICA, JANUARY 28TH, 1859.

To the Hon. ROBERT CAMPBELL,

President of the Senate:

SIR—Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES A. MANN,
S. NEWTON DEXTER,
SILAS D. CHILDS,
E. A. GRAHAM,
D. P. BISSELL,
SPENCER KELLOGG,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
WARD HUNT,
HOWARD TOWNSEND.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 41

IN SENATE, JAN. 29, 1859.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE, JAN. 11, 1858.

ALBANY:

WELLS, GREGG & COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1859.



OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

CHARLES A. MANN, UTICA.
SILAS D. CHILDS, UTICA.
E. A. GRAHAM, UTICA.
S. NEWTON DEXTER, WHITESBORO.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, AUBURN.
D. P. BISSELL, M. D., UTICA.
HOWARD TOWNSEND, M. D., ALBANY.
SPENCER KELLOGG, UTICA.
WARD HUNT, UTICA.
EDMUND A. WETMORE, TREASURER, UTICA.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN P. GRAY, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.
J. M. CLEAVELAND, M. D., FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
L. A. TOURTELLOT, M. D., SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
FREDERICK NASH, M. D., THIRD ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
HORATIO N. DRYER, STEWARD.
SARAH A. STARR, MATRON.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, for year ending
November 30th, 1858.

The Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum respectfully submit to the Legislature the following

REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent, which accompanies this, is referred to for an account of the present condition of the Asylum, and its operations during the last year. His report is full, and necessarily long. It has always been the policy of the officers of the institution, by their annual reports and otherwise, to make the Legislature, and the people of the State, particularly acquainted with its management and all its affairs. They have reason to believe that this course has been beneficial and satisfactory.

It is difficult to supply the demand for the reports. County officers and the immediate friends of the patients, require almost the whole number annually published by the Legislature. There are frequent applications for full sets of the reports, as well as for single copies, which cannot be met. The demand for information is gratifying evidence of the general interest felt in the institution, and of the increase of knowledge upon the subject of insanity.

The Superintendent's tables show that three hundred and thirty-three patients have been received during the year, ending on the 30th of November; that the whole number, who have been under treatment, is seven hundred and eighty-four; that one hundred and fourteen have been discharged "recovered;" thirty-three discharged "improved;" ninety-nine

“unimproved;” and five “not insane,” and that thirty-one have died; leaving five hundred and two patients in the Asylum at the end of the year.

The tables also show that since the opening of the Asylum, on the 16th of January, 1843, five thousand five hundred and sixteen patients have been admitted, and that four thousand eight hundred and ninety-six have been discharged; of which number two thousand two hundred and twenty-six had recovered, eight hundred and one were improved, and eleven hundred and ninety-four were unimproved; that thirty-nine were not insane, and six hundred and thirty-six had died.

As is stated by the Superintendent, the average number of patients during the year, has exceeded by sixteen, the number of any former period, during the history of the institution. The mortality for the year has been small; being only 6.33 per cent. on the average population, and 3.95 per cent. on the whole number treated. The Superintendent's report gives full medical information respecting the cases of death, and contains upon that and other proper topics professional statements and remarks, to which we beg leave particularly to refer.

The general health of the inmates of the Asylum has been remarkably good; and it has been a year of immunity from all serious accidents and misfortune.

We are pleased to be able to make a record of so much prosperity and usefulness, in a year immediately following the calamity of the fire of July, 1857, and during a period when the work of completing the central edifice, and the new ward for disturbed patients, and of making extensive repairs has been constantly in progress. We expected a diminution of our numbers, and much disturbance of the usual operations of the institution: but happily our anticipations have not been realized.

The annual summary report of the Treasurer is also herewith submitted. It will be seen that the balance in the trea-

surey on the first of December, 1857, together with the ordinary receipts of the year, have been sufficient to meet all the ordinary expenses, and to leave, on the first of December, 1858, a balance of \$12,686.35 in the Treasurer's hands. This balance, however, was required to pay the demands becoming due in that month.

It appears that on the first of December, 1857, the Treasurer had a balance of \$10,466.59, on the account "for warming and ventilating the buildings by steam, and repairs and improvements connected therewith;" that of this fund, \$6,543.45 has been expended during the year, and that the sum of \$3,923.14 remained in the treasury on the first of December, 1858. The former sum has been spent in the construction of the new building for the most disturbed patients, and the improvements and changes connected therewith, and the latter sum will be expended in the completion of the work.

In our last year's report, it was stated respecting that building, &c., that "the foundations of the fan-house for the north wing, and of the additional ward for the disturbed classes of patients were laid, and the walls carried up to the water-tables, when the fires of July took place and made it necessary to suspend the work." It was resumed the latter part of the present season, and is now nearly completed, though the new ward cannot be fully occupied until the next summer. The fan for the north wings will be introduced in the spring, which will complete our system of ventilation.

The Treasurer's report likewise shows that he has received from the Treasurer of the State, the sum of \$68,742, being the full amount of the appropriation of last year, "to repair the damage by fire to the State Lunatic Asylum," and that the whole amount had been expended except a balance of \$710.42.

This sum of \$68,742 has enabled us to rebuild the centre-building, the barn, and so much of the south wing as was destroyed, or greatly injured by the fire. That some idea may be formed of the extent of the work to which the expenditure

has been applied, we add a general description of the centre-building: It is 120 feet in length, by 76 feet in depth, including the front portico. The front and rear walls are 70 feet, and the end walls (to the apex) 84 feet in height. It has five stories, including basement, (which is mainly above ground,) and an attic.

The basement contains a large kitchen for the front wings, a kitchen for the officers, a laboratory and apothecary's shop, chambers for steam piping, and general store rooms, with the necessary halls, entries and closets. It is floored in the principal rooms, by 2,194 feet of the best sandstone flagging. The base is of water-lime instead of wood. There are 13,000 feet of steam pipe in the chambers, with all the necessary fittings. There are two ranges in the large, and one in the small kitchen; and in the former is a steam cooking apparatus for meat and vegetables, and double boilers (iron outside and copper inside,) for tea and coffee. There is a similar boiler in the apothecary's shop, for the use of the laboratory, and a large copper boiler in the main kitchen, for heating water for general purposes. From 250 to 300 persons are supplied with their meals from this kitchen. All the rooms are provided with water and gas.

The first story contains eight rooms, viz: general and medical offices; a public parlor; officers' dining room; steward's and matron's offices, (with fire proof store room attached,) and two large dining-rooms, for the patients of the first or lower halls of the two front wings, together with a spacious entrance and stair-case, and a hall 13 feet wide through the whole length of the building.

The second story contains the apartments for the Superintendent and family, a room for the medical library, and other purposes, and two dining-rooms for the patients of the second story of the front wings.

The third story contains apartments for the assistant physicians, and other officers, a few reserved bed-rooms, and also two dining-rooms for the patients of that story of the front wings.

The fourth story has eight bed-rooms, a general clothes-room, the chapel, and the stair-case to the roof.

The attic has in it three large water-tanks, two of brick and one of wood, lined with lead; the three capable of containing 17,000 gallons of water.

The chapel is 55 feet by 37 feet, and is 24 feet in height, with a pulpit, an organ, and seats for three hundred and fifty persons; and is capable of seating, if necessary, one hundred to one hundred and fifty more. The access to the chapel for the patients, is by stairs passing up in the rear, and not communicating with those of the centre building.

Iron spiral stairs lead from this (fourth) story to the roof. They are directly over the principal central stairs and are constructed round a hollow iron cylinder, which is eighteen inches in diameter, and thirty-seven feet high, and passes through the roof, acting as a ventilator to the main stair-case.

The spiral stairs are in a chamber that is twelve by eighteen feet, and which is enclosed by four brick walls, and has over it a cast-iron roof with sky-lights. The walls are carried a little above the roof, and furnish room for a platform, to be used as a place of observation.

The entrance-hall, and the main halls of all the stories are thirteen feet in width. There are three stair-cases, one in the centre, and one at each end. The stairs, balusters and rails, are of oak. The floors of the halls of the first story are of oak, and the floors of the dining-rooms of oak and maple, the boards being three inches in width, and tongued and grooved in the best manner. All these floors have received three coats of linseed oil. There are fire-proof pantries, and enamelled cast-iron sinks in all the dining rooms, and they are supplied with hot and cold water. The dumb-waiter shafts are of brick, and arched at the top; and have, each, a flue carried through the roof for ventilation.

