Contributors

State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. Thompson, Abraham R. Foster, Alfred Dwight. Woodward, Samuel Bayard, 1853-1946.

Publication/Creation

Boston, Ma : Printed by Dutton & Wentworth, 1841.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hyea829x

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

EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT WORCESTER.

DECEMBER. 1840.

Boston:

DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS,

1841.

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

https://archive.org/details/b3031799x

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

DECEMBER, 1840.

To His Excellency, MARCUS MORTON, Governor, and the Honorable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

THE Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital respectfully present their Eighth Annual

REPORT:

In reviewing the last year, the trustees feel it to be a grateful duty to acknowledge the continued smiles of Providence upon that great enterprise of humanity, which has been going on with such happy results for eight years past in the State Lunatic Hospital. This glorious enterprise, conceived in a spirit of true philanthropy, and sustained by a humane public sentiment, has, by its beneficent influences, so reacted upon the public mind, and enlightened it, that a great change has already taken place in public opinion with regard to the nature and treatment of insanity. A generation has not yet passed away since insanity was regarded as synonymous with demonomy : and hence the neglect or cruel treatment of the insane. The idea that human skill was unavailing in a disordered mind was not confined to the unenlightened merely. Physicians and learned men either concurred in the sentiment, or were controlled by it. Under these views, the great object was to protect the community from those who were supposed to be "possessed," and confinement in darkness, dungeons and caves, away from the pleasant light of heaven, the beauty of earth, and the cheerful face of man—with terror, blows and chains—these were the means employed in those dark days of error and superstition. But more enlightened views, and the brilliant light thrown on the brain by modern science, and consequently on the doctrine of mental phenomena, have greatly dispelled these illusions, and a derangement of the intellectual functions is now regarded as disease—disease, indeed, involving the higher faculties of man—but yet susceptible of successful treatment by means in delightful accordance with the benevolence of the divine Author of the mind, and means which he has graciously committed to his chosen ministers here on earth.

The design of the State Lunatic Hospital, and the plan of treatment pursued in it, furnish a beautiful illustration of the successful results of the humane care and management of the insane.

The Hospital building is a grand edifice, located in the heart of the Commonwealth, a fit emblem of the noble heart of the people, who generously founded and endowed it,-spacious in its dimensions-as well ventilated, warmed, and supplied with pure water, and every other necessary and comfort of life, as any public institution in the whole world-with an infirmary for the sick, and a chapel for religious worship-with comfortable and airy apartments for the inmates, always kept clean and neat-with lofty open halls for their recreation and exercise, surrounded with ample grounds, and walks, and trees-placed on a high hill in full view of the magnificent amphitheatre of cultivated and ornamented highlands, which overlook and surround the beautiful town of Worcester-thus affording to the inmates of the hospital, a constant view of scenes well adapted to soothe, to delight and tranquillize their troubled minds. In this blessed refuge of mercy, for eight years past, the ministrations of humanity have been dispensed to more than eleven hundred and ninety of our unfortunate brethren, afflicted with all the various and terrible forms of mental malady-and, during the whole period, not a blow has been struck, not a chain has been used, nor a harsh word spoken, nor a hard look given. Every thing has been done by the intelligence, benevolence and firmness of the master mind of that extraordinary man, who superintends and sways, with consummate skill, the discordant elements over which he presides, and who has raised the reputation of the State Lunatic Hospital to the rank of a model institution, alike admirable for its humanity, economy and success.

On the first day of December, the trustees went through the Hospital thoroughly. The examination was highly satisfactory. The pa-

tients were very quiet-all of them clean and comfortable-and a large proportion of them appeared happy. The interesting report and statistical tables prepared by Dr. Woodward, and herewith annexed, present so accurate a view of the present state of the Hospital, that the trustees will give only a general outline. There have been in the Hospital in the course of the year, 391 patients; 190 males, 201 females. There have been admitted 162; 75 males, 87 females. There remained at the end of the year, 236 patients; 122 males, 114 females. Of which, 208 are old cases, and 28 recent cases, 105 cases have been sent by the courts, 48 by friends, and 9 by Overseers of the Poor. There have been 30 foreigners, and 19 persons belonging to other States, in the Hospital the past year. There have been applications not received, 99; 58 of which, were citizens of this State. There have been discharged from the Hospital during the year, 155 persons; 82 of which, were recovered, 29 improved, 29 discharged for want of room or harmless, 15 have died. Of the 82 recovered, 64 were recent cases, and 18 old cases; the whole number of recent cases discharged, is 70. The per cent. of recoveries of the recent cases discharged, is 911 per cent ; the per cent. of all the cases discharged, is about 53 per cent. The striking difference in the per centage of recoveries between recent and old cases, is shown in a very interesting light in Dr. Woodward's Report, and is a fact of vast practical importance, which cannot be too often, nor too strongly pointed out to the public eye. During the last year, a fire engine has been purchased at the cost of \$150. It proves to be an excellent one, is well managed by the patients, and with an abundant supply of water from the great cistern in the back yard, is used to great advantage for various purposes of cleanliness, and may be regarded as an efficient security for the Hospital in case of fire.

The labor department has been continued the past year with increased evidences of its utility. The produce of the farm is estimated at \$1,887 89, exclusive of the fine live stock on hand; great judgment and industry have been shown, in clearing and walling in, manuring and irrigating, and increasing the produce of the lands, showing that Mr. Ellis is an excellent farmer, as well as an excellent steward. The value of shoes manufactured, is about \$900. A great amount of useful labor is daily performed by the patients in the house and about the premises, and during the year extensive improvements have been made, and the grove has been ornamented with paths and walks, and the surface made smooth and beautiful. But the true value

of labor is to be estimated by a higher standard than money. Labor is the health of the mind. It is that power in man, which unfolds and directs his capacities, and thus reveals and secures the sources of his happiness. The man who labors, shares first and largest in the fruits of his own toil, for, in every condition of human life, useful employment is the surest enjoyment, the best security of a "sound mind in a sound body." In a disordered state of mind, judicious occupation is among the best remedies, and agricultural and horticultural occupations are among the best of all. "Grain and fruit are God's bounty, the flowers are his smiles." This beautiful thought of the poet, may come over the troubled mind, when engaged in the field or the garden, in the midst of Heaven's gifts, with a divine power to dispel gloom, and infuse hope and peace and joy. The experiment of cultivating the gardens, and tilling the soil by the patients, has proved so beneficial to them, that the Trustees regard it as true humane economy, to purchase more land adjoining the Hospital farm, whenever favorable opportunities may offer. Another barn is now much needed for the use of the Hospital. The Report of the Treasurer, presents a clear, full, and satisfactory statement of the fiscal concerns of the Hospital.

It appears that the amount of cash on hand, December

1st, 1839, and receipts from all sources, from Decem-	
ber 1st, 1839, to November 30th, 1840, inclusive, is	\$30,046 16
The amount of expenditure during the same term, is	27,844 98
The amount of cash on hand, December 1st, 1840,	2,201 18
an analysic in sufficient strate and an all the strate and the state of a	-
structure and and success and advantaging as there is a	30,046 16
the restricted at the process meaning we are theory and the	The second second
It appears that the cost of supporting the Hospital, ex-	
clusive of salaries paid from the State Treasury, was,	
for the year ending November 30th, 1839,	29,474 41
For the year ending November 30th, 1840,	27,844 98
binest out forgentions will generate them been standing of	the sectores
Difference,	1,629 48

The amount of cost of supporting the Hospital for 1840, \$27,844 98, divided by the average number of patients, 229, gives as the cost of supporting each patient, a fraction less than \$2.33 per week. This is

something less than the present charge. But as there is some uncertainty in regard to the future price of supplies,—as great inconvenience has been experienced on account of the crowded state of the Hospital, and as the present price of board is so very reasonable—the Trustees have decided to continue the same price of 2.50 per week for each patient, for the coming year, except in cases in which for special reasons it is enlarged or abated.

Religious services have been regularly performed on the Sabbath in the chapel, during the past year, with gratifying confirmation of the good effect of public worship on the patients. The same blessed influences of Christianity, which, in the days of its divine Author, brought quietly to his feet, " sitting and clothed in his right mind," the wild maniac, who had "plucked asunder his chains, and was always, night and day, in the mountains, crying and cutting himself with stones, and no man could tame him,"-this same blessed religion of love and mercy, by the labors of its faithful ministers, still continues to exert its healing and soothing power over the troubled soul. At the present time, the religious duties of the chapel are performed in a very acceptable manner by the Rev. George Allen. At the meeting of the Trustees on the first of December, Mr. King, a member of the board, presented a copy of the will of the late Mrs. Martha Johonnot, of Salem, containing the following clause: "I give, bequeath and devise all the residue of said estate, real and personal, to the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, and their successors forever, upon the special trust and confidence, that they shall invest the same, and expend the annual income thereof, or so much thereof, as may be necessary for the relief and support of such poor insane persons as may, from time to time, be committed to said Hospital from the several towns in the county of Essex in said state-and who may, in the judgment of said Trustees, be unable to support themselves therein-and if, from any cause whatever, the foregoing devise, for the benefit of such poor insane persons, cannot take effect consistently with the rules of law, I then give and devise all the residue of said estate, real and personal, to said Board of Trustees, and their successors in trust, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be used and improved for the maintenance of insane persons, and for the benefit of the institution."

By the fourth section of the forty-eighth chapter of the Revised Statutes, it appears that "the Trustees may take and hold, in trust for the Commonwealth, any grant or devise of lands, and any donation or bequest

of money, or other personal property, to be applied to the maintenance of insane persons, and the general use of the said institution." Upon examination of the law, it appears very doubtful whether the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital are authorized to accept this bequest for such special purposes-separate from the "general use of said institution," and furthermore, it seems to be impracticable to carry into effect the benevolent design of the donor in favor of poor insane persons in the county of Essex. An attempt to execute this provision of the will would involve the Trustees in a joint trust, with all the overseers of the poor in all the towns in the county of Essex !! It is proper here to state, that, in Mrs. Johonnot's will, there are several annuities to be provided for-and the mode by which these shall be adjusted, will materially affect the amount of the residue of the estate. After careful reflection, the subject of Mrs. Johonnot's will is respectfully submitted. In conclusion, it only remains for the Trustees to express their grateful conviction, that the Superintendent and his faithful assistant Dr. Chandler, together with the steward and matron, and, indeed, all the attendants in the various departments of duty, have given full proof of the faithful performance of the arduous and responsible duties of this great institution of humanity-an institution preëminent among the noble charities which distinguish and bless our age, and which are alike deserving the fostering care of an enlightened government, and the generous support of a humane people.

> ABM. R. THOMPSON, A. D. FOSTER, MATURIN L. FISHER, DANIEL P. KING, HENRY GARDNER,

Trustees.

December 1st, 1840.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency MARCUS MORTON, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital, respectfully presents his Eighth Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself, from December 1, 1839, to November 30th, 1840, inclusive, as follows :

For cash on hand, December 1, 1839, bal-	
ance of last account, \$3,797	68
For receipts from Cities, Towns, and indi-	
viduals, 25,729	80
For credits on sundry bills, for shoes, flour	
barrels, grease, ashes, old iron, pigs, 2	
cows and various other things, 518	
TT	- \$30,046 16
He credits himself, as follows :	10
For payments for Improvements and Repairs, 957	
" " Salaries, Wages and Labor, 7,030	50
" " Furniture and Bedding, 1,482	57
" " Clothing, Linen, &c. 1,625	27
" " Fuel and Lights, 3,822	13
" " Provisions and Groceries, 11,081	09
" " Medical Supplies, 802	91
" " Hay, \$84 24, Straw, \$94 52, 178	76
" " Miscellaneous, 864	32
Cash on hand, balance to new account, 2,201	18
Deducting the balance on hand,	2,201 18
The cost of supporting the Institution for	
the year, appears to be	\$27,844 98

The item of furniture is increased by the cost of a fire engine, which the Trustees thought requisite for the protection of the buildings, as well as for other purposes; and by the repairs or re-placing of articles injured, or worn with several years' use.

The item of clothing, linen, &c., includes, as usual, the stock of the shoe shop, purchased within the year.

ĥą	ar,	em	sk.
distributed as in the following table. The Gratuities mentioned are given by	ty and long service. The table embraces the names of all who, within the year,	naid th	m on the first of December, are so designated, and are marked with an asterisk.
l are	ithin	unt p	th an
tioned	no, w	e ame	ed wi
s men	all w	as th	mark
unitie	es of	time,	id are
e Gro	e nam	short	ed, an
Th	ces th	but a	ignat
table.	embra	there	so des
Buin	table	were	, are
5 follo	The	Some	ember
in the	vice.	rer.	of Dec
ted as	ng ser	reasu	first o
stribu	nd lon	the T	m the
we di		2	tic
bor, a	on fide	und po	Institu
nd La	uty up	vital, c	the .
iges a	a boun	: Hosp	to holdu
, Wa	8, 08	inthe	ie emp
laries	rustee	employed in the Hospital, and pa	Those not in the en
or So	the T	lu emp	se no
The Payments for Salaries, Wages and Labor,	uthority of the Trustees, as a bounty upon fidely	were regularly e	The
Paym	uthori	ere re	hous.
The.	a	m	8

REMARKS.	Not now employed. do do \$5 Gratuity. Not now employed. Not now employed. \$5 Gratuity. Not now employed. \$5 do do do Not now employed. \$8 Gratuity. do do do do do do do do do do do s8 Gratuity. \$6 do \$6 do
AM'T PAID.	 \$2 28 \$27 77 \$29 30 \$55 54 71 \$44 71 \$32 28 \$55 54 \$55 54 \$56 53 \$56 53 \$57 54 \$57 57 \$27 66 \$38 50 \$39 30 \$27 67 \$37 66 \$38 50 \$30 49 \$31 77 \$279 61
COMPENSATION.	Board and \$2 00 per week. do do 14 00 per month. do do 2 00 per week. do do 2 00 per week. do do 3 00 per week. do do 15 00 per week. do do 15 00 per week. do do 13 00 per month. do do 12 00 per month. do do 12 00 per month. do do 350 00 per week. do do 350 00 per week. do do 350 00 per week. do do 15 00 per month. do do 350 00 per month. do do 15 00 per month. do do 15 00 per month. do do 15 00 per mont. do do 15 00 per mon.
SERVICE.	 Attendant,
NAMES.	*Mehitable Farwell, - *Galeb S. Crossman, - *Hannah W. Holman, *Seraphina Chaffin, - *Eunice Drury, - Julius A. Reed, - *Julius M. Converse, - *Julius M. Converse, - *Julius M. Converse, - *Julius M. Converse, - *Barah Flagg, - *Sarah Flagg, - Mrs. Colby, - Mrs. Colby, - Mrs. Rice, - Mrs. Rice, - Mrs. Billings, - Mrs. Chaffin, - Mrs. Chaffin, -

. ·																												
Gratuity.	op	op	op	op		op	op	op	op	do	op			op	op	op	do	do	op		op	op	op	op	op	do		
œ	\$5	88	85	\$\$8		88	35	\$8	\$5	\$8	85		-	29	65	85	\$5	\$5	\$5					85				
	16 (3 90		2 43		35		3 38	-00	1 52							00 (34				
	280		283		272		285		288		297		195	105	106	107	36	109	III		32	97	32	66	96	96	56	76
-	k.)		K.)		K.)		k.)	~	k.)		K.)	~	k.)	K.	k.	κ.	K.	K.	.,	K.		¥.	κ.	κ.	K.	ć.	K.	K.
per mon.	r week	r mon.	r week	ber mon.	r week.	ber mon.	r week	ber mon.	per week	per mon.	per week	per mon.	per week	r week.	r week	r week	r week	r week	r week	r week	per week	r week.	r week	r week.	r week	r week	per week	per week
00 pe	50 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	00 pei	00 per	00 per	00 pei	1	25 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	75 per	100	00 per	50 per	00 per	00 per	00 per	75 per	00 per
\$15	1	15	2	15	67	15	50	15	. 20		02		50	-	52	52	\$	3	3	at 2	-	02		63	50	53	1	\$
d and		-						-					op					do						op				
Board	op	op	op	do	op	op	op	op	op	op	op	do	op	do	op	op	op	op	do		op	op	op	op	op	op	op	op
		-						-	-	-	1000	Zan I				13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	
	•	•	•	•	•	~	-	~	1	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	er, -	•	•	•	•	•	•	IT, -	SUF
- -	•	• • •	1	•	•		· ·		5 .	•	• •	•	•		• •	an,	•		•	sekeeper, -	id,	•	•	•	• •	• •	Ironer, -	BIRTRDE
•		ant,		• • •	nen,	~	· · ·	ant,)	5	• • •	hen,	ant,	nen,	ant,		rwoman,	ant,	naker,	ant,	Housekeeper, -	ermaid,	ant,	Girl,	ant,	ress,	ant,		1en,
•	oner,	ttendant,	op	op	n kitchen,	e op	do j	ttendant,)	do §	op	a kitchen,	ttendant,	n kitchen,	-ttendant,	op	Vasherwoman,	-ttendant,	ressmaker,	ttendant,	now Housekeeper, -	hambermaid,		'able Girl,	ttendant,	eamstress,	ttendant,		a kitchen,
1 Attendant,]	(Ironer,	Attendant,	j do	· · · op /	In kitchen,	1 op 1	j do j	(Attendant,)	(- ·)	· · · op /	J In kitchen,	Attendant,	J In kitchen,	- Attendant,	op -	- Washerwoman,	- Attendant,	- Dressmaker,	- Attendant,	now Housekeeper, -	- Chambermaid,		- Table Girl,	- Attendant,	- Seamstress,	- Attendant,	- Washer and Ironer, -	- In kitchen,
•	- j Ironer,	- (Attendant,	5 .	-		1 .	·) do · ·)	- (Attendant,)	·) do · ·)	op 1 -	- j In kitchen,	- 1 Attendant,	-) In kitchen,	Attendant,	op	Washerwoman,	Attendant,	Dressmaker,	Attendant,	· · · ·	•			Attendant,	Seamstress,	Attendant,		In kitchen,
1 Attendant,	· · ·		5 .	-		1 .	sr, j	(Atten	(~	· · ·	1	1	Atten	• • •	Wash	• • •	• • •	y, Atter	· · · ·	•	Attend	Table	Atter	Seam	•	Washer and	• •
1 Attendant,	· · ·		5 .	-		1 .	sr, j	(Atten	(~	· · ·	1	· · ·	Atten	• • •	Wash	• • •	• • •	y, Atter	· · · ·	•	Attend	Table	Atter	Seam	•	Washer and	• •
· · · · / Attendant, · · ·	· · ·		5 .	mer,)		ner, - 1	sr, j	, (Atten	(2	· · ·	lsh, - 1	· · ·	Atten	• • •	s, Wash	• • •		y, Atter	· · · ·	ler, (·, Attend	Table	, Atter	Seam	m,	Washer and	Laura A. Converse, In kitchen,

	REMARKS.	×.		
	10-100	 \$8 Gratuity. \$8 do \$8 do \$8 do \$6 do 		100 - 100
	AMT PAID.	 34 28 18 28 181 84 182 47 183 81 245 32 73 68 108 00 	6,637 38 250 00 143 12	7,030 50
	COMPENSATION.	d \$2 00 per week. 2 00 per week. 15 00 per month. 15 00 per month. 15 00 per month. 20 00 per month. 14 00 per month. 12 00 per month.	250 00 per annum.	
	GC	 Board and do do	•	
and all all all all all all all all all al	SERVICE.	Attendant, Seamstress, Seamstress,	Treasurer,	
Column of Sheet, a second	NAMES.	Harriet Hooker, Hannah Robinson, Horace Mirick, Humphrey B. Heywood, . Samuel Preston, Charles C. Clapp, Luther Gunn,	A. D. Foster, Treasurer, Labor by those not regularly employed,	House Change : .

TREASURER'S REPORT-Continued.

12

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Provisions and Groceries include

	es, berries, grapes, raisins, lemons,	A 140 64
oranges, -	Service and a service of the service of the	\$462 56
Spices, salt, and sma	all groceries,	146 46
Soap, -		277 85
Honey -	- 142½ lbs	12 75
Vinegar and Cider,	- 11½ barrels, 4 bottles,	45 50
Milk, -	- 1,486 quarts,	73 67
Beans, -	- 38 bushels,	75 75
Peas, -	- 6 14-32 bushels,	15 71
Eggs, -	- 457 7-12 dozen,	68 14
Butter, -	8,831 11-16 lbs	1,578 12
Cheese, -	8,424 8-16 lbs	760 58
Tea, -	- 644 lbs	295 23
Coffee, -	- 1,363 lbs	145 46
Brown Sugar,	- 9,654 lbs	773 21
Loaf Sugar,	- 609 13-16 lbs	70 93
Molasses, -	- 631 gallons,	208 71
Rye, -	- 2161 bushels,	203 58
Corn, -	- 9351 bushels,	843 80
Oats, -	- 2181 bushels,	99 83
Barley, -	- 24 bushels,	20
Biscuit, -		126
Potatoes, -	- 1,374 bushels,	394 89
Rice, -	- 1,852 lbs	72 49
Flour, -	- 2461 barrels,	1,552 93
Poultry, -	- 750 12-16 lbs	71 66
Mackerel, -	- 21 barrels,	32 25
Fresh Fish, -	1,284 lbs. 40 shad, oysters and clams	
Salt Fish, -	- 5,239 lbs	150 82
Ham, -	- 907 lbs	103 48
Tripe, -	- 334 lbs	31 56
Beef, -	20,692 8-16 lbs	1,472 72
Sausages, -	- 304 4-16 lbs	33 21
Pork, -	- 1,732 lbs	131 26
Salt Pork, -	- 8 barrels,	149 00
Mutton and Lamb,	- 2,441 lbs	202 37
and the sumo,		

Salt beef,	-		1	barrel,	lbs.	-	20	59
Veal,	-	· .	3,439	lbs.	-	-	228	40
Liver,	-	instant's	Staterte	hen is	interestor	-		25
Smoked Bee	ef,	-	52	lbs.	-	-	5	98
Tongues and	d Sour	ıds,	- 1	barrel,	inen_bed		7	00
Salmon,	-	-	- 1	barrel,	No. 1,	-	_ 20	00
								100

\$11,081 09

Fuel and Lights include

Wood,	-	-	609	cords, 5	feet,	10 inches,	2,872	70
Charcoal,	-	-	$1,698\frac{1}{2}$	bushels,			184	68
Anthracite,	-		64,500	lbs.	-	-	358	38
Oil,	-	-	333	gallons,	-		377	04
Candles,	-	-	471	lbs.	-		20	34
Wicking,	-	-	- /11		-	-		99
Peat,	-	-	- 2	cords,		-	. 8	00
							\$3,822	13

The amount of wood in the account this year is larger than usual, because of contracts not fulfilled at the close of last year. The average amount for each of the three years that both wings of the Hospital have been occupied, is 503 cords, 7 feet, 8 inches, costing \$2,324 71.

Miscellaneous includes

Expenses of Trustees' visits, 2 bills for 1839 included,	\$131 82
Money paid to patients when discharged, or advanced to	Potatora,
them, and charged in their accounts,	109 40
Expenses of pursuing and returning elopers,	29 70
Expenses of returning patients discharged to the places	
whence they were sent to the Hospital, or to Houses of	
Correction,	47 41
Funeral Expenses,	110
Four Cows,	135
Books, Periodicals, Stationery, Advertising, &c	119 36
Postage,	51 56
Ice in 1839, and filling Ice Cellar in 1840,	45 50
Sundries,	84 57

\$864 32

Of the appropriation for current expenses made by the Legislature in 1839, the balance, \$4000, which was in the State Treasury, at the date of the last Report, still remains there; and the Treasurer of the Hospital has in his hands, a balance of account to Nov. 30th, inclusive, of more than two thousand dollars.

This gratifying result was not anticipated, and will render any appropriation for the current expenses of the Hospital unnecessary for the next year.

There appears to be no reason to calculate upon the receipt of a less nor the expenditure of a larger sum for the support of patients the ensuing, than the past year.

Should the Legislature think it wise to purchase more land, or to erect a larger and more convenient barn, both which are desirable, it may be proper to make a *specific* appropriation, for one or both of those objects.

The Treasurer has pleasure in saying, that with rare exceptions, the bills for the support of patients, have uniformly been paid with great cheerfulness and punctuality, by the towns and individuals liable. The Trustees, some years since, made it his duty, annually, on the first week in January, to submit all the accounts of more than a year's standing, to the District Attorney of the Middle District, for his examination and advice. But, during eight years the Hospital has been open, in only three cases, has it been necessary to resort to legal process, to obtain payment. And no account, except for State Paupers, has been lost to the Hospital, nor is any one, now outstanding, supposed to be insecure of payment.

A memorandum respecting the expenses, and the average price of board, prepared for the Trustees, is, at their request, annexed to this Report.

ALFRED D. FOSTER,

Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital.

