

**Nineteenth annual report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum :
transmitted to the Legislature February 5, 1862 / New York State Lunatic
Asylum.**

Contributors

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

Publication/Creation

Albany : Printed by Charles van Benthuyssen, 1862.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/pktjcsjr>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

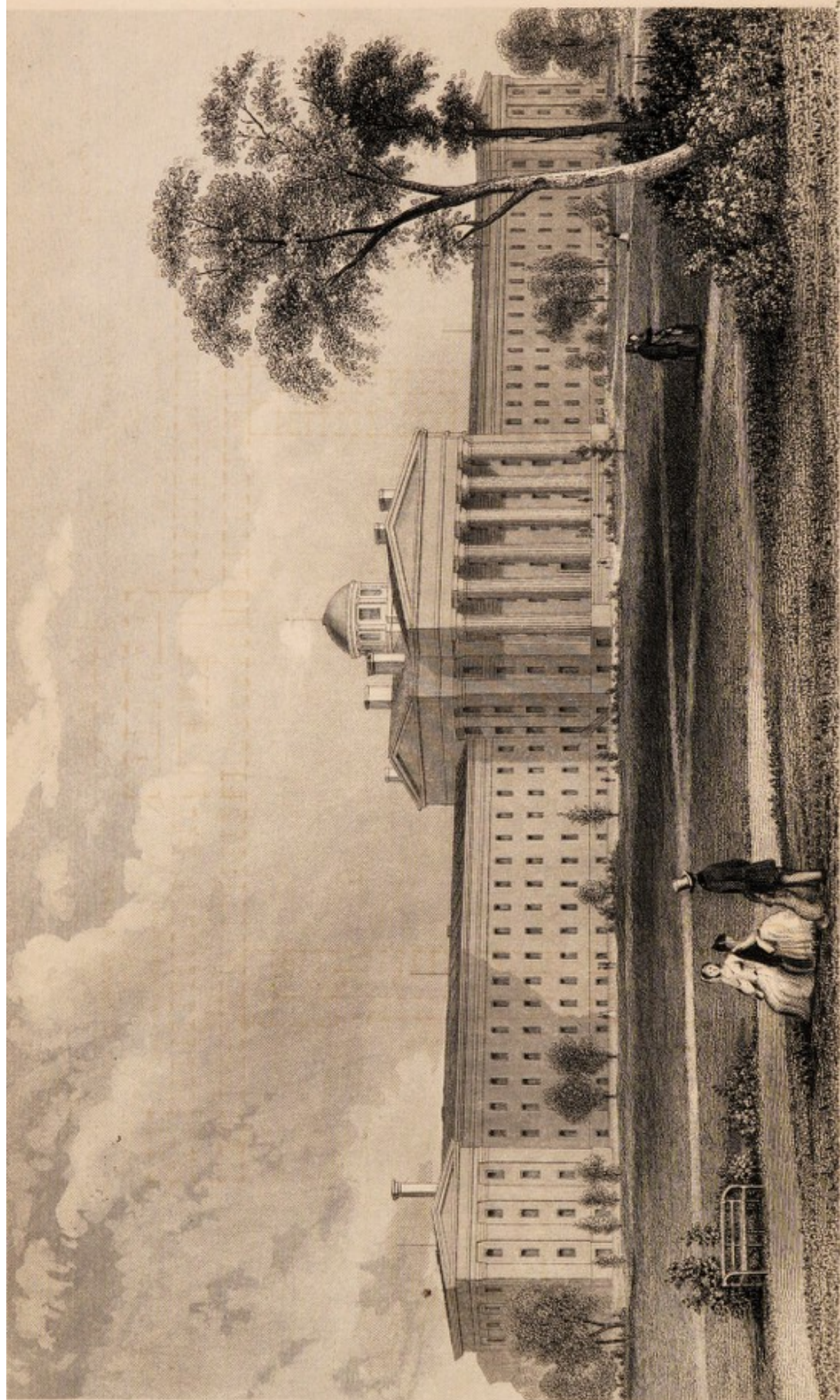
NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Transmitted to the Legislature February 5, 1862.

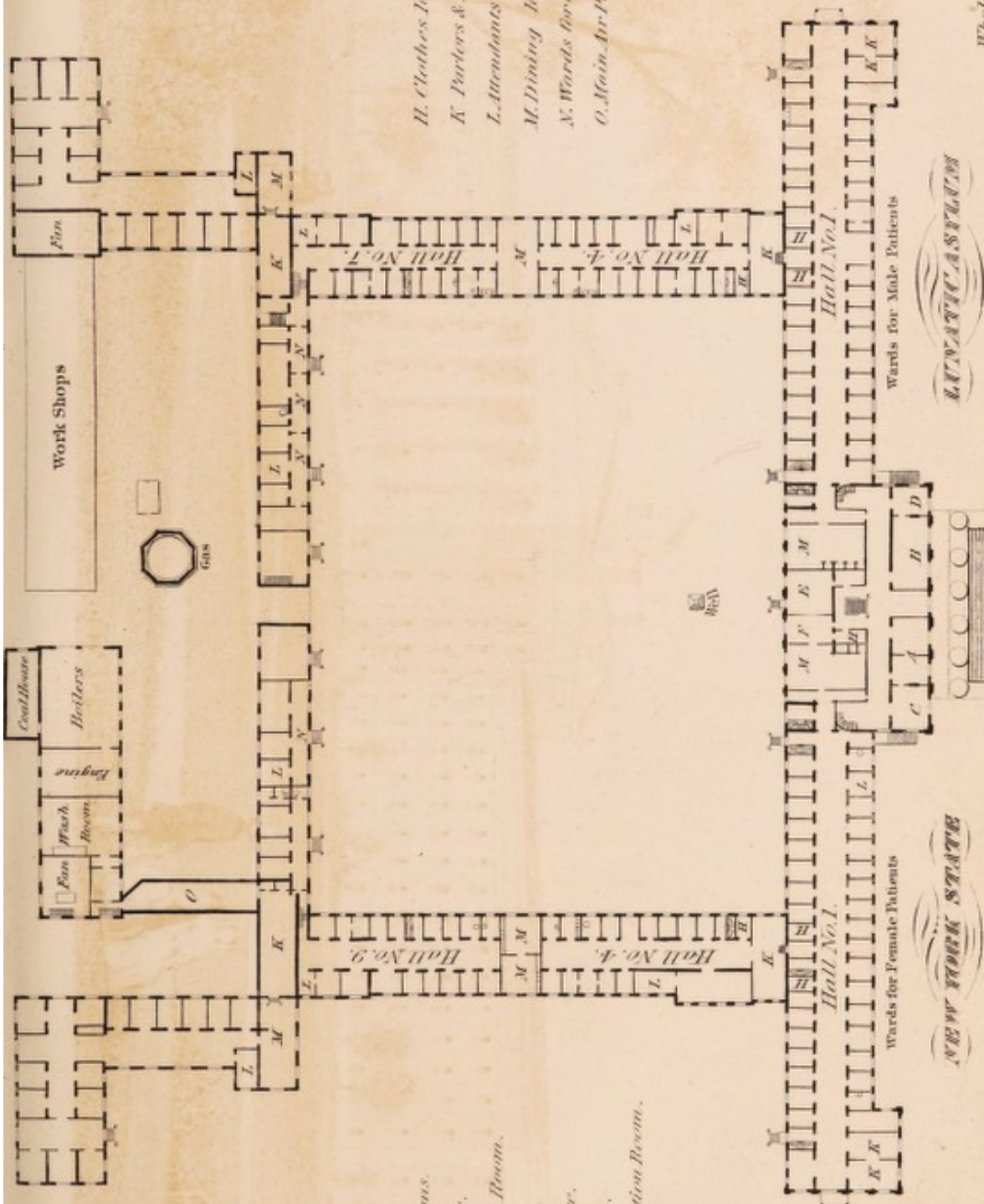
ALBANY :
STEAM PRESS OF CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN.
1862.