The building is well supplied with water, and all practicable means have been used to make it available in case of fire. Gas is also carried to all parts of the building.

The north end of the south wing has been reconstructed and repaired, including ninety feet in length of new roof.

In this whole work of reconstruction and repairs, it was necessary to use (as was stated in our last year's report) 1,073,000 bricks, 478 tons of rough stone, and 2,197 feet of dressed stone. There are more than 10,000 yards of plastering, and 15,860 feet of tin roofing. .

It has been necessary to purchase quite a large quantity of new furniture, to replace that which was destroyed and injured by the fire, and to meet the necessities of new rooms and arrangements.

The barn is of stone, and is 47×120 feet, with a slate roof. It has been substantially built, and with reference to the wants of our large establishment.

We have thus described, in general terms, the purposes to which the appropriation of \$68.742 has been applied. It is gratifying to us that we have been able to accomplish the work with the sum which was placed at our disposal by the Legislature. The whole work has been done under the immediate direction and supervision of the Superintendent, and in accordance with his plans and specifications.

In the purchase of an additional large steam-pump, with the necessary fixtures and machinery, in making provision for a further supply of water for the large well, and in providing other means for the prevention and extinguishment of fires in future, and in some special changes and improvements, (as mentioned in the Superintendent's report) we have expended about three thousand dollars from the general fund of the institution, which ought not to be a charge upon that fund. We have also been obliged to expend an unusually large sum in general repairs; a part of which was rendered necessary by the fire. Among them are more than two thousand feet of flagging, laid in the several basements of the wings: oak floors in the fourth male ward, and new ceilings in the fourth and seventh wards.

These floors and new ceilings complete the work of refloor-

ing and replastering the north wings, except the floors of three dining rooms, which should be laid next summer. New brick walls have been carried up, in the rear cross wing, in place of the old lath and plaster walls removed. Some of the brick walls in the attics of the wings have been carried up to the roofs. The whole tinning of the roof of the north wing has been taken up and relaid, being 18,584 square feet. The old tin was used as far as practicable. The new covering is ribbed instead of being soldered as before.

For an account of pretty extensive, but necessary and valuable improvements upon the farm, we refer to the Superintendent's report.

We have likewise deemed it necessary to purchase some lots, for the accommodation and *protection* of the barn and out houses, and adjoining premises, which have cost \$1,830, and which sum is charged to the account of "farm, barn, &c."

The expenditures mentioned are a large drain upon our ordinary funds, and if, during the ensuing year, or thereafter, they shall be found inadequate to defray our ordinary expenses, it is believed that a reasonable appropriation would cheerfully be made to supply the deficiency.

The labor and responsibilities of our Superintendent, Doctor Gray, and of the resident officers associated with him in the care of the institution, have been much increased during the last year, in consequence of the destruction, by the fire of July, 1857, of a portion of the buildings, thus rendering it more difficult to provide, in a suitable manner, for all the inmates of the house, besides imposing on them a large amount of labor, in planning and superintending the reconstruction. It is due to them to say that these additional labors, with the other duties, have been performed with marked ability, and in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Managers. Very considerable improvements in the general plan of the centre-building, and in the mode of guarding in the future against fire, have been made, rendering the institution more valuable than it was before its partial destruction.

In the month of July last, Doctor Edwin H. Van Deusen, resigned the office of First Assistant Physician, having been appointed Superintendent of the Michigan State Asylum for the Insane. He had for five years been a most devoted and valuable officer here, and our sister institution in Michigan has been fortunate in securing the services of one who is so competent to fill the important post to which he has been called. Doctor Joseph M. Cleaveland, Second Assistant, was appointed First Assistant. Doctor Louis A. Tourtellot, Third Assistant, was appointed second; and Doctor Frederick Nash, of New York, a well educated physician, with hospital practice and experience, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by these changes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. MANN,
S. NEWTON DEXTER,
SILAS D. CHILDS,
E. A. GRAHAM,
D. P. BISSELL,
SPENCER KELLOGG,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
WARD HUNT,
HOWARD TOWNSEND.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum:

The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and payments for the year ending on the 30th of November, 1858:

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts.—From December 1st, 1857, to December 1st, 1858:

Balance in the treasury, December 1st, 1857,.....	\$19,596	39
From sundry counties, for the support of patients,...	62,395	64
“ sundry private patients,.....	21,676	73
“ the State Treasurer, for officers' salaries,.....	6,383	69
“ “ support of insane convicts,.....	4,045	18
“ “ support of Mark Jack, an Indian,.....	258	76
“ the steward, for hides, peltry, pigs, &c., sold,..	1,764	27
“ “ for a span of horses sold,.....	350	00
“ L. Moore, to correct an error,.....		20
“ H. Nash, over-payment returned,.....	10	00
“ Pennsylvania Coal Co., over-charge refunded,..	23	73
“ J. F. Seymour, for coal,.....	15	81
	<hr/>	
	\$116,520	40

Payments.—From December 1st, 1857, to December 1st, 1858:

For provisions and household stores,.....	\$33,968	53
“ furniture,	6,172	99
“ attendants, assistants and labor, including the sal- aries of the chaplain, engineer, baker, butcher, farmer, painter, carpenter, &c.,.....	18,879	81
“ the steward's petty expenses,.....	600	00
“ fuel and lights,.....	8,959	25
“ miscellaneous expenses,	845	27
“ books, stationery, printing, &c.,.....	725	56
“ officers' salaries,.....	6,383	69
“ medicines and medical supplies,	2,042	04
“ additions, alterations and repairs,.....	10,201	98
“ farm, barn, garden and grounds, (including \$1,830 for lots,).....	7,640	31
“ clothing of patients, (advances,).....	6,771	81
“ patients' miscellaneous expenses,.....	642	81
Balance in the treasury to new account, Dec. 1st, 1858,	12,686	35
	<hr/>	
	\$116,520	40

Account for warming and ventilating the buildings by steam, and repairs and improvements connected therewith.

1857.

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 1. Balance in the treasury from last account, . . . \$10,466 59

Payments.—From December 1st, 1857, to December 1st, 1858:

For materials and work, according to report in detail, \$6,543 45

Balance to new account, 3,923 14

\$10,466 59

Account for rebuilding and repairing the centre building, barn, and part of south wing, destroyed by fire.

1858.

RECEIPTS.

Mar. 13. F'm State Treas. part of appropri'n of \$68,742, \$10,000 00

Mar. 23. do. do. do. 10,000 00

April 5. do. do. do. 10,000 00

May 3. do. do. do. 10,000 00

June 2. do. do. do. 10,000 00

Aug. 2. do. do. do. 10,000 00

Sept. 24. do. do. do. 8,742 00

\$68,742 00

Payments.—From December 1st, 1857, to December 1st, 1858:

For materials and work, according to report in detail, \$42,795 14

“ balance due the Treasurer, December 1st, 1857, .. 25,236 43

Balance to new account, December 1st, 1858, 710 43

\$68,742 00

EDMUND A. WETMORE,

Treasurer.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, for
the year ending November 30, 1858.

To the Board of Managers of the Asylum :

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the act organizing the institution, the following report of its operations during the past year is respectfully submitted :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. of patients at the commencement of the year,	238	213	451
Received during the year,.....	172	161	333
Whole number treated,	410	374	784
Daily average under treatment,.....			489
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, recovered,.....	66	48	114
do. improved,.....	15	18	33
do. unimproved,.....	45	54	99
Not insane,.....	3	2	5
Died,.....	21	10	31
Whole number discharged,.....	150	132	282
Remaining November 30, 1858,.....	260	242	502

The prosperity of the institution for the past year has not only been uninterrupted by any serious misfortune, but there has been an unusual freedom from the minor evils which are always to be anticipated.

The general sympathy and prompt aid extended toward the institution after the calamitous fire of July 14, 1857, and its early restoration, have enabled us to pursue its objects with the least possible embarrassment, and with satisfactory results.

The above statistics show a large number of admissions, and that the daily average under treatment during the year has

exceeded by 16 any period in the history of the institution, and is 27 above that of last year. The highest number any one day was 513, and the lowest 450.