Worcester, Dec. 25, 1840.

MEMORANDUM

Respecting the Expenses and Price of Board at the State Lunatic Hospital.

The price of board from January 1, to December 1, 1833, was arbitrarily fixed by the Trustees at \$2 50 per week, it being, of course, impossible to determine the actual cost before it was incurred.

From December 1, 1833, to December 1, 1834, the actual cost, according to the average given in the Report, was \$2 603 per week each. This average was made on the whole expenditures, including salaries of Superintendent, assistant Physician, and Steward and Matron. These amounted to \$2,173 77, which, deducted from the amount on which the average was made, leaves \$13,666 50 to be divided by 117, giving as the average per week, each, a fraction less than \$2 25.

From December 1, 1834, to December 1, 1835, the whole cost of supporting the establishment, was \$16,576 44; deducting the same salaries as before, \$2,200, leaves \$14,376 44 to be divided by the average number of patients, 120, which gives a fraction over \$2 30 per week, each.

From December 1, 1835, to December 1, 1836, the whole cost of supporting the establishment, taken as before, was \$23,272 61 Extra repairs that year, 1,877 33

Leaving as expense to be paid by pa-

tients, \$21,395 33 the average per week, each, was that year reported to be \$3 231, deducting the same salaries as before, then amounting to \$2,300, the sum of \$19,095 28 is left to be divided by the average number of patients, 127 1-5, which gives a fraction less than \$2 89 per week, each. Still the charge was kept down to \$2 50 per week, a further allowance being made for articles charged particular patients.

1835.

\$2 30 per week.

\$2 25 per week.

1834.

1836.

\$2 89 per week.

From December 1, 1836, to December 1, 1837, deducting the same salaries as before, the cost of supporting the Institution, was 24,667 65, which sum divided by the average number of patients, 163, gives a fraction over \$2 91 per week, each. In their Report that year, the Trustees say, that the average is \$2 73 per week each, after deducting the salaries as before mentioned, and the items charged for individuals.

From December 1, 1837, to December 1, 1838, the cost of supporting the Institution, not including salaries paid from the State Treasury, was \$25,739 40. The average number of patients was 211, giving a fraction less than \$2 62 per week each, as the average cost.

From December, 1, 1838, to December 1, 1839, the cost of supporting the Institution as before, was \$29,474 41. The average number of patients was 223¹/₄, giving a fraction more than \$2 50 per week each, as the average cost.

From December 1, 1839, to December 1, 1840, the cost of supporting the Institution as before, was \$27,844 98. The average number of patients this year whose names were borne on the Register, was 229. But, in several instances, individuals were permitted to be absent on visits to their friends, or on trial, and during their absence, no charge was made for their board. These absentees reduced the number by which the cost is to be divided, to 225, and the average cost per week for that number varies only a small fraction from \$2 38 each.

For the eight years taken together, exclusive of the first, the average per week for each patient is \$2 55.

3

It is to be remarked, that all these averages are inclusive of the special charges to individual patients. These charges are principally included in the items "clothing, linen, &c.," "cash paid patients," and "elopements." Private patients are charged with "damages." It

1837.

\$2 91 per week.

1838.

\$2 62 per week.

1839.

\$2 50 per week.

1840.

\$2 38 per week.

Av. for 7 years. \$2 55 per week.

would be difficult to determine with precision, how much should be deducted, on this account, from the sum of the cost, before the average is made, and I have not attempted to do it. It might, or it might not, for the seven years, be more than five cents per week, each.

It is also to be remarked, that no account is taken of the produce of the land belonging to the Hospital, in ascertaining the cost of supporting the Institution, because so much of the labor of its production is performed by the patients. But, whatever it may amount to, it goes, so far, to diminish the general expenses.

shat mamber varies only a small fraction from SS 38

the first, the average two week for each patient is

"elonements". Private patients are charged with "dainages." It

A. D. F.

	7.	1 2 . 5	
	Remarks, Hereditary, Periodical, Homicidal, Suicidal, Labor, &c.	Labors. Demented. Hereditary. Labors. do Pauper. Labors. Foreigner. Pauper Pauper. Labors. do do do do e.	
	ury. P	Hereditary. Labors. Foreigner. Demented. Homicidal. Hereditary. Lid do Foreigner. Pauper. Lab do Periodical. Foreigner. P Labors. Foreigner. Pauper. Lab Homicidal. Homicidal. Hered. Lab do do do do do do do do do do do do do	ors.
	feredita	Labors Demente Heredita Heredita Foreigne Pauper. Hered. do do	Labors.
	rks. F	Hereditary. Foreigner. I Homicidal. H do Foreigner. F Labors. F Goreigner. F do do Musician. Hereditary. J do	do do Labors well. Demented. do Homicidal.
and and	Remarks, Homicida	Hereditar Foreigner do Foreigner Periodica Labors. Foreigner Homicida do do do do do to to to to to to to to to to to to to	do Labors Demen do Homic
	In what state.	ved ved vary ved vary ved ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved vary ved ved ved vary ved ved ved vary ved ved ved ved ved ved ved ved ved ved	ved nary ved
	In wha	Remains do do do do do do do do do do do do do	Improved do Stationary do Improved
	arged r	ed ed	-
	Discharged or Remains.	Remains do do do do do do do do Discharged do Discharged do Discharged do Discharged do Discharged do Discharged	Remains do do do do
	Time spent in the Hospital.	94 months 94 months 94 months 93 months 93 months 93 months 93 months 92 months 92 months 91 months 91 months 91 months 88 months 88 months 91 months 88 months 91 months 91 months 88 months 91 months 93 months 94 months 95 months 96 months	81 months76 months81 months80 months79 months
	Time In Hos	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	
	d.	Court do do Legislat. Court do do do do do do do do do do do do do	The Overseers do do do do
30th, 1840.	By whom com- mitted,	The Court do do do do do do do do do do do do do	The Overs The Court do do do
th,		- / -	
30	Duration before Admission	17 years 3 years 6 years 10 years 5 years 5 years 6 years 11 years 6 years 10 years 10 years 8 years 27 years 5 years 10	10 years 3 years 6 years 6 years
212	I V		
an i	use.	Religious,	Disappointed affection, Intemperance, - Jealousy of wife, - Unknown,
	Supposed Cause.	Religious, Wound of the head, Intemperance,	Disappointed affe Intemperance, Jealousy of wife, Unknown, - do -
	Suppo	Religious, - Wound of the Intemperance, Unknown, - Intemperance, do do Religious, - Intemperance, do Bisappointed Intemperance, Disappointed Disappo	Disappoint Intemperat Jealousy o Unknown, do
			Dis Jea Unl
	Sex.	Male do do do do do do do do do do do do do	မီဗီဗီဗီ
. H	Married or Single.	Widower Single Widower Single Widower Widower do do do do do do do do do do do do do	do Married do Single
		Widowe Single Widowe Single Widowe do do do do do do do do do do do do do	do do Single do
12.973	Age when ad mitted.	883386688884484466488888	42488
-		1833. 1833. 1939. 1939. 1939. 1934. 1835. 1835.	y 10 ch 22 1 26
	Time of admission	Ja M M No No No	AN E
485	No.	881 133 144 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145 145	176 190 209 209

THE EIGHTH REPORT

Of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., from December 1st, 1839, to November

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

1 -	ź																										
Hereditary, Periodical. . Suicidal, Labor, &c.	Period:cal. Labors.				Labors.																						
y. Pe	d.cal.	rs.					dal.		Periodical.	rs.	Periodical.				Periodical.		1	IS.								Demented.	
reditar Suicida	Perio	Labors.		Labors.	Pauper.		Suicidal.		Perio	Labors.	Perio				Perio		1 -11 -	Labors.								Deme	
	tary.	idal.		cal.	ner.	- Prov	ical.	some	tary.	cal.	tary.	cal.			tary.	cal.	uary.	cal.		cal.						cal.	-1
Remarks. I Homicidal.	Hereditary.	Homicidal.	Labors.	Periodical.	Foreigner.		Periodical.	Labors some	Hereditary.	Periodical.	Hereditary.	Periodical.		Labors.	Hereditary.	Periodical.	Thereoutary.	Periodical.	Laoors.	Periodical.	Labors.	op				Periodical.	Sulcidal.
-	7	5	-		-		p	ury	-	pa	-ch		1	-	20	3			1	-	T	-	pe	SS		-	-
In what state-	Improved	do	op	op op	op	op	Improved	Stationary	qo	Improved	Stationary	op		op	op.	op	00	op	op	op	do	do	oprove	Harmiess	Recovered	Stationary	Improved
	1252	2	-			ged		1		-	ñ		1						-		-	1	ged In	H			
Discharged or Remains,	Remains	op	op-	op	op	Discharged	do	Remains	op	op	op	op dp		op	op	op	00.	op	00	op	qo	do	Discharged Improved	op	do.	Remains	qo
Time spent in the Hospital.	onths	onths	ouths	moutus	months	shuom	months	onths	onths	onths	months	months		months	months	months	montus	months	months	months	onths	onths	onths	onths	onths	53 months	sumo.
Time sper in the Hospital	78 months	74 months	73 months	72 months		61 m		65 months	64 months			60 mg				57 m		20 m 00			55 months	54 months	45 months	43 months	45 months	53 m	DZ months
By whom com- mitted.	urt												Provine.										. M.		ALVANT,		
By who mit	The Court	op	op	e e	op	op	op	op	op	op	9	op		op	op	op	90 -	0p	op	do	do	do	do	op	op	op	00
Duration before Admission.	years	years	years	2 months	Unknown	years	years	years	years	years	years	Vears		years	years	years	years	years	Vears	vears	2 months	12 months	years	years	Unknown	year .	year
Adr	10		94	100	10	0-	- 00			?:	=	* *	-			0.4		00			67	- 12	- 17	- 19	In.		-
ő			-							- "																	
Supposed Cause.	Domestic affliction,	Domestic affliction,	C	Juknown,	. , ,		do do -		e, .	Domestic affliction,		÷ •		1, .		Domestic affliction,					1.				· , ,	1,	Incuor
əsoddn	stic af	stic af	Wn,	Juknown,	ntemperance,	lth.	suc an	lth,	Intemperance,	suc all	WII,	luh.	-	rbation	WD,	stic aff	Masturbation,	WU,	hh,	1	rbatio	intemperance,	lth,	mital,	intemperance,	rhatio	suc au
20	Domestic III hootik	Dome	Unknown,	Unkno	Intem	Ill health.	Domes	Ill health,	Intern	Domes	Unknown,	Masturbauon,		Masturbation,	Unknown,	Dome	Mastu	Unknown,	Ill health.	op	Masturbation.	Intem	Ill health,	Congenital, -	Intem	Masturbation,	Domestic attliction,
Sex.	Temale	Male			Female	-		le		Female	-	Female		le .	"emale			10	Female			le	Female	le	111	-lon	r emaie
	Fe	-	op	e e	-	op	8-8	Male	op.	e-			1	Male	I.c.	e e e	5-	Mala	P.m.	do	do	Male	Fei	Male	op	Go	10.01
Married or Single.	Single	Married	Single	e ep	op	Married	Widow	Married	op.	op	do op	Married		Single	op.	op	00	00	op	Married	Single	op	Married	Single	Married	Single	on
Age when ad- mitted	40	33	31	89	25	28	44	35	52	64		28			8:	10	11	14	29			40	-	19	-	21	
Time of admission.	1835. Ine 21	20	50	18		1 20			15	August 5	1 10	1	1836.		24	0 00	1				23		66	15	15	10	in Isugur
T	June Sen'r	op.	Det'r	qo	April	Mar	June	do	July	Aug	Sept	Novr	18	Jan'y	00	March	A new	op l	Mav	op	op	June	op	July	9	Augu	Snel
No.	223	253	260	278	308	602	330	331	347	100	500	380		968	30	014	ABK	067	431	435	442	151	452	2	CCT	205	*

TABLE-Continued.

20

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

						•			cid.				Tor													
								• • •	al. Sui				Dame	al.					I.							12
Labors.							Suicidal.		Periodical. Suicid.	op			Labors. Foreigner Panner	Paroxisin				Pauper.	Homicidal			Pauper.			Epuleptic.	do
Demented. Hereditary. do	Demented. Suicidal.	Labors.		Demented. Labors.		Periodical.	op		Hereditary.	do	Demented.		Periodical.	Hereditary. Paroxisimal.		Demented.		Foreigner.	Periodical.	op		Foreigner.	Periodical.	op -	Foreigner,	e ep
Stationary do Improved	Stationary	Improved	Stationary	Stationary	Stationary	Recovered	do	Recovered	Improved	Stationary	op	do	do	qo	do	op	do	op	do	do	do	do	do	op	do	do
Remains do do			Discharged	Remains		Discharged	do	pa	Remains	Remains	1	Discharged	Remains	op op	Discharged	Remains	do ob	Remains	do	op	do	do	do	op	do	qo
52 months 51 months 48 months			35 months 44 months	45 months 45 months		30 months 42 months	42 months	30 months	42 months		39 months		38 months	37 months	27 months		37 months	36 months	36 months	36 months	35 months	35 months	32 months		32 months	32 months
The Court do do	op	ep ep	do do	do	op	do	do	do	do	op	do	op	do	The Friends	The Court	op	do.	op	do	do	do	do	op	The Overseers	The Court	qo
5 years 10 years 4 years		b years 3 years	2 years			4 years 8 vears	-	7 years	2 years	10 vears	1 year	1 year	11 years	18 months	3 years.		0 years	16 months	2 years	22 years	6 vears		1 week	30 years	Unknown	20 years
	• •	• •	• •	• •	•		n,	•	•		•	•	•	• •	•	•	,u,		•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	
Ill health, Masturbation, -	do	Masturbation, - Domestic affliction,	Masturbation, - Intemperance, -	Masturbation, -	Domestic affliction,	Masturbation, -	Disappointed affection	Ill health,	Domestic affliction,		bation	op	Unknown,	Ill health	Unknown,	Ill health,	Disappointed affection	Intemperance	Religious,	Domestic affliction,	Snuff and tohacco.	Domestic affliction,	Religious,	Intemperance, -	Unknown,	Intemperance, -
Female Male do	op op	do Female	Male	do Female	do	Malo	Female	do .	do	op	Male	do	do	Female	do	cp	do	do	do	op	Female	Male	do	do .	Female	qo
Married Single do	do Widower	Single	e e e	Widow	Married	do	do	Married	Widow	Single	do	do	do	Married	Single	Mairied	Single	Married	Single	Widower	Married	Single	Married	do	Singlo	op
38.25	20	31	20	202	\$	23	33	44	56	29	20	35	33	51	55	23	37	3 23	33	19	37	29	40	68	89	38
Aug. 10 Sept'r 22 Dec'r 25	Jan'y 9 Feb'y 8	March 8 do 8	do co	do 10 do 10	_	May 1 do 1		do 30	June 7	August 5	do 10	-	do 9	64		94	Nov'r 4			Dec'r 1	Jan'v 3	-	2		do 15 do 15	
475 488 515	518	543	544	546	567	571	583	585	588	612	615	633	635	658	620	660	999	676	678	680	693	12.5	715	718	119	722

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

	temarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Homicital. Suicidal. Labor, &c.					. Periodical.		0	Suicidal.			Labors.															. Thut
	Remarks. F Homicidal.	Periodical.		Labors.		Hereditary.		da	on	do	do	op	Contrastin			Sector and	1	Lemented.		Periodical.	do	Suicidal.		Labors.	do		Hereditary.
	In what state.	Stationary		Stationary	Stationary	Improved		do	op	Stationary	do	op .	Improved	do	Recovered	ñ	do 1	Stationary	Improved	Stationary	do .	Improved	Recovered	Stationary	Stationary	do	Improved
Concession of the second second	Discharged or Remains.	Remains	Discharged	Kemains	do ob	Remains	Discharged	Damaine	do	do	do	do	Discharged Improved	Died	Discharged	Remains	Discharged	Remains Stationary	Discharged Improved	Remains	op	do	Discharged	Nemains	Remains	do	do
A LOW ADDRESS OF THE OWNER	Time spent in the Hospital.	32 months 21 months	23 months	30 months		29 months	28	24 months					21 months		23 months		24 months		19 months	24 months	24 months	24 months	14 months	24 months	23 months	23 months	23 months
PROPERTY ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	By whom com- mitted.	The Court do	do	do	do	do do	The Overseers	The Court	qo	op	op	op	do	do	do	op	op	op	do	do	qo	op	op	do	op	do	do
	Duration before Admission	4 years 14 years	3 months	5 years		5 years 3 months	20 years	1 year	2 years		2 years	3 years	6 vears	Unknown	J year	6 years	7 vears	12 months	Unknown	9 years	12 years	0 months	12 months	9 vears		18 months	3 years
STATEMENT AND A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE AD	Supposed Cause.	Masturbation,	op	Intemperance		Domestic affliction, -	Religious,	Masturbation,		Unknown,	Intemperance,	Masturbation,	Domestic affliction.	Intemperance,	Masturbation,	Loss of property, -	Congenital,	Unknown	Epilepsy,	Domestic affliction, -	Ill health,	Delizione	Religious,	Unknown,	Masturbation	Ill health,	Masturbation,
No. of Concession, Name	Sex	Male do	Female	op	Male .	F emale do	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	do	Female	Male	do.	0p	Female	do	Male	Female	do	Formale	Mala	Female	Male	Female	Male
SALE & ALCOHOLD CARLS IN	Married or Single.	Single	Married	Married	Single	Married	op	Single	do	op	do	do do	op	op	do	Widower	ongine	Married	Single	Widow	Sungle	naman	Single	op	op	Married	Single
THE OWNER WATER ADDRESS	Age when ad- mitted.		26					11		-				39		64	200	28	9	15	22	24				62	
	Time of admission	1838. Feb'y 24 April 11	do 13 Mac 1			do 16	dn 21	do 23		July 24			Octr 4	do 20	do 20	te JACAT		-			40 19				do 21		do 231
	No.	724 741	742	165	790	783	702	788	189	804	615			100	020	193	833	856	363	000	867	870	871	873	874	875	8.0

TABLE—Continued.

		Homicidal.	Australia	
Labors. Epileptic.	Labors. Suicidal. Periodical. Labors. Periodical. do do	Hereditary. Suicidal.	Periodical. do Suicidal. Periodical.	Periodical.
Improved Stationary do Improved	do Stationary do Stationary do Discharged Recovered do Improved Remains Stationary do do do	Discharged Recovered do do do Died Improved Remains Stationary do Stationary do Stationary Remains Improved Discharged Recovered		Recovered Improved Recovered Stationary Recovered Stationary Improved
			Re Dia Re Dia	do Remains Discharged Remains Remains do
23 months 23 months 23 months 11 months 20 months 20 months	21 montus 20 months 20 months 12 months 12 months 12 months 19 months 19 months			6 months 17 months 7 months 17 months 18 months 17 months 17 months
The Court do do The Friends	Lite Court do do do do do do do	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	The Court do do do The Friends The Court do do	do do The Friends The Court do The Friends The Court
12 months 10 years 12 months 18 months 8 months	2 years 4 years 5 years 3 years 2 months 3 years 3 years 8 years	2 months 2 months 2 weeks 2 years 30 years 2 years 30 years 1 years	5 years 5 years 5 years 7 years 7 years 5 years 3 years	2 months 2 years 3 months 5 years 5 years 5 years 3 years
Intemperance,	Ill neatth, Domestic affliction, Domestic affliction,	Domestic affliction, - III health, Intemperance, Masturbation, do Masturbation, Religious,	Masturbation	Domestic affliction,
Male Femalc do do	Male Female Female Female Female do Male		remare do do Male Female Female do Male	Female do do Male female do do
Single Married do do do	Single Married Single Widower Married do Widow do Single	Widower Single Widower Single Married Widow Single Widow	Single Married Single do Married Single Widow	do Married do Single do do Married
2828848	8881284248		3295888882	*********
Jan'y 11 do 16 do 30 Feb'y 6 do 18				do do 224 do do 288 do 5 3 1 do 5 3 24 do 5 3 24 do 6 28
885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885 885	902 903 905 905 905 905 905 905 905 905 905 905	917 918 919 920 920 920 920 920 920 920 920 920 92	946 948 949 949 949 949 949 949	958 958 958 958 958

	Periodical. Labor, &c.	ical.
Ser 184	reditary.	Periodical.
	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.	Periodical. Hereditary. Suicidal. Demented. Periodical. Demented.
an of the line of the	In what state.	
The start of	Discharged h or Remains.	Remains Discharged do do do do do do do do do do do do do
- a land a	Time spent in the Hospital.	16months7months7months16months16months11months16months17months18months19months15months15months15months15months15months15months15months15months16months17months18months19months115months15months16months17months18months19months19months
and the second	By, whom com- mitted.	The Court do do do do do do do do do to to to to to to to to the Court The Friends The Court The
di kerne	Duration before Admission.	18 months 12 months 2 years 9 years 9 years 5 years 3 years 6 months 2 years 12 months 12 months 12 months 12 months 12 months 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 12 months 2 years 12 years 12 years 12 years 12 years 12 years 12 years 12 years
	ei	ion
	Supposed Cause.	Intemperance,
	Sex.	Male do do do do do Male Female Male do do do do do do do do do do do do do
	Married or Single.	Widower Single Married do do do Married Single Married widow Single do Single do Single do Single Married do Single Married do Widow
	Age when ad- mitted.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Time of admission.	I839. I839. 964 July 16 971 do 31 977 do 31 973 do 31 977 do 31 973 do 31 977 do 31 973 do 31 977 do 5 974 do 5 977 do 14 16 5 973 977 do 14 16 5 974 40 31 978 do 14 40 5 990 40 19 999 do 16 933 40 19 99 999 40 17 999 999 40 17 999 999 40 17 999 999 40 17 999 999 40 17 999 40 17 999 40 17 999 40 17 999 40 17 999
	No.	966 972 977 977 977 977 977 977 977 977 977

TABLE-Continued.

24

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Demented.	Periodical. Hereditary. Hereditary. Periodical.	do do Suicidal.		Hereditary. Periodical.	Periodical.
					Per
Stationary Recovered Stationary Recovered Stationary Improved do	Improved do do Recovered Improved Recovered	Improved Stationary Improved Stationary Recovered	Stationary Recovered Stationary do Recovered Stationary Recovered do Recovered	Recovered do do do Recovered do	do Improved
Discharged Stationary do Recovered Recovered Stationary Discharged Recovered Stationary do do	Remains do Discharged do Remains Discharged	Remains Discharged Remains do Discharged	do Stationary do Recovered bied Stationary Discharged Recovered Remains Stationary Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered	do do do do do do Died Discharged Recovered do do do do do do do do do do do do do	do do Died
months months months months months months	12 months 11 months 2 months 5 months 12 months 4 months		6 months 4 months 5 months 8 weeks 12 months 8 days 8 days 14 weeks 14 weeks		12 months 3 months 10 days
The Friends do the Court do do do	and the second se	The Overseers do do do do	do do do Court do Friends 1 Friends	Court Friends Overseers Court Overseers Court Friends	The Court The Friends The Court
18 months 3 months 1 month 4 months 2 years 12 months	2 weeks 6 months 2 months 3 months 20 years 5 years	5 years 18 months 3 months 5 years 1 week	2 months 2 months 8 years 2 years 5 weeks 16 years 3 months 4 months	months months months years years months months	2 years 18 months 2 years
					• • •
Domestic affliction, do do do Intemperance, - Religious, Unknown, do	Ill health, Domestic affliction, Intemperance, - Domestic affliction, Disappointed affecti Unknown,	Ill health,	Unknown, Unknown,	Religious,	Intemperance, - III health, do
Male Female Male do Female Male Female	do do Male Female do Male	do do Male do	do Female do Female do do do do	Male Female do female do do	Male Female do
Married Widow Single Widow Single	do Married Widow Single do	do do Married Single Married	Single do Married Single Married do do	do Single do do Married do	do Widow Single
36532283	1988888	******	4288884848	8855839 4 8	888
11000000	555 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55		18666666666666666666666666666666666666	90018888	31
de d	*****	do do do	********	do do do do do	e e e
1007 Oct'r 1008 do 1010 do 1011 do 1011 do 1013 do	1015 1017 1018 1019 1019			the second se	1042
	4				

itary. Periodical.	Blind. Periodical. Hereditary.
Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.	Periodical. Bli do Bli do Per do Hereditary. Hereditary. Hereditary. do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do
In what state.	Discharged Recovered Remains Stationary Discharged Recovered Kemains Stationary Discharged Recovered do Recovered Remains Stationary Discharged Harmless do Recovered Recovered do Stationary Discharged Recovered do Stationary do do Discharged Recovered Remains Recovered do do Discharged Recovered Remains Covered Remains Covered Remains Covered do do Discharged Recovered Remains Covered Remains Covered Remains Covered do do Discharged Recovered Remains Covered Remains Covered Remains Covered Remains Covered Remains Covered Remains Covered Recovered Remains Covered Remains Covered Remains Covered Recov
Dischargod or Remains.	Discharged Recovered Remains Discharged Recovered do do do Recovered do Recovered Recovered Recovered Recovered Remains Discharged Recovered do Recovered do Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered Remains Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered Remains do Discharged Recovered Recovered do Discharged Recovered Recovered Recovered Recovered do Discharged Recovered Recovered do Discharged Recovered Recovered Recovered Recovered Recovered Recovered do Discharged Recovere
Time spent in the Hospital.	5 months5 months11 months11 months6 months6 months11 months11 months12 months3 months3 months3 months9 weeks10 months12 weeks10 months12 weeks10 months12 weeks10 months12 weeks10 months10 months9 months9 months9 months9 months
By whom com- mitted.	The Court do do do The Overseers The Overseers do do do do do The Court The Court The Court The Court The Court do The Court do The Court do The Court The Court do The Court do do The Court do do do do do the Court the Court do do the Court The Court The Court do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Duration before Admission.	9 months 2 yrars 6 months 8 months 1 month 2 months 2 yrars 2 yrars 2 yrars 2 yrars 2 yrars 9 months 5 yrars 5 yrars 5 yrars 5 yrars 5 yrars 6 months 5 yrars 5 yrars 6 months 6 months 5 yrars 1 month 6 months 5 yrars 1 months 6 months 6 yrars 1 months 6 yrars 1 months 6 months 7 yrars 1 months 6 months 7 yrars 1 months 6 months 6 months 7 yrars 1 months 6 months 6 months 6 months 6 months 7 yrars 1 months 6 months 6 months 6 months 7 yrars 1 months 9 yrars 1 yra
Supposed Cause.	Puerperal, Masurbation,
Sex.	Female Female Male Female Male Female do do do do do do do do do do do do do
Married or Single.	Married Married Ado do do do do do do do do do do do do d
Age when ad- mitted.	288 288 289 289 289 289 289 289 289 289
Time of admission.	1840. 045 Jan'y J 045 do 7 046 do 7 046 do 16 050 do 16 055 do 17 055 do 17 055 do 17 055 do 17 055 do 12 055 do 14 055 do 16 055 do 12 055 do 12 055 do 12 055 do 12
No. a	1045 1045 1045 1045 1045 1045 1055 1055

TABLE-Continued.