Engraved by H.B. Hall from a Photograph by J. J. Appleton

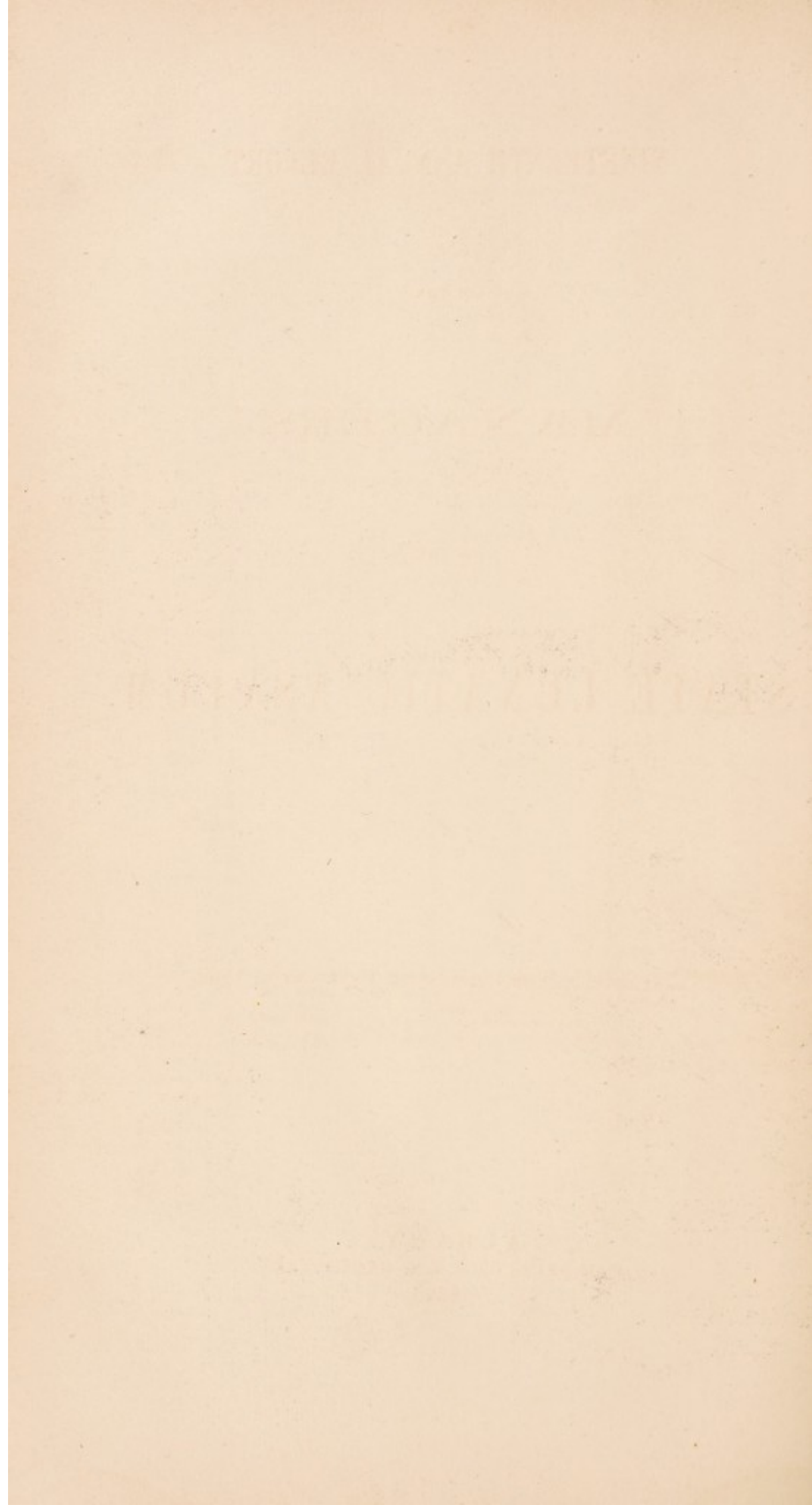


A. Reception Rooms.
B. General Office.
C. Officers Dining Room.
D. Private Office.
E. Stewards Office.
F. Matrons Room.
G. Female Reception Room.

H. Clothes Room.
K. Parlois & Day Rooms.
L. Attendants Rooms.
M. Dining Rooms.
N. Wards for the sick.
O. Main Air Passage.

C. Van Dusen, Architect, Albany, N.Y.

Whole front 550 feet



NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

ALBANY:
STEAM PRESS OF C. VAN BENTHUYSEN.
1862.

STATE PUBLIC ASYLUM

RECEIVED
JAN 17 1895

STATE PUBLIC ASYLUM



OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

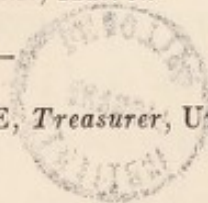
SILAS D. CHILDS, UTICA.
S. NEWTON DEXTER, WHITESBORO'.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, AUBURN.
EDMUND A. GRAHAM, UTICA.
DANIEL P. BISSELL, M. D., UTICA.
HOWARD TOWNSEND, M. D., ALBANY.
SPENCER KELLOGG, UTICA.
WARD HUNT, UTICA.
FRANCIS KERNAN, UTICA.


RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHP P. GRAY, M. D., *Superintendent and Physician.*
JOSEPH M. CLEAVELAND, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
LOUIS A. TOURTELLOT, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
F. MARKOE WRIGHT, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*
HORATIO N. DRYER, *Steward.*

SARAH A. STARR, *Matron.*

EDMUND A. WETMORE, *Treasurer*, UTICA.