Of the 333 admitted 44 were reädmisions. Of these 32 for the second, 8 for the third, and 4 for the fourth time. Twenty-six of the reädmisions have, at various periods during the past 16 years, been discharged recovered. The 26 were insane and under treatment an aggregate time of 37 years, and since the first attack, well and discharging the duties of life, an aggregate period of 159 years; showing that even in cases of reättack there is much to reward care and treatment, and to inspire hope both in the afflicted and in their friends.

Of the 32 received for the second time, 20 were acute and 12 chronic cases. Of the 8 received for the third time, 4 were acute and 4 chronic; and of the 4 received for the fourth time, 2 were acute and 2 chronic cases. The 4 acute cases which were admitted and discharged three times as recovered, were insane at long intervals, and each attack was consequent on the breaking down of health, from hard work, loss of sleep, and the debility following acute diseases. The aggregate of the attacks and treatment in these 4 cases was $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the aggregate of health, from the first attack, $37\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Two cases of mania were complicated with epilepsy, 1 with general paralysis, and 4 with phthisis pulmonalis. In 5 cases of dementia, epilepsy existed; in 1 epilepsy and phthisis, and in 2 general paralysis.

Of the 4 criminals admitted, 1 was demented, 1 an imbecile, and 2 feigned disease to escape punishment.

Of those admitted, 5 had manifested strong homicidal propensities, 22 had attempted suicide, and several well nigh succeeded. One suicidal person on the way to the institution eluded the friends accompanying him, and succeeded in throwing himself under the wheels as the cars were getting in motion, producing instant death.

Although patients of these classes are among those generally brought to the Asylum at an early period of their attacks, yet sufficient care is not taken by friends and county officers, in too many cases, and shocking calamities have been the result.

When it is considered that besides the above 27 admitted during the year, a large portion of the cases remaining in the Asylum have been retained on account of their dangerous propensities, and that no instance of serious injury, (except the case of suicide mentioned in the table of mortality,) has occurred in this large family, it is cause of sincere gratitude, and well illustrates the peculiar advantages of treatment claimed for special institutions in the case of these unfortunate classes. Of those discharged unimproved, 55 returned to their families, and 44 were removed to the county receptacles.

We have, from year to year, remarked on the improper character of these places for the reception and treatment of the insane, and on the inhumanity and mistaken economy of a policy allowing such manifest abuse and neglect of the most destitute and helpless of all human beings. We have also noted the efforts, for several years past, on the part of the majority of the Superintendents of the Poor, to redress and remove these wrongs. They have held annual conventions to consider the condition and wants of the poor and insane, and by unanimous voice have declared the policy of keeping lunatics in the county houses, and associated with the ordinary paupers, at variance with justice, humanity and public economy. They have also memorialized the Legislature on the subject. and a few months ago, at an annual State convention, re-affirmed their experience and opinions against the receptacles, and appointed a committee to attend and represent to the Legislature the condition and wants of the insane poor, and urge the speedy erection of suitable Asylums for all the insane requiring special care or treatment.

The good results of this movement on the part of the Superintendents of the Poor, and the investigations of the Senate

committee into the state of county houses and receptacles for the insane, are continually coming to our notice. These buildings have in several instances been made more comfortable and commodious, and are constantly gaining in a spirit of liberality and humanity of management.

Meanwhile, the wisdom of the law in requiring all acute cases to be placed under treatment in the asylum is becoming more and more recognized, in the experience of county officers; and while in some of the counties there is an increased disposition to favor the erection of buildings, not only for custody but also for treatment, the great majority we are happy to believe, are exceedingly unwilling to increase the already existing evil, by its further extension, and look with all good and thoughtful men, to the final abolition of the policy, and the establishment of one more wise, and more in accordance with enlightened and christian government.

It is also a pleasant fact to record, that there are public officers who decline to remove homeless patients, though recovered, until they have first provided a home for them. Unquestionably a more general appreciation of the importance of placing convalescent patients, on removal, in favorable circumstances, as well as avoiding unnecessary anxieties, cares and perplexities, or the exciting causes of former attacks, would often prevent the recurrence of the disease, and would in all ways administer to the happiness of all concerned.

The per centage of recoveries on the average population during the year is 23.31, and on the number admitted 34.23. On the average population, since the opening of the institution, the recoveries have been 35.44 per cent, and on the admissions 42 per cent.

TABLE

Showing general statistics of the Asylum from its opening, January 16, 1843, to December 1, 1858.

Total number of admissions.....	5,516
“ “ of discharges.....	4,896
“ “ discharged, recovered.....	2,226
“ “ “ improved.....	801
“ “ “ unimproved,	1,194
“ “ died.....	636
“ “ not insane.....	39

TABLE

Showing the per centage of recoveries on the average population, and admissions of last year.

YEAR.	On Average Population.			On Admissions.		
	Average population.	Recovered.	Per centage.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Per centage.
1843,.....	109	53	48.62	276	53	19.20
1844,.....	236	132	55.93	275	132	48.80
1845,.....	265	135	50.94	293	135	46.07
1846,.....	283	133	46.99	237	133	39.46
1847,.....	415	187	45.06	428	187	43.69
1848,.....	474	174	36.70	405	174	42.96
1849,.....	454	203	44.71	362	203	56.07
1850,.....	433	171	39.49	367	171	46.59
1851,.....	440	112	23.45	366	112	30.60
1852,.....	441	156	35.37	390	156	40.00
1853,.....	423	169	39.95	424	169	39.85
1854,.....	444	164	37.16	390	164	42.05
1855,.....	467	128	27.40	275	128	46.54
1856,.....	454	100	22.24	242	100	41.73
1857,.....	463	95	20.52	235	95	40.42
1858,.....	489	114	23.31	333	114	34.23

TABLE

Showing the per centage of deaths on the whole number treated, and on the average population, for sixteen years.

YEAR.	Deaths.	Whole No. treated.	Per centage.	Average population.	Per centage.
1843,.....	7	267	2.53	109	6.44
1844,.....	16	471	3.39	236	6.78
1845,.....	21	553	3.79	265	7.92
1846,.....	22	622	3.53	283	7.77
1847,.....	48	802	5.98	415	11.56
1848,.....	86	877	9.80	474	18.14
1849,.....	69	857	8.05	454	15.19
1850,.....	51	816	6.25	433	11.77
1851,.....	48	795	6.03	440	10.91
1852,.....	39	825	4.72	441	8.84
1853,.....	39	849	4.59	423	9.22
1854,.....	65	836	7.75	444	14.63
1855,.....	32	725	4.41	467	6.85
1856,.....	30	697	4.30	454	6.61
1857,.....	32	696	4.59	463	6.88
1858,.....	31	784	3.95	489	6.33

No epidemics have prevailed during the year, and the general health of the house has been good, though a large proportion of the three hundred and thirty-three admitted were

much broken in general health, and required medical treatment. The mortality for the year has been small—6.33 per cent. on the average population, and 3.95 per cent. on the whole number treated.

The following table shows the causes of death in the 31 cases during the year, and the form of mental disease in each case :

TABLE
Showing causes of death.

Form of Mental Disease.	Phthisis pulmonalis.		Exhaustion from mental disease.		General paralysis.		Meningitis et mollities cerebri.		Old age.		Syncope.		Suicide.		Abscess.		Paralysis.		Typhoid pneumonia.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Acute Mania,.....	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic Mania,....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dementia,.....	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General paralysis,.	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mental impairment,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melancholia,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In the male department there were four deaths from phthisis pulmonalis; one a case of chronic mania, and the insanity superinduced by the development of tubercles. This patient was confined to his bed, with repeated hemorrhages from the lungs and bowels, for more than eighteen months previous to his death; having also delusions giving rise to an aversion for food, taking, all this while, but little nourishment, and displaying a remarkable tenacity of life.

The tubercular diathesis gave rise to mania in a second case, which was followed by dementia. The exacerbations of pulmonary disease in this patient, were characterized by a corresponding improvement in his mental condition. The third was a consumptive when received, and died at the end of a year. The last case survived but one month after admission.