26

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

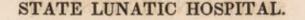
-	ary.		
Blind.	Hereditary		
Periodical. do Hereditary. Periodical. Periodical. Ilereditary.	do do do do Hereditary. do	୫ ୫ ୫	Hereditary. Periodical. do do Periodical.
Discharged Recovered do Harmless Remains Improved Discharged do do Stationary Discharged Recovered do Improved	Discharged Recovered do do do Remains Improved Discharged Recovered do Not recov. Remains Improved do do	Recovered Improved do Stationary Improved Stationary Recovered do	Stationary do Recovered Improved do do do do do Stationary Recovered Improved do
Discharged do Remains Discharged Remains do Discharged do Discharged	Discharged Recovered do do do Remains Improved Discharged Recovered do Not recov. Remains Improved do do	Discharged Recovered do do do do Stationary Discharged Improved Stationary Discharged Recovered do do do	ins arged arged ins ins
8 weeks 3 months 9 months 8 months 8 months 7 months 3 months 4 weeks	4 mouths 7 mouths 3 mouths 3 mouths 3 mouths 8 mouths 8 mouths 8 mouths	5 months 8 months 7 months 5 months 9 days 6 months 18 weeks	7 months 7 months 3 months 3 months 6 months 6 months 6 months 6 months 6 months 6 months
The Friends The Court do The Friends The Court do The Friends do	do do do do The Court The Friends The Court do	The Overseers The Court do The Friends The Friends The Court The Court	
3 weeks 30 years 4 months 3 months 3 months 4 years 12 years 1 year	2 weeks 18 months 3 months 6 weeks 16 years 6 years	1 month 10 years 2 years 2 years 2 years 6 months 5 years	2 years 3 months 1 month 4 years 7 weeks 7 weeks 3 years 2 months 2 years
Intemperance,	Family trouble,	Periodical,	Indulgence of temper, - Intemperance, - Periodical, Unknown, Whooping cough, - Periodical, followed fever, do Ill health, Periodical, Periodical, Periodical,
Female do Male do Female Female Female	Female Male Female do do Male Female Male	Female do Male do do Female Male	do do do Female do Male Female do do do Male
Widow Married Single do do do Married Single	Single Married do Single Married Widow Married Single	Widow Warried Single do Married Single do	do Married Single Married do do Married do Married Single
12888283443	265288499845 26588499845	848824458	8448388483888
076 March 25 077 do 28 079 do 28 080 April 3 081 do 31 082 do 31 083 do 11 084 do 14		do 29 do 29 do 64 do 83 do 83 do 12 do 12 do 12 do 12 do 12 do 12 do 12 do 29 do 20 do 20	do 12 do 26 do 28 do 19 do 28 do 28 do 20 do 10 do 20 do 20
1076/N 1077 1077 1077 1077 1077 1077 1077 107	10801 108001 10801 10801 10801 10801 10801 10801 10801 10801 10801 10800	the second se	

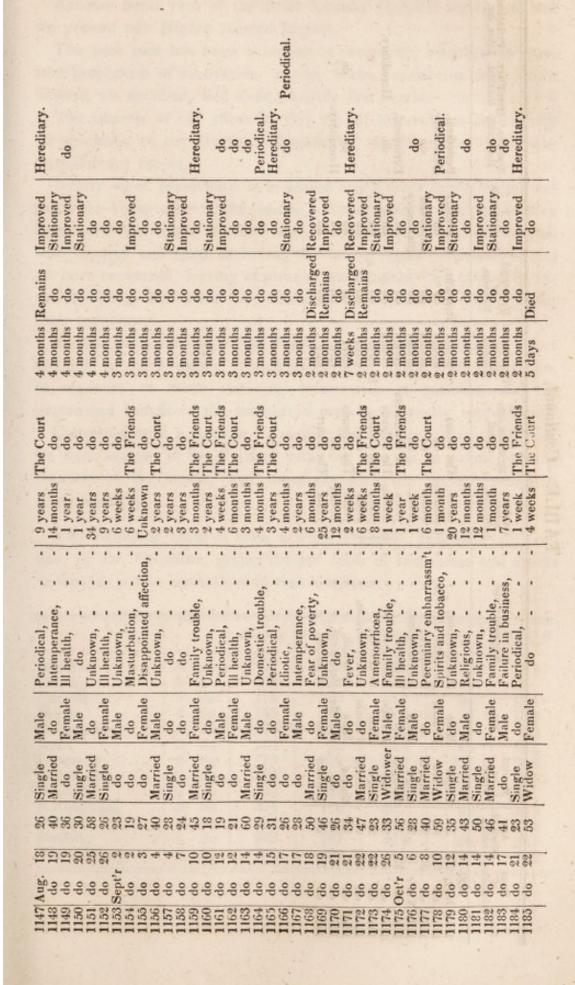
	lical.	
	r. Periodical.	Periodical.
	Hereditary	
	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodica Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.	Periodical. Hereditary. Hereditary. Periodical. do do Periodical. Hereditary. Hereditary.
	In what state	Improved Harmless Improved do Harmless Improved Recovered Mecovered Mecovered Stationary Recovered do Stationary Recovered Stationary Recovered Stationary Improved Stationary Sta
	Dischargod or Remains.	Remains Remains Remains Remains do do do do do Discharged Remains Remains Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Stationary do Discharged Recovered do Stationary do Discharged Recovered do Stationary do Discharged Recovered do Stationary Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Discharged Recovered do Stationary do Discharged Recovered R
	Time spent in the Hospital.	6 months 5 months 6 months 6 months 9 weeks 10 weeks 6 months 6 months 6 months 5 months 5 months 7 weeks 5 months 4 months 7 months 7 months 8 months 8 months 8 months 9 months 8 months 9 months 8 months
	By whom com- mitted.	The Court The Friends The Fourt The Friends The Court The Friends do do do do do do do do do do do do do
	Duration before Admission	2 months 2 months 6 months 6 months 6 months 18 months 18 months 18 months 18 months 12 months 2 years 3 years 4 weeks 3 weeks 3 weeks 3 months 12 months 12 months 12 months 3 years 4 weeks 8 months 10 years 8 months 11 month 12 months 12 months 12 months 12 months 12 months 13 months 14 months 14 months 15 months 16 months 17 months 18 months 18 months 10
	Supposed Cause.	o wet, -
11 111111111	Suppos	Exposure to wet, - Uuknown, Uuknown, do fill health, fintemperance, - family cares, - family cares, - family cares, - farily cares, - do Uaknown, fared labor, fared labor, fared labor, fared labor, fared labor, futemperance, - futemperance, - fared excitement, Uaknown, fared excitement, Unknown, fared excitement, fared excitemen
	Sex.	Male do female do Male Female do do do do do do do do do do do do do
L'atelline .	Married or Single.	Single Widower Married Widow Widow Widow Widow Widow Widow Widow Widow Widow Single Married do do do do Single Widower Married Single Married Single Married Single Married Single Widower Married Single Married Single Single Married Single Married Single Single Single Single Single Single Married Single Married Single Singl
100 10	Age when ad- mitted.	450333333335555555555555555555555555555
101	Time of admission	1840. ume 13 ume 13 do 14 do 14 do 19 do 19 do 20 do 21 do 13 do 13
at a la la la	No. adn	18 18 1115 June 1115 June 1115 June 1115 June 11123 do 11123 do 11123 do 11133 do 1123 do 1133 do 1133 do 1133 do 1135 do 1144 do 1145 do

TABLE-Continued.

28

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.





1	
In what state. Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &co.	1
TY. Pe	Hereditary.
ereditar	
rks. H icidal.	Periodical. Hereditary. do do Hereditary.
Remai	Periodi Ileredi do Periodi do Heredi
at state.	nary wed nary
In wh	Stationary do Improved Stationary do do do do do do do do
Discharged or Remains.	ains
	I month Remains I month do I month do I month do days do days do days do days do days do days do do day
Time spent in the Hospital.	1 month 1 month 1 month 1 month 1 month 1 month 1 month 1 days 3 days 1 day 1 day
By whom com- mitted.	The Court do do The Oversee The Friends The Court do The Friends The Court
By wh	
Duration before Admission.	00 00
Dun bet Admi	6 years 6 month 2 weeks 3 years 3 years 23 month 13 years 2 years 2 weeks 13 years 13 years
÷	
ad Caus	ble,
Supposed Cause	lasturbation Jomestic aff Juerperal, Jasturbation Il health, Juerperal, Juerperal, Juerperal, Jueriodical, Periodical, Il health,
97	Mastu Domer Puerp Mastu III her Puerio Perio III he
Sex.	Male Female do Male Female Female Female do do
ied le.	1
Married or Single.	Single Widow Married Single Married Married Single do Married Married
Age when ad- mitted.	50 21 21 22 22 23 26 24 25 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
of w ission.	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8
Tin of admiss	1840. 1186 Oct'r 1187 do 1188 do 1189 do 1199 do 1199 do 1193 do 1194 do 1195 do 1196 do 1196 do
No.	11186 11193 11193 11193 11193 11193 11193

TABLE—Continued.

30

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Another fiscal year of the State Lunatic Hospital has closed, and we present our *Eighth* Annual Report.

The past year has been a season of prosperity, affording an unusual proportion of recoveries, almost entire exemption from acute disease, no accident, and comparatively few deaths.

The success of our efforts in this field of benevolence calls loudly for gratitude to our Heavenly Benefactor, whose smiles have ever attended our labors.

Nearly eight years have now passed away, since this Hospital was made the receptacle of the insane, during which time there have been received, eleven hundred and ninety-six patients; discharged, nine hundred and sixty, including deaths; of which five hundred and six have recovered, leaving at present two hundred and thirty-six inmates, filling, and more than filling, every apartment designed for their occupancy.

As it is made the duty of the Superindent to present a tabular report annually to the Trustees, I have endeavored, in the preceding tables, to condense as much statistical information as possible, that the nature and benefit of the institution may be correctly appreciated.

Compared with a number of similar institutions in Great Britain, we have reason to be gratified with our success in promoting the recovery of the insane, and especially with our great exemption from mortality.

The following table is from a work recently published in London, by Dr. Crowther, giving the per cent. of recoveries and deaths in thirteen public institutions in that kingdom.

Shear & States	-	in the second	Admitted.	Recovered.	Per cent. of Recoveries.	Died.	Per cent. of Deaths.
Bedford, -	-	5 years,	191	61	31.9	29	15.1
Cheshire, -	-	5 do	209	87	41.6	- 44	21
Cornwall, -	-	5 do	175	80	45.7	34	19.4
Dorset, -	-	4 do	145	41	28.2	15	103
Gloucester,	-	5 do	268	156	58.2	25	9.3
Kent, -	-	3 do	254	35	13.8	45	18.8
Lancaster, -	-	5 do	779	301	38.6	396	50.8
Middlesex, -	-	5 do	1183	181	15.3	326	27.5
Norfolk, -	-	5 do	293	127	43.3	135	46
Nottingham,	-	5 do	274	100	36	42	15.3
Stafford, -	-	5 do	634	295	46.6	110	17.3
Suffolk, -		5 do	362	167	461	104	28.7
West Riding,	-	5 do	709	303	42.7	257	36.2

In the State Lunatic Hospital for the eight years which we now report, we have received eleven hundred and ninety-six patients, of whom five hundred and six have recovered, forty-two and three-tenths per cent., ninety have died, which is about seven and one-half per cent.

The average recovery, in the thirteen British institutions, is thirtyseven and five-tenths per cent., and the average deaths, twenty-seven and three-tenths.

The Middlesex asylum, near London, received, in *five* years, *eleven* hundred and eighty-three patients, had one hundred and eighty-one recoveries. and three hundred and twenty-six deaths.

In the State Lunatic Hospital, eleven hundred and ninety-six patients have been received, five hundred and six recovered, and ninety died.

recovery of the ments, and residually with our reight

Donesh Glaticates, 1 5 do Italicates, 1 5 do Laberstan, 5 do Natolin, 5 do Natolin, 5 do Soffalla, 5 do Soffalla, 5 do

da - an - - mallast woll

......

TABLE 1.

Showing the number of Admissions, and the state of the Hospital, from December 1st, 1839, to November 30th, 1840.

Males, -	-	- 190			
Females, -	-	- 201-	391		
At the commencement	of the year.	and the fig	2,047-28,0	india da	22
Males, -	-	- 113			
Females, -	ball - May	- 116-			
Sectional Manual In	C .1				100
Admitted in the course	of the year	- 75		• •	16
Males, - Females, -	-	- 87-	162		
Old, -	at one freise	- 87			
Recent, -					
Accounty -	1.		100		
Remain at the end of th	he year,				23
Males, -	and the rolls	- 122			
Females, -		- 114-			
Old, -	and and the state	- 208	. Second		
Recent, -		- 28-			
Patients admitted, -	- 16	Patients	now in the	Hospital	23
Males,	75		les, -	- 122	~
Females,	87-16		nales, -		23
Le got poeirel han	ne flamit,		in the said		
Cases of less duration	than - 7		f less durat	ion than	0
1 year,	00		1	- 14	2
Males, Females,	47-7		nales, -	- 14	2
remaies,		10	narcs, -	- 14	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Cases of longer dura	ation	Cases	of longer	duration	
than 1 year,	- 8		l year, -		20
Males,		Ma	les, -	- 107	
Females,	418	7 Fei	nales, -	- 101-	200
Taxan admitted by the (Court, 10	Applica	tions not re	aningd	0
Cases admitted by the (seers,		this State,		99 58
	nds, 4		les, -	- 29	
1110	inus, i		nales, -	- 29-	-58
Foreigners in the Hos	pital		other State		4
in the course of the y			les, -	- 21	
Males,	18	Fei	nales, -	- 20-	-41
Females,	12-30				9
Testimore of estimation floor					
Vatives of other States,		The Constitute of			
Males,	12 7_19				

From this table may be seen, that, in the course of the past year, there have been in the Hospital three hundred and ninety-one patients, one hundred and ninety of whom were males, and two hundred and one females. Two hundred and twenty-nine remained at the close of the year, one hundred and thirteen males, and one hundred and sixteen females.

There have been admitted, in the course of the year, one hundred and sixty-two patients, seventy-five males, and eighty-seven females; eighty-seven of which were old cases, and seventy-five were recent cases.

There remain, at the end of the year, two hundred and thirty-six patients, one hundred and twenty-two of whom are males, and one hundred and fourteen females. Two hundred and eight of these cases are of more than one year's duration, and twenty-eight of them of less duration than one year.

Of the old cases, one hundred and seven are males, and one hundred and one are females.

There have been one hundred and five cases admitted by order of courts, nine by overseers, and forty-eight by friends, usually denominated private boarders.

There have been in the Hospital, during the year, forty-nine persons not residents in this State, thirty of whom were FOREIGNERS, eighteen males, and twelve females; nineteen were natives of other states, twelve males, and seven females.

The applications for admission at the Hospital, not received, have been ninety-nine, fifty-eight from this State, twenty-nine males, and twenty-nine females; forty-one from other states, twenty-one males, and twenty females.

Prom Sther Sintes

TABLE 2.

Showing the number of Discharges and Deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Hospital, from December 1st, 1839, to November 30th, 1840.

of a rotation of security	No. of each sex	Recov- ered.	Im- prov'd	Not im- proved.	Harm- less.	Want of room.	Died.	Total.
Patients discharged, 155	netien	anduno	Ann				No. 1	1.1.1.1
Males,	68	28	15	19	7	12	6	
Females,	87	54	14	10	7	3	9	
	155	82	29	29	14	15	15	155
Patients discharged of duration less than 1				1		ed: ba		1999
year, 70		00	1000	0	0	0	1	1
Males, Females,	$ \begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 45 \end{array} $	$23 \\ 41$	1	0	0	0	1 3	and the
remaies,	40	41	1	0	0	0		£
	70	64	2	0	0	0	4	70
Patients discharged of		UI	~		Ŭ			DI
duration more than 1 year, 85								
Males,	43	5	13	19	7	12	5	
Females,	42	13	13	10	7	3	6	
	85	18	26	29	14	15	11	85

There have been discharged, in the course of the last year, one hundred and fifty-five patients, sixty-eight males, and eighty-seven females. Of these, eighty-two had recovered, twenty-eight males, and fifty-four females. Twenty-nine had not improved, but were discharged as harmless, and for want of room; of these, nineteen were males, and ten were females. Fifteen have died, six males, and nine females.

Of the patients discharged, seventy had been insane less than one year, twenty-five males, and forty-five females; of this number, sixtyfour recovered, twenty-three males, and forty-one females; two were improved, one male, and one female; and four died, one male, and three females.

Of the patients discharged, eighty-five had been insane more than one year, forty-three males, and forty-two females; of these, eighteen recovered, five males, and thirteen females; twenty-six were improved, thirteen males, and thirteen females; twenty-nine were not improved, mostly harmless, or sent to Boston to enter the new Hospital, being

paupers, supported by the city, and belonging to Boston; of these, nineteen were males, and ten were females; eleven have died, five males, and six females.

Of the deaths that have occurred in the course of the year, one took place in five days after admission, of apoplexy; one in nine days, a case of inflammation of the brain, with delirium, mistaken for mania, and an improper subject for an insane Hospital; one in ten days after admission, also an improper subject, completely paralyzed, when she came to the Hospital, deprived of sense, and the power of motion, by previous disease, and the fatigue and suffering of a journey of seventy miles, on a cold day in winter. Another patient died in eight days after a long journey in winter, so insane that the best efforts of her friends could not prevent her suffering. Two others were brought in a hopeless state, with incurable disease upon them, one of these survived three weeks, and the other, four.

In an institution like the State Lunatic Hospital, such cases must always be found, and having no power to exclude any who come by authority of courts, will always be liable to receive improper subjects and to have its catalogue of deaths enlarged. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the per cent. of deaths in the Hospital has been less than *eight* on the whole number of patients admitted.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Month	ily Average		14 M
December,	10	14	December,	-	-	223
January,	10	15	January, -	-		220
February,	12	6	February,	-	-	227
March,	13	12	March, -	1. 10. 10.	lints)	225
April,	16	16	April, -		1 de san	226
May,	13	16	May, -	-	-	226;
June,	17	9	June, -	a bulba	1. 7	229
July,	13	22	July, -	- Alerina	194	228
August,	14	11	August, -	-	-	226
September,	22	8	September,	001000	-	236
October,	14	12	October, -		-	241
November,	8	14	November,	in Dudy en	i horn	238

TABLE 3.

This table shows the number received and discharged the past year, the number that came in, and the number that left the Hospital each month, and the average number each month, and for the year. The number admitted is one hundred and sixty-two, and the number discharged, one hundred and fifty-five, making an aggregate of three hundred and seventeen patients, amounting to more than one change every business day of the year. During the last three years, there have been admitted into the Hospital five hundred and eighteen patients; and discharged, in various ways, four hundred and sixtyseven.

The average number of patients the last year was two hundred and twenty-nine, greater by six nearly, than the year before. We have recently had on our list of patients, almost constantly, from ten to fifteen more than we had rooms to accommodate them, and closed the year with two hundred and thirty-six.

TABLE 4.

Statistics of the State Lunatic Hospital, from January, 1833, to November 30th, 1840.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.
Whole number of Patients admitted,	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	1196
Discharged, includ'g deaths and elopements,	39	115	112	106	121	144	168	155	960
Discharged recovered, -	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	506
Discharged improved, -	7	22	23	17	23	24	29	29	174
Died,	4	8	8	8	9	16	22	15	90
Eloped,	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Patients in the Hospital in the course of each year,	153	233	241	245	306	362	397	391	1196
Patients remaining at the end of each year, -	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	0
Males admitted, Females admitted,	96 57	79 39	51 62	66 59	94 75	96 81	80 99	75 87	637 559
Males discharged, Females discharged, -	19 15	58 48	57 46	56 41	66 47	74 54	66 80	68 87	463 418
Males died, Females died,	3 1	5 3	4 4	6 2	6 3	10 6	14 8	6 9	54 36
Patients sent by Courts, - Private,	109 44	55 64	89 21	117 8	129 39	123 54	123 56	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 56 \end{array} $	0 0
Recoveries : Males, Females,	13 12	33 31	27 25	32 26	37 32	45 31	32 48	28 54	247 259
	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	506
Average in the Hospital each year, -	107	117	120	127	163	211	223	229	

x

For two or three years past, a table has been prepared, which may be considered a summary of all that occurs at the Hospital. It is a condensed view of our state from year to year. It shows the number of admissions, discharges, deaths and recoveries, that have taken place since the Hospital was opened. From it we learn that the whole number of males admitted has been six hundred and thirty-seven, the number of females, five hundred and fifty-nine. The number of males discharged has been four hundred and sixty-three, and the number of females discharged has been four hundred and eighteen. The recoveries of males have been two hundred and forty-seven, and the recoveries of females, two hundred and fifty-nine. The deaths have been fifty-four males, and thirty-six females.

The average number of patients has increased every year to the past, but it cannot be expected in future, as the average of the past year has been such as to keep every room, of all descriptions, full, every day of the year.

The recoveries of males, exclusive of deaths, have been *fifty-one and* one-fifth per cent. of the discharged; the recoveries of females have been a little short of sixty-two per cent. of the discharged; average, fifty-seven per cent.

		1 24.41			1.00/24	Call Lines						
Less duration				ear,	28	Under		-	-	-	-	(
From 1 to	2	years,	-	-	23	From			-		-	20
" 2 to	5	""	-	-	55	. 66	25 to	30,	-	-	-	33
" 5 to	10	"	-	-	56	"	30 to	35,	-	-	-	20
" 10 to	15	"	-	-	40	66	35 to	40,	-	-	-	37
" 15 to	20	66	-	-	11	66	40 to	45,	-	-	-	30
" 20 to	25	"	-	-	11	66	45 to	50,	-	-		2
" 25 to	30	"	-		3	"	50 to	55,	-	-	-	17
Over 30,		"	-	-	5	- 66	55 to			112	-	
Unknown,		-	-	-	4	66	60 to		-		-	:
,						"	65 to		-	-	-	
					236	"	70 to		-	-		
					S. 0100 2	Over		- '	12.00	1.00	101257	1
						Unkn	ourn					

TABLE 5.

It will be seen, by this table, that the proportion of recent cases of less duration than one year, is small in comparison, being only twenty-eight of two hundred and thirty-six.