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the year ending on the 30th November, 1861.

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

REPORT:

We herewith transmit, as usual, the annual report of the Superintendent.

It appears, by one of its tabular statements, that there were five hundred and seventeen patients in the Asylum on the first of December, 1860; that two hundred and ninety-five were received during the year ending on the 30th of November, 1861; that the whole number under treatment, during the year, was eight hundred and twelve; that eighty-three were discharged recovered; fifty-eight discharged improved; one hundred and four unimproved, and four not insane; and that thirty-one have died, leaving five hundred and thirty-two patients at the close of the year. The

daily average number, during the year, has been five hundred and nineteen, which exceeds the number of any previous year.

It appears, also, that since the Institution was opened, on the 16th of January, 1843, six thousand three hundred and forty-two patients have been admitted, and that five thousand eight hundred and ten have been discharged; of which number two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight had recovered, nine hundred and seventy-two had improved, fifteen hundred and seventeen were discharged unimproved, seven hundred and forty-four had died, and forty-nine were not insane.

The Asylum has been inconveniently crowded during almost the whole year; but, again, we have reason to be grateful that it has been free from epidemic diseases, and from unusual sickness. The percentage of deaths, upon the average population, has been less than ever before.

The annual summary report of the Treasurer is, also, herewith submitted; by which it appears that the balance in the treasury, on the first of December, 1860, was \$14,706.03; that, in addition to that balance, his receipts from that date to the first of December, 1861, (including the appropriation of \$3,885.52 by the supply bill of 1861, and \$7,350 for officers' salaries,) were \$113,336.93; that his total expenditures were \$114,111.64; and that the balance remaining in the

treasury on the said first day of December, 1861, was \$13,926.32. This balance is required to pay the quarterly bills becoming due in that month, and to meet its daily expenses. The Institution is entirely free from debt.

The appropriation of \$3,885.52, by the last Legislature, was "for re-building fences, painting buildings, and constructing a cellar for vegetables."

It will be seen, by the Treasurer's report, that \$2,629.69, of that appropriation, has been expended towards the objects mentioned, leaving in the treasury a balance of \$1,255.83, with which to re-build the fence, and finish the little that remains to be done in the vegetable-house. The purposes for which the appropriation was asked, and the results of careful estimates, were particularly stated in the Managers' report of last year (Senate document No. 13,) to which we beg leave to refer. The painting of the buildings has been completed, and the building for vegetables has been finished, with the exception of a very little inside work. We refer to the Superintendent's report for a more particular account of what has been accomplished. The long and high fence on the east side of the garden and grounds, which was specially mentioned in our last report, has not yet been erected, it being deemed more economical to wait until the present winter to procure the necessary materials.

We ask attention to what is said by the Superin-

tendent upon the subjects of the completion of the one-story building in the rear of the south wing, as an additional ward for the more disturbed class of female patients; the introduction into the kitchens, by Bramhall, Dean & Co., of New York, of "Harrison's European Ranges;" a supply of gas from the city; the general repairs of the buildings; the cultivation of the farm, and the erection of a large coal house on the Asylum canal dock.

All that we could say upon these subjects would be a repetition of what will be found in the Superintendent's report.

By reference to the last of the Superintendent's tables, it will be seen that the products of the farm and garden, during the past season, at a low valuation, have amounted to \$6,719.06.

It appears, too, that, under the direction of the Matron, over four thousand six hundred articles of clothing, and for the use of the beds, have been manufactured in the house, in addition to all the mending of the establishment; and that four hundred dollars has been realized from fancy work made by the ladies.

It gives us pleasure to notice, as some evidence of the patriotism, as well as of the industry of the attendants, employees and patients (especially of the ladies,) that they have contributed nearly one thousand useful articles to the comfort of the soldiers of our army.

The male insane convicts, who, from time to time, have been sent to this Institution from the several State prisons, and who have always been a source of trouble and anxiety, were removed, in April last, to the Asylum erected specially for that class of patients, near the prison at Auburn. No such special provision has been made for insane female convicts, and there are now three remaining here. We trust that, in due time, the Legislature will be able to relieve this and all similar Institutions in the State, not only from the care of convicts who are insane (female as well as male,) but of the "*criminal insane*" of all classes. It needs no words to make manifest the impropriety and injustice of confining them with those who are without conviction, accusation or suspicion of crime.

We beg leave to ask the attention of the members of the Legislature, and of all persons into whose hands this report and the report of the Superintendent may fall, to his remarks upon the urgent necessity of *an early resort* to the curative means of an Asylum in all cases of incipient insanity. We can add nothing to the force of those remarks. We ask for their careful perusal, believing that, if heed be given to them, a large proportion of the suffering which is produced by this terrible disease, will be prevented.

At the conclusion of our last year's report, speaking in reference to a case of alleged ill-treatment of a patient, which had been the subject of an investiga-

tion by a committee of the Assembly, we expressed regret that that committee had been unable to visit the Asylum; and added the assurance that the Managers and Officers of the Institution were at all times ready for, and desirous of, the fullest and most rigid investigation of its affairs; and that it would afford them pleasure to give every facility in their power to any committee of the Legislature, or proper officer of the Government, for the accomplishment of that object.

We take the liberty to repeat that assurance, and to say that it will be gratifying to us, and we believe useful to the Institution and the public, if the appropriate committees of the Senate and Assembly (one or both of them) can find time, during the present session, to visit the Asylum and make a thorough examination of its condition and management.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

TREASURER'S REPORT.

—♦—

To the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum :

The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following summary statement of his receipts and expenditures, for the year ending November 30th, 1861 :

RECEIPTS.

1860. Dec. 1,	Balance in the treasury, including \$122.16, the balance of the appropriation of \$10,880 in April, 1860,	\$14,706 03
May 13, 1861.	From the State Treasurer, appropriation by supply bill of 1861.....	3,885 52
Dec. 1, 1860, to Dec. 1, 1861.	From sundry counties, for the support of patients	68,048 22
do	From sundry private patients.....	25,901 63
do	From State Treasurer, for officers' salaries	7,350 00
do	From State Treasurer, for support of insane convicts, including a deficiency of the previous year.....	4,992 25
do	From State Treasurer, for the support of Mark Jack, an Indian....	166 31
do	From the steward, for hides, pigs, drippings, tallow, rags, etc., sold,	2,993 00
		\$128,042 96

12 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PAYMENTS.