Of the ten recorded as dying from exhaustion from mental

disease, seven were cases of acute mania, and three had dementia. Of the former, one was sixty-six years of age, and was admitted with his seventh attack of acute mental disease. He had been sadly neglected; one foot was badly frozen, and mortification of the toes had resulted. He had also erysipelatous inflammation of the leg. This patient had strong hereditary predisposition to insanity, and the exciting cause of his last attack was business perplexity. The second case lived but a week after admission. His attack was brought on by excessive labor and exposure. The same exciting cause operated in the third, but the mental malady was complicated by erysipelas of the head and face. In three, the cause was unascertained; and in the seventh, the disease ran its course in a month. In this last case, acute mania developed itself suddenly and fully, upon the patient becoming aware of the infidelity of his wife.

Among the cases of dementia, two were of several years' duration; the third had been subject to attacks of insanity for many years, and was seventy years of age at his death.

Four deaths occurred from general paralysis; in all, the disease existed from three and a half to four years: in three, the hesitancy and thickness of speech, peculiar to the disease, being the first recognized symptom.

Three of these cases were residents of the Asylum from the commencement of the attack of paralysis. The mental impairment became most prominent, and the characteristic delusions more marked about eighteen months before death. General exaltation of the imaginative faculties, and physical impairment and more manifest paralysis were ushered in by epileptiform convulsions. In two of the above cases the assigned exciting cause was intemperance and debauchery. The third had always been a sober and exemplary man. Of the earlier history of the fourth case, comparatively little is known, except that his habits were temperate, and his disease was excited by domestic troubles. He was seventy years of age, and lived but a week after admission.

The death in the case of senile dementia was that of a patient seventy-six years old, who had enjoyed good health until within a year of his decease. In that of mental impairment, the cerebral lesion was produced by a blow upon the head. This patient suffered from repeated attacks of meningitis. The membranes of the brain, about the point of injury, were found much thickened, and the brain beneath was softened.

Of the causes of death in ten female patients, exhaustion from mental disease is attributed in three instances. Two of these were cases of acute mania, in one of which there was evidence of severe injuries sustained by accident previously to admission; and in the other a second attack of mania was complicated by the presence of three tumors, involving the great vessels of the neck, and pressing upon the larynx and trachea. In one case of death from phthisis, acute mania aided to exhaust the patient. The other death from the same cause was a case of dementia, which had been nine years in the institution. One death occurred from abscess, developed upon chronic uterine disease during a protracted paroxysm of mania. The instance of suicide was that of a lady who had entirely recovered, in the institution, from a first attack of insanity, and had given no evidence of a suicidal disposition. Several months after her re-admission she was visited by her husband, who, in conversation with her, unguardedly expressed much disappointment at not finding her improved. On the same night she committed suicide by suspension. One death was in a case of mania, of many years' duration, by the form of paralysis almost peculiar to the chronic insane. In the death by pneumonia the patient was attacked while in the exhaustive stage of acute mania. That from old age was in the case of a lady eighty years old, and twenty-four years insane.

The State Asylum for Insane Convicts, located at Auburn, is fast approaching completion, and will be opened for the admission of patients in a few months, and this institution relieved of the few of that class now here, and whose terms

of imprisonment have not expired. We still entertain the opinion, heretofore expressed, that it would be well to make that Asylum a general criminal establishment. As it is a State institution, disconnected from the prisons, in direction and support, having a competent medical head, as resident, its discipline designed to be essentially that of this institution, and its general construction and internal arrangements well adapted to proper treatment, as well as safe keeping, we cannot but hope the Legislature will deem it advisable, at no distant day, to extend it for the reception of all the criminal classes of the insane.

Of those admitted, from year to year, as not insane, the greater part have been victims of intemperance. As in former years the applications for the treatment of this class have been numerous, though admission is necessarily denied in all but a few exceptional cases. Many voluntarily propose to place themselves under the restraint of an Asylum. In some cases the relatives and friends propose to assume the responsibility of their seclusion; and in others the passion and delirium of intoxication are mistaken for insanity, and they are committed to the institution by public officers.

The State Inebriate Asylum, now in process of erection at Binghamton, will afford a proper place for the care and reformation of these persons, and promises to be the means of great usefulness in this direction. It will not only relieve this institution in point of numbers, but will remove from its care a class not properly associated with the insane, and with few exceptions, not subjected with advantage to the same treatment and discipline. Drunkenness, indeed, often coexists with impaired bodily health, and a degree of mental feebleness, and it has even been claimed to be itself a form of insanity; but it is preëminently a vice, and the parent of many vices and crimes, and though its unfortunate subjects are entitled to sympathy and the means of reformation, it ought not, in itself, to be recognized as a disease. Drunkenness is not, in law, an excuse for crime, and does not release from responsibility.

It is greatly to be hoped that with the law organizing this new institution, and placing within its reach the proper subjects of its care, there will be matured a complete system of laws looking to the relief of society from all the more incorrigible and hopeless drunkards. At present they are committed to jails and poor-houses, where amid depraved associations and idleness, instead of being benefited by temporary seclusion, they sink still deeper into vice and immorality. For this class, as well as others, work-houses might be erected in most of the counties, with a system of labor and discipline, which, while self-supporting, might be the means of the greatest good to society, and to the unhappy victims of intemperance and other vices.

The most prolific source of that condition of final dependence upon public support which is reached in insanity, or complete demoralization, (next to intemperance,) is that of idleness, as fostered in our jails and poor-houses. The entire separation of able-bodied vagrants, petty criminals, drunkards and paupers, from the comparatively small number of infirm adults thrown upon the charge of society, and their regular employment under the discipline of well-organized work-houses, is a measure of the first necessity and importance to the State, as a matter of economy, humanity and morals.

A primary and vital step toward the prevention of pauperism and lunacy is now urged by the Superintendents of the Poor in the proposed passage of a law, directing the removal of all dependent children, from the poor-houses to Orphan Asylums, where their education and training will be calculated to elevate them, and make them self-supporting and useful citizens, instead of a depraving and burthensome weight upon society.

In counties where this measure has been adopted, the experiment has proved practicable, and the most satisfactory results have followed. We notice this subject here, because of its important bearings, shown throughout the entire history of this institution, upon causes of insanity to a great extent preventable by public legislation. The number of persons

coming under our care and destined to continue a public charge during life, whose history from childhood reveals that their insanity is owing to their being neglected while orphans, vagrants or intemperate, or worse than neglected by being confined in idleness, and amidst immoral associations, is sufficient to afford a subject for extended discussion, but for which this is not the place.

TABLE

Showing the ages of those admitted, and of those discharged recovered, during the year ending November 30, 1858.

AGE.	Admitted.			Discharged Recovered.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 20,	12	11	23	4	7	11
20 to 30,	45	46	91	10	16	26
30 to 40,	53	55	108	27	12	39
40 to 50,	31	31	62	13	6	19
50 to 60,	23	13	36	11	6	17
60 to 70,	7	4	11	1	..	1
70 to 80,	1	1	2	..	1	1
	172	161	333	66	48	114

Of the 333 patients admitted during the year, ninety males and eighty-seven females were married, seventy-six males and sixty-four females were single; there were six widowers and ten widows.

Seventeen had received an academic and two hundred and thirty-nine a common-school education. Forty-three could only read and write, twelve could read only, and eleven were entirely without education.

TABLE

Showing the nativity of those admitted.

New York,	210	Canada,	4
Massachusetts,	4	Ireland,	44
Connecticut,	6	England,	19
New Hampshire,	3	Germany,	16
Vermont,	4	Scotland,	4
Pennsylvania,	4	Wales,	3
Maine,	2	France,	4
Rhode Island,	1	Switzerland,	2
Ohio,	1	Sweden,	1
Illinois,	1		
Total,			333

TABLE

Showing the occupation of those admitted.

Farmers,.....	58	Tinsmith,.....	1
Farm laborers,.....	17	Cabinet makers,.....	2
Laborers,.....	15	Dentist,.....	1
School boys,.....	2	Millers,.....	5
Shoemakers,.....	2	Stone dressers,.....	2
Physicians,.....	1	Saddlers,.....	2
Lawyers,.....	3	Painter,.....	1
Merchants,.....	6	Moulders,.....	2
Housekeepers,.....	97	Puddlers,.....	2
Housework,.....	42	Sailor,.....	1
Seamstresses,.....	10	Baker,.....	1
School girls,.....	4	Carriage trimmer,.....	1
Teachers,.....	3	Brush maker,.....	1
Factory operatives,.....	1	Tanners,.....	3
Carpenters,.....	7	Book-keepers,.....	2
Clerks,.....	5	Reporter,.....	1
Blacksmiths,.....	2	Butchers,.....	2
Gardener,.....	1	Students,.....	3
Mason,.....	1	Tailors,.....	4
Lumberman,.....	1	Boatman,.....	1
Pedlars,.....	2	Printer,.....	1
Machinists,.....	3	Waiter,.....	1
Carriage makers,.....	2	Clothier,.....	1
Coopers,.....	3	No occupation,.....	4
Total,.....			333

TABLE

Showing the form of mental disease in those admitted.