The number of recent cases remaining the same, there must be a change, at least, three times a year, to make a list of sixty-four recoveries annually. Were it not that provision has been made for removing the harmless and violent incurable cases, the Hospital would have long since been filled with incurables, almost to the entire exclusion of recent cases; notwithstanding that many such have been removed, particularly, all the paupers from the city of Boston to their new hospital, the proportion of old cases is greater at the close of this year, than the last. It is exceedingly desirable that all persons insane should find accommodations in hospitals; but, if any must be excluded, the old and hopeless cases, the demented and idiotic had better be with their friends, and in other places of security and comfort, to afford to the recent cases that may occur in the community the best chance to recover. Three curable cases occupy but the place of one old one, each year; on this rule, in the place of one old and hopeless case of insanity, occupying an apartment from the time the Hospital was opened, at least twenty recent cases would occupy the same room, and have recovered, and returned to friends and usefulness in society. While we should be careful, then, to retain all old cases that will be likely to suffer, and be neglected abroad, it is exceedingly desirable that all recent cases should find early admission to the Hospital, on the most favorable terms, that the greatest good may be done to the greatest number of sufferers, and society and families be benefited by the restoration of valuable members.

The Hospital commenced the last year with two hundred and twentynine patients, and closed with two hundred and thirty-six, a difference of seven. The average of the previous year was two hundred and twentythree, and a fraction: this year the average has been two hundred and twenty-nine, a difference of about six.

There are, at present, *fifty-one* patients in the Hospital, who have been insane less than *two* years, and *one hundred and eighty-five*, who have been insane from *two* to *thirty* years.

TABLE 6.

			Whole Number.	Each Sex.	Curable.	Total of Curable
Mania, -	-	-	585			
Males,		-		312	188	
Females,	1	112 -	12 1 12 1 28	273	187	375
83-5 54-1 80			16 1 68 1 77		agen inge	all sourcestable
Melancholia,	21	(1) -	375		e crisingulates	tumisations 12.
Males,	-	88.1	8 1 RS 1 1RS	181	103	A GTULFFULLE I AL
Females,	-	-		194	111	214
So . 35 107			18-118 1.53	10.	Constant of the second s	In Physics Creek
Dementia,	-	88 -	164		Siki el	a the state of the second
Males,	-	108 -	12 TL 89	100	4	e un ser durant astr
Females,	-	- 12	0 2 14	64	4	8
Idiots, -		01 -	9		(instant)	int minimum
Males,	-	- 12	10 27 10	8	0	0
Females,	1.	14 -	14 P. P.L. 04.	1	0	0
series ins	Mar I	A	few cases no	t classified.		

Classification of Insanity.

All divisions of insanity into nosological classes, are somewhat arbitrary. In looking over our list, it is not easy to say, where many cases should be classed. Many cases commence with high maniacal excitement, and result in deep and distressing melancholy; others are dull, desponding, and gloomy, for a longer or shorter period, and then become greatly excited for a season before the mind assumes a proper balance.

So also many recent cases appear demented for some time, and come out gradually from a state, which, if it had existed long, would be considered utterly hopeless; such cases we do not class with the demented, although others may do so; many such cases recover, and return to perfect health and a sound mind.

There have been five hundred and eighty-five cases of mania in the Hospital, of which three hundred and seventy-five have recovered or are considered curable, which is sixty-five and three fifths per cent. There have been three hundred and seventy-five cases of melancholy in the Hospital, of which two hundred and fourteen have recovered, or are considered curable, which is about fifty-seven per cent. There have been in the Hospital one hundred and sixty-four cases demented, of which only eight have recovered, which is but five per cent. As before observed, others may class a different set of cases under dementia, which will make a great difference in the per cent. of recoveries in cases of this description.

TABLE 7.

		1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.
Admissions in winter,	-	27	26	24	23	26	46	39	32	243
Admissions in spring,	-	71	35	31	36	49	46	38	42	348
Admissions in summer,	-	21	30	30	42	40	47	59	44	313
Admissions in autumn,	-	21	28	28	24	53	38	43	44	279
Discharges in winter,		0	22	21	20	15	18	36	35	167
Discharges in spring,	-	7	33	30	33	38	37	43	44	265
Discharges in summer,	-	10	28	31	24	30	43	55	42	263
Discharges in autumn,	-	24	24	22	21	38	32	34	34	229
Recoveries in winter,	-	0	12	14	11	10	15	13	18	93
Recoveries in spring,	-	0	20	13	14	17	23	24	22	133
Recoveries in summer,	-	9	16	16	12	15	18	24	20	130
Recoveries in autumn,		16	15	12	20	27	20	20	22	152
Deaths in winter, -	-	0	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	19
Deaths in spring, -	-	2	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	2
Deaths in summer, -	-	2	3	2	4	1	5	7	1	2
Deaths in autumn, -	-	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	2	21

Statistics of the different Seasons.

It is interesting to know in what manner the seasons affect the insane, to ascertain which, this table was made out. No very important conclusions can be drawn from the records here presented.

The number of admissions has been greatest in spring, and the number of discharges equal or nearly so in spring and summer. Autumn has afforded the greatest number of recoveries, and spring and summer the greatest number of deaths.

The temperature of the Hospital is so uniform, that we are greatly exempt from the diseases arising from changes of temperature, and indeed, from most acute diseases.

With twelve hundred patients, we have had but three cases of pleurisy or lung fever in the Hospital; and of ninety deaths, ten only have been the result of acute febrile disease or inflammation.

TABLE 8.

~	~	T	* .
1001000	nt	1 22 6 (222	28.26
Causes	UI	LILSUIL	uuu.

Intemperance,-Males, 164		Hereditary, or having insane	
Females, 21-	-185		861
Ill health,	185	Periodical, 2	239
Masturbation,	103	Homicidal,	18
Domestic afflictions, -	129	Actual Homicides, -	13
Religious,	84	Suicidal, or having a strong	
Loss of property, fear of pov-		propensity to self destruc-	
erty, &c	71		134
Disappointed affection, -	53	Actual suicides,	5
Disappointed ambition, -	27	and the second	
Epilepsy,	35	Of 663 cases that have been	
Puerperal,	30	examined,-	
Injuries of the head, -	16	Have dark complexion, hair	
Abuse of snuff and tobacco,	7		344
being leda ool wennika men e ana i	e nome	Light complexion, hair and	200
Arising from physical causes,	567		319
Arising from moral causes,	364		

There is no subject connected with insanity more interesting than the CAUSES of it. Of these the first inquiry is made in every case; its importance, both to the case itself and to the community, is not over estimated. There are difficulties connected with it, however, that increase the obscurity beyond that of most other diseases.

Insanity often comes on slowly and imperceptibly; the workings of disease are hidden from our view, and the real cause actually lies behind the apparent one. In this way intemperance, religious feeling, the solitary vice, and many others, are the supposed causes, when in fact they are only the effect of the first impulses of disease; so often is this true of the latter cause, that in my reports, (and I find some of my friends have done the same,) I have always said, "produced or perpetuated" by this cause.

That they all are fruitful causes of insanity, however, is undeniable, and perhaps, although they may sometimes be wrongfully accused, they may, nevertheless, not be more frequently applied than the truth will warrant. It is doubtless often true that one cause does not come alone in the production of insanity.

Ill health, the derangement of a man's affairs, misfortunes of one kind or another, afflictions, disappointments, often come in clusters,

and their combined influence disturbs that condition of the brain and nervous system upon which the integrity of the mind depends.

There is another difficulty, hardly less formidable, in arriving at the true cause of insanity; it is the unwillingness of friends to disclose all they know of the origin and progress of the disease; this is particularly true of all causes which are considered disreputable. In all cases we get the best information in our power, and make our record accordingly.

Intemperance still stands at the head of our list, having produced one hundred and eighty-five cases in the whole, and added fourteen the last year, to the previous number.

To ill health are also attributed one hundred and eighty-five cases; this is rather a compound than a simple cause, embracing wounds of the head, and all varieties of disease that affect the nervous system, either directly or remotely. This is also a cause that is not considered disreputable, and we are able to get at it more easily than many others of a different description; for this reason it may sometimes be assigned as a cause, when in reality it is not so. The remarks applicable to ill health apply with equal propriety to domestic affliction, for under this term are also collected a number of influences, similar in effect, but unlike in kind; and if any serious evil of this kind has occurred to a patient, it may not unfrequently be assumed as a cause when some other less prominent influence has given rise to the disease.

The large number of cases denominated hereditary, require a passing remark; strong constitutional tendencies, derived from ancestors, affecting physical condition and mental and moral development, are discoverable more or less in all mankind; certain forms of disease affect certain families, and none more than insanity. This is what is, in these reports, denominated hereditary predisposition. It is not necessary to the existence of this influence upon the offspring, that the parents be actually insane, but that they, having peculiarity of nervous constitution, have entailed on their descendants this predisposition so strongly, that it exhibits itself in one or many of their descendants.

In many reports hereditary predisposition is placed, in some cases, as the sole cause of insanity; I question greatly whether this is ever true; in my opinion there must be some exciting cause in all cases to bring into action this latent constitutional principle before disease is actually developed; when individuals are predisposed to this, or any other disease, they should studiously avoid these exciting causes, by which course they may generally be safe; they cannot always do this

effectually, but in a large proportion of instances they will, by great prudence, keep clear of this great calamity.

Many medical men disbelieve wholly in hereditary predisposition, while others refer to it half the evils that "flesh is heir to;" the truth in this, as in most other cases, probably lies between.

The following cases, from one family, have come under my care in the course of the last twelve months.

Towards the close of November, 1839, a young woman aged eighteen was brought into the Hospital in a state of complete dementia; she was not conscious where she was, nor who were around her; she would remain statue-like wherever she was placed, and neither ate nor drank, nor attended to the calls of nature, without being fed, or moved, by others; she gradually improved under efficient medical treatment, and in *four* months, some time in March, she returned to her friends, completely recovered.

In April following, a little more than a month after this young woman left the Hospital, her mother was brought to our care, in a situation nearly like that of her daughter. Nothing could be worse than the situation of this woman. She improved slowly at first, but rapidly afterwards, and at the end of *three* months was restored to health and soundness of mind. She also returned to her home, and gave joy to afflicted friends in a restoration perfect and entire. She left the Hospital towards the close of July.

In October, a son of the last named patient, and own brother of the first, aged *twenty-two*, was brought to the Hospital a furious maniac. The case was a bad one, the excitement continued long and severe : he is now improving favorably, with a fair prospect of recovery.

Before there was any essential amendment in this last formidable case, another victim, from the same devoted household, came to our charge; the sister of the last named, and daughter of the one preceding, an interesting young woman of *twenty-four* years of age; and this was the worst case of all, for, in addition to common symptoms, was the debility and susceptibility of the puerperal state; her infant was one week old only, when the symptoms of this formidable species of mania were rapidly developed; the excitement was extreme, the mind perfectly chaotic, and jactitation so great as to require, in addition to restraint usual in such cases, the active vigilance of two experienced nurses. This patient is now convalescing, and we have reasonable ground to hope that both the brother and sister will return in less than a year from the time of the first sister's complete recovery; so that the *four* may be in a hospital, in the very worst circumstances, and all be well, in *one* year.

Such cases as this are rare, although it is by no means uncommon that as many individuals of *one* family are successively insane.

Some time in the year 1838, a young lady was taken suddenly insane, on a journey to the west; she was detained a few days in one of the institutions in the middle states. In a few weeks she was brought to our care; before there was any change in the case, a brother was also brought to the Hospital, who had been long insane, but who had then frozen his feet so badly that his friends determined to afford him better winter quarters; before the necessary arrangements were made, however, mortification commenced in the frozen feet, and by the time he reached the Hospital he was in a dying state, and did not survive his journey twenty-four hours. The sister convalesced favorably, but by this and other trials, relapsed, and was again as bad as ever. Before she became calm and tranquil again, another sister, older than herself, was brought to the Hospital; the case was violent, but the amendment rapid, and in a few weeks she was recovered, and went to her friends before the sister first committed was entirely well; the latter continued to convalesce, and was finally completely restored to sanity of mind. Before she finally left the Hospital, a messenger came to us, post haste, to say that another brother of this afflicted woman was a furious maniac; papers were immediately prepared for his admission to the Hospital; before the messenger arrived with them this brother died in the greatest possible excitement.

The sister who endured all this affliction, steadily convalesced and has since returned to her friends, quite well.

The evidence of a constitutional predisposition to insanity, in such cases, is too strong to be resisted; but the strength and activity of the hereditary taint is very different in different cases, and in different individuals in the same family.

All cases that have had a recurrence of insanity, once or more than once, are placed in the table as periodical: the interval between these occurrences is extremely various; from a few months to many years. Strictly, the term periodical should be applied to such cases only, as recur at regular periods. There are many such cases; but they hardly amount, as far as we have known, to *ten* per cent. of the number in the table.

In the British Report, much is said about relapse; one third, and in some instances, one half their cases relapse. I am not able to say,

what is the precise meaning which they attach to this word. From the very great number of relapses reported by some of their institutions, I have supposed that any recurrence of insanity, after one attack, was considered a relapse.

In my opinion, this is a wrong view of the case. If, on a patient's return from an institution as recovered, some traces of disease are found to remain, or if, after a certain period of appearing quite well, the symptoms of insanity recur before perfect health has been established, it is, strictly speaking, a *relapse*. But if the period of a year, or many years, elapses before this recurrence takes place, and the individual has enjoyed a rational mind the whole time, and pursued his occupation, and appeared to all around him a rational being, the recurrence should not be called a relapse. The rule applicable to other diseases is applicable to insanity. No physician cousiders a second attack of pleurisy, rheumatism, or colic, a relapse, if months, and particularly if *one* or more years have elapsed between the two attacks; although the predisposition or susceptibility is much increased by this first attack, and a second will occur from a much slighter cause.

In case the individual is exposed a second time to the cause of insanity, which produced the disease in the first instance, such as intemperance, disappointment in business, domestic affliction, or ill health, there would be the strongest reason to believe, that the disease was wholly of new origin, independent entirely of the previous attack.

The true physiological view of the case is this: certain derangements of the brain and nervous system produce insanity of one kind or another; while these derangements continue, insanity continues with as much certainty as lameness continues from gout or rheumatism; when this derangement is removed, so that the functions of the brain and nerves are restored, then insanity disappears, as lameness disappears when the inflammation of gout or rheumatism subsides.

I present these views to explain the table, and to show the rule adopted by us relative to relapses and periodicity.

Since the opening of the Hospital, we have had *thirteen* patients who have actually attempted homicide; except in *two* instances, the dangerous wounds inflicted proved fatal; *eleven* were immediately fatal. Of these, *two* have died, and *two* have been discharged recovered—in both instances, by the high courts of the Commonwealth.

It is a question of very serious import, whether an insane man, who has taken life in the excitement and from the impulse of his disease, should ever be enlarged. If he has not recovered from his insanity,

the case to me is a clear one; the tendency to a recurrence of the act would be very strong, the circumstances of the case being the same. Every case of insanity has its peculiarities,-the appetites, propensities, and passions are affected in different ways, in different cases. We will not stop to inquire, whether this arises from different conformation of the brain in different individuals, the fact is undeniable. One will tear his clothes and bedding, one will ornament his person, another will besmear himself with all kinds of filth; in one, benevolence will be active, in another a propensity to mischief will predominate; in a few the propensity is to kill, although such individuals may be generally harmless, yet at periods they are not so; and in many cases these impulses are so sudden that no precautions can prevent danger. Other cases, no less unsafe, are those who suppose that they are commissioned to execute the commands of Heaven by destroying a fellowbeing; their plans are devised and executed with so much art and secrecy, that no vigilance will detect the danger, the fatal stroke is struck without warning, and the hapless victim knows not the agent that has inflicted the deadly blow.

All such cases should be perpetually confined; no argument should weigh for a *moment* with a court of justice in favor of liberating such an individual. The fact that life has been taken, should overbalance all motives to send such a person into society again while the delusions and estrangements of insanity continue.

There is another case which, if not as clear, is one in which the propriety of liberation is very questionable,—it is a case of insanity arising from a specific cause, liable to recur at any time when that cause is brought to operate, in which the first impulse is a desire or disposition to kill. It is extremely questionable, whether such an individual should be permitted to have liberty again; in my view all right to liberty is forfeited by such an act, unless there is the clearest evidence of entire restoration, and the strongest probability that the cause of the disease will hereafter be avoided. If the cause is a voluntary one, the case is rendered still stronger as, in general, there is a greater probability of its future influence than such as are strictly involuntary. By voluntary causes I mean intemperance, the secret vice, speculation, and all others that it is in the power of the individual to avoid.

In the course of the last year, *two* cases of homicidal insanity were discharged from the Hospital. One was an unfortunate female, who, under the delusions of disease, supposed it her duty to destroy her. children, to rid them from the suffering and degradation of living with

a drunken, worthless, and abusive parent. She inflicted dreadful wounds on two lovely children, and also on a female friend who went to their rescue; fortunately, but very unexpectedly, all recovered, and she was saved the agonizing suffering which must have unavoidably been her portion, if, on recovering, she had found that her own offspring had been destroyed by her own hand. She was not conscious for a long time what she had done, but had a dreamy impression that she had assailed and wounded her children; she hoped, and half bebelieved, it was a dream. When far advanced toward recovery, a violent patient got angry with her, and called her a "murderer;" the dreadful reality flashed upon her mind and she was in an agony of suffering. I was sent for; after awhile she was quieted, and heard with composure the truth of the case; the circumstance that the children were living and well, was impressed forcibly upon her mind-had it been otherwise, had they died, I now fear that her mind would have been entirely overset by the intelligence. She recovered very favorably, and went to her friends in the care of her judicious spiritual guide, and has since lived happily in the enjoyment of her children, a most exemplary and worthy woman.

The other case was a temporary violent insanity, the result of intemperance. The man was under a delusion that a voice came to him from one whom he felt bound to obey, commanding him to take an axe and destroy a neighbor, to whom he was not at all hostile, with all possible despatch. He executed the bloody deed, and was immediately arrested and placed in confinement, from whence, by order of court, he was soon transferred to the Hospital; by this time the delusion and the insanity had departed. One year after his confinement, application was made to the Supreme Court for his discharge, but the discharge was not granted; six months after, the Court of Common Pleas granted his release. He will probably be a safe man till he returns to his cups; if he should again become intemperate, neither his friends nor the community will be for a moment secure from danger.

in milors and party-ma carmenters, theaty-line teachers, and odly

following these last occupations must be decidedly less than those of

7

TABLE 9.

Occupation.

Farmers,	- 145	Innkeepers, 2
Laborers,	- 106	Innkeepers,2Stevedores,2Stonecutters,2Broom-makers,2Coppersmiths,2Jewellers,2Watchmen,2Drovers,2Rope-makers,2Corrier1
Shoemakers, -	- 47	Stonecutters, 2
Seamen,	- 43	Broom-makers, 2
Merchants, -	- 39	Coppersmiths, 2
Carpenters, -	- 31	Jewellers, 2
Manufacturers, -	- 28	Watchmen, 2
Teachers,	- 23	Drovers,
Blacksmiths, -	- 16	Rope-makers, 2
Printers,	- 14	Currier, 1
Students,	- 16	News Collector, 1
Tailors,	- 10	Engineer, 1
Machinists, -	- 8	Hatter, 1
Clothiers,	10-11 1001700	Gardener, 1
Coopers,	- 6 5	Mat-maker, 1
Bricklayers, -	- 5	Stocking-weaver, 1
Millers,	- 4	Bellows-maker, 1
Cabinet makers, -	10-1-1-1-1-4	Idiots, 11
Clergymen, -	- 3	Vagrants, 34
Bakers,	- 4	
Musicians, -	- 4	Females who have no regular
Pedlers,	- 4	employment, who are unac-
Painters,	- 4	customed to labor, &c. 105
Paper-makers, -	- 3	Females accustomed to seden-
Calico Printers, -	- 3	tary employments that are
Sail-makers, -	- 3	laborious, and to factory la-
Tanners,	- 3	bor, 96
Comb-makers, -	- 3	Females accustomed to active
Turners,	- 3	employments, the wives and
Harness-makers, -	- 3	daughters of farmers, me-
Physicians, -	- 3	chanics, &c 161
Coachmen,	- 3	at the Lacaran & att at Long
Butchers,	- 3	Many not classified.
Lawyers, -	- 3	Was and granded ; six months aller, f

The individuals who have been admitted as inmates of the Hospital are from *fifty-one* trades or occupations, exclusive of females. It is difficult to estimate the comparative number from each distinct occupation with the individuals who pursue these employments in the community; nothing of any great importance can yet be gathered from the facts here presented. It would seem, that when we find on the list *thirty-nine* merchants, *fourteen* printers, *sixteen* blacksmiths, *ten* tailors, *thirty-one* carpenters, *twenty-five* teachers, and only *four* painters, *four* cabinet makers, *three* tanners, *two* inn keepers, *five* bricklayers, *three* physicians, and *one* hatter, that the per cents of those following these last occupations must be decidedly less than those of the former; but the records of all the institutions in the Commonwealth must be consulted, before any definite information can be obtained.

Those employments which have the greatest stability and the least excitement are most conducive to health; and those occupations which lead people to congregate, which are quite profitable when employment is had, but in which employment is not steady, tend greatly to irregularity of life, licentious habits, and consequent disease.

On the whole, no inference can be drawn from the table that any one occupation, in itself considered, has any particular tendency to produce insanity.

Exemption from this, as from many other diseases, is best secured by a calm dispassionate course of life, strict temperance in diet and drink, steady industry, and a cheerful temper.

TABLE 10.

Diseases which have proved fatal.

Marasmus,	21	Brain fever from intemperance,	2
Epilepsy,	14	Dysenteric fever,	2
Consumption,	9	Disease of the bladder, -	1
Apoplexy,	7	Lung fever,	1
Suicide,	5	Old age,	1
Diseases of the heart, -	4	Chronic bronchitis,	1
Cholera morbus,	4	Gastric fever,	1
Mortification of the limbs, -	3	Land scurvy,	1
Hemorrhage,	3	Congestive fever,	1
Inflammation of the bowels,	2	Erysipelas,	1
Disease of the brain, -	2		-
Diarrhœa,	2	a fill a set of the set of the	90
Dropsy,	2	e e bij je die je so noano	

The Hospital has been remarkably exempt from acute febrile diseases and inflammations; we have had a few cases of erysepelas, one of which proved fatal; a few cases of scarlet fever, all of which recovered. No epidemic has ever visited us; and to-day, while this sheet is being written, there is but a single individual who is not able to take regular meals with a comfortable appetite. Ninety deaths, in the whole, have occurred, of twelve hundred patients who have now been in the Hospital; of these, more than eighty have been the result of chronic disease.

Many cases of marasmus were far advanced before they came to

the Hospital; and the consumptions, epilepsies, and other chronic diseases had their origin before insanity commenced.

In the Hanwell institution for the insane, near London, with *eleven* hundred and eighty-three patients, in five years, they had three hundred and twenty-six deaths. In our institution, with eleven hundred and ninety-six patients at the close of the year, thirteen more than the foreign institution, we have had ninety deaths, less by two hundred and thirty-six.

TABLE 11.

Showing the duration of Insanity, the ages and civil state of patients admitted from December 1st, 1833, to November 30th, 1840.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total
Duration before admitted:	201	3719	AT		1			2.4	
Less than 1 year,	41	56	49	54	73	82	84	75	514
From 1 to 5 years, -	27	29	37	37	58	50	63	56	357
" 5 to 10 "	27	14	17	13	15	16	18	15	13
" 10 to 20 "	31	8	6	11	15	8	10	10	9
" 20 to 30 "	12	4	1	2	4	7	1	3	3
" 30 to 40 "	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	15
Unknown,	12	6	7	6	5	13	2	1	55
ouration with those remaining	ang st			-		1			Inig
at the end of each year:				1				S. Hart	
Less than 1 year	29	22	21	11	29	28	34	28	20
From 1 to 5 years, -	20	25	23	39	51	65	69	75	36
" 5 to 10 "	20	24	34	35	38	44	44	52	30
" 10 to 20 "	30	24	29	35	41	41	52	52	30
" 20 to 30 "	9	5	3	7	11	18	14	13	8
Over 30 "	3	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	2
Unknown,	8	16	6	9	13	19	12	11	94
ges of patients when admit-	1								
ted:				5.1					
Under 20 years,	2	6	3	11	13	17	10	10	72
From 20 to 30 years, -	34	23	22	29	58	47	47	46	300
" 30 to 40 "	48	44	42	30	34	51	49	40	338
" 40 to 50 "	34	28	30	25	31	32	30	34	244
" 50 to 60 "	14	9	11	16	13	20	21	21	12
" 60 to 70 "	17	6	6	10	12	8	14	6	75
" 70 to 80 "	5	2	5	0	7	2	8	5	34
in more contraider anon solt	192	8. II	1793	1980	1.41	10gel	225	Such-	
ivil state of patients admitted :	1.20	bar	85/60	BVI	de al	oder 1	ada.	115.2	1200
Single,	92	71	52	68	94	101	80	75	633
Married,	38	40	46	49	61	65	75	71	445
Widows,	12	4	8	6	11	5	17	12	75
Widowers,	11	4	7	2	2	6	7	4	43

By the table it will be seen that the number of admissions, of duration less than *one* year, has been, the past year, *seventyfive*; which is about the average for the last *four* years. A majority of the cases are old, having existed more than *one* year.