Dec. 1, 1860, to		
Dec. 1, 1861.	For provisions and household stores,	\$31,581 51
do	For furniture of all kinds.....	5,847 37
do	For attendants, assistants and labor, including the salaries of the chap- lain, engineer, butcher, baker, tailor, farmer, bookkeeper, etc., and the payments of one month of last year.....	23,119 03
do	For fuel, including the cost of a large and substantial coal house, on the Asylum canal dock.....	8,263 03
do	For miscellaneous expenses.....	854 32
do	For books, stationery, printing and binding	972 96
do	For salaries of officers.....	7,350 00
do	For medicines and medical supplies,	2,408 32
do	For additions, alterations and re- pairs, including the construction of the new ward at the end of the south wing	14,320 90
do	For farm, barn, farm buildings, gar- den and grounds.....	5,848 34
do	For clothing for patients (advances)	8,050 79
do	For patients' miscellaneous expenses	955 92
do	For the steward's petty expenses..	800 00
do	For city gas, including additional works.....	1,114 46
do	For construction of a vegetable house and cellar, and painting outside of all the wings, being so much of the appropriation of April, 1860,	2,629 69
Dec. 1, 1861.	Balance to new account	13,926 32
		<hr/> \$128,042 96 <hr/>

EDMUND A. WETMORE, *Treasurer.**December 1, 1861.*

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE N. Y. STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the year ending November 30th, 1861.



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.
Number of patients at the commencement of the year.....	282	235	517
Received during the year.....	154	141	295
Whole number treated	436	376	812
Daily average under treatment			519
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, recovered.....	48	35	83
Discharged, improved.....	31	27	58
Discharged, unimproved.....	55	49	104
Not insane	2	2	4
Died	21	10	31
Whole number discharged	157	123	280
Remaining November 30, 1861	279	253	532

The year just closed has been marked by general good health and prosperity. No epidemics, and no severe forms of disease

have prevailed. The Institution has been uniformly crowded. The highest number reached was five hundred and forty-one; the lowest, four hundred and ninety-four; and the daily average was five hundred and nineteen, which exceeds the average of any previous year.

It will be perceived that two hundred and ninety-five patients have been admitted, which is somewhat below the average of several previous years. However, as many were received as it was possible to provide for, and a number were refused whose appeals for help it was painful to disregard. Though endeavoring to discriminate and give preference to cases of insanity of short duration and not complicated with epilepsy, paralysis, or other diseases in fatal stages, in order to extend to the utmost the curative benefits of the Institution, yet an unusually large proportion of those admitted were old, incurable cases, and many were broken down in general health. Several were sent as indigents, after having expended their resources in efforts at self-support in other institutions. Of the two hundred and ninety-five admitted, eighty-six were insane more than a year before admission; eleven were epileptics, and nine were suffering from paralysis. Of the same number admitted, thirty-nine were re-admissions. Of these thirty-one were received for the second, three for the third, four for the fourth, and one for the fifth time.

Forty-six were strongly marked suicidal cases, most of whom had attempted self-destruction before admission; fourteen others were homicidal, and four suicidal and homicidal.

One man and two women received were, after observation, found not to be insane, but cases of confirmed inebriety.

Two of these cases were sent by the public authorities, and one by friends, and all under medical certificates of insanity. We continue to receive frequent applications for the treatment of persons of intemperate habits, but while unable to accommodate the insane we must refuse admission to this class.

Some private institutions, and among these Brigham Hall at Canandaigua, under the care of Drs. Geo. Cook and John B. Chapin, are willing to receive persons of intemperate habits who voluntarily assent to isolation for the arrest of their unfortunate habit.

Fifty-five of the one hundred and forty-one recovered and improved were admitted within the year; fifty-eight were of the

admissions of 1860, and twenty-eight of those previously received. Ten of those discharged improved were prematurely removed, from the inability of their friends to support them. Most of these would probably have recovered under further treatment. The removal of three others we recommended as calculated to facilitate their restoration.

Of the large number (one hundred and four) who left the Institution unimproved, probably not more than eight or ten would have ultimately recovered, even under the most favorable circumstances and treatment. Of these, nineteen males and seventeen females returned to their families and friends.

Thirty males and thirty-two females were removed to the various county receptacles ; and fifteen males who were discharged as unimproved and one discharged improved (making sixteen,) were sent to the State Convict Asylum at Auburn, under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, directing the removal of all the male convicts from this to that Institution.

Year after year, the reports of the various Institutions for the care of the insane endeavor to urge upon the public attention the vital importance of early treatment in insanity, both on grounds of humanity and economy. Yet how little, thus far, seems to have been accomplished ! In this Institution, this year, eighty-six of those who have been received were insane over a year before admission. It is painful to contemplate such a fact, showing as it does not only the neglect of the proper means of treatment for twelve months, but, in many cases, the continuance of the sufferer, during that time among the associations best calculated to aggravate and confirm the disease. However, as long as the neglect continues, it is our duty to remonstrate against it and its attending evils.

Undoubtedly the surest means through which the public mind can be reached and impressed upon this subject with the prospect of effecting good results, are the efforts of medical men and ministers. They are constantly among the people, and are charged with their welfare in a measure exceeding that of all other classes. They are the legitimate advisers in disease and affliction. Their care extends to the patient and the friends ; and if they thoroughly appreciated the consequences of delay, they would be able, by timely and influential counsels, to save many from hopeless disease,

and their families and friends from years of suffering and grief ; and as economy is not to be lost sight of, large expenditures would not only be avoided, but in a majority of cases cures would be effected, and consumers would thus become producers, for the benefit of themselves and others.

Diseases not immediately endangering life, or unaccompanied by severe physical pain, are too apt to be neglected, especially in their early stages. Generally, insanity comes on gradually, and most of the earlier symptoms are either unnoticed, or disregarded and only recalled after the undoubted announcement of the disease. Even after this, the variable condition of the patient, his ability to discharge satisfactorily many of the duties of life, his periods of rational conversation, and his self-control in the presence of strangers, all conspire to induce the friends to hope, from day to day, for improvement. The absence of fever in most cases, or of any considerable disturbance of health, serves to dispel any apprehension of danger. Indeed, most insane persons, if questioned as to their health, will declare they are not sick, but, on the contrary, feel quite well. Insanity, in most cases, is undoubtedly preceded, as well as accompanied, by more or less physical disturbance, but as a rule, the bodily indisposition is not so marked as to direct the attention to it as the probable source of the mental trouble. Depression of spirits, vague apprehensions of evil, inability to concentrate the mind on the daily routine of life, loss of active interest in those things ordinarily occupying the life, and constituting its circle of duties and labors, when accompanied by variable appetite, more or less headache and unusual sleeplessness, are symptoms which should awaken solicitude. They indicate a degree of nervous disturbance not to be disregarded. Whether they occur in connection with actual and recognized disease, or as the result of exhaustive mental or bodily labor, or are the offspring of domestic anxieties or troubles, or protracted grief consequent on losses of property, or the perplexities of business, they are alike serious, and if unrelieved by rest and appropriate care, they increase in intensity. More decided melancholy succeeds depression ; doubts and gloomy apprehensions arise as to moral, social, or pecuniary condition ; every surrounding assumes an unfavorable aspect ; self-accusation takes the place of self-examination ; suspicion and distrust of friends follow ; there is greater sleeplessness, agitation,