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania,.....	60	58	118
Sub-acute mania,.....	7	6	13
Periodic mania,.....	10	3	13
Paroxysmal mania,.....	3	3	6
Chronic mania,.....	5	15	20
General paralysis,.....	4	1	5
Hysteromania,.....	..	2	2
Melancholia,.....	6	16	22
Hypochondriasis,.....	2	..	2
Dementia,.....	64	56	120
Senile dementia,.....	3	..	3
Imbecile,.....	2	..	2
Drunkards,.....	4	1	5
Not insane,.....	2	..	2
	172	161	333

TABLE

Showing the probable cause of derangement in those admitted.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF DERANGEMENT.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperance and vice,.....	20	..	20
Vicious habits and indulgences,.....	9	6	15
Popular errors,.....	4	..	4
Domestic trouble,.....	2	13	15
Hereditary predisposition,.....	17	8	25
Predisposition from previous attacks,.....	14	8	22
Epilepsy,.....	4	1	5
Business perplexities,.....	11	1	12
Injury to head,.....	7	..	7
Loss of sleep,.....	3	5	8
Ill health,.....	18	30	48
Excessive labor and anxiety,.....	4	13	17
Exhaustion from heat,.....	2	..	2
Malarial cachexia,.....	1	2	3
Religious excitement,.....	9	10	19
Loss of property,.....	4	..	4
Fright,.....	1	2	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis,.....	1	..	1
Phthisis pulmonalis,.....	3	..	3
Excessive labor and exposure,.....	4	6	10
Old age,.....	2	..	2
Paralysis,.....	..	1	1
Puerperal,.....	..	10	10
Menstrual irregularities,.....	..	11	11
Change of life,.....	..	8	8
Prolonged lactation,.....	..	1	1
Disappointed affection,.....	..	4	4
Uterine disease,.....	..	1	1
Nostalgia,.....	..	1	1
Disease of ear,.....	..	1	1
Want and destitution,.....	..	1	1
Unascertained,.....	32	17	49
	172	161	333

The influence of the various prevailing vices in the production of insanity, as well as that of ignorance, of misdirected and defective physical, moral and intellectual training, and of domestic infelicity in all its forms, can never be very accurately ascertained. Want of knowledge or appreciation of these points, on the part of those bringing patients to the Asylum, the natural reluctance of most people to disclose unpleasant facts pertaining to private life, must always leave doubts as to the accuracy and fullness of this variety of statistical information; still, an approximation to the truth can be reached, and the accumulated observations and recorded

facts of a number of years, gathered from communities embracing all classes of society, though scarcely possessing sufficient accuracy whereon to base any scientific generalizations, must nevertheless be of practical value in guarding against evil.

Two remarkable and important events have marked the social history of our State and country, during the past year; the financial panic, and the great religious awakening. Although the time has not yet arrived, nor is this the place, for a full consideration of their psychological bearings, yet it is necessary to allude to them as attributed causes of insanity. The panic has not largely increased the number whose insanity is assigned to "business perplexities." For the six years previous, the average from this cause was nine and two-thirds; that is, for 1852, 7; 1853, 12; 1854, 15; 1855, 11; 1856, 10; 1857, 3. These figures show much uniformity for the past seven years, with the exception of 1857, a year of unusual, seeming prosperity. The financial crisis, during its height, undoubtedly increased the number of suicides from causes unconnected with insanity, but this soon passed off, and its morbid effects upon the public mind was exhibited in other and secondary causes, such as intemperance, excessive labor, and in some cases, perhaps, in religious excitement; as it is well known, there has been an intimate relation of cause and effect in the healthful operations of the two events.

The present revival has been peculiarly free from certain characteristics of former ones, and from the highly-wrought and extravagant appeals to the passions, the hopes and fears which have marked various epidemics of religious fanaticism. Although the number of cases in which religious excitement is the assigned cause, falls much below that reached by Millerism, spiritualism, etc., during the prevalence of those epidemics, it is further to be said that in at least one-half of the former, loss of sleep and mental exhaustion were the causes of insanity in persons already church-members, engaged in behalf of others, but themselves under no special excitement or concern. In nearly all the other instances, included under

this cause, as indeed under most of the so-called causes in the list, it is to be remembered that the agent is a purely exciting, rather than an efficient one, operating upon already prepared and smouldering elements of disease. It is also remarkable, and illustrates the absence of dogmatic and denunciatory tendencies in this revival, that no case of melancholia is among the number assigned to this cause. If, as is no doubt the case, every great moral agitation must leave its ill effects in partial compensation for the good, there is great cause for gratitude that there is so little to weigh against the beneficent results of the present awakening. This exemption from serious ill results, upon whole communities, attending during protracted periods at religious meetings, is no doubt to be accounted for by the fact of the congenial and conservative nature of religious duties, and the salutary influence of divine truth on the mental as well as moral constitution of man.

A number of cases have assigned as their cause hereditary predisposition. These are, however, only the instances in which, with strong inherited taint, no special exciting cause appears to have operated in the development of insanity. In reality there is little doubt that inherited disease is much the most general and powerful agent in the production of insanity that can be assigned. This transmission is traceable in one-third of all the cases admitted, and in still other cases the type and character of the mental disease are such as to impress the conviction that it is inherited. There is a strong tendency on the part of those who casually observe the facts in a case of insanity, to attribute, as the efficient cause of the attack, some trifling occurrence, which very likely may have been the last in a series of agents, the most remote of which, as heredity, was the most powerful of all. In many of the subjects of inherited insanity, the disease begins slowly to develop itself at puberty. In females an attack of mania frequently follows closely upon this period, from which the patient recovers, and if happily circumstanced, does not suffer a recurrence until the approach of the second climacteric. In males of the same class, masturbation is the vice of their

earlier years, and is often the assigned cause of a gradually developed and most unfavorable type of mental disease.

There is often the greatest difficulty in the treatment of these patients. Their insanity is mainly an exaggeration of their ordinary state, and they fail to have that partial appreciation of it which greatly aids in the treatment of others. Thus they protest against the injustice of the restraint and discipline of an Asylum, on removal from which they imperceptibly relapse, and are the sources of the greatest trouble to their friends and neighbors, and are the main contributors to the numerous rumors and suspicions in regard to Asylums.

Second-adventism, spiritualism and the like morbid social phenomena, have been usually comprised in our list of causes, under the head of popular errors. As in physical diseases, these moral epidemics rather succeed each other than prevail during the same period, the subjects being usually from the same class of community, and frequently the same persons. Spiritualism, the latest of these manifestations, had passed its active stage previously to the commencement of the healthful progress of the religious awakening. A comparison of these, as causes of insanity, taken from our reports for several years past, shows the following:

YEAR.	Probable cause.	No.	Probable cause.	No.
1852,....	Popular errors,.....	29	Religious excitement,.....	4
1853,....	"	14	"	5
1854,....	"	12	"	1
1855,....	"	9	"	3
1856,....	"	3	"	0
1857,....	"	1	"	0
1858,....	"	4	"	19

This illustrates the comparative immunity from mental disease belonging to excessive popular interest aroused and directed to religious truth, as contrasted with that arising in selfish and depraving passions, and spreading by contagion through the erratic and morbid elements of society.

TABLE

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment in one hundred and fourteen cases, discharged recovered.

PERIOD OF INSANITY.	Before Admission.			Under treatment.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 3 months,.....	39	37	76	15	6	21
" 6 months,.....	13	5	18	22	11	33
" 12 months,.....	6	3	9	13	15	28
" 3 years and more than 1,.	5	3	8	15	14	29
" 5 years and more than 3,.	2	..	2	1	1	2
" 10 years and more than 5,	1	..	1	..	1	1
	66	48	114	66	48	114

TABLE

Showing the number of patients admitted from each County during the year, ending November 30th, 1858, the number remaining at its close, and how supported.