At the close of the year, there remained *twenty-eight* cases only that are called recent, or of less duration than *one* year,—a less proportional number than we have had since 1836, when only *eleven* recent cases remained.

The number of single persons who were never married, that have been in the Hospital from the commencement has been six hundred and thirty-three; the number married, at the time of their residence, four hundred and forty-five; the number of widows seventy-five, and widowers forty-three.

TABLE 12.

Showing the condition of old and permanent residents who have been long incurable.

		246		Improved in health and habit.	Improved in mind.	Not improved.
Of 101 cases,	-	-	-	73	42	38
Males,	-	-	-	34	19	25
Females,	-	-01-	-	39	23	13

Of the 667 patients that have been in the Hospital since the chapel was opened, 579 have attended religious worship more or less, and 88 have not attended.

It is now about *eight* years since individuals, now in the Hospital, became permanent residents. Taking the first one hundred and one, that remained on our records at the close of the year, it will be seen by the table, that seventy-three have improved in health and habits, of whom thirty-four are males, and thirty-nine are females; of these, forty-two have manifested decided improvement in mind, although they have not recovered, of whom nineteen are males, and twenty-three are females; thirty-eight have remained nearly stationary, or have gradually grown worse, of whom twenty-five are males, and thirteen are females. It is proper to remark that most of these thirtyeight are, in all respects, comfortable; many labor regularly about the establishment, and nearly all observe the decencies of life; the habits of many of them were never bad.

In the month of November, 1837, we opened a chapel for religious worship on the Sabbath. Since that time, there have been in the Hospital, six hundred and sixty-seven patients, of whom five hundred and seventy-nine have attended the religious meetings more or less, and eighty-eight have not attended : a much greater proportion, it is believed, than attend to such solemnities in the community at large. Of the one hundred old cases recorded in the table, nearly ninety per cent. have attended chapel more or less, and many very constantly.

TABLE 13.

Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity, treated at different periods of disease.

	Total of Cases	Of each Sex.	Curable or Cured.	Incurable or not Cured.
Of less duration than 1 year,	493		19. It.	
Males,		247	218	29
Females,	State State	246	220	26
From 1 to 2 years,	192	2 2 1		
Males,		94	48	46
Females,	-	98	63	35
From 2 to 5 years,	190			alast
Males,	-	111	35	76
Females,	30	79	30	49
From 5 to 10 years,	136	1		
Males,	III I Dod _PNN	71	9	62
Females,	dender an - bail	65	7	58
From 10 to 15 years,	80			-
Males,	-	44	4	40
Females,	-	36	2	34
From 15 to 20 years,	28		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
Males,	Ceases since	19	oda 100	18
Females,	and the second	9	Ō	9
From 20 to 25 years,	21	and been	of arrest	bas mud
Males,	10301 1201	11	0	11
Females,	have been been	10	Õ	10
From 25 to 30 years,	7			
Males,	tem and such	5	0	5
Females,	b heread - ran	2	Ő	2
Over 30 years,	6			
Males,	Date to a	3	0	3
Females,	il Wain- min	3	Ő	3

From this table, we learn that four hundred and ninety-three patients have been admitted into the Hospital, whose insanity had existed less than one year: of these, two hundred and forty-seven are males, and two hundred and forty-six are females; four hundred and thirty-eight of these recovered, and fifty-five failed to recover; twenty-two died, leaving, of those living, only thirty-three that failed to recover; and making the recoveries, exclusive of the deaths, more than ninety-five per cent. This supposes, however, that the twenty-eight recent cases now in the Hospital will all recover; this will not probably prove true, as some may die, and a few may fail to get well: this may diminish the per cent. one or two but can hardly fail to leave it above ninety.

Many of the individuals of this class, not recovered, were removed by their friends prematurely, when the prospect of recovery was encouraging. There remain now not exceeding *four* cases that came into the Hospital before insanity had existed *one* year, and but *two* that are certainly incurable.

There have been in the Hospital, one hundred and ninety-two cases, that have been insane from one to two years, of which one hundred and eleven have recovered, and eighty-one have failed to recover, or have died. The recoveries of this class have been fifty-eight per cent., and, exclusive of deaths, about sixty-two per cent.

One hundred and ninety patients have been in the Hospital, whose insanity had existed from two to five years; of whom sixty-five have recovered, and one hundred and twenty-five have failed to recover, are considered incurable, or have died. The recoveries of this class are thirty-four per cent

One hundred and thirty-six patients have been in the Hospital, the duration of insanity with whom has been from five to ten years; of these, sixteen have recovered, and one hundred and nineteen have failed to recover, are considered incurable, or have died. The recoveries of this class are about eleven and three-fourths per cent.

One hundred and forty-two patients have been in the Hospital, who have been insane more than ten years, of whom seven only have recovered, which is less than five per cent.

TABLE 14.

	MAI	.ES		FEMALES.						
Farmers, -		-		25	Knitters,		-	61		
Laborers, -		-	-	30	Sempstresses,		-	51		
Shoemakers		-	-	10	Washers,	-		4		
Kitchen, -	1 716	14	155 -10	5	Kitchen,	-11-1	11-	6		
Washer, -		-	-	1	Scrubbers,	-	-	5		
				71	indials of this			127		
				nutz	tomately, when	nds pr		71		
					Laborers	null?		198		

Showing the number of persons employed in the different departments of labor.

Indulged abroad, more or less, about 95, a part of whom are laborers.

There have been in the Hospital, in the course of the year, one hundred and ninety-eight individuals, who have done more or less labor in the different departments of industry; of this number, twenty-five were regular farmers, thirty were common laborers, who worked in the garden, on the grounds, upon the wood, and in various ways, whenever their services were required; ten were shoemakers; five worked in the kitchen, and one in the wash-room. The above, including seventy-one male patients, were regularly employed, whenever labor was found for them. Other individuals have at all times been taken out to saw wood, and do other small jobs, have worked in the halls, &c., an hour or more at a time, for exercise, but these have not been considered regular laborers.

In the female department there have been sixty-one knitters, who have made many hundred socks and stockings Fifty-one sempstresses, who have assisted in making and mending clothes, bedding, &c., besides doing considerable labor for individuals employed in and about the Hospital, and elsewhere. These two classes contributed very handsomely to the Bunker Hill Monument Fair, to which they sent many handsome and valuable articles. Four females have been regularly employed in the wash-room daily, when that business called for their aid, and many others have occasionally assisted in this department of labor.

Our object is, as far as possible, to keep patients employed, and the more labor they perform, the better off they are, generally. Many who are not laborers, are indulged with liberty to walk abroad unattended, on a pledge to return; one goes regularly to the post office, two or three times a day when the mails arrive. Two intelligent and respectable men have driven the carriage for the female patients to ride, most of the last season. Without employment, the daily state of the inmates of the Hospital would be a dull monotony; with labor and books, papers, implements for writing, and various amusements, time passes cheerfully with many, and all are made as happy as the nature of the case will allow.

.

TABLE 15.

har they nettoren, the better off they are, generally. Alony

Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity attacking at different ages.

		Total of Cases.	Total of each Sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Under 20,		150	W TOL alma	antipini me	and seal
Males,		tion otolis	78	29	49
Females,			72	46	26
From 20 to 25,		182		Wolfa IRW	28.8 3 3633
Males,		-	97	47	50
Females,		-	85	50	35
From 25 to 30,		159			
Males,		-	88	45	43
Females,		-	71	42 .	29
From 30 to 35,		160			1 martine
Males,		-	97	45	52
Females,		-	63	36	27
From 35 to 40,		142			
Males,		-	62	31	31
Females,		-	80	45	35
From 40 to 45,		94	the second second	A mana	Terring of
Males,		-	51	35	16
Females,		-	43	32	11
From 45 to 50,		83		at the set	1
Males,		-	38	28	10
Females,		-	45	38	6
From 50 to 55,		70			
Males,	1.1.1.1	- 1	33	23	10
Females,		-	37	26	11
From 55 to 60,		39			-
Males,			17	12	5
Females,		-	22	15	7
From 60 to 65,		30	10	10	-
Males,			16	13	3
Females,		-	14	11	3
From 65 to 70, Males,		20	10	~	0
Females,		-	13	. 7 5	62
From 70 to 75,	1 1	in	7	Э	2
Males,	-	II	0		
Females,		-	83	4 3	4
Over 75, -	-	9	0	3	0
Males,		9	F	2	0
Females,	-	-	5	0	34
remaies,	-	-	4	0	4

I have been careful to collect the facts in this table, as they prove so different from what are found to be the results in many other Hospitals for the insane.

One fact is prominent, that persons attacked over forty years of age, are more likely to recover from insanity, than those under forty; the table will show this to be the case.

One hundred and fifty cases of insanity have come to the Hospital, the subjects of which were less than twenty years of age; of these, seventy-eight are males, and seventy-two are females; twenty-nine of the former recovered, or are curable, which is thirty-seven per cent.; forty-six of the latter are recovered, or are curable, which is about sixty-four per cent. Of the whole, the recovered and curable are fifty per cent.

One hundred and eighty-two patients have been in the Hospital, who have become insane between twenty and twenty-five years of age; of these, ninety-seven recovered; which is something more than fifty-three per cent.

One hundred and fifty-nine patients have been under our care, who became insane between twenty-five and thirty years of age; of these, eighty-seven recovered, or are curable, which is almost fifty-five per cent.

One hundred and sixty patients have been in the Hospital, who have become insane between the ages of thirty and thirty-five; of this number, eighty-one recovered, or are curable, which is a little more than fifty per cent.

One hundred and forty-two patients have been under our care, who become insane between the ages of thirty-five and forty; of this number, seventy-six recovered, or are curable, which is fifty-three and one half per cent.

One hundred and seventy-seven patients have been in the Hospital, who became insane between the ages of forty and fifty; of whom, one hundred and thirty-three recovered, which is seventy-five per cent.

One hundred and nine patients have been in the Hospital, who became insane between the ages of *fifty* and *sixty*; of whom, *seventy-six* recovered, which is *sixty-nine* and three-fourths per cent.

Fifty patients have been in the Hospital, who became insane between the ages of sixty and seventy; of whom, thirty-six recovered, which is seventy-two per cent.

Twenty patients have been in the Hospital between the ages of seventy and eighty, when they became insane; of whom, nine recovered, which is forty-five per cent.

The above list will show, that there have been seven hundred and ninety-three cases recorded in the table, of less than forty years of age,

when they became insane; of whom, four hundred and sixteen recovered, or are curable, which is fifty-two and one half per cent.

Three hundred and fifty-six patients have been in the Hospital, who became insane between the ages of forty and eighty; of whom, two hundred and fifty-four recovered, which is seventy-one per cent.

TABLE 16.

be flagsali whe			l alle	Whole No.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Intemperance,	-	-	-	190			
Males, -	rofa Su		-	949 M	168	85	83
Females,	-	-	-	-	22	11	11
Domestic affliction	ns of va	rious ki	nds,		a filty a		é unist
family troubles,	love, fe	ear of de	eath,	1 10 3 -11 10	int_Union.		i omrad
poverty, &c.	nti ei	1.5.14	-	294		-	17
Males, - Females,	-	-	-		117 177	70 104	47 73
r emaies,		-	-		111	104	10
Ill health, wounds	s, puerr	peral, &	c	243			
Males, -	1. 00	- 00	-	1025- 61	56	27	29
Females,	de di h	-		12. 20. 10	187	127	60
Religious of all ki	nds.		-	85	1 1 1 1		15/2 100
Males, -		ind-ave	-	118 c- nes	44	27	17
Females,	-	-	-	-	41	24	17
Masturbation,				107	in the second		
Males, -	-	-	-	107	95	28	67
Females,	-	-	-		12	1	11
		avin a			Accession 71		0.0.1
Epilepsy, - Males, -	170	1 1001	0.0	34	01	Ser a	27
Females,		i doide		erecore	31	4	3
a chinaice,			al arri	d intenti	0		
Palsy, -	-	-	-	19			
Males, -	-	-	-		15	2	13
Females,	0.00			S DEA SH	4	1	3

Showing the Relation of Cause to Recovery.

The recoveries of insanity arising from intemperance, are about *fifty* per cent., and show that this cause produces a disease, admitting an average of cures. The recent cases from intemperance often recover favorably. Cases of delirium tremens are rare with us, so much so, that we have not been able to found any calculation upon them. Old cases of insanity from this cause, in which there is delusion of the senses, are extremely unlikely to get well. The recoveries from insanity occasioned by domestic afflictions, of various kinds, such as family trouble, disappointed affection, fear of death, fear of poverty, future punishment, &c., are greater than the foregoing, being one hundred and seventy-four, of two hundred and ninetyfour, which is fifty-nine per cent.

The cases arising from ill health, excepting epilepsy and palsy, are the most favorable of any that come under our care; by persevering with the means of relief of the several forms of disease connected with insanity, the health is restored and the insanity cured. Of the *two* hundred and forty-three cases, arising from this cause, one hundred and fifty-four recovered, which is something more than sixty-three per cent.

From religious causes also, the recoveries have been quite favorable, amounting to *fifty-one* of *cighty-five* cases, which is precisely *sixty* per cent.

The "secret vice" gives us the darkest catalogue of cases, amounting, in all, to one hundred and seven; of which, twenty-nine only have recovered, which is but about twenty-seven per cent.

TABLE 17.

Showing the per cent. of cases from the most prominent causes each year.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Intemperate drinking, Ill health, The affections, -	$24\frac{3}{8\frac{1}{2}}$	24 173 114	223 213 174	$ \begin{array}{r} 14\frac{1}{2} \\ 22\frac{1}{2} \\ 16 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\frac{1}{8} \\ 21\frac{1}{2} \\ 16 \end{array} $	16 ³ 28 14 ³	71 261 25	124 25 164
Concerning property, Religious, Masturbation,	61 81 5	104 61 54	84 75 74	$5\frac{1}{6\frac{1}{4}}$	61 61 211	101 9 51	54 44 83	4 4 6

This table is too plain and simple to need comment. Throwing together the relative number of cases from the various causes of insanity, it is conceived, will not be without interest, as all may here be seen at a glance, and it requires no effort to come at the facts. The results of our last year's experience do not vary essentially from those immediately preceding. The number of cases from intemperance is somewhat increased; and from the affections, somewhat diminished.

TABLE 18.

Showing the state of the Moon on the occurrence of a paroxysm of excitement in about 66 cases of Periodical Insanity, amounting in all to 532 paroxysms. Also the relation of the Moon to the 90 deaths that have occurred in the Hospital.

Number of P	aroxysi	ms on e	ach da	y.	Number of Death	hs on et	ich day	of the	Moon.
Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Fe- male.	Day of the quarter. First qr.	Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Fe- male.	Day of the quarter. First qr.
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\end{array}$	11	5	6	1	1	1	1	0	1
2	28	16	12	2 3 4 5 6 7	$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\end{array}$	6	4	2	$2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6$
3	20	11	9	3	3	6	2	4	3
4	.23	9	14	4	4	3	223	1	4
5	18	10	8,	5	5	4	2	22	5
6	20	9	11	6	6	5		2	6
7	26	11	15	7	7	4	0	4	7
End of 1st qr.	100				End of 1st qr.				
8	31	15	16	1	8	1	1	0	1
9	18	10	8	2	9	4	1	3	2
10	14	5	9	3	10	2	2	0	3
11	18	9	9	4	11	1	0	1	4
12	19	10	9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{array} $	12	1	1	0	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{array} $
13	18	11	7	6	13	7	5	2	6
14	22	10	12	7	14	2	2	0	7
End of 2d qr.	_	-			End of 2d qr.				
15	19	9	10	1	15	2	2	0	1
16	14	7	7	2	16	53	4	1	2
17	23	12	11	$\frac{3}{4}$	17	3	2	1	$\frac{2}{3}{4}$
18	12	6	6	4	18	0	0	0	4
19	12	8	4	5	19	2	1	1	5
20	18	13	5	6 7	20	6	5	1	6
21	20	9	11	7	21	6	4	2	6 7
End of 3d qr.		N.			End of 3d gr.		-		
22	21	11	10	1	22	2	1	1	1
23	22	6	16	2	23	0	0	0	1 2 3 4
24	26	14	12	2 3 4	24	5	2	3	3
25	20	7	13	4	25	6	3	3	4
26	20	10	10	5	26	2	1	1	5
27	7	2	5	6	27	õ	Ö	Õ	6
28	12	6	6	6 7	28	4	2	2	5 6 7
Paroxysms,	532				Deaths,	90			

We have continued to record facts on the subject of lunar influence, and are able to present a list of *five hundred and thirty-two* paroxysms of insanity, as occurring in *sixty-six* periodical cases; in which there were from *two* to *twelve* paroxysms each, in the course of the year. We present the following results.

On the *eighth* day of the moon, which is the *first* day of the *second* quarter, there have occurred the greatest number of paroxysms of any one day, viz. thirty-one.

On the second day of the moon, which is the second day of the first quarter, there occurred twenty-eight paroxysms; which is the second greatest number that occurred on one day.

On the seventh day of the moon, which is the last day of the first quarter; and on the twenty-fourth day of the moon, which is the third day of the last quarter, an equal number of paroxysms occurred, which was twenty-six; and these make the third and fourth days in point of numbers.

On the *fourth* day of the moon, which is the *fourth* day of the *first* quarter, and on the *seventeenth* day of the moon, which is the *third* day of the *third* quarter, *twenty-three* paroxysms occurred, which are the *fifth* and *sixth* in point of numbers.

It is worthy of remark, that the same days, to the number of *six*, which had the precedence of numbers last year, have the greatest number this year, and that there is no change in the order in which the number of paroxysms appeared. It is also true, that the day on which the fewest number of paroxysms occurred the former years, was the day on which the fewest occurred the last year.

The greatest number of deaths, occurring on any one day, took place on the *thirteenth* day of the moon, which is the *sixth* day of the *second* quarter, viz. *seven*.

On the second and third days of the moon, and on the twentieth and twenty first days, which are the last two days of the third quarter, and on the twenty-fifth day, which is the fourth day of the last quarter, an equal number of deaths occurred, viz. six.

On the sixth day of the moon, which is the last day but one of the first quarter, on the sixteenth day, which is the second day of the third quarter, and on the twenty-fourth day, which is the third day of the last quarter, an equal number of deaths occurred, viz. five.

Four deaths occurred on the fifth, seventh, ninth and twenty-eighth days of the moon. The six days on which have, heretofore, occurred the greatest number of deaths, have the greatest number this year; and the three days which have had no deaths occur upon them heretofore, have none this past year.

Having carefully noted these facts as matters of curiosity, if not of

importance, we leave the table with its remarkable coincidences, believing that no conclusions can be derived from it, showing the correctness of popular opinion with respect to the moon's influence in producing the periods of excitement with the insane.

TABLE 19.

Showing the causes of Insanity as affecting individuals of different occupations.

Occupation or busi- ness.	Intem- per- ance.	Mas- turba tion.	Religious of all kinds.	afflict. of	Fear of pov- erty or loss of property.	ill health.	Disap- pointed affection.	Others.
Farmers, 100	34	17	14	12	9	8	1	SPalsy, 1 Jeal'sy, 1
Shoemakers, 41	7	18	4	3	3	4	1	(Epilep. 3 Epilepsy, 1
Printers, 10	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	and and low
Laborers, 67	42	12	5	2	4	0 Wound on	2	
Seamen, 29	19	2	1	0	5	the head,	0	Jealousy, 1
Merchants, 39	9	18	0	2	9	0	1	di andman
Carpenters and Joiners, 25	11	6	1	0	4	2	0	Epilepsy, 1
Blacksmiths, 7	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	The selected
Students, 16	0	13	1	0	0	1	0	Poor diet, 1

I have supposed that an interesting inquiry might be instituted as to the causes of insanity with men of different occupations. For the purpose of embodying the facts on this subject, I have prepared the table which exhibits the following results.

Of one hundred farmers, thirty-four became insane by intemperance, which is thirty-four per cent.; seventeen became insane by masurbation, which is seventeen per cent.; fourteen became insane by religious causes, which is fourteen per cent.; nine by loss of property and fear of poverty, which is nine per cent.; twelve by domestic afflictions of various kinds, which is twelve per cent.; eight from ill health, which is eight per cent.; one from disappointed affection; three from epilepsy; one from palsy, and one from jealousy. Intemperance, as a cause, greatly predominates with the farmers.

From the table we learn that, of *forty-one* shoemakers, *seven* became insane by intemperance; *eighteen* by masturbation, which is nearly *forty-four* per cent., and quite the most prevalent cause with this class of laborers.

In the table we have placed *ten* printers, *one* of whom became insane in a matter of love; and *nine* by the "secret vice," which is *ninety* per cent.

Of the sixty-seven laborers in the table, forty-two became insane by intemperance, which is about sixty-two and one half per cent., and quite the most common cause with this class of men.

Of twenty-nine seamen who have been in the Hospital, nineteen became insane by intemperance, which is more than sixty-five per cent., and by far the most prominent cause of insanity with the sailor; two only became insane by masturbation, and five from anxiety about property.

Of the *thirty-nine* merchants who have been in the Hospital, the cause of whose disease has been ascertained, *nine* became insane by intemperance, *eighteen* by masturbation, and *nine* by anxiety about property; the "secret vice" being by far the most prominent cause, and making more than *forty-six* per cent. of the causes.

Of the twenty-five carpenters and joiners who have been in the Hospital, eleven became insane by intemperance, six by masturbation, and four by anxiety about property. The most prominent cause with this class of men is intemperance, which is a little less than fifty per cent. of the whole.

Of the sixteen students that have been in the Hospital, thirteen have become insane by masturbation, which is an appalling proportion, at the rate of *eighty-one* per cent.

By the table it will appear that of those who pursue active employments in the open air, comparatively few become insane but by the agency of intemperance, the great source of physical imbecility and disease, of moral degradation, vice, and crime in our country. The seamen have, in times past, been particularly obnoxious to this cause.

On the other hand it will be seen, that of those who pursue sedentary and effeminate employments, few, comparatively, become insane from this cause; but a large proportion become so by masturbation, an evil, the secret influence of which is unquestionably undermining the health and intellect of many a promising youth in this, and every community.

TABLE 20.

Showing the comparative expense of supporting Old and Recent cases of Insanity, from which we may learn the economy of placing the insane in institutions in early periods of disease.

		OLD CASES.	at any set of	3 march 1	RECEN	NT CASES.	warm the
No. of old , cases.	Present age.	Time in- sane.	Total expense of old cases at \$100 a year before com- ing to the Hospi- tal, and at \$132 since.	No. of recent cases.	Present age.	Time in- sane.	Cost of support at \$2 50 a week.
2	66	25 years,	\$2828	1171	34	9 weeks,	\$22 50
3	34	11 "	1320	1168	50	32 "	80
7	45	14 "	1620	1142	20	17 "	42 50
8	57	18 "	2120	1138	48	32 "	80
12	42	22 "	2510	1134	28	28 "	70
18	68	31 "	3410	1132	56	15 "	37 50
19	56	15 "	1820	1131	45	20 "	50
21	36	13 "	· 1610	1126	30	16 ,"	. 40
27	44	13 "	1610	1122	51	12 "	30
44	53	24 "	2700	1119	47	32 "	80
45	57	22 "	2450	1118	17	55 "	137 50
56	42	14 "	1700	1109	47	21 "	52 50
101	48	18 "	2550	1108	28	32 "	80
102	50	22 "	2450	1107	33	16 "	40
133	41	10 "	1050	1106	26	21 "	52 50
176	52	17 "	2100	1104	40	16 "	40
180	45	18 "	1121	1090	59	26 "	65
190	47	10 "	1380	1089	48	18 "	45
209	36	13 "	1580	1085	24	20 "	50
223	47	17 "	1980 .	1062	40	16 "	40
247	39	15 "	1730	1060	17	26 "	65 50
255	42	17 "	1920 -	1058	39	11 "	27 50
260	44	10	1500	1057	18	16 "	40
274	37	14	1400	1049	28	16 "	40
278	47	7 "	1040	1047	63	40 "	100
	and the second	413 "	12 (1800): 3051)	- HIRANG	Play the	563 weeks	[years. = nearly 11
	cases,	pense of	\$1903 60	cases,	-	ise of rec	write-spirit (Mad
	ole 25 o cost,	ld cases h	ave \$47,590 00	Whole have		ecent ca	ses \$1400 00

On a former occasion, I collected some facts relative to the expense of an equal number of old and recent cases, to show the advantage of the early application of the means of recovery. For the same purpose, this table has been made, showing the expense of supporting the twenty-five cases now first on the records of the Hospital, at one hundred dollars a year, previous to their being placed in the Hospital, and at two dollars and a half a week, since being in the Hospital; and the twenty-five recent cases, last on the records, who have been discharged recovered.