and restlessness, and often, at this point, suicide is attempted or contemplated. Now, any or all of these symptoms may exist, and yet the patient continue to discharge various duties with so much judgment, and conceal his unhappy condition so well, that his ordinary acquaintances may not suspect the existence of disease, and his immediate family may fail to realize his real danger; whereas, from this condition it is but a step to melancholia or mania, either of which may supervene in a day. A little more exhaustion and pressure, and self-control is no longer possible, and insanity is inevitable. Of course, all cases are not so well marked in their commencement, yet the above, in greater or less intensity, are the symptoms which precede many cases of this fearful malady. Occasionally cases are suddenly developed, but these are rare. After insanity is fully recognized, observant friends of patients, looking back, are usually able to recall indications of physical disturbance and mental disquietude, which have preceded, sometimes for months, the outbreak of the disease; and recovered patients often give, in detail, all their premonitory symptoms, many of which, at the time, were unsuspected by friends.

Even after insanity is recognized it is very often neglected. Cases are detained for weeks and months, in the hope of recovery, without removal to an asylum, the patient meanwhile steadily growing worse. Indeed, it too often happens that only after the delusions are firmly fixed, the strength and nervous system more or less exhausted by excessive exertion, want of regular and sufficient food, and loss of sleep, the friends, unable longer to exert any control, or the patient becoming dangerous, or physically prostrated so as to cause alarm, reluctantly remove him from home to the care of an asylum.

In some places and among some people this reluctance arises from a false impression of the character and operations of such institutions, originating in stories of uncured patients, discharged employees, or general gossip. Others augur unfavorably in regard to asylums from the means resorted to by themselves at home to restrain and care for their friends.

Thus those who bring patients in chains and ropes, and who have used harsh measures, are very apt to enjoin kind care, and to be suspicious of the institution. In the main, however, it is because people naturally shrink from the idea of such separation,

of those who are dear to them, from home and its associations and comforts, especially in the time of affliction. They feel that in doing so they are consigning them to the hands of strangers, and knowing little of insanity, they comprehend neither the danger of delay nor the value of timely treatment. They have been accustomed to think of an asylum as the last dreaded resort, instead of the safest and surest curative means to be adopted, and in the hour of sorrow are ill-prepared to seek evidence, or modify their opinions on the subject.

In April, the sixteen male convicts, who for several years past had been confined in this institution, were removed to the asylum at Auburn, erected and organized for that class of the insane. The establishment of an institution for the treatment and safe custody of the criminal classes has been acknowledged to be a necessity in this State for some years. It was impossible to preserve discipline in the prisons, and commingle the insane with the convicts at labor; and, clearly, it was wrong to confine the insane day and night in cells. To send them here was a great wrong to the afflicted, and an injustice to society. The idea of treating convicts with the ordinary insane could not be justified as a matter of expediency, or of sympathy with the criminal. The State has inaugurated a progressive step, in the erection of a special institution for insane convicts—the first in the United States—and the precedent now established will, we trust, become a settled policy, and finally embrace the exclusion of all classes of “criminal insane” from the ordinary asylums, and secure their treatment in separate institutions, or in wards adjoining and connected with the hospital department of the prisons, and under the care of the prison or other competent physicians. England has a central criminal institution for this class, and in Canada a “Lunatic Jail,” capable of accommodating three hundred persons, is in course of erection at Kingston. While the State is not first in the movement, she is nevertheless keeping pace with the highest civilization of the age, and laying a broad and comprehensive foundation for a just classification in her public institutions, charitable and correctionary.

The completion of the one-story building commenced several years ago, to form an additional ward for the treatment of the more disturbed female patients, will greatly add to the comfort of this class, and, we believe, contribute to their restoration. An

inclosed yard is attached, which will enable us to give them much more out-door exercise, without unnecessary exposure, or the difficulty or labor of passing up and down stairs. The basement of this building (constructed in 1852) forms the main air duct for supplying the female department, and the attic is now used as a passage way to the laundry.

Table showing general statistics of the Asylum from its opening, January 16, 1843, to December 1, 1861:

Total number of admissions.....	6,342
Total number of discharges.....	5,810
Total number of discharged, recovered.....	2,528
Total number of discharged, improved.....	972
Total number of discharged, unimproved.....	1,517
Total number died.....	744
Total number not insane	49

Table showing the percentage of recoveries on the average population and admissions for nineteen years:

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	537	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
1859.....	509	114	22.40	312	114	36.54
1860.....	516	105	20.34	337	105	31.15
1861.....	519	83	15.99	295	83	27.46

Table showing the percentage of deaths on the whole number treated, and on the average population, for nineteen 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
1859	35	814	4.30	509	6.87
1860	42	856	4.90	516	8.13
1861	31	812	3.82	519	5.97

Table showing causes of death.

FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.	Phthisis pulmo- nalis.		Exhaustion from mental disease.		Gener. paralysis.		Paralysis.		Syncope.		Pneumonia.		Erysipelas.		Epilepsy.		Meningitis.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Acute mania	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chronic mania	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-acute mania	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
General paralysis	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melancholia	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

In the female department, five deaths were due to exhaustion from mental disease. Four were cases of acute mania. In each of these the mental disorder was the result of depressing physical causes. Two of the cases were young married women, who had labored excessively in their household duties during gestation, and in its later months suffered from uterine hemorrhage. They

became insane shortly after confinement, and were brought to the Asylum in a state of great prostration. One lived five and the other ten days after admission. The third case, which had been detained at home six months after the development of insanity, and during this period was bled, was very feeble when admitted, and gradually failed. The fourth was a German emigrant, who became insane after protracted privation and anxiety. She was profusely bled before admission, and in the height of the maniacal attack. She was insane four months before admission, and lived four months after. The fifth was a case of dementia—a feeble woman, who had been insane six years. She lived one month after admission, during which time she was unable to leave her bed, or even sit up. Phthisis pulmonalis was the cause of the mental disorder, as well as of death in one case of chronic mania and two of melancholia. In one of the latter the pulmonary disease had been so masked as to escape the notice of several physicians, who had been consulted in regard to her case. They had treated her for gastric and uterine disorders. She died nine days after admission, from exhaustion following the discharge of a large vomica.

One case of dementia died of paralysis. She became demented after an apoplectic seizure, and was brought to the Asylum a year and a half after the attack, when she was nearly fatuous, and paralysis was almost general. She survived a year, being all this time unable to help herself in any respect.

Death followed syncope in one case of chronic insanity. A post mortem examination revealed fatty degeneration of the heart and blood vessels.