COUNTIES.	How Sent.			Remaining.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany,.....	4	7	11	19	9	28
Allegany,.....	4	..	4	5	..	5
Broome,.....	4	1	5	7	1	8
Cattaraugus,.....	2	1	3	4	..	4
Cayuga,.....	5	2	7	11	2	13
Chautauque,.....	7	4	11	6	2	8
Chemung,.....	..	4	4	2	3	5
Chenango,.....	8	3	11	11	2	13
Clinton,.....	5	..	5	7	..	7
Columbia,.....	3	2	5	6	4	10
Cortland,.....	..	1	1	2	1	3
Delaware,.....	5	..	5	4	..	4
Dutchess,.....	9	..	9	17	..	17
Erie,.....	1	3	4	4	3	7
Essex,.....	4	..	4	7	..	7
Franklin,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fulton,.....	4	3	7	4	2	6
Genesee,.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Greene,.....	..	2	2	4	..	4
Herkimer,.....	1	4	5	4	3	7
Jefferson,.....	1	2	3	2	3	5
Kings,.....	..	1	1	1	..	1
Lewis,.....	2	..	2	5	..	5
Livingston,.....	2	1	3	5	..	5
Madison,.....	2	3	5	5	5	10
Monroe,.....	9	10	19	13	8	21
Montgomery,.....	5	1	6	2	1	3
New York,.....	..	..	..	2	4	6

COUNTIES.	How Sent.			Remaining.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Niagara,.....	5	..	5	6	..	6
Oneida,.....	37	14	51	46	16	62
Onondaga,.....	19	2	21	24	2	26
Ontario,.....	4	..	4	3	3	6
Orange,.....	6	..	6	6	4	10
Orleans,.....	1	..	1	2	1	3
Oswego,.....	11	5	16	17	3	20
Otsego,.....	3	2	5	6	1	7
Putnam,.....	1	..	1	1	..	1
Queens,.....	1	..	1	2	..	2
Rensselaer,.....	13	1	14	18	2	20
Richmond,.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Saratoga,.....	6	3	9	6	4	10
Schenectady,.....	5	..	5	8	..	8
Schoharie,.....	1	..	1	6	..	6
Schuyler,.....	2	..	2	3	..	3
Seneca,.....	3	..	3	3	1	4
Steuben,.....	6	1	7	11	1	12
St. Lawrence,.....	8	2	10	8	3	11
Suffolk,.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
Sullivan,.....	1	..	1	3	..	3
Tioga,.....	1	..	1	3	..	3
Tompkins,.....	2	2	4	2	1	3
Ulster,.....	5	..	5	10	..	10
Warren,.....	3	..	3	4	..	4
Washington,.....	2	1	3	5	1	6
Wayne,.....	3	..	3	4	2	6
Westchester,.....	2	..	2	5	1	6
Wyoming,.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Yates,.....	1	..	1	3	..	3
Auburn Prison,.....	..	..	..	5	..	5
Clinton Prison,.....	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sing Sing Prison,.....	..	..	..	11	..	11
Other States,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
	241	92	333	399	103	502

The Matron reports the following articles manufactured, in addition to all the mending of the house :

ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Sheets,.....	677	Table cloths,.....	96
Pillow cases,.....	677	Shirts,.....	1,361
Curtains,.....	27	Drawers,.....	1,091
Cupboard spreads,.....	160	Wrappers,.....	963
Pairs ladies' hose,.....	49	Pairs Socks,.....	125
Cravats,.....	398	Chemises,.....	667
Pocket handkerchiefs,.....	368	Night dresses,.....	396
Aprons,.....	202	Drawers,.....	637
Towels,.....	961	Skirts,.....	218
Pillow ticks,.....	40	Ladies' sacques,.....	76
Mattress ticks,.....	59	Caps,.....	190
Straw ticks,.....	85	Bonnets trimmed,.....	31
Comfortables,.....	112		
Total,.....			9,656

We have not allowed the extensive repairs consequent on and following the fire of last year, and the inconveniences therefrom, to embarrass in any serious degree the administration of the various departments of labor, nor to interrupt the usual amusements of the patients and attendants. The ladies have continued their fairs and festivals, from which they have had the inestimable benefit of occupation, as well as entertainment, and have by the proceeds purchased pictures, books, &c., thus administering to their own profit and pleasure while residents, and leaving behind them an added stock for others coming after them. By this gradual process, a few years more will witness the adornment of the walls of every ward in the institution, with interesting and valuable paintings and engravings.

The musical, theatrical and other entertainments, have been continued as in former years, being varied and increased in number, as experience shows them to be useful. There can be no doubt of the fact that pictures, statuary, books and amusements, exercise upon the insane, as upon the sane, a very happy influence, inspiring cheerfulness and hope, withdrawing the mind from too constant thought, driving away moodiness, and substituting rational ideas of human duty and enjoyment.

The Steward makes the following report of the farm, garden and grounds :

A large amount of labor is required to carry on the usual work of the farm and garden, as will be inferred from the list of products. In addition to this, extensive and valuable improvements have been made in fencing, draining, subsoiling, &c.

New fence put up during the year,.....	371 rods
New drains made,.....	301 "
Old open-drain cleaned out,.....	205 "
New water-course at barn,.....	22 "

The fencing will not speedily need renewal. The posts are of cedar, and the rails and pickets mostly of pine and spruce.

The drains were put down from 18 to 22 inches in depth, and constructed as follows:

The ditch being prepared, a board was laid in the bottom, on which wooden tiles, with an area equal to a four-inch pipe, were placed; small stones were then thrown in, sufficient for a cobble drain, shavings placed on the top, and the earth filled in. This makes a good drain, and if in ten or twelve years, the wood shall begin to decay, (which may occur in places,) the ground will have become settled, and the stone will prove a reliable water-course.

TABLE

Showing Farm and Garden Produce.

Hay, 65 tons, at \$8,.....	\$520 00
Green corn-stalks, 40 tons, at \$3,.....	120 00
Oats, 200 bushels, at 44c.,.....	88 00
Buckwheat, 35 bushels, at 56c.,.....	19 60
Potatoes, 426 bushels, at 50c.,.....	213 00
Green peas, 439 bushels, at 50c.,.....	219 50
Seed peas, 12 bushels, at \$2,.....	24 00
String beans, 143 bushels, at 50c.,.....	71 50
Dry beans, 113 bushels, at \$1.50,.....	169 50
Cranberry beans, 97 bushels, at \$1.50,.....	145 50
Lima beans, 368 bushels, at \$2,.....	736 00
Beets, 1,100 bushels, at 35c.,.....	385 00
Onions, 780 bushels, at 60c.,.....	468 00
Peppers, 13 bushels, at \$1.75,.....	22 75
Carrots, 560 bushels, at 30c.,.....	168 00
Parsnips, 530 bushels, at 30c.,.....	159 00
Turnips, 1,650 bushels, at 37½c.,.....	618 75
Salsify, 215 bushels, at \$1.25,.....	268 75
Cucumbers pickled, 35 bbls., at \$2.75,.....	96 25
Cucumbers green, 36 bushels, at \$1,.....	36 00
Spinach, 432 bushels, at 18c.,.....	77 76
Parsley, 456 bushels, at 18c.,.....	82 08
Pepper grass, 134 bushels, at 12½c.,.....	16 75
Cauliflower, 983 heads, at 9c.,.....	88 47
Cabbage, 8,000 heads, at 4c.,.....	320 00

Celery, 6,580 heads, at 4c.,.....	\$263 20
Asparagus, 3,958 bunches, at 6c.,.....	237 48
Lettuce, 35,900 bunches, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.,.....	179 50
Rhubarb, 2,850 bunches, at 4c.,.....	114 00
Summer squash, 5,840, at 2c.,.....	116 80
Winter squash, 3,018, at 4c.,.....	120 72
Currants, 1,486 quarts, at 6c.,.....	89 16
Gooseberries, 186 quarts, at 8c.,.....	14 88
Strawberries, 2,143 quarts, at 15c.,.....	321 45
Raspberries, 654 quarts, at 10c.,.....	65 40
Sage, 109 bunches, at 25c.,.....	27 25
Tomatoes, 644 bushels, at 75c.,.....	483 00
Pumpkins, 486, at 2c.,.....	9 72
Sweet corn, 209 bushels, at 50c.,.....	104 50
Watermelons, 104, at 10c.,.....	10 40
Muskmelons, 309, at 5c.,.....	15 45
Nasturtions, 40 quarts, at 25c.,.....	10 00
Pears, 14 bushels, at \$4,.....	56 00
Plums, 25 bushels, at \$3,.....	75 00
Apples, 49 bushels, at \$1,.....	49 00
Cherries, 9 bushels, at \$4,.....	36 00
Citrons, 604, at 4c.,.....	24 16
Sweet potatoes, 6 bushels, at \$1.50,.....	9 00
Case-knife beans, 53 bushels, at \$1,.....	53 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,619 23

The stock on the farm at this date, consists of seven horses, two yoke of oxen, twenty-four cows, one bull, and eighty-seven hogs. The amount received for pigs sold, and pork slaughtered for the use of the house during the year is..... \$1,214 83
 Value of swine on hand at date,..... 910 50

\$2,125 33

Value of swine on hand at commencem't of y'r, \$1,180 28

Amount paid for feed,..... 377 47

\$1,557 75

\$567 58

The 23 cows have yielded, during the year, 63,578 quarts of milk.