It appears that the expense of supporting the old cases, in the aggregate, is forty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety dollars, an average of one thousand nine hundred and three dollars and sixty cents.

The twenty-five recent cases cost, in the aggregate, after they became insane, one thousand four hundred and eight dollars, an average of fifty-six dollars.

The twenty-five old cases have been insane, in the aggregate, four hundred and thirteen years, an average period of sixteen and one half years each.

The twenty-five recent cases have been insane, five hundred and sixty three weeks in the aggregate, and twenty-two and one half weeks on the average, not two-thirds of which time was spent in the Hospital.

On the score of political economy alone then, how desirable that institutions be furnished, so that all the recent insane may be placed in them and have the opportunity for cure, by which, not only may great suffering be avoided, but heavy expenses be saved. And if *three-fourths* of these individuals, now doomed to be the perpetual victims of disease while life shall last, had been restored to the enjoyments of society and active usefulness, they might have been producers of at least an equal sum to that of which they have now been the expenders; the difference would have been great, and worthy of all consideration.

But who can estimate the sufferings of a mind diseased, laboring for years under delusions, vitiated appetites, morbid sensibilities, perverted tastes, and estranged and excited feelings and propensities?

Such are the sufferings which are removed by curing insanity. What community can neglect this great good and not feel deep regret, and assume an awful responsibility?

TABLE 21.

Of Per Cent.

RECOVERIES.	Average.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Per cent. of cases discharged re- covered, of duration less than					- Partie	1-22.4	100 del 11 del	1.3.4
one year,	871	82	821	841	894	861	907	913
charged,	52	534	461	534	57	521	47	53
cases discharged,	193	201	153	183	251	151	161	224

There have been admitted, since the Hospital was opened, 488 cases of less duration than one year.

There have been discharged recovered, of recent cases, in the same, 404; (404 of 488); which is 821 per cent.

Deduct from these, 23 deaths of recent cases, which are not usually included in estimates of recovery, (as such cases have little trial of curative means,) and there remains 404 of 465, which is 863 per cent. Twenty-eight of those now remaining in the Hospital are mostly convalescing, which being deducted, leaves 404 of 437, which is 921 per cent.

There have been in the Hospital 1196 patients ;- there have been discharged recovered 506, which is 421 per cent.

DEATHS.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840
Per cent. of deaths of all in the Hospi- tal, each year, -	31	34	31	3	41	51	31
Per cent. of whole number of admissi	ons. (90 of	1196.)	-0.5	- 0.0	73

Per cent. of whole number of admissions, (90 of 1196,)

There are at present in the Hospital, 208 cases of longer duration than one year, (208 of 236,) which is 88 per cent.

There are 28 cases of less duration than one year, which is 12 per cent.

Per cent. of Recoveries from Insanity arising from certain causes.

Ill health, 633 per		Religi	stic aff ous ca		 59 per cent. 60 per cent.
Hereditary, (336 of 1196,)	AL	iquida I		and sould	301 per cent.
Periodical, (235 of 1196,)	-	-	-	-	191 per cent.
Of the 1196 patients who			the Ho		
Single, including widowers and	widow	vs,	1 -> ;	751-	-621 per cent.
Married	-		1000	445	_371 per cent

It will be seen by this table, that the operations of the Hospital have been favorable this year. The recoveries of cases of less duration than one year, have been ninety-one and one-fourth per cent. Recoveries of cases of longer duration than one year, including all old cases, have been during the last year, twenty-two and one half per cent. Of all the cases discharged, the per cent. of recoveries has been, the past year, fifty-three.

The general average of recoveries, of duration less than one year, has been eighty-seven and one-fourth per cent. The average of recoveries on all the cases discharged, has been fifty-two per cent.; and on all the old cases discharged, nineteen and one-third per cent.

The number of patients who have relapsed so as to have a return of insanity within *one* year from the previous attack, that have been discharged recovered, is *eighteen*, as far as we can collect them from our records, and as far as we have been able to learn. Others may have relapsed, of which we have no knowledge.

The above estimates of per cent. are upon the discharged.

The following are made upon the admitted. Four hundred and eighty-eight cases have been admitted into the Hospital, of less duration than one year. There have been discharged recovered, of recent cases, in the same time, four hundred and four, which is eighty-two and one half per cent. If we deduct from these, twenty-three deaths, of recent cases which have not had trial of remedial means, the per cent. will be eighty-six and three-fourths. Twenty-eight of these now remain in the Hospital, recently admitted, mostly convalescing, which, being deducted, will leave ninety-two and one half per cent. of recent cases as recovered or likely to recover.

There have been in the Hospital, eleven hundred and ninety-six patients, of whom, five hundred and six have been discharged recovered, which is more than forty-two per cent.

The deaths this year have been *fifteen*, which is *three and three-fourths* per cent. of all the patients in the Hospital, in the course of the year; about the average for each year, since the Hospital was opened. There have been *eleven hundred and ninety-six* patients under our care, of whom *ninety* have died, which is *seven and one half* per cent.

When a patient enters the Hospital, it is our practice to inquire relative to hereditary predisposition; if we learn that parents, or grandparents were insane, or if a number of collateral relatives, as uncles, aunts, brothers and staters, have been affected with insanity, we record the case as hereditary; of this class of cases, we have three hundred and thirty-six, which is something more than thirty per cent. of all that have been in the Hospital.

My views of hereditary insanity have before been fully given. That this taint or predisposition never results in alienation of mind without the intervention of an exciting cause, I am free to declare, although the strength and activity of the predisposition is very different, in different individuals, and very unlike in the members of the same family. In this respect, as before observed, insanity is like other physical diseases, and in no respect different. Many cases of this kind have a periodical character, for the reason that a slight cause re-excites the disease, and a slighter, in proportion to the number of attacks. My inquiries into this subject have satisfied me that, when there is a predisposition, the exciting cause is as manifest and apparent as in most other cases, but very often that cause is less severe and prominent. The production of insanity is not always the sudden and apparent effect of one cause, but the result of cause or causes long operating to derange the functions of the brain and nervous system, and finally insanity appears without any tangible or visible cause at the time, and in many cases it is attributed to some circumstance too trivial to produce it, because no other is known. Intemperance, ill health, masturbation, and often the moral causes of insanity, operate slowly, break down the energies of the physical organs, which are the instruments of the mind, and months, and even years after, the disease appears. With insanity, as with many other diseases, a recent or acute attack has a chronic cause, if the expression is allowable, and such a case is less likely to recover than one of a character in all respects more recent.

There have been under our care, two hundred and thirty-five cases recorded as "periodical," which is nineteen and one half per cent. of all cases that have been in the Hospital.

By periodical case, is here understood, one that has had more than one recurrence of insanity, whether the interval be long or short, that is, one year or more than one year. We distinguish those cases in which the occurrence of the paroxysms is more frequent, as monthly, or once in two or three months, as paroxysmal, believing that there is rarely, in so short a period, a complete lucid interval, although to the common observer it may be apparently so.

Strictly speaking, a periodical case is one that occurs at regular periods of *one*, *two*, or more years, and cases occurring at periods very irregular should not be so denominated. This method of recording would materially lessen the number of periodical cases, for probably

less than one half the number have this regularity. Our recommittals are principally periodical cases and not relapses; many of them occur, after awhile, at nearly regular intervals and become habitual; a very slight cause, in such a case, will be sufficient to reproduce the disease, and it doubtless may occur merely from habit.

There is at present in the Hospital, a young female who has had four attacks of insanity in about eight years; another middle-aged woman, has had three attacks in less than four years; the former has a paroxysm of about four weeks, and then becomes as rational as ever; the other is a violent maniac one month, is convalescing a second, then is quite well in all respects, till another attack. One of these patients is deeply interested in every benevolent movement, gets easily and frequently excited, is very zealous in promoting whatever cause she espouses, and exceedingly censorious of all counter movements; in this way, keeping her mind and feelings in a condition to be acted upon by any occasional cause of insanity.

The other is very zealous in the cause of religion, is in constant anxiety for her children, that they should walk in the true and only way of salvation; *twice* she has become excited by an unusual attention to the subject of religion in her neighborhood, and *once* by the sickness of a child, for whose recovery and especially for whose religious well-being she was particularly anxious; added to this was watching, anxiety, irregularity of life, which, combined, made a strong impression upon her nervous system, and produced the present severe attack of insanity from which she is very favorably convalescing.

Persons subject to hereditary insanity, and especially those who are liable to periodical returns of it, should be extremely careful to avoid every unnecessary excitement of the feelings, and all undue exertion of the intellect; they should also be prudent of bodily health and avoid every occasional cause of disease. By persevering in this course, they may generally avoid insanity in the first instance, and the repetition of it afterwards.

Those first principles of physical education which teach us how to avoid disease, are all-important to all liable to insanity from hereditary predisposition. The physical health must be attended to, and the training of the faculties of the mind be such as to counteract the active propensities of our nature, correct the disposition of the mind to wrong currents and too great activity, by bringing into action the antagonizing powers, and thus giving a sound body and a well-balanced mind. Neglect of this early training entails evils upon the young which are felt in all after life.

The most frequent causes of predisposition to insanity are unrestrained indulgence of temper, unbridled appetites and desires, pernicious mechanical restraints upon the free movement of organs essential to life, improprieties of dress, excessive effeminacy, or ill-directed education, by which the individual is not prepared to meet the vicissitudes and trials which must be encountered in the journey of life—and particularly from that *intensity* of the mind and feelings, which is too often encouraged, but which over-taxes the young brain and excites it to morbid irritation or actual disease. If this is not counteracted, it will most assuredly result in that perversion of the faculties which is exhibited in mental alienation or in organic lesion which will sooner or later prove fatal.

Let this subject receive the attention it should do, and insanity will lose half its victims, and hereditary predisposition be divested of most of its terrors.

Having gone fully into the explanation of the tables, and commented freely on many topics more or less intimately connected with them, I proceed briefly to notice some subjects of interest before closing the report; and first,

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT.

The labor performed during the year, in all departments of industry, at the Hospital, whether we consider its utility to the individuals employed or its pecuniary advantages, has never been more successful.

No class of our patients are so contented and happy as the laborers, no other convalescent recovers so rapidly or so favorably. On the farm, in the garden, at works of ornament and improvements, we have a sufficient number of individuals ready, at all times, to lend a helping hand; so also in every department of domestic labor and in the workshops, those of our patients who are versed in these employments, obey the summons to labor with cheerfulness and alacrity.

In the winter season we find it difficult to give employment to as many as would be benefited by it. The wood-yard, the shoe-shop and carpenter's shop, and the various domestic occupations, furnish but a moiety of employment for the numerous operatives in the establishment. In the spring and summer, the garden and the farm open a broader field.

The last season has been very favorable for horticultural and agri-

cultural products, and the quantity of valuable articles raised on our grounds, is given in a list below, furnished by the steward.

30 tons of hay, valued at	\$300	00
100 bushels of corn, at 75 cents,		00
120 " of onions, at 50 cents,		00
350 " of potatoes at 25 cents, .		50
410 " of carrots, at 2s		66
420 " of beets, at 2s		00
210 " of turnips, at 25 cents,		50
130 " of parsnips, at 50 cents, .	65	00
100 " of ruta baga, at 25 cents,	25	00
1000 " of cabbages, at 5 cents, .	50	00
7 loads of pumpkins, at \$1 50		50
4 " of winter squashes,	30	00
50 bushels of cucumbers,	50	00
Green peas,	40	00
Garden beans,	40	00
and the second second to be a second to be a second	P1 100	10
the second s	\$1,162	
Pasturing one pair of oxen and nine cows 26	weeks, at 3s. 143	00
5,881 lbs. of pork fatted, at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents, .	382	27
Small pigs sold,	83	46
3 cows fatted and sold,	117	00
	Amount @1.997	20

Amount, \$1,887 89

Besides the labor on the farm and in the garden, of which the inmates of the Hospital have done a large proportion, many important improvements have been made upon the grounds and in the fields; the meadows have been extensively drained and made better, the pastures have been cleared of stones and bushes and made more beautiful and productive, extensive walls have been made, especially a bank wall substantial and handsome, of *forty* or *fifty* rods in length in front of a grove which has been much improved, laid out into walks and paths, and rendered smooth, and cleared from stone. Whatever has been done in this way, is designed to be permanently and thoroughly done, having in view both utility and beauty.

In these various ways, we are enabled to employ a great amount of labor, to interest our patients in improvements and productions which they, as well as others, see to be valuable and useful to all. We have

placed upon our premises one hundred thrifty apple trees of the choicest varieties of engrafted fruit, many of which begin to bear. We have also a great number of English cherry trees, pear trees and peach trees, all of which are growing rapidly, and many of them already furnish specimens of choice varieties of fruits. Whoever comes after us, will discover that, in these particulars, we have labored in prospective, and that our object has been to give permanency to the means of enjoyment, as well as to partake of them ourselves.

Much yet remains to be done to ornament and improve the Hospital grounds, but no small advance has been made in the *eight* years of our residence here. The effect of our labors will be more and more apparent, as years roll away and leave the bearing fruit tree, the elm, the maple, the pine and larch that have been planted by our hands, spreading their shades and extending their branches, the monuments of our industry and care.

In the shoe-shop, we have had more or less workmen constantly employed, and, in the course of the year, *ten* shoe-makers, who were more or less acquainted with the business, have contributed their aid. In no department of labor has more good been effected to the laborers themselves, in proportion to the number employed, than in this. Though it is no great profit to the establishment, it is a great convenience, as we require much mending to be done, which is both troublesome and expensive when done abroad.

The following exhibits made by the steward, from items procured from the books of the overseer of this department, will show the result.

Amou	nt of shoes sold, and work done for patients,	\$437	19
Shoes	sold for stock,	176	27
"	sold to family and help,	264	06
"	sold, and work for other persons,	30	00
"	made and on hand,	30	00
ice inter	EXPENSES.	\$937	52
-	Amount of stock used, 479 97		
	Board and wages of overseer, . 325 00		
	Fuel and lights,		
	Binding,		
	\$846 97	846	97

Profit, \$90 55

74

It is difficult to find mechanical employments, that can be pursued without loss, in such an institution; the shoe-making is an exception, and has always supported itself and afforded a small profit. There are always carpenters and cabinet-makers in the Hospital, and when we have mechanical labor of that sort to be done, they unite in it, and are auxiliaries on whom we rely for considerable aid.

It is different in all domestic labor, for in every department we can, at a moment's warning, call together whatever help is needed, and in the kitchen, laundry and wash-room, are every day found many individuals usefully and pleasantly employed, from whose labor important benefit is mutually derived. Of the benefit of labor it is difficult to speak definitely; it is customary for patients who have been brought up to labor, as soon as the first excitement is over, to request employment; it is granted and considered by them as a great favor :—they work well for weeks or months, till they are nearly or quite recovered, they sleep well after the fatigue of the day, always have a good appetite, and are cheerful and happy; the same excitement which, by others, is expended in mischief and noise, they expend in useful and agreeable employments, and they leave the Hospital better satisfied with its government, and with themselves, than those who have been unaccustomed to manual labor, or who declined to engage in it.

The following case, from among many, will show the benefit of labor. A farmer aged about *thirty*, was brought to the Hospital in August last, so violent as to be attended by *five* stout men; he had been reduced by disease and remedies, but was considered violent and dangerous. A few days after his admission, he requested to go out and aid the farmer in his work; he was permitted to do so; after he commenced labor, he improved in a very favorable manner, slept well, had a good appetite, and gained flesh and strength; at the end of a month, he was well, and before the expiration of *two* months, he returned to his home quite recovered. In such a case, it is difficult to conceive the effect of confinement; irritation, anger and violence, requiring restraint, might have followed, which would almost necessarily have made a protracted case, and probably an imperfect cure.

Many of the old residents pursue, from year to year, a regular course of employment; they are diligent and faithful, have liberty to go where they please about the premises, and accomplish a great amount of valuable service.

AMUSEMENTS.

The patients who do not labor, have many regular active amusements to furnish them with exercise necessary to health.

The females ride daily in a carriage kept exclusively for the purpose, take long walks when the weather is pleasant, swing, throw the ring, play at battle-door, graces, &c. They have their parties every week, or every other week, in the matron's room, or, under her direction, in the halls or porticoes; these are pleasant seasons, at which, after finishing their work, they have fruits and other refreshments. The dancing parties are held in the female halls, which a large proportion of the quiet patients attend, and enjoy the music and the exercise with great delight.

Many read, and, particularly in winter evenings, play at chess, cards, dice, drafts or chequers, backgammon, &c. All work, more or less, with the needle, knit, embroider, or any thing that they choose, which would be proper in any female circle. Many of the quiet and convalescent patients walk abroad unattended, mingle with the family, and join in conversation and social enjoyments.

The amusements of the male patients are, in many respects, similar to those of the other sex. They ride less and walk more, they have more active diversions, as athletic games, nine-pins, &c., and long rambles unattended, on a pledge of punctual return. They read much, unite in all the games which have been enumerated, sing, play on instruments of music, &c. Many of the laboring patients have their pastimes and holidays, and live, from year to year, without a wish for home or change.

Next to manual labor, reading, writing and amusements, are important for the insane; they divert the mind into new and pleasant channels of activity, make them forget their troubles and delusions for the time, and give vigor and energy to the physical system. Occupations of one sort or another should be as constant as possible, and such as are congenial to the feelings are always to be preferred.

HEALTH.

DIET. The means of promoting and securing the health of patients in the Hospital are good, and, in general, we are a healthy community. The diet which we use is substantial, but plain and simple. We do not weigh or measure our food, but ordinarily allow all to take as much as they desire.

The food is never the same two days in succession. The breakfast consists of coffee, bread and butter, and often a hash of meat, or a cold cut with warm potatoes; or milk if it is preferred.

The dinner consists of animal food, with bread and a profusion of garden vegetables.

The supper is of tea or cocoa, with bread and butter, cheese, often plain cake or mush and molasses, or bread and milk.

On Monday, the dinner is a boiled dish of corned beef or mutton and boiled pork, with bread and vegetables in plenty and variety.

On Tuesday, the dinner is roast meat, with vegetables; bread and butter is always on the table at each meal in the better galleries.

On Wednesday, we have peas or beans, with meat and vegetables. Fresh fish is often substituted for these articles; this is particularly the case in the summer season, when bowel complaints are prevalent.

On Thursday, we have soup, with vegetables and meat.

On Friday, the boiled dish again, the same as on Monday.

On Saturday, salt fish, vegetables and boiled rice.

On Sunday, no meat is given.

Three days in the week, puddings are given with the dinner. When a patient prefers it, milk is used, and many take it more or less through the season; during the summer months, some part of our household have milk for dinner or supper every day.

Water is the only drink with dinner. The native fruits are always given freely when plenty. Every patient has a supply of apples daily, in the fall and winter seasons.

We have little or no complaint of the quality or quantity of food. The bread is made of the best flour in the market, of which there is used about *five* barrels a week. The common New England brownbread is also used by those who prefer it.

For the sick, and such persons as require a variation from the standard diet of the Hospital, a diet is prescribed daily, or as often as is necessary in each case.

WARMTH AND VENTILATION. The excellent arrangements for warmth and ventilation in the Hospital contribute no less to the health than the comfort of its inhabitants. In every attempt at warming an institution, or any large public building, both these objects must be considered. Purity of air is no less essential than warmth of temperature. Warmth can be diffused much more readily and effectually in a

building in which suitable arrangements for ventilation are made. The currents *in* and *out* of the apartments should be free. Warmth by furnaces is not communicated by radiated heat, as from a fire-place or stove, but by a supply of air being introduced, raised to a warm temperature, to take the place of air that escapes by the ventilating passages; without these passages the air already in the apartments will not escape, and consequently a new supply of warm air cannot be introduced to any desirable extent.

The desideratum on this subject is, to admit free currents of air, warmed to a suitable but not high temperature, and always to have ventilating passages, so as to allow free currents of air to escape. Without this latter provision satisfactory results will not be had from hot air-furnaces; with this arrangement in due proportion, the apartments will be easily warmed, readily ventilated, and made pure and wholesome. Another consideration must not be overlooked. The air admitted must be taken from out of doors; no suitable supply can be obtained elsewhere, and the ventilating openings should go up in the centre wall of the building and terminate in the attic, and not open out of the building. Stoves, steam and hot water are all objectionable as modes of warming public buildings, in which a large number of individuals congregate, and much more reside; they do not aid ventilation, and ventilation cannot be thorough and perfect by any other mode whatever than by hot air-furnaces, which continually force in liberal currents of warm, pure air.

It is surprising how little this subject is understood, and how badly the principle, simple as it is, is usually applied. In this Hospital one experiment upon another has developed the true method, and our apparatus for this purpose is as perfect as we can expect or desire.

The furnace which is most approved is manufactured by our ingenious townsman, Wm. A. Wheeler, Esq., from a model of his own invention, which, with comparatively little fuel, heats a great current of air, sufficient, in ordinary weather, to warm a building one hundred feet long by thirty-five wide, and three stories high. One of these furnaces is placed in each of the four wings of the Hospital. The fuel which they all consume, during the season when fires are necessary, varies little from one cord of wood a day. Two or three small furnaces, in addition, are used a few days in the year, when the weather is extremely cold.

The temperature of the Hospital is agreeable and uniform, not varying as much in all the cold season as it does in the month of July.

Fires are kept burning in the night when the thermometer is down to ten or twelve, and the degree of warmth is regulated at all times by the thermometer. Health generally prevails in winter and there is no suffering at any time from cold.

BATHS. The importance of the warm and cold bath is properly appreciated in all institutions for the insane. In this Hospital we have conveniences for both, well adapted and simple. In each of the galleries of the centre wings is an arrangement for warm bathing; there are also in the establishment six shower-baths, besides which there is a bathing room for common resort. Baths are frequently used for cleanliness, and are often prescribed as a remedy for disease. It is a common error to disregard the most obvious means of health by neglecting the state of the skin. This is the more singular as the means of promoting it are so pleasant and so easily found.

For the insane, baths are peculiarly desirable, as the secretions of the skin are often offensive and unhealthy; in many cases they make impressions on the nervous system which are extremely favorable. As remedial agents we have not found baths to supersede the necessity of other remedies, but have often found them useful auxiliaries.

DISCIPLINE.

RESTRAINTS. The British institutions are at present making an effort to surpass each other in the success of managing the insane without restraints. Some of them have abolished them almost entirely, while others have noted the hours, in the course of the year, that they have applied them. The restraints here considered are the strait waistcoat, muffs, mittens, and confining chains; solitary rooms are not included.

In this Hospital strait waistcoats and muffs are never used, and confining chains but rarely. Mittens and wristbands are all the restraints which are here applied, and those only when absolutely necessary to the comfort of the individual, or the safety of the patients who occupy the same apartment. These restraints are made use of for two purposes for the individuals themselves, viz. to keep clothes upon them when they are disposed to take them off, and as a safeguard in case of suicidal propensity. For the more violent, such as strike, tear clothes and bedding, break furniture, &c. they are sometimes applied for a short period, but never continued for a great length of time.

While restraints should be applied as rarely as possible, and never

79

for the benefit of the attendant, but only for the good of the patient or the safety of those with whom he associates, yet I cannot but consider them as important auxiliaries in the treatment of the insane. It is undoubtedly true, that, with corporeal restraints judiciously applied, patients will sooner be made tranquil than by the presence of one or more attendants, who they know will watch all their movements and interfere with their mischievous designs. Their presence will often be a source of irritation which will serve to keep up the excitement, and, in most cases, restraints that are not painful are far less disagreeable to both the furious and suicidal patients, than that unceasing surveillance which is necessary as a substitute.

Whenever a patient is under restraint, we frequently propose a release, on condition of a pledge to avoid the irregular conduct for which it was imposed; these pledges we require to be given in a solemn manner, stating to the patient the condition he will be in, if, by a forfeiture of his word, it should be necessary to re-apply them; both his self-respect and desire of liberty are here called in requisition, to prevent him from further violation of decorum, and afterwards, in many cases, restraints cease to be necessary.

PLEDGES. We think much of pledges with the insane, and often avoid restraints, by taking the word of a violent patient to be quiet and peaceable. Even the suicidal, who have been detected in making preparation for self-destruction, or in secreting instruments for future use, will generally, and, with me, have never failed to adhere strictly to a pledge given in good faith, with feelings of solemnity.

With most patients, ever so violent, there are times when they will make promises, which will have no inconsiderable influence. Those who are desirous to labor, are easily induced to give a pledge to be orderly and industrious, and make no effort to escape.

A more quiet and regular class of patients, of which we always have more or less, are permitted to go abroad unattended, on a pledge to return with punctuality, and few indeed ever forfeit it.