In the male department, four patients with acute mania died; one of these one week, and another two weeks after admission. Both were in a state of great prostration when admitted. The elder of these was sixty-five years of age; the younger was attacked with erysipelas of the head two days before death. The third was a case of phthisis, far advanced, which only survived twenty-six days. In the fourth, meningitis supervened, after a favorable convalescence from mania, and proved fatal the third day of the attack.

Pneumonia was the cause of death in one case of chronic mania ten years a resident of the Institution. The death from syncope

was of a patient aged sixty-four, admitted with sub-acute mania, and in a state of great physical debility.

The mortality among the cases of dementia was, one by exhaustion consequent upon the mental disease—insane ten years; one by erysipelas of the fauces—a clergyman seventy-two years of age, whose death occurred eleven days after admission; and one by epilepsy.

Ten died from general paralysis. Their ages varied from twenty-eight to fifty-seven years; and the duration of the disease from ten months to three and a half years. The disease was ushered in by convulsions in two cases. In nine it was associated with dementia, and in one with mania. Four were persons of correct, and six of intemperate habits.

Exhaustion from mental disease, and erysipelas of the fauces, proved fatal, respectively, in two cases of melancholia. Both were men advanced in life, and broken down in constitution.

Table showing the ages of those admitted, and of those discharged recovered, during the year ending November 30, 1861:

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 20.....	5	8	13	2	4	6
20 to 30.....	48	44	92	19	10	29
30 to 40.....	41	32	73	12	8	20
40 to 50.....	27	30	57	3	9	12
50 to 60.....	19	17	36	7	3	10
60 to 70.....	9	9	18	2	1	3
70 to 80.....	4	1	5	1	..	1
80 to 90.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
	154	141	295	46	35	81

Education.

Of two hundred and ninety-five admissions, seven had received a collegiate education; eleven academic; one hundred and ninety-eight common school; thirty-nine could read and write; twenty-six could read; no education, twelve; unascertained, two. Total, two hundred and ninety-five.

Civil condition.

Married, seventy-six males and seventy-seven females; single, sixty-six males and forty-seven females; widowers, twelve; widows, seventeen. Total, two hundred and ninety-five.

Table showing the nativity of those admitted.

New York.....	173
Ireland.....	47
England.....	15
Germany.....	13
Connecticut.....	10
Scotland.....	7
Massachusetts.....	6
Vermont.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	3
Maine.....	2
Canada.....	2
France.....	2
Wales.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1
New Jersey.....	1
Rhode Island.....	1
Holland.....	1
At sea.....	1
Unascertained.....	4
Total.....	295

Table showing the occupation of those admitted.

Farmers.....	44
Farm laborers.....	26
Housekeepers.....	92
Housework.....	37
Laborers.....	14
Clerks.....	6
Teachers.....	6
Factory operatives.....	4
Carpenters.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	4
Merchants.....	3
Printers.....	3
Lawyers.....	3
Canal driver.....	1
Mason.....	1
Fisherman.....	1
House painter.....	1
Wagon maker.....	1
Barkeeper.....	1
Fireman on locomotive.....	1
Charcoal burner.....	1
Boatman.....	1

Speculator.....	1
Professor of elocution.....	1
Nurseryman	1
Forwarding merchant.. ..	1
Seamstresses	2
Tailoress	2
Schoolboys	2
Bookkeepers	2
Clergymen.....	2
Physicians.....	2
River pilot.....	1
Dentist.....	1
Baker.....	1
Clerk and music teacher.....	1
Post master and town clerk.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1
Millwright.....	1
Agent.....	1
Tanner.....	1
Collector	1
Miller	1
Cooper	1
Foundry hand.. ..	1
Surveyor	1
Tailor.....	1
Lumber merchant.....	1
None.....	8
Total.....	295

Table showing the form of mental disease in those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania.....	33	39	72
Sub-acute mania.....	16	14	30
Periodic mania.....	6	3	9
Paroxysmal mania.....	3	2	5
Chronic mania.....	6	13	19
Melancholia.....	25	38	63
Dementia.....	56	29	85
General paralysis.....	8	1	9
Not insane.....	1	2	3
	<u>154</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>295</u>

Table showing the statistics of heredity in two hundred and ninety-five admissions.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Paternal branch of family.....	10	9	19
Maternal branch of family.....	11	15	26
Maternal and paternal branch of family.....	5	5	10
Insane relatives, brothers, sisters, cousins, etc.	24	32	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total in 295 admissions.....	50	61	111
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table showing the probable cause of derangement in those admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperance and vice.....	15	1	16
Vicious habits and indulgences.....	10	..	10
Popular errors.....	2	3	5
Domestic trouble.....	6	5	11
Hereditary predispositions.....	8	10	18
Predisposition from previous attacks.....	6	5	11
Epilepsy.....	6	5	11
Business perplexities.....	11	..	11
Injury to head.....	4	..	4
Loss of sleep.....	2	4	6
Ill health.....	25	35	60
Fatigue and anxiety.....	5	17	22
Religious excitement.....	..	1	1
Fright.....	..	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3	2	5
Old age.....	2	..	2
Paralysis.....	1	..	1
Puerperal.....	..	8	8
Menstrual irregularities.....	..	5	5
Change of life.....	..	3	3
Grief and anxiety.....	3	6	9
War excitement.....	1	..	1
Nostalgia.....	..	1	1
Pregnancy.....	..	1	1
Prolonged lactation.....	..	1	1
Unascertained... ..	43	25	68
Not insane.....	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	154	141	295
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment, in eighty-three cases discharged recovered.

Period of insanity.	BEFORE ADMISSION.			UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under						
3 months	30	17	47	7	8	15
6 do	10	9	19	16	10	26
12 do	2	4	6	13	9	22
2 years and more than 1,	4	4	8	9	4	13
3 do do 2,	..	1	1	1	2	3
5 do do 3,	2	..	2	1	2	3
10 do do 5,	..	..	..	1	..	1
	48	35	83	48	35	83

Table showing the number of patients from each county during the year ending November 30th, 1861, the number remaining at the close, and how supported.