The work of repairing the central portion of the Asylum, destroyed by fire last year, has been continued as rapidly as was consistent with economy, and good and durable work. The offices were ready for use in December, the dining-rooms in March, and in May, ten months after the destruction of the building, it was occupied throughout, with the exception of the chapel, which was not completed until October, when it was opened and formally dedicated by appropriate religious services. Rev. W. E. Knox, of the Presbyterian Church, in Rome, preached the dedication sermon, and Rev. G. H. Fisher, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. P. H. Fowler, of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. H. Coxe, of Trinity (Episcopalian) Church, Rev. L. D. Davis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. S. M. Campbell, of Westminster (Presbyterian) Church, and Rev. D. G. Corey, of the Baptist Church, all of Utica, participated with the Chaplain of the Asylum, Rev. C. E. Goodrich, in the exercises of the occasion. A large number of the citizens of Utica were present. Up to this period, the Chaplain had conducted regularly the usual Sabbath services, alternately in the male and female convalescent wards.

In connection with the rebuilding of the centre, and largely consequent upon the damages by the fire, extensive repairs have been made in the wings, all of which are of a durable character, and contribute to the comfort of the patients, and the safety and permanence of the building. Among the improvements introduced and repairs made during the year, none are more important than those guarding the institution against the occurrence and spread of fire, and providing the means of rapid extinguishment, in the event of such a catastrophe. In this direction, we have made as ample provision as the present situation and circumstances of the institution will permit. A steam fire-pump, purchased from the inventor and manufacturer, A. R. Worthington, Esq., of New York city, of 24 inch cylinder, has been placed in the engine-room, and connected with the large well in the rear of the boiler-house and with the delivery-pipe from the water works, and

has attachments for three $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose. Our engineer, Mr. Joseph Graham, has made several trial experiments, all of which satisfactorily demonstrated its adaptedness to our use, and its efficiency for service in case of necessity. The pump is capable of throwing two one-inch streams, each through five hundred feet of hose, and to the highest point of the buildings, with twenty pounds steam pressure on the boilers; or a one and a quarter inch stream, through one thousand feet of hose, to any part of the buildings, with the same pressure.

The tankage has been largely increased, and we are now able to keep on hand a supply of one hundred and sixty thousand gallons of water. The large well with which the steam-pump is connected, has a capacity of forty thousand gallons, and is not required for drinking or culinary purposes. In order to keep this well always full, a tube has been carried sixty rods, connecting it with the small stream of water running through the farm. At the junction of this tube with the stream, a dam two feet in height has been constructed, causing the water to back up the stream about twenty rods, the bed being quite level at this point. This tube, running from the bottom of the level and discharging itself at the top of the well, will always keep the latter filled, and at once replace any water drawn. To prevent the accumulation of sand or dirt in the well, a tank 5×7 and 6 feet deep, was sunk in the course of the tube so near the surface as to be easily reached, and cleaned out when necessary, and yet sufficiently under ground to protect it from the action of the frost.

We have also carried out the suggestion, made in my last Report, of introducing the means of sending steam into the attics, at a number of points. It was then proposed "to carry up from each chamber a pipe, one and a quarter inches in diameter, directly from the main in the basement to the attics." This plan has been modified and cheapened, and at the same time rendered no less efficient, by carrying these pipes from the main steam-pipe in the basement, where each is controlled by a cock, into the ventilating flues of the rooms on the first story, which pass into the attic. As these ventilating flues

start a few inches above the base board, is was only necessary to sink the pipes in the wall from the top of the pipe-chamber to a point in the flues a few feet above the opening from the room. We have introduced twenty of these steam-pipes, with which, in a few moments, the entire attics can be filled with steam. The steam-mains have also been tapped in the various chambers in the basement, and outlets arranged, controlled by steam-cocks, by which there can at any time be discharged, in a few minutes, a sufficient volume of steam to fill all the wards above, without interfering with any of the connections of the mains with the circulating radiating-pipes. We have in all these places used steam-cocks instead of valves, the thread of the latter being likely to corrode from want of use. The cocks are easily turned with a wrench, and are not more liable to rust than valves; and, in case of necessity, if they were found rusted, a single blow would knock out the plug and give outlet to the steam. To prevent the upright pipes from filling with water from the possible leaking of the cocks, a one-eighth inch hole was drilled in each, just above the cock.

The purchase of a thousand feet of hose, in fifty feet lengths, and suitable hose-carts, and the arrangement of a hose-house within eighty feet of the steam fire pump, and the putting up of firm iron ladders from roof to roof of the buildings, and at three points from the roof to within fifteen feet of the ground, and convenient hand ladders to hook upon the latter, complete our mechanical means of fire defense.

With the above arrangements, affording the means of filling the entire house, from basement to attics, with steam, and of throwing an immense flood of water upon any part of the house, and a fire organization, we are probably as secure as is possible without making the entire building fire proof. Brick arches have been turned over four of the stair-ways, beneath the roof, and we propose to arch those remaining, next spring. A number of the brick walls have also been carried up, in each attic, to the roof, forming several compartments.

The work of the erection of the one-story wing, for the treatment of the more disturbed class of male patients, which was discontinued on the occurrence of the fire, was recommenced this season, and though the work has steadily progressed, it will not be in readiness for entire occupancy until towards spring. The pipe-chambers and piping are all completed, so that all, or any part of the building can be occupied as soon as finished, and sufficiently dry.

We are indebted to George Jardine & Son, of New York, the builders of the fine organ in our new chapel, for the generous gift of a considerable part of its price, and for setting it up without charge.

To Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, to Messrs. D. L. Clarkson, D. V. W. Golden, John Carton, James S. Kirk, T. K. Butler, J. M. Rice & Co., and Benjamin Arnott, of Utica, for liberal donations in money towards the purchase of the organ, and to O. J. Shaw, Esq., of Utica, and his musical class, for active interest, and the proceeds of a concert in behalf of the same object.

To the generosity of Michael Phelan, Esq., of New York city, we are indebted for the addition to the means of entertainment and exercise for our patients, of one of his improved and elegant billiard tables, from his celebrated manufactory. This valuable gift, unsolicited, and from one upon whose liberality we have no special claims, deserves and will receive the warm thanks of the friends and patients of the institution.

We have the pleasure of acknowledging from Messrs. Benjamin Pike & Sons, of New York city, the gift of a parlor stereoscope, with a large collection of photographic views; and from Messrs. Langenheim, Loyd & Co., of Philadelphia, through Messrs. Pike & Sons, two of their superior stereoscopic cosmoramas. These are very welcome donations, and will afford much pleasure, as well as information, to a large number of persons.

We are under obligations to the Utica Mechanics' Association for a free invitation to their Annual Fair, which a large

number of our patients and employees were able to attend. Also, to Mrs. Holman and children, of New York, for a very pleasant musical entertainment; and to some of the young ladies and gentlemen of Utica, for two very delightful private theatricals.

Our thanks are due to D. L. Clarkson, Esq., of Utica, for forty-two volumes of valuable books; to Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., for a copy of the Educational Census, and for a number of foreign and American reports on lunacy and kindred subjects; to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, for important publications and reports, and to Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Charles Mason, Hon. O. B. Matteson, Hon. A. Hubbell, and Hon. R. U. Sherman, for numerous public documents.