Advancement to a better gallery, permission to ride or walk, admission to the matron's parties, liberty to attend chapel on the Sabbath, are obtained on a pledge given or implied and well understood, that every propriety suitable to be observed in the place, is absolutely binding on them. It is sufficient in most cases, for patients to know, that privation of privileges will follow violation of a pledge, to induce them strictly and punctually to adhere to whatever is expected of them.

Having adopted this course with respect to pledges, and the inculca-

tion of self-respect and self-control, we have very little need of personal restraints; and while this sheet is being written, but *one* individual in the Hospital has any restraint upon his person, and this only to prevent his destroying his clothes and bed; he is quiet and entirely harmless.

COURTS ON YARDS. By relying upon the pledges of our patients and inculcating self-respect, we have been able to dispense with the use of courts. They have a prison-like appearance, and while in them, our patients were constantly rolling in the dirt, or sleeping upon the ground, thus soiling their clothes and becoming sun-burnt. We find that one attendant can take charge of the same number of patients while walking or at labor, as he could formerly in the courts, and they are more pleasantly and usefully employed. Escapes were more common while these were used, for, the wall being considered a protection, less vigilance was used by the attendants. We now dispense with them entirely, and find that not only the personal appearance of our patients is improved, but they are also more quiet and have more self-respect.

MEDICATION.

In some European institutions, reliance is placed only upon moral means and corporeal restraints, in the treatment of insanity. It is very obvious, however, to all who have witnessed the efficacy of medicine in removing maniacal excitement, that, in many cases, much suffering is permitted by such a course, which would soon be removed by the judicious administration of suitable remedies.

Many cases of insanity arise from disease of other parts of the system, which sympathize strongly with the brain; neither moral influence nor restraints, can reach the cause in such a case. In all cases in which the health is not good, remedies should be prescribed to improve it, and with the restoration of health thus effected, the mind generally becomes calm, and finally, rational.

In almost every case of melancholy, whether arising from moral or physical causes, the health is not good, the digestive apparatus is disordered, the secretions are bad, and the functions of organs important to health, are suspended or performed in an imperfect or unnatural manner; these are all proper subjects for medical treatment, and the neglect of it may leave the case to become chronic and incurable, while, with a different course, it would recover.

But there is a condition of the brain itself in insanity, which requires

the application of remedies, and which is as certainly relieved by them as any other severe disease by its appropriate means of cure.

Many of the insane do not sleep. Disease of the brain, in such cases, is a substitute for sleep. The use of sleep is to renovate the powers of life; but disease, with the maniac, keeps up the production of this principle, and perpetual activity is necessary for its expenditure. The maniac, like the child, must be active, because, in one way or another, he must expend the too abundant supply of the principle of activity produced by his diseased brain; he must work, or he must do mischief; he may bear cold and fatigue, and make efforts, bodily and mental, of which he was entirely incapable in health, because his muscles and his mind feel the influence of this accumulation of sensoreal power, and their activity does not expend it faster than it is produced. It is in this condition of the brain, that remedies operate like a charm; they remove the irritation upon which the excitement depends, compose the agitated state of the nervous system, and bring about quiet and repose. In this way, a healthy condition of the brain is produced, and the disease is cured. As soon as such a patient is brought, by the use of remedies, within the range of moral influence, these should be exerted to prevent the violence and mischief, to which the excited state of the brain constantly impels him.

LIBRARY AND PERIODICALS.

Reading and writing are among the most interesting employments in the Hospital.

The library, which has been considerably enlarged the past year, contains many valuable books, which are sought with much interest by all who are fond of reading. The tastes are as different in the Hospital, abroad. The bible, however, is desired by all; few read any thing who do not read the bible more or less; no evil arises from it in any case that we can discover, but much would arise from withholding it. It is a means of self-control to many who have believed in its precepts, and who feel that they must not depart from its instructions.

Newspapers are freely circulated in the Hospital. Many read the religious papers, of which we have a good selection, with great interest and satisfaction; they are sought for, and carried from gallery to gallery, and from patient to patient, till they are worn out.

Another class of patients seek for the political papers, another for

the news and miscellaneous reading; all papers are extensively read, and we have many every day in the Hospital.

We acknowledge with gratitude, contributions of money, books and periodicals for our library, from the following gentlemen. From Isaac P. Davis, Esq., of Boston, ten volumes of valuable miscellaneous books; from Hon. Bezaleel Taft, of Uxbridge, contributions of money and means of procuring valuable works; from Dr. McDonald, of New York, a bundle of Foreign Reports, and an interesting account, from his own pen, of the Bloomingdale Asylum; from the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, a handsome sum of money for this object; from the Rev. T. F. Norris, of Boston, valuable contributions of books and papers; from the venerable Noah Webster, LL. D., of New Haven, an ingenious pamphlet on the English language; from Julius W. Adams, of Westfield, fifteen vols. of valuable miscellaneous books; from Henry Hill, Esq., of Boston, the History of Missions, three volumes of the Missionary Herald, and various pamphlets and newspapers; from Dr. Pliny Earle, of the Friend's Asylum, Frankford, Penn., a bundle of reports of foreign institutions and copies of reports of the Asylum, with which he connected.

The following journals and periodicals have come to hand more or less regularly from the editors or unknown friends. The Springfield Republican, from Mr. Bolles, its editor and publisher; the Boston Recorder and Youth's Companion ; the Gospel Messenger, Utica, N. Y.; the Utica Observer; the New York Baptist Register, Utica; the Oneida Whig; the Utica Democrat, and many favors of the same kind from our friend Dr. Batchelder, who has kindly forwarded the Journal of Commerce, and the New York Evangelist, and who has otherwise taken a deep interest in the welfare of this institution. We receive regularly, the Greenfield Mercury and Gazette; the Taunton Whig; the Phrenological Journal; the Sabbath School Visitor; the New Hampshire Sentinel, Keene; the Temperance Union, N. Y.; the Haverhill Republican ; the New Hampshire Patriot ; the Botanical Medical Recorder, from A. Curtiss, M. D., editor; the Olive Branch, Boston; the Hampshire Gazette, Northampton; the Boston Temperance Journal; the Albany Evening Journal; the Old Colony Memorial; the Barnstable Patriot; many numbers of the New York Observer, from David Hitchcock, Esq., Sturbridge, Ms.; and many other occasional contributions.

If the individuals who have favored us with this amount of interesting and valuable reading could justly appreciate the pleasure they have

given our numerous family, I am quite sure they would feel themselves fully rewarded for the trouble these contributions have occasioned them. We are happy to acknowledge our obligations for all favors received in this way.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The vote of the trustees to procure a fire engine has been carried into effect in a very satisfactory manner, and an engine has been procured at a reasonable price, which has sufficient power to throw water on any part of the Hospital building.

After the engine was procured, no time was lost in organizing the men employed in the establishment, with such quiet and active patients as were disposed to unite under the direction of the steward and assistant physician, into a fire company. This company assemble on Monday of each week, at the ringing of a fire bell, and exercise the engine by throwing water upon the building, washing the windows, and, in various ways, giving exercise to all who may be disposed to unite in the sport

This organization was formed that we might be in readiness, in case of fire about the premises, to act with concert and efficiency in its extinguishment.

Buckets have also been procured to hang by the water-tanks in the attic story, and in the hall of the centre building, that they may be in readiness, if needed.

Every man in the Hospital knows where he is to be found should an alarm of fire be given, and every precaution is used to prevent fires by attending to stoves, pipes and open fires in the building, and by strict injunction that no lamps or candles shall be carried about the building at any time except in lanterns.

The reservoir of water, which is always nearly or quite full, has been a great source of relief in contemplating the subject of fires and the difficulties that previously existed of procuring water in case of necessity. This reservoir contains nearly *twenty theusand* gallons, and was not frozen over last winter.

The subject of fire has always occasioned us great anxiety. The present arrangements, with the employment of a watchman, afford much relief. We hope to escape a calamity great, in any case, but most dreadful in a hospital for the insane.

CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. Julius A. Reed officiated as chaplain of the Hospital for one year ending the first of October. His services were well appreciated, and he left us with the good wishes of all our family. He is a plain, practical preacher, sincere and honest in his efforts to do good, and succeeded well in winning the affections and securing the confidence of his hearers. His services were always judicious and solemn, well attended to, and influential on the conduct of his audience. No disturbance ever took place in the chapel during his ministrations, and universal regret was felt in our household at his departure.

After Mr. Reed d ded to leave his charge, immediate application was made to the Rev. George Allen to supply the vacancy. He received the appointment of chaplain and commenced the duties of his office on the first of October. From our knowledge of Mr. Allen we were led to suppose that his good sense, experience and practical wisdom would qualify him for the station. In this we have not been disappointed. We consider ourselves fortunate in having obtained a chaplain of such talents and varied attainments, and have strong confidence that, under his auspices, increasing good will result from our chapel services.

We have now had regular religious worship on the sabbath for more than *three* years. In the course of that time nearly *six hundred* patients have attended meetings more or less, and less than *ninety* have been in the Hospital who have failed to attend.

Our expectations of benefit from the chapel have been more than realized. From one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty patients assemble on each sabbath, and no congregation is more orderly and attentive. There is a solemnity visible in the countenances of those present which clearly indicates that they know for what purpose they have come together; and even those who are at first disposed to be restless and disorderly catch the influence which is every where prevalent around them, and become calm and sober themselves.

The instances of self-control manifested in the chapel, by those who are often greatly excited, restless and noisy in the halls, are truly remarkable.

The sabbath previous to the day on which this sheet was written, a woman, who had been greatly excited, very profane and noisy, requested to attend chapel. A l efforts at self-control while in the halls were unavailing, except for a few moments at a time; she would promise to

be quiet, but, in a moment, be as noisy and talkative as before. Knowing, however, her reverence for the sabbath, and the strength and sincerity of her resolutions to be quiet, she was permitted to attend. The most careful observer would not have been able to detect any thing in her appearance and conduct that would distinguish i from the most dignified and rational person in the house.

During the evening previous to the same sabbath, a patient, furiously mad, was brought to the Hospital in the care of a sheriff. He had been considered quite dangerous, and the sheriff hesitated whether it would be safe to come with him unless he was confined in irons. He appeared calm on the following morning, and it was proposed that he should attend chapel; he seemed pleased with the privilege, attended the service all day, and conducted with the utmost propriety. These occurrences, which were of yesterday, are happening almost every sabbath, and show most clearly the propriety and importance of religious worship to the insane.

The truth is, that many insane persons are rational on religious subjects, and a few are insane on these subjects only. Both classes are often benefited by religious instruction.

It is through the healthy avenues of the mind that religious truth is received and makes its impression upon the feelings. On most subjects the insane can reason and feel the force of reasoning as well as others, and, even if insane on religious subjects, plain and forcible illustrations of truth may weaken their confidence in insane impressions and throw light where darkness only has been prevalent.

The habits of New England people require order and decorum in the place and time of religious worship. The insane feel the force of this habit equally strong; they frown upon those who work or trifle upon the sabbath, and are particularly indignant to those who are disposed to disturb the quiet of our religious assemblies. There is a feeling of pride extending over our whole household in the quiet and orderly observance of the sabbath in the Hospital. The good counsels of the chaplain are treasured up and often repeated in the week time, as motives of self-control to themselves and as admonitions to others.

When patients have recovered and are about to return to their friends, they often speak of their enjoyment of chapel exercises, express their regret at leaving those interesting services, and implore the blessing of heaven upon future ministrations.

your beautiful little chapel? I shall ever feel deeply interested in your religious meetings, as I feel sensible that one of the first rays of light that entered into my benighted mind was in the solemn worship of that house."

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report of the Hospital without expressing my gratitude to all who have aided me in the administration of its affairs. I have ever found the trustees ready to assist me in my labors and counsel me in my difficulties. The duty is more arduous upon them, particularly upon those who are in our immediate vicinity, than the public are generally aware. Their advice is sought, or they are called upon for some information concerning the institution, almost daily, which must be a heavy tax both upon their time and patience.

The services of Dr. Chandler, the assistant physician, are identified with the institution and indispensable to its prosperity. We have now been associated nearly *eight* years in the arduous duties of the place. We have met and surmounted many difficulties together. On his good judgment and sound discretion I have ever relied with confidence and safety.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, the steward and matron of the Hospital, we are indebted for most valuable services. They have carried into every duty a zeal and ability worthy of all praise, and are ever ready, with a cheerful spirit, to anticipate the wants and to contribute to the happiness of all associated with them, or who rely upon them for aid and counsel.

All persons employed in the Hospital have seemed desirous to promote its interests as far as practicable.

For whatever of prosperity or success has attended our efforts in the management of the Hospital during the past year, we are greatly indebted to the industry, vigilance, faithfulness and devotion of those who have labored in subordinate stations.

Surrounded by such faithful auxiliaries the duties of superintendent are rendered pleasant and comparatively easy. If zeal in the cause of the institution and devotion to its interests will secure future success, relying on Divine aid for a blessing, we pledge to it our best efforts for its continued prosperity.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Nov. 30th, 1840.

				-		A	-		-			-					51										
DWING	MEMARKS.	Very cold day.	Cold day at 10 o'clock, A. M.; thermometer 1º.	Aurora Isorealis.	Very pleasant day. Aurora Borealis.	Autora Doreans. Driniant zoulae light.	Very pleasant day. Filling ice-house.	-	Splendid sunset.	Wind S. W. fill show emvice . A findhan of more fall	Cold and clear day : thermometer at zero at 10 P M	Snow storm comm. 10 A. M.; wind S. W.; 3 inches	Two inches of snow fell in the evening. [of snow fell.	There foliables at 9 o clock, F. M. [[below at 9 P. M.	Thermometer 80 below at 8 o'clock · close and odd	Thermometer 3° below at 6. A. M. : clear and cold.	ming num many farmers for an annual statement of		Wind changed at 12, M. Brilliant zodiac light.	Wind changed to N W at 0 A M . couple D M	High winds.	0		Show squalls.	Snow storm commenced at 10 A. M.; 2 inches of snow	In the other of the state of th	Autors Receile.
5	Sunset.	Fair	op	do	do	op	do	op	· 00	Sum	Fair	do	Cloudy	F air	qu	do	do	op	do	Fair	do	do	do	Cloudy.	Show	Possy.	Fair
WEATHER.	2 P. M.	Fair	do .	00	do do	e ep	do	do -	00 -	do Suom		Snow	Pair	Cloudy .	do	do	do	do	do	Fair	do	do	do 1	Cloudy			Pair -
W	Sunrise. 2 P. M.	Fair	do	00	do do	op	do	do 1	do	- uom	-			00		do	do	do .	Cloudy			do			A	N.RIII	
init in	Sunset.		N. W	do un	- Wie	N. W.	0	op.	00	Ne		W.	N .S	da	W.	N. W.	5. W.	do	1. 1.	N. N	3. W	W.	N. W.		-		W. N. W. N W. Fair
WIND.	Sunrise 2 P. M. Sunset.	N.	N. W. N. W	00	N N	N. W. N. W	op	op.	op -	N E	N.	S. W.	do N	do	W.	N. W.	S. W.S. W.	do	N 12 N	N. W.	S. W.S	W.	W.	N. W.	do o		W.W.
bia	Sunrise	N. W.	N. W.	Mar	op M	S. W.		op	• .	NE	op	S W.	N N	do do	W.	N. W	W.	op	N F		2	W.	W.	N. W.	NV.		N. W.
cR.	Sunset.	29 45	29 29	00 29	26.06	-	29.49	29.92	20.02	90.40	99.63	29.28	29 13	90.31	29 44	-		29-39	29 35 90 45	98.69	29-40	29 67	29 88	29.78	20 66 20 40		20.02
BAROMETER	2 P. M.		29.29		20.02	29.34	29.49	1462	14/67	29.45	29 60	29.31	29.44	66 66	29.44	29-45	29-45	29-38	00 50 00	28.58	29.32	29 G0	29.88	29.76	29.73	30 86	29.45
BAI	Sunrise	745.	2731	00.22	00 30	29.31	59.48 19.48	14 6Z	14-67	67 67	29.52	29 48	29 19	29.18	29.41	29.46	29 48	29.38	23 21	28.76	9 20	9.37	29 84	29 82	60 62 00	11 06	90.16
FER.	Sunset	6	21	201	02	55	27	00	an		14	33	83 8	5 ~	6	5	19	53	89	- 36	15	18	16	13	12	- 38	55
THERMOMETER	2 P. M.	8	11	0.0	25	28	88	17	1.1	10	14	53	000	51	00	5	18	32	100	25	15	50	14	61	3.2	30	58
THER	Sunrise	I below	3 do	- 11	22	54	10	20 0	00	30	6	15	17	2.0	6	4	63	220	14	14	00	1	99	13	34 12	34 44	25
J340. JANUARY.	Day of the Week.	ay.	Thursday	Samuay	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Wednesday	Thorsday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
JAN	Day of Month.		33 01	1	+ 10	9		00	01	II			15						100			1			000		

88

		STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.
REMARKS.		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Sunset.	Cloudy do do do do do do forggy Fair fair do do do do do do do do do do do do do
WEATHER.	2 P. M.	Show Fair do do do do do do do do do do do do do
M	Sunrise.	Cloudy do do do do do do Rain Rain Fair Rain Fair Cloudy do do do fair Fair Cloudy do do do do do do do fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Rain Rain Rain Rain Rain Rain Rain Rain
N. N.	Sunset.	N. S. S. N. S. S. N. S.
WIND.	2 P. M.	N. W. N. W. N.
	Sunrise	N.N.N. S.
SR.	Sunset.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
BAROMETER	2 P. M.	22222222222222222222222222222222222222
BAI	Sunrise	8.88.89.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99
TER.	Sunset.	633352233333333333333333333333333333333
THERMOMETER.		288°55888888888888888888888888888888888
THER	Sunrise 2 P. M.	22222222222222222222222222222222222222
FEBRUARY.	Day of the Week.	Saturday Sunday Nonday Tucesday Weduesday Friday Sunday Monday Thursday Friday Sunday Tuesday Yuednesday Yuednesday Yuesday Yuesday Saturday Sunday Friday Saturday Friday Saturday Friday Saturday Sunday Thursday Friday Saturday Saturday Saturday Saturday Saturday Saturday Saturday Saturday Saturday Saturday
EB	Day of Month.	1888 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898

TTAT A PRITO

элаумаа	+ Linguist and Linguist	and the second		Rain at 3 o'clock.	Warm day. Evening, thunder and lightning.	High wind.	High wind. Aurora Borealis.	12		Snow and rain A. M.; pleasant P. M.	Showery. Snow squall.			AND A CANADA THE AND		A				y Foggy morning; flying clouds; rain and snow in the	-	High wind.	-	y.	Snow storm commenced at 7 A. I	Snow squalls. [inches of snow fell.	Son as in a cloud Disconte days	-	Porev morning: rain A M alaar D M	Forey morning - good rain and storm - austing thun-	[High wind; snow squalls. [der and lightning.
WEATHER.	2 P. M. Sunset	Cloudy Cloudy	ir Fair								op op	op op	o do	o do		-	-	ow Snow	-		dy		-		-	IF Fair		de l	2		9
WEA	Sourise. 21	Cloudy Cle	Fair Fair		Cloudy do					Cloudy do	do do	Fair do	do do	Cloudy do	Fair do	do Snow	do Fair	Cloudy Snow	Fair Fair					dy	MOUS 00	Fair Fair			N		I
1	Sunset		W.		S. W.	N. W.	S. W.	N. W.	op	do	do	do	W.	N. W.	op	S. W.	N.	N.	W.			N. W.	op	N.E.	00	N W				E	-
WIND.	Sunrise 2 P. M.				. do	N. W.	W.S. W.	N. W.	. do	S. W.	op	N. W.	op .	op .	do	.S. W.			S. W.	S.E.	N.E.	N. W.	op .	-	00	N. W.	20	S. E.	S. W.	v.	N.
		N.E.	-	-		N. W	si	p	~	S.E.	ŝ		S. W			S. W	-	N.E.	x	N. W	N.E.	N.	N. W	-	-	N W			-		-
TER.	L. Sunset.	29.45		-	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-		20.14					29.16
BAROMETER	e 2 P. M.	29.50						28.76			-	-				65	-	5	-			21			11.CT	00.02	PU-06				20
B	Sunrise	29.55	29.27	29.39	29.18	28.79	29 03	28.93	29.20	28.86	28.86	29.00	29.38	29.32	29.54	29.48	29.20	29.27	29.40	29.52	29.45	29.48	22-52	00.62	00 00	00.02	00.00	29.53	29.40	29.30	28.86
ETER.	Sunset.	35	53	48	59	35	45	100	-	43	32	53	30	33	33	35	46	8	44	44	44	5	10	90	000	200	46	46	52	54	42
THERMOMETER.	2 P. M.	37	109	10	64	38	46	32		42	48	67	66	34	33	34	46	44	46	3	42	26	200	00	200	88	47	51	54	54	41
THE	Sunrise	34	35	35	44	43	27	31	6 1	50	8	14	17	53	26	22	53	34	24	30	34	200	13	42	20	16	28	42	46	50.	37
MARCH.	Day of the Week.	Sunday	Monday -	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday +	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Enday	Saturday	Sunday	Tuesday	Wadnastaw	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
IN	Day of Month.	- 0	53 (4	20	9	-	00				12								02					26				30	

.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER-Continue

90

		STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.	91
DDMADIVO	MARIANAS.	Snow squalls. Crocus in blossom. Ground covered with snow. High wind. From devered with snow. High wind, Pleasaut day; strong south wind; san set in a cloud. Willow in blossom. Aurora Borealis. High wind. Frogs peep. High wind. Severe frost. High wind. Severe frost. High wind. Severe frost. High wind, Severe frost. Pleasant day. Sun-dog. Sun-dog. Pleasant day. Mitte frost in blossom. Fine rain in the night. Severe storm of rain; cleared off in the night. High wind. Cowslip in blossom. High wind. Cowslip in blossom. Mitte frost; high wind; rain in the night. Pleasant day. Direa or Leatherwood in blossom. High wind. Mitte frost; high wind; rain in the night. Pleasant day. Direa or Leatherwood in blossom. High wind. Tever bush in blossom. High wind. fever bush in blossom. High wind, severe storm of rain. Trillium in blos. High wind, warm and pleasant day. Missouri High wind. Current & Shad bush in bloss.; thun- Torry tree in blossom. Aurora Borealis. Foggy morning; warm and pleasant day. Missouri High wind.	The flowering season was early, but it is feared that the frost may 0.00.
WIND. WEATHER.	Sunset.	Snow Fair Fair Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go Go	The flower 0.00.
WEATHER.	2 P. M.	Show Fair do do do do do do do do do do do do do	rain. 7
M	Sunrise.	Fair do do do do do do do do do do do do do	from 25.8
	Sunset.	N. N	high w pmeter
MIND.		N. N. S.	, much Bare
CS I LOW	Sunrise 2 P. M.	N.N. N.N. N.N. N.N. N.N. N.N. N.N. N.N	to 78º
ROMETER.	Sunset 8	23 23<	om 24
BAROMETER	W	22222242222222222222222222222222222222	nges o
BARON	18e 2 P.		eat cha
	Sunrise	20.337 20.3377 20.3377 20.3377 20.3377 20.3377 20.33777 20.33777 20.337777 20.3377777777777777777777777777777777777	he Th
TER.	Sunset.	88888444888888444488888888888888888888	ge of t
THERMOMETER	2 P. M.	22222222222222222222222222222222222222	been a Ran
THER	Sunrise	%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%	pril has y fruits.
APRIL.	Day of the Week.	Wednesday Friday Saturday Saturday Sunday Nouday Wednesday Friday Saturday Saturday Saturday Monday Tharsday Friday Saturday Friday Saturday Friday Saturday Friday Saturday Thersday Friday Saturday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday Thersday	The month of April has been a month of great changes of temperature, much high wind and rain. The have injured the early fruits. Range of the Thermometer from 24° to 78°. Barometer from 26.87 to 30.00.
(V	Day of Month.	305855555555555555555555555555555555555	Th have in

91

MAX. THERMOMETER. BAROMETER. MND. WIND. WIND. Day of the Week. Sunrise 2 P. M. Sunrise 2 P. M. Sunrise 2 P. M. Sunrise 2 P. M. WIND. Week. Sunrise 2 P. M. Sunrise
THERMOMETER. LAROMETER. MIND. off. the ork. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. off. the ork. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. off. the ork. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. Sunrise 2.P. M. Sunset. off. the ork. 56 54 52 29.16 29.29 29.26 29.28 29.28 29.28 28.65 29.28
THERMOMETER. EAROMETER. Triange 2 P. M. Summale 2 P. M. Summale 2 P. M. Summale veck. 50 54 56 59 10 25.9.16 29.16 29.13 29.12 29.23 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14 29.14
Thermometren ft the sek. Sumrise 2 P. M. Sumset. eck. Sumrise 2 P. M. Sumset. vy 50 54 55 56 vy 50 54 55 56 vy 50 46 44 44 vy 40 40 40 35 56 vy 40 40 40 35 56 57 vy 41 52 52 53 56 57 56 vy 41 55 56 56 57 56 57 vy 41 55 55 56 57 56 57 vy 41 55 57 66 56 57 56 57 vy 46 76 56 57 56 57 vy 50 56 56 56 56 56 vy 56
ref the Sur ock. Sur ock. Sur ock. Sur ock. Sur ock. Sur ock
A 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10

REGISTER. OF THE WEATHER.-Continued.