Counties.	HOW SENT.			REMAINING.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany.....	11	2	13	21	6	27
Allegany.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Broome	4	..	4	7	1	8
Cattaraugus	2	2	4	3	2	5
Cayuga	7	3	10	14	5	19
Chautauqua.....	2	1	3	4	1	5
Chenango.....	5	1	6	10	3	13
Clinton.....	..	..	..	6	..	6
Columbia	3	..	3	5	3	8
Cortland	4	2	6	3	..	3
Delaware	3	..	3	4	..	4
Dutchess	15	2	17	22	4	26
Erie	1	2	3	5	5	10
Essex	2	..	2	8	..	8
Fulton	2	1	3	4	2	6
Genesee.....	..	..	..	3	1	4
Greene.....	4	3	7	8	2	10
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Herkimer.....	5	5	10	13	5	18
Jefferson .....	..	2	2	..	3	3
Kings.....	..	..	..	1	1	2
Lewis.....	4	..	4	6	1	7
Livingston.....	3	..	3	4	1	5
Madison.....	3	1	4	5	5	10
Monroe.....	5	6	11	14	5	19

Counties.	How SENT.			REMAINING.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Montgomery	4	3	7	6	4	10
New York	1	3	4	4	5	9
Niagara	4	1	5	8	..	8
Oneida	35	6	41	61	13	74
Onondaga	12	3	15	14	2	16
Ontario .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Orange	1	..	1	6	2	8
Orleans	1	1	2	..	..	..
Oswego	6	..	6	5	2	7
Otsego	2	2	4	4	1	5
Putnam .....	..	1	1	1	1	2
Queens	1	..	1	2	..	2
Rensselaer .....	..	1	1	..	3	3
Richmond .....	..	..	..	2	1	3
Saratoga	6	2	8	12	3	15
Schenectady	5	4	9	9	..	9
Schoharie	3	2	5	12	1	13
Schuyler	2	2	4	3	..	3
Seneca	2	..	2	3	..	3
Steuben	2	..	2	6	..	6
St. Lawrence	12	1	13	11	..	11
Suffolk	6	..	6	6	1	7
Sullivan	1	1	2	5	1	6
Tioga	3	1	4	5	..	5
Tompkins	3	1	4	6	1	7
Ulster	12	2	14	26	4	30
Warren .....	..	1	1	2	..	2
Washington	1	1	2	4	..	4
Wayne	1	1	2	7	1	8
Westchester	7	..	..	17	1	18
Yates	2	..	2	2	..	2
Sing Sing prison	1	..	1	3	..	3
Other States	1	..	1	..	3	3
	<u>222</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>424</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>532</u>

The Matron reports that the following articles have been made during the year, in addition to all the mending of the establishment:

Sheets	463
Pillow-cases	319
Curtains	31
Cupboard spreads	40
Towels	534

Mattress ticks.....	109
Straw ticks.....	116
Comfortables.....	150
Table cloths	38
Shirts.....	310
Drawers.....	644
Wrappers	396
Socks, pairs.....	31
Ladies hose, pairs	62
Cravats	381
Pocket handkerchiefs	523
Aprons.....	74
Chemises.....	450
Dresses	580
Night dresses.....	29
Skirts.....	72
Ladies' sacks	24
Caps.....	56
Collars	148
Bonnets trimmed	12
Pillow ticks.....	60

Also, fancy work made and sold to the amount of four hundred dollars, three hundred of which the ladies propose to devote to the purchase of a billiard table for their exercise and amusement.

The following articles were made and contributed to the soldiers in the service of the United States, the attendants and employees of the institution contributing the money to purchase the materials :

Double dressing gowns.....	20
Cotton bandages, rolls.....	40
Towels.....	500
Silk handkerchiefs.....	8
Shirts.....	2
Pin cushions	142
Socks, pairs.....	26
Currant jelly, gallons.....	3
Raspberry vinegar, dozen bottles.....	7
Revolvers	3
Military belts.....	4
Knit woolen shirts.....	96
Woolen stockings, pairs.....	96
Blankets, pair.....	1

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

Hay, 110 tons.....	\$9 00	\$990 00
Green corn stalks, 80 tons.....	2 50	200 00
Dry corn stalks, 8 tons.....	5 00	40 00
Oats, 515 bushels.....	32	164 00
Rye, 17½ bushels.....	60	10 50
Potatoes, 798 bushels.....	31	247 38
Green peas (pods,) 155 bushels.....	50	77 50
String beans, 40 bushels.....	50	20 00
Dry beans, 44 bushels.....	2 00	88 00
Beets, 1,889 bushels.....	30	566 70
Onions, 181 bushels.....	60	108 60
Carrots, 1,221 bushels.....	30	366 30
Parsnips, 200 bushels.....	35	70 00
Turnips, 331 bushels.....	25	82 75
Tomatoes, 435 bushels.....	75	326 25
Corn (sweet,) 62 bushels.....	50	31 00
Corn (shelled,) 120 bushels.....	50	60 00
Pears, 2 bushels.....	4 00	8 00
Cucumbers (pickled,) 30 barrels.....	2 75	82 50
Cucumbers (green,) 45 bushels.....	90	40 50
Cauliflowers, 230 heads.....	9	20 70
Cabbage, 1,285 heads.....	4	51 40
Celery, 6,916 heads.....	4	276 64
Summer and winter squash, 1,556.....	3	46 68
Melons, 141.....	6	8 46
Citrons, 100.....	4	4 00
Pumpkins, 180.....	5	9 00
Parsley (24 stalks,) 82 bunches.....	4	3 28
Asparagus (24 stalks,) 2,168 bunches.....	6	130 08
Lettuce (24 stalks,) 11,633 bunches.....	0½	58 16
Radishes (24 stalks,) 76 bunches.....	3	2 28
Rhubarb (24 stalks,) 2,300 bunches.....	4	92 00
Currants, 1,317 quarts.....	6	79 02
Gooseberries, 16 quarts.....	8	1 28
Strawberries, 324 quarts.....	15	48 00
Nasturtions, 70 quarts.....	25	17 50
Salsify, 100 bushels.....	1 25	125 00
		<hr/>
		\$4,554 86
Milk, 72,140 quarts, 3 cents.....		2,164 20
		<hr/>
		\$6,719 06
		<hr/>

Stock on farm : seven horses, three yoke of oxen, thirty cows, one bull, one calf, and one hundred and fifteen hogs.

Amount received for pigs sold.....	\$419 57	
Pork slaughtered for the use of house during the year.....	951 68	
Value of swine on hand	946 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,317 25
Value of swine on hand at commencement of the year.....	\$1,183 00	
Amount paid for feed.....	497 51	
	<hr/>	1,680 51
		<hr/>
		\$636 74
		<hr/>

Ditching has been continued on the farm and garden, and every effort consistent with the means at our disposal has been made, to enrich the ground and bring it under a state of cultivation which will return the highest results of labor. A tank, capable of holding 1,327 gallons, has been placed in the barnyard, for the better collection of liquid manure, especially from the cow and horse barns.

With the appropriation made by the last Legislature for this purpose, a suitable building has been erected for the proper storing of vegetables and grains. It is a one-story brick building, thirty-six by eighty feet, with slate roof. The basement for roots, potatoes, celery, &c., is seven and a half feet, and the story above, for grains, beans, peas, &c., eight and a half feet in height, with a loft above for the care of light farming and garden implements.