The resignation of Dr. John B. Chapin, in October of last year, to accept the position of Physician and Superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Blind, at St. Louis, and that of Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, last July, to enter upon the duties of Superintendent and Physician of the Michigan State Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, to which he had previously been appointed, left vacant the offices of First and Second Assistant Physicians, within a period of nine months. They had both been connected with the institution for several years, were men of education and experience, and able and efficient officers. These positions are filled by Dr. Joseph M. Cleaveland and Dr. Louis A. Tourtellot, and that of Third Assistant Physician, made vacant by the promotion of the latter, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Frederick Nash. These gentlemen bring to their duties not only thorough medical education, but hospital experience. I take pleasure in acknowledging the large part they have taken in the arduous and responsible labors of the past year.

Mr. H. N. Dryer continues in the office of Steward, and Miss Sarah A. Starr in that of Matron. They are both valu-

able and efficient officers, and discharge their respective duties in a manner entirely satisfactory.

The attendants and employees generally, have, with few exceptions, exhibited a commendable constancy and fidelity to duty, which has aided the officers to carry out the regulations essential to the prosperity and safety of the institution, and the welfare of the inmates.

Permit me, gentlemen, in closing this Report, to thank you for your manifold uniform personal kindness towards me, and for the ready and generous support you have always rendered me in the discharge of my official duties.

We turn with sincere gratitude to God, through whose overruling providence the institution has been preserved in prosperity and peace, during another year, and devoutly implore his protection and guidance in all our future duties and labors.

JOHN P. GRAY.

November 30, 1858.

APPENDIX.

Reference to laws passed by the Legislature relative to insane persons.

Part 1, chap. 20, title 3, art. 1 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the safe keeping and care of lunatics."

Session Laws, 1842, chap. 135, "An act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the insane."

Session Laws, 1850, chap. 282, sec. 2, relating to sending indigent insane persons, not paupers, to the asylum.

Session Laws, 1851, chap. 446, amending the law respecting indigent insane persons.

"The county superintendents of the poor of any county, and any overseers of the poor of any town to which any person shall be chargeable, who shall be or become a lunatic, may send such person to the Lunatic Asylum by an order under their hands."

The order of a county judge secures the admission of indigent persons, not paupers, in which order it must be stated that the applicant became insane within one year prior to date of the order. (Sec. 26 of act of 1842).

The above law was changed by chap. 282, Session Laws, 1850, sec. 2 of which is as follows:

"No person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, shall be admitted into the Asylum on the certificate of a county judge, made under and pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the "*Act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum, and more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the insane*," passed April 7, 1842, unless such person has become insane within one year next prior to the granting of such certificate by the county judge; and it shall be the duty of said judge, when an application is made to him, pursuant to said twenty-sixth section of said act, to cause such reasonable notice thereof,

and of the time and place of hearing the same, to be given to one of the superintendents of the poor of the county, chargeable with supporting such person in the Asylum, if admitted, or if such expense is chargeable to a town, or city, then to an overseer of the poor of such town, or city, as he may judge reasonable under the circumstances, and he shall then proceed to inquire as to the time when such person became insane, and shall, in addition to the requirements of said twenty-sixth section, state in his certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced before him, that such person became insane within a year next prior to the date of his certificate. On granting such certificate, the judge may, in his discretion, require the friends of the patient to give security to the superintendent of the poor of the county, to remove the patient from the Asylum at the end of two years, in case he does not sooner recover. When a patient, who is admitted into the Asylum on the certificate of the county judge, given pursuant to the twenty-sixth section of the aforesaid act, has remained in the Asylum two years, and has not recovered, the Superintendent of the Asylum shall send notice by mail to the overseer of the poor of the town where the patient resided at the time of his admission into the Asylum, or to the county judge of the county from which he was sent, that such patient has remained two years in the Asylum and has not recovered, and that he should be removed from the Asylum, and that in case he is not removed, the expense of his support will be chargeable to the county, until he is so removed, and then such expense shall be chargeable to the county accordingly; but in every case where a patient admitted into the Asylum, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of said act, shall have remained there two years, and has not recovered, the managers of the Asylum may, in their discretion, cause such patient to be returned to the county from which he came, and charge the expense of such removal to the county."

The object of this humane provision is undoubtedly to extend the benefits of this institution to persons with limited means, whose insanity is of a recent date, and therefore probably curable, and if recovered in the space of two years, restoring them to their families, and their property unimpaired, and saving them from the paralyzing influence upon their future life, of finding themselves by the loss of health and reason, reduced to beggary. Patients sent through this channel, generally supply their own clothing, and pay their own traveling expenses to and from the Asylum.

Patients supported by their friends are received without any other papers than certificates from county or bank officers, or other prominent individuals, of the ability of those who become bound for their support in the Asylum, to meet all expenses incurred. The form of agreement entered into by the person or sureties who become bound for the patient admitted, is as follows:

“Whereas,——— of the town of———, in the county of———, an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica: Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, bind ourselves to Edmund A. Wetmore, treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office, the sum of —— dollars and —— cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the steward of the Asylum, and to remove him from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law; or whenever he shall be required to be removed by the managers or Superintendent; and we also engage to pay all expenses incurred by the managers or Superintendent in sending said patient to his friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do so as aforesaid; and if he shall be removed at the request of his friends before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then we engage to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless he should be sooner cured, and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made semi-annually, on the first day of February and August in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due.

“In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this the —— day of ——, in the year 185—.”

This agreement or understanding is generally signed by near relatives or other friends of the patient, or legal guardians, if any such there be, at or prior to the time of admission or subsequently,

upon the deposit, on the admission of the patient, of a sum of money sufficient to secure its execution.

The charges for board for this class of patients vary from three and a half to seven dollars per week, according to the circumstances of the case.

“When an insane person in indigent circumstances shall have been sent to the Asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the Superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefited by remaining in the institution, the supervisors of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there another year, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the Asylum. And they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application and the production of a new certificate each year, of like import, from the Superintendent.”

We regret to be obliged to call the attention of county officers to the following law, which is too frequently overlooked or disregarded:

“All town and county officers sending a patient to the Asylum, shall, before sending him, see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is comfortably clothed and provided with suitable changes of raiment, as prescribed in the by-laws.”

We request especially that patients brought to us from county houses be clean and free from vermin.

All patients require at least two suits of clothing and several changes of under garments. Most of the patients go out regularly, and consequently require clothing suited to the season. For males, great-coats and boots are required in winter, shoes answer in the summer, slippers are worn in the house. Females also need ample clothing for riding or walking in the winter.

The supply should be liberal when it can be afforded. All clothing is marked with the name of the patient to whom it belongs, and much pains are taken to have it kept in good order and repair.

The removal of a patient should not be attempted while laboring under severe bodily disease, as fevers, erysipelas, large and dangerous wounds or sores, consumption, &c.

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, let it be done by force rather than by deception. Truth should not be compromised by planning a journey to Utica, or a visit to the Asylum, and when there, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, while their admission was already decided upon; nor should patients be induced to come and stay a few days to see how they like it, under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also too often in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. The patient should be brought by an intelligent and intimate acquaintance, who will be able to give a minute history of the case, or a written account should be transmitted. In the latter should be stated the name, age, married or single, number of children, occupation, degree of education, profession of religion, habits, nativity, residence, predisposing and exciting causes; here give a minute history of the patient from youth up, temperament, peculiarities, disposition, &c.; also the cause supposed to have affected the patient immediately preceding the attack; state what relatives, near or remote, are or have been insane or peculiar; also what diseases the patient has suffered from: fits, skin diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ulcers, &c. Give the date of the attack, going back to the first noticeable disturbance, no matter how slight; also the duration of the more marked and decided symptoms, the number of attacks, (if this be not the first,) and if ever before admitted, the number of admissions to this Asylum, and how complete was the recovery in the intervals between the attacks; state fully the condition of the patient at the time of admission, whether suicidal or homicidal, whether he eats, sleeps, strikes, breaks, destroys, or is noisy, or inattentive to personal cleanliness, and whatever else may occur to the friends likely to be useful to us.

It is desirable that application for admission be always made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence about or with patients, should be post-paid and addressed to Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N.Y.