92

						S'	Г.	A	T	E	1	LI	JI	11	47	LI	C		H	0	SI	PI	Т	A	L	•							93
uea.	REMARKS			Wild Rose in blossom.	Foggy morning.	-	Tree toads musical.	Great rain. Cleared off at 9 o'clock, A. M.	Fresh breeze from the south.	Rain in showers.		Verv nleasant dav.	Circle around the moon.	Fine growing season.	Fresh breeze.		Aurora Borealis. [der and lightning.		Fine season.	Dusty.		0	Showery. Sun set clear.							Foggy morning.		Foggy morning. Shower in the evening.	. The earth at the last of the month has been dry,-
I HE WEALHEN-Communed.		Sunset.		Kam	Fair	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	do	Rain	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	op	qo.	op	00	op op	op	Rain	Fair	op	op	Vegetation, particularly grass, is very forward. Barometer from 28.93 to 29.72.
EN-	WEATHER.	2 P. M.		Kam	Fair	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	do	Cloudy	do .	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	op	op	op	qo.	00	op	op	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	, is very 72.
HIN	M	Sunrise.		Fair -	do	Cloudy	Rain	do	Fair	Cloudy	do	Fair	do	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	do	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	op.	00	op op	do	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	do .	rly grass 93 to 29.
E W I		Sunset.	1	N. E.	S.E.	do	x	N. W.	80	N.	N.	N. W.	S. W.	do	do	N. W.	do	W.	N. W.	op	x	N. W.	op	S. W.	N. W.	. W.	a	do	_	ż	S. W.	op	from 28.
	WIND.	2 P. M.		N.E.	S.E.	do	S. W	N. W.	S. W	N. W	N.	N. W.	S. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	W.	N. W.	op	x	N. W.	qu	W.	W	S. W.	N M	S.E.	do	N.E.	S. W.	qu	ation, I
K OF	24	Sunrise		N E.	N.	S. E.	do		M		_	N. W.		do	do	N.	N. W.	S. W.	N. W.	op	S. W.	N. W	S. W.	N. W.	S.	N. W.	×3	- E	do	N.E.	N.	S. W.	
KEGISTER	SR.	Sunset.	100	29 40	99.60	29.33	90.08	20.30	12.06	99.50	09 66	90.79	29.66	29.43	99.96	29.30	29.40	29.33	29 50	29 60	29.39	29.06	29.13	66-66	29.36	29 00	29-44	29.54	29-43	29.36	29.37	29-30	o to 85°
KEG	BAROMETER.	2 P. M.	1000	29.34	29.60	29.42	90.13	06 66	90.38	98 66	99.66	02.06	99.68	29.48	99.94	29.16	29 38	29.31	29.44	23.58	29.48	29.09	29.04	29.28	29.30	RC-62	14.62	29.54	29.50	29 37	29.36	29.32	easant rom 43
	BAB	Sunrise	0000	29.36	29 50	29.51	90.16	29.01	90.39	26 66	99.50	99.63	99 70	29.56	29.31	23.14	29.33	29.33	29.40	29.53	29.54	29.20	28.93	29.20	20.25	29.46	22.00	99 49	29.53	29.35	29.37	29.30	and pla
	FER.	Sunset.		• 61	65	65	yy	02	02	54	55	74	74	• 44	26	68	65	62	63	73	64	56	67	70.	22	41	202	200	65	74	76	12	e has been an uniform and pleasant month. Range of the Thermometer from 43° to 85°.
	THERMOMETER.	2 P. M	1	58.	09	60	68	74	20	52	ere a	74	62	82	89	75	68	68	20	74	68	68	50	12	80	11	10	202	12	76	85.	82	een an of the
	THER	Sunrise		20	43~	50	54	09	62	64	20	58	54	62	99	99	54	54	52	53	24	62	50	54	09	60	200	25	53	64	68	20	ne has b Range
840	JUNE.	Day of the Week.	.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Samurday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	I uesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	The month of June has been an uniform and pleasant month. httle rain has fallen. Range of the Thermometer from 43° to 85
)	C	Day of Month		1	62	0	4	- 15	9				10	11	12	13		15	16	17	- 18	19	20		818	33	47 92			28	66	30	The The

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER-Continued.

C

	REMARKS.			Light showers.	Very pleasant day.	Fog in the low grounds.	Foggy morning.	Light shower in the morning.	Shower at 1 F. M.	Fine shower at 0 L . M.			Fogev morning. Shower at midnight.	Shower at II A. M.		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Dry season.	rs.	Flying clouds. Two fine showers in the afternoon,			Wish wind Common and minimum 10 . W	Rain continued till 11 A M Attornoon chomore	Pleasant day. Antora Roradie	Forey morning.	Showers in the afternoon.	Fine shower in the night.	High wind. Aurora Borealis.	Smoky day.		
	Sunset.	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	Cloudy	Coi.	do	do	e e	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	do .	op			op	Cloude	Rain	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	do	
WEATHER.	2 P. M.	Fair	do	Cloudy	Fair	op	do	Cloudy	Cloude	Pair	do	op	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	op	00	do of	op	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
W.	Sunrise.	Fair		Cloudy		Fair	Cloudy		00 Hain		do	op	vbi	Fair	do	do	do	dy		op	00	do l	Rain	Fair	do	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	- op	
	Sunset.	-		N E.	S.E.	-	-	N.E.	in N	-	-	S.E.	s.	S. W.	W.	S. W.	do	-		W. N. W.		ia	N.E.	_	N. W.	8.	13		S. W.	do	100 100
WIND.	2 P. M.	N. W.	op	N. E.	S.E	N.	W.	N.E.	do .	N. W.	. W.	so.	ó	W. 8	S. W.	W.	S. W	op.	do.	N. W.	do via	x	V. W.	do	S. W.	ŝ	S.	S. W. 1	do la	do	
	Sunrise 2 P. M. Sunset.	N. W. N. W. N. W.	op	N.E.	do	S. W.	N. E.	do	N E	N. W. P	N. S	S. W.	S. E.	ż	W. :	W.	S. W.S	00	qu	N. W.	N M		S.E.	N. W.	S. W.S.	W.	ż	S. W.S. W.	N. W.	S. W.	
R.	Sunset.	1					9.72	29.63					-	29-20	29-43		-	29-48		75-00		-		-		29-66				29.60	
BAROMETER.	2 P. M.	29.32	29.52	23.65	29.63	41.62	GL-67	10.62	90.08	29.34	29 49	29 50	29.30	29.13	29.38	29.50	29.49	29.50	22.62	00.02	13.00	09'66	11.62	29.54	29.63	29.70	29.50	29.30	29.55	19.62	
BAR	Sunrise	1		-	88	22	2	00.60		25	48	48		13	22	-			-		00.51		33		19	99		26	20	29.60	
rer.	Sunset	11	20	99	22	14	19	109	68	75	76	78	72	78	81	82	80	78	IL	69	-+-	20	26	74	78.	76	74	74	11	76	1
THERMOMETER	2 P. M.	79	13	68	11	80	N.	10	88	18	81	86	80	83	88	-16	06	28	100	202	01	38	75	80	80%	85	80	83	78	80	1000
THER	Sunrise	65	22	62	81	10	00	32	65	64	55	64	64	12	68	69	68	1	21	50	200	20	68	. 64	19	64	61	68	62	61	
JULY.	Day of the Week.	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Wadnesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	W.ednesday	Thursday	Friday	
J	Day of Month.	-	53 (0.		0.	01	- 00	6	10	II					16				220									30		

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER-Conti

: 94

					*	51	. 1	11	. 1	2	T	.0	IN	12	11		U	-	1	0;	21	1	T	A	L.								98
ued.	STAANDA	ADMANAS.			-	High wind ; showers in the night.	Fine shower in the night.	the night, with	[aud lightning.	Shower in the afternoon.			Moderate shower. Severe thunder storm in the eve-	ling.	Fine showers. Rainy night.	Tomatoes ripe.	Beautiful sunset.		Morning foggy.		Morning foggy. Aurora Borealis.		Morning foggy. Aurora Borealis.	Evening, thunder and lightning.	Morning loggy ; fine showers ; thunder storm P. M.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Aurora Borealls.	UNIVER IN REALS.	Morning foggy Autora Roraglie		Morning foger	Morning foggy.	and great uniformity of temperature. Range of the
OF THE WEATHER-Continued.	R.	Sunset.	Rain	Cloudy	Rain	Fair	do	op	op	do	op	-	do	Rain	-	Fair	do	do	do	do	op	op	op	op	Kain	Fair	do	on	op	qu	op	do	weather warm, frequent refreshing showers,
ER-	WEATHER.	2 P. M.	Rain	Fair	do	qo	op	op	op	op	op	op	Cloudy	Fair	do	do	do	do	do	do	qo	de	do	0p	op	00	00	do	op	qu	do	op	eshing s
HTAE	-	Sunrise.	Rain	Fair	do	do	do	op	op	qo	op	do	qu	do	Rain	do	Fair	do	do	do	op	op	op	op	op	00	do do	op	que	que	que	do	ient refr
E WJ		Sunset.	N.E.	S. E.	do	S. W.	op	op	op	do	N. W.	op	x.	S.E.	do	S. W.	N. W.	N.E.	ŝ	S.E.	S W.	W.	ni a	in in	S. W.	N NU	do W.	M S	a	S. E.	i di	i si	n, frequ
ΗT	WIND.	2 P. M.	N.E.	S. E.	do	S. W.	N. W.	S. W.	op	N. W.	op	do	S. W.	op	S. E.	S. W.	N. W.	N.E.	ŝ	S. E.	.S. W.	W.	ń	2	. S. W.	N IN	- Mo	5	.,	ix	ix	Ś	er warn
		Sunrise	N.E.	N. W.	S.E.	~~		N. W.		N. W. I	qo	-	S. W.	do	S. E.	do	N. W.	do	N.	s.	S. W.	-	S. W.	ż	S.W.S	N IN	. W. W.		- 11	ix	ix	isi	
REGISTER	IR.	Sanset	99.46			-			-		16.02	29.60	29 48	29.38	29.28	29.24	29.54	29.73	29-80	29-75	29.56	29-48	29-48	29 43	29-27				09.66	89.63	09 50	29-33	The
REGI	BAROMETER	2 P. M.	29.46	29.53	29.55	29.39	29.21	29 22	29.30	29.25	29.43	29.61	29.53	29.39	29.32	29.16	29 50	29.72	18.65	29 80	19.61	29.50	29-49	29.46	29-33	67-62	01-62				99.58	29.35	to 29.8
	BAB	Sunrise	29.56	29.52	29.41	29.34	29.92	29.24	29.12	29.23	29.41	29.58	29 60	29 42	29.30	29.11	29 37	29.65	29.78	29.81	29.68	29.51	29.48	59.49	29-39	22.22	00.50	90.45	99.66	19 66	09 60	29-42	for veg
	ER.	Sunset.	68	72	69	14	76	20	• 99	68	68	20	11	22	22	た	20	• 99	72	2	75	28	824	61	22	200	000	00	202	202	12	11	peen favorable for vegetation. Barometer from 29.11 to 29.81
	THERMOMETER.	2 P. M. 8	76	74	64	82	11	83.	• 11	7	72	23	11	33	36	26	76	20	76	78	82	84	118	83	100	00	20	22	74	78	26	80	been fa Barom
	THER	Sunrise 1	20	64	69	66	02	59	09	53	58	54	56	68	64	• 12	64	541	55	09	63	20	89	19	1L	00	# Ci 2	200	60	89	62	19	ust has to 87.
1840	AUGUST.	Day of the Week.	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Senday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Thomas	Wadnasday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sundav	Monday	The month of August has been favorable for vegetation. Thermometer from 54 to 87. Barometer from 29.11 to 29.8
~	A	Day of Month.	-	51		4	5	9	2	8	6	10	11	12	. 13	14	15					20	21	62	12	100	02	202	98	000		31	Thermo

95

.

29.40 N. W.
29 10 29-29 N. W. N. W. N. W. N. 29 50 29 61 do do 29 51 do do 29 58 S. W. S. W. N. W. N. W. N. W. N. W.
55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55
55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55

96

	4	ST	ATE L	UNAT	IC H	IOSP	ITAI	4.		97
SAAYWAA	CONTRACT	Foggy day. Foggy. Showery. Clear in the evening. White frost.	Very pleasant days.	Flying clouds.	Flying clouds.	Moderate rain in the night. Rain in the night.	Trees covered with autumnal beauty. High wind. Aurora Borealis. High wind.	Beautiful sunset. Severe snow storm in the night. High wind. Snow fell 5 inches.	Dense fog in the morning. Great storm. High wind. Foggy. Beautiful sunset.	The month of October has been uncommonly fine,the weather fair and mild, affording the farmer the best opportunity to gather in the fruits of the season. Plonty ain has fallen. Extremes of Thermometer 28,00 to 29.84.
5	Sunset.	Rain Cloudy Rain Fair do	do do Cloudy	Fair Bair do do	999	Cloudy	do Fair,	do Cloudy do	Fair Cloudy Fair Cloudy	e best op
WEATHER.	2 P. M.	Rain Cleudy Rain Fair do	do do Cloudy	Rain Rain Fair do	999	Cloudy	do fair do	do Kain Fair	do Cloudy Rain Fair do	armer the
M	Sunrise.	Rain do do Fair do		Gloudy Fair do	9994	Cloudy Rain	do Cloudy Fair	do Cloudy Snow	Fair Cloudy do Rain Fair	ing the fi
	Sunset.	N.E. do S. W.	N.E.	N N N	N. W.	E Z S	EB.	Bask	S. E. W.	, affordi
WIND.	2 P. M.	N.E. do N.W.	NN NN NN	ENIZ R	V. N. W.	N.S.S.	N.E.	N'N'N	S.E.	nd mild
	Sunrise	and the second se	N	N. W.	Pos	iz ^{Ei} s	N.E.	275	S. W. S. E.	er fair a
SR.	Sunset.	29.64 29.66 29.53 29.53		29.05 29.05 29.35		20-90 20-90	1888	1888	29-64 29-64 29-34 29-33 29-33	e weather fair and mild, a Barometer 98.00 to 29.84.
BAROMETER	2 P. M.	29.63 29.63 29.53 29.55	29.42 29.65 29.71 29.68		29 44 29 63	29.64	29.20 29.20 29.20	29.48 29.40	20-21-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-	ne,the
BAB	Sunrise	29.50 29.50 29.50 29.50	29.43 29.54 29.50	1988	29.60	29.29 29.29	9-66 69-66 9-68	29.40 29.56	20.15 20.05 20.16	noniy fi
rER.	Sunset.	\$2828	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	282389	19	1368	8848	4823	8988 8988 8988 8988 8988 8988 8988 898	uncomn
THERMOMETER.	2 P. M. 8	388255	21 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	888558	8898	3888	55 55 65 55 55 65	8358	88838	s been
THER	Sunrise	38883	22228	82888	888	\$\$\$8	38.88	4888	86433	ctober has been uncommonly fine,
OCTOBER.	Day of the Week.	Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday Monday	Tuesday We Inesday Thursday Friday	Sunday Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday	Thursday	Sunday Monday	Wednesday Thursday Friday	Saturday Sunday Monday	Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	The month of Oct of rain has fallen. E
00	Day of Month.	-0040	66040	2=222	16	18	2233	2288	33.33	Th

	WINDER DEW.	THERMOMETER.	INCOM	STER.	Pa	BANOMETER	DIA.		WIND.		-	MENINGW		our rous
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise 2 P. M.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	NUMAND.
1	Sunday	37	48	48	29.42	29.52	29.60	15	N. W	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	C Very pleasant days.
-	Monday	33	48	44	29.79	29.84	29.83	op	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	op	
-	Tuesday	30	42	49	29.73	29.66	29.65	N.	N.	-	do	do	do	CHalo around the moon.
-	Wednesday	40	49	44	29.58	29.59	29.60	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	Cloudy	op	Cloudy	
-	Thursday	38	40	48	29.50	29.42	29.40	N.	N. W.	N.	Fair	do	do	Halo around the moon.
-	Friday	44	56	52	29.32	29.36	29.38	N.	N	N.	Cloudy	Cloudy	do	
5.	Saturday	40	41	40	29.56	29 59	29.60	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	do	Fair	Fair	
0.	Sundav	42	44	44	29.50	29.45	29.39	do	do	do	do	Rain	Rain	
e e	Monday	47	50	47	29.08	29.04	29.05	op	do	do	Rain	do	do	Very stormy day and night.
1. 01	Tuesday	37	52	48	29.24	29.30	29.30	N.	N. W.	N. W.	op	Fair	Fair '	
-	Wednesday	37	47	45	29.40	29 47	29.46	N. W.	op	N.	Fair	do	Cloudy	Rain.
12 7	Thursday	41	-46	45	29.41	29 32	29.30	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	Rain	Cloudy	Rain	Rainy night.
	Friday	45	48	46	29.17	29.13	29.16	N.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	Aurora Borealis.
	Saturday	34	45	43	29.31	29.33	29.33	N. W.	do	op	Fair	do	do	High wind. Snow in the night.
15 S	Sunday	36	43	41	29.15	29-00	29.05	N.	W.	-W.	Snow	Cloudy	op	Rainy forenoon. Aurora Borealis.
-	Monday	31	8	36	29.24	29-26	20.25	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	do	
-	Tuesday	25	40	37	29.30	29.26	29-26	do	op	S. W.	op	op		
-	Wednesday	32	36	35	29.27	29-20	29.13	op	op	N.	Cloudy	Cloudy	-	
-	Thursday	27	32	30	28 91	28-98	29.03	op	op	N. W.	qo	Fair	Fair	High wind. Aurora Borealis.
-	Friday	667	33	31	29.51	29 28	29-31	op	op	op	Fair	op	qo	
5	Saturday	23.	36	35	29-50	29-52	29.54	qo	op	op	do	do	_	Indications of a storm. [vere rain storm.
22 22	Sunday	28	30	32	29.60	29-54	-	N.	N. E.	N.E.	Cloudy	Cloudy	_	ommenced at 2 P. M.
R.	Monday	30	30	32	29.04	28-99		N.E.	op	N.	Rain	op	_	Foggy day. Much ice on the trees. Evening, snow
5	Tuesday	34	43	40	29.38	29-48	-	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	[squall a
-	Wednesday	36	40	35	29.48	29.35	29.30		N.	N.	Cloudy	Cloudy	-	Snow in the evening.
5	Thursday	32	38	34	29.09	29.02	29.15		W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	
-	Friday '	26	38	24	29.30	29.40	29:44	op	N. W.		do	do	-	Beautiful sunset.
20	Saturday	25	35	8	29.51	29.46	29.45	S. W.S	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy	do	
S	Sunday	25	44	44	29.42	29.40	29.37	op	op	op	do		qo	
S-	Monday .	45	57	52	29.23	28.99	28.94	op	op	op	Cloudy	do	qo	Warm south wind.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER-Continued.

98

101

WIND. WEATHER.	2 P. M. Sunset Sunrise 2 P. M. Sunset.	Fair Fair Fair do do	W. N. W. do		V. Snow Fair Fair	S. W. S. W. do do do	V. W. Cloudy do	N. W. N. W. Fair do do S. S. do Cloudy Cloudy	S.E. W. Rain Rain Fair	S. S. do do do White frost. Sun set in a cloud.	. W. N do Cloudy Snow	N. W. N. W. do Fair Cloudy High wind; snow squall. Aurora Borealis. W. N. W. do do Fair Sun set in a cloud 0 P M thermometer 20	V. do do do do	dy Snow squall in	V.S. W. Snow S	W. W. Fair Fair Fair	N W. N W. E.:: 40 do Squally.	. E. N. E. Cloudy S	to N. Snow Cloudy Cloudy	W. S. W. Fair Fair Fair	S W S Cloudy Snow Snow	
R.	Sunset. Sunrise	N. N.	29.95 N. N.	29.59 N. E.		29.41 S. W		29.57 N. W.	so.	29.15 S.	29.11 N. W	29.27 S. W		29-49 W.	-	2	00.20 N. W.	29.08 N.E.		ż		00.47 do
BAROMETER	Sunrise 2 P. M. S	29.60 29.70	29.96	29 86 29.86 29.80 29.64	29.61	29.60 29.54 29.42 29.43	29.20	29.42 29.52 29.66 29.63	28.90	29.16	29.13	29.27 29.04	29.28	29.46 29.48	29.03	29 38	-	29.16	29.00	29-32	19-06 09-06	121 00
THERMOMETER.	Sunset Su		96 8 83			32 41 22		181 198 198		-	38			3 66		20 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24						37 90
	Sunrise 2 P. M.		30 42 16 23	12 19 13		26 32 42		20 36 36		30 46		14 21		90 99		14 20	20 ZZ 6 16			2.8		39 37
DECEMBER.	Month. Day of the Su	1 Tuesday 2 Wednesday		5 Saturday 6 Sunday	7 Monday	8 Tuesday 9 Wednesday	0 Thursday	11 Frday 12 Saturday			Wednesday	18 Friday	Saturday	21 Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	95 Friday	Saturday	Sunday		Wednesday	Thursday

00			ROBPLEA	OFFAMULT	STATE
	In others to set	In this registry of the Barometer, no account is taken of the influence of temperature.		TOTAL. 274 fair days. 92 cloudy days. 96 days on which rain fell. 38 days on which snow fell. 6 halos of the moon. 31 Aurora Borealis.	Total of days on which 20 N. W. winds prevailed. 20 N. W. " " 20 W. " " 31 S. W. " " 34 S. " " " 26 S. E. " " 33 N. E. " "
0	DEC,	inches. 29.39+ 29.39+ 29.39+ 29.43	22°.12+ 30°.80+ 28°.90+	08117 7	ಳಲಬಂಬ−೦4
	NOV.		4°.30 2°.30 0°.36+	00 8 8 8 8 4	411 41 0000 7000 7000 7000 7000 7000 700
	OCT.	inches. 29.46+ 29.46+ 29.46+ 29.37		10°51	20428704
unuea.	SEPT.	inches. 29.66+ 29.45+ 29.45+ 29.35+	52°.66+ 65°.96+ 61°.20 56°.50	840000	10136130
WEALHEN-Continued.	AUGUST	inches. 29.45+ 29.46+ 29.44+ 29.46	53°.19+ 77°.70+ 71°.51+ 70°.50	8 <u>9</u> 9000	6064066
THEN	JULY.	inches 29.47+ 29.48+ 29.48+ 29.41	63°.38+ 73°.61+ 73°.61+	25 11 0 0 24	05004-08
	JUNE.	inches. 29.37+ 29.39+ 29.32+ 29.32+	57°.70 72°.76+ 67°.90 64°	24 6 11 0 1	
THE	MAY.	inches. 29.35+ 29.35+ 29.35+ 29.25	+++	€ 800-08	6146106HOF
N OF	APRIL.	29.43+ 29.49+ 29.43+ 29.43+		98 99 - 0 0 99 - 0 0	80-40000
NEUISIEN OF	PEB'Y, MARCH.	inches. 29 26+ 29 22+ 29 22+ 29 22+	30°.09+ 41°.19+ 38°.93+	90-98 6 6 6	0010-202
NEW	FEB'Y.	inches. 29.53+ 29.53+ 29.53+ 29.40+	27°.58+ 35°.36+ 34°.27+ 26°.50	0,000,000	6500 <u>110</u> 6
	JAN'Y.	inches. 29.31+ 29.37+ 29.23	13°.03+ 22°.03+ 20° 90+ 15°	ಟೆಐ೫೭೦4	99540-009
1240		Mean height of the Barometer at sunrise, Mean height of the Barometer at 2 P. M. 29.31+ Mean height of the Barometer at sunset, Mean between the greatest and least heights of the Barometer, 29.23	Mean height of the Thermometer at sunrise, 13°.03+ 27°.58+ Mean height of the Thermometer at 2 P. M. 22°.03+ 35°.36+ Mean height of the Thermometer at sunset, 20° 90+ 34°.27+ Mean between the greatest and loast heights of the Thermometer, 15° 26°.50	Fair days,	Days on which N. wind prevailed, <i>a a N</i> . W. <i>a a</i> <i>a a N</i> . W. <i>a</i> <i>a a N</i> . <i>w a</i> <i>a a n</i> <i>b a a</i> <i>b a a</i> <i>c a n</i> <i>c n n</i> <i>c n</i> <i>c n n</i> <i>c n</i>

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER Continued

100

CXXX

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

There may have been Aurora Borealis and halos about the moon when not observed.