A substantial coal house has been put up in our coal yard on the canal, large enough for a year's supply of coal. Such a building has long been needed, not only to protect the coal from the weather, but more especially from depredations, which could hardly be otherwise guarded against in the city, and at such a distance from the Asylum. The outside and roof have been painted and sanded, in order, as far as possible, to avoid danger from fire.

The rear brick buildings have received three coats of paint outside, under the special appropriation made by the Legislature for that work. The male department, throughout, has been repainted, and all repairs requisite to keep the house in good condition have been made. Oak floors have been laid in the second and ninth wards of the female department, and in the men's hospital, and in several small rooms.

Among the most important repairs of the year has been the re-arrangement of the kitchens, and the introduction of "Harrison's European Range," made by Bramhall, Dean & Co., 442 Broadway, New York. The ranges in use were about worn out, and we were induced to adopt this one from statements of its successful and economical operation in the New Jersey Asylum, at Trenton, and other Institutions. It has, thus far, more than fulfilled the representations of its cooking capacity and economy of fuel. One of the largest size was put up in the kitchen for the south rear wing, in the month of July, and after a fair trial, it proved so efficient that we constructed a passage-way through the basement from this kitchen to the front building, and in September, abandoned the large central kitchen with two ranges. All the cooking for the female department, and the front wing of the male department, is now performed in one kitchen with this range, and an apparatus for straining vegetables, making soups, &c. This range, with one fire, has shown a working capacity exceeding that of three ranges and three fires previously in use. A smaller Harrison's range has since been placed in the north wing kitchen, and a family range in the officers' kitchen.

The arrangements for a supply of gas, from the Utica City Gas Company, made at the close of last year, necessitated changes in our gas mains, and the introduction of apparatus for regulating the pressure to the various parts of the house. After due trial, "Stirling's Regulator" was adopted, and after April 11th, we ceased to manufacture, and have since received gas from the city works. The gasometer was removed in August, and we propose in the spring to re-plaster the tank with cement, and use it as a rain water cistern. In view of the rise in the price of resin (of which our gas was made) the change was very timely.

All necessary repairs of furniture, a number of new settees, and new tables for all the dining-rooms in the house, have been made in our shops. The old tables were of pine, painted, and even by occasional re-painting, and the use of table-cloths, were not easily kept in good condition. The new tables are of walnut, finished with oil, and can be used without table-cloths, especially in wards where the cloths are constantly soiled by the spilling of tea and coffee.

Religious services have been conducted regularly throughout the year, by the chaplain, Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich. Through

the winter season, the services are held in the afternoon, and the remainder of the year, in the evening. We return our sincere thanks to the following ministers who have preached in our chapel: Rev. W. T. Gibson, and Rev. Chas. E. Knox, of Utica; Rev. Father Waldo, of Syracuse; Rev. W. E. Knox, of Rome; and Rev. S. J. Dorsey, of Ripley, New York; also to Rev. Dr. S. Wells Williams, Secretary of Legation to China, for a very interesting and instructive lecture on China, the manners, habits, &c., of that people.

To the Eolians of Utica, to the Misses Nelson, and to Mr. L. B. Cushman, and Miss L. Bennett, we are indebted for several musical entertainments; to Mrs. Macready for a number of recitations; and to J. N. Whiston, the humorist, for one of his characteristic and amusing performances.

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. Michael Phelan, of New York, for billiard balls, and other favors. We are the more pleased to record Mr. Phelan's continued generosity, as his liberality heretofore has exceeded that of any other person since the opening of the Institution, and has contributed so largely to the entertainment, amusement and exercise of the patients.

We desire to thank Mr. Bridgman, the well-known florist of New York city, for a variety of roses for the green-house; Mr. John E. Williams, of Aurora, for two barrels of very superior apples, and a box of grapes; and Mr. George Cooper, of Rochester, for two lots of very fine celery. All these favors have been gratefully received, and well appreciated. We can only regret that throughout the State so few of the benevolent who have fruits in abundance, have not thought of sending at least "a basket" to those who would enjoy them so much, and be so grateful for them to the giver.

No changes have occurred in the official staff during the year. I have heretofore expressed my opinion of the fitness and ability of the officers associated with me for the positions they respectively hold. I desire, however, to record again my appreciation of their services, and their intelligent co-operation with me in conducting the Institution so as to secure, to the greatest extent possible, the advantages of its foundation, in the recovery and comfort of those committed to its charge.

I also wish to speak approvingly of the fidelity and zeal of the attendants and employees, and of their willingness, at all

times, to perform any labor required of them, however arduous or disagreeable. A few during the year have shown themselves unworthy of confidence, and have been dismissed ; but, as a body, numbering over one hundred men and women, I can well commend them for their good conduct, and the spirit in which they have endeavored to discharge their duties.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my grateful acknowledgments of the personal kindness always shown me by the Board of Managers, and to thank you for the aid, counsel and support uniformly given me in the discharge of the administrative and other duties of the responsible position in which I am placed.

With firm trust in God, under whose overruling providence the Institution has passed nineteen years of prosperity, and relying upon His guidance for success in all our duties and efforts, we enter upon another year.

JOHN P. GRAY.

UTICA, *November 30, 1861.*

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 the 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 persons 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 paper 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 186—.”

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.

“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 walking or riding 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 his 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.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and integration. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of entrepreneurs, and its history is therefore a history of innovation and invention. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of reformers, and its history is therefore a history of social and political change. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists, and its history is therefore a history of high aspirations and noble goals. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pragmatists, and its history is therefore a history of practical solutions and effective action. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists, and its history is therefore a history of hope and faith. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of realists, and its history is therefore a history of hard facts and sobering realities. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dreamers, and its history is therefore a history of visions and dreams. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of doers, and its history is therefore a history of deeds and actions. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of thinkers, and its history is therefore a history of ideas and theories. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of feelers, and its history is therefore a history of emotions and feelings. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of believers, and its history is therefore a history of faith and belief. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of doubters, and its history is therefore a history of skepticism and doubt. The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of seekers, and its history is therefore a history of search and discovery. The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of givers, and its history is therefore a history of generosity and giving. The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of takers, and its history is therefore a history of greed and taking. The twenty-first is the fact that the United States is a nation of builders, and its history is therefore a history of construction and building. The twenty-second is the fact that the United States is a nation of destroyers, and its history is therefore a history of destruction and destruction. The twenty-third is the fact that the United States is a nation of creators, and its history is therefore a history of creation and creating. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of destroyers, and its history is therefore a history of destruction and destruction. The twenty-fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of creators, and its history is therefore a history of creation and creating. The twenty-sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of destroyers, and its history is therefore a history of destruction and destruction. The twenty-seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of creators, and its history is therefore a history of creation and creating. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of destroyers, and its history is therefore a history of destruction and destruction. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of creators, and its history is therefore a history of creation and creating. The thirtieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of destroyers, and its history is therefore a history of destruction and destruction.

