

Ninth annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. December, 1841.

Contributors

State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester.
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NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT WORCESTER.

DECEMBER, 1841.

Boston:

DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS.

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1842.

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.
DECEMBER, 1841.

To His Excellency JOHN DAVIS, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital respectfully present their
Ninth Annual

REPORT:

The Trustees acknowledge the favor of a beneficent Providence, continued to this institution through another year. Since the first conception of its plan, the genuine benevolence of its character and its freedom from even the appearance of selfishness, has secured the good will of men and the blessing of God. It is rare for any institution to be so long, so uniformly and so highly successful in both these respects, and the friends of this establishment should be proportionally grateful.

The statute requires this report to be "full and detailed." Entirely to meet this requirement, the Trustees annex the report of the superintendent to them, giving a full and detailed statement of the interior condition of the hospital. From its numerous facts they select the following.

In the course of the year there were 399 patients in the hospital; at the commencement of the year, 236; admitted in the course of the year, 163; remained at the end of the year, 232. Of the number re-

maining at the close of the year, 33 were cases of less duration than one year, and 199 were of longer duration than one year.

There have been discharged from the hospital during the year, 167. Of these, 68 were cases of less duration than one year; 62 recovered, 2 improved, 4 died; and 99 were of longer duration than one year; 20 recovered, 34 improved, 37 as harmless and for want of room, 8 died.

The treasurer's report will show the details of the fiscal concerns of the hospital. It appears that the receipts into the treasury, from all sources, including the balance on hand at the commencement of the year have been

\$31,293 73

The expenditures have been

28,847 62

Leaving a balance in the treasury, Dec. 1, 1841, \$2,446 11

The expenditures for improvements and repairs have been larger this year than usual. At the last session of the Legislature, the sum of *five* hundred dollars was appropriated for the purchase of more land. The only desirable lot for sale was one of between six and seven acres, contiguous on two sides to land before owned by the hospital, and, on a third, bounded by the road. This lot could be purchased for *seven* hundred dollars, and no less. Its situation rendered it so much more useful to the hospital than any other which could be bought, that the Trustees felt justified in adding the requisite sum, from the general funds, to the special appropriation, and the land has been paid for and conveyed to them.

When the hospital was established in Worcester, the land for a site was given to the Commonwealth by the town. An expensive bank-wall was built on the street passing the front of the ground. The agent of the commissioners for building the hospital had no doubt that he directed the wall to be, and that it was, built on the line of the land conveyed. But, about four years ago, the road commissioners of the town, who acted as surveyors, judged otherwise, and cut down the street so as to endanger the falling of the wall. The county commissioners determined that the wall encroached upon the street, from a point to several feet, and established a line according to their decision. The Board of Trustees demanded a jury, who determined that the line should remain as the county commissioners had established it, but that three hundred dollars should be paid to the Trustees toward defraying the expense of removing the wall. This verdict was set aside as illegal, and another jury was ordered upon another petition of the Trustees.

The second jury established a new line, different from the supposed original line, and from the line established by the county commissioners. This verdict was sustained by the court of common pleas, and the county commissioners appealed to the supreme judicial court, before whom the cause was argued at the law term for the county of Worcester, in October, 1840, and a decision given in April, 1841, affirming the judgment rendered by the court of common pleas. See Metcalf's reports, vol. 1. Trustees of S. L. Hospital vs. the Inhabitants of the county of Worcester.

The Trustees, supposing there would be no further litigation on the subject, and a part of the wall having fallen, contracted for the rebuilding of the wall upon the line established by the second jury. The contract has been completed, the work done in a solid and permanent manner. An opening has been left in front of the main building of the hospital, from which steps have been built ascending to the front door. The work and materials for the wall and steps have cost \$1,093 52, of which \$993 52 have been paid. The necessity for this change was very much regretted by the Trustees, on account of the expense, and because it was feared it would destroy the beautiful row of pine trees, so thriving and so ornamental. If these evergreens should live in their present situation, the alteration will be an improvement, but, whatever be the result or the appearance, the change could not be avoided by the Trustees.

During very cold weather the means of perfectly warming the north wing were found insufficient, and an additional furnace was built at an expense of about eighty dollars.

The average cost of board having in past years, upon the principles adopted in its estimate, been somewhat more than two dollars and fifty cents per week, the Trustees have decided to continue it at that sum.

The Trustees concur in the opinion of the treasurer, that an appropriation of two thousand dollars will be necessary for the current expenses of the hospital the ensuing year.

When the plan of the hospital was first determined upon, it was designed to accommodate only 120 patients. The offices and barn were designed on a corresponding scale, or rather on a much less scale, as the utility of farming operations and mechanical employment was not so highly appreciated in the management of the insane then as now. In fact no shops were built, and the barn was only calculated for a small stock of hay and the shelter of a few animals. Without regard to the beneficial effect upon the patients from the labor necessary to

provide for and take care of cattle, experience has proved, that, where so much milk is used, it is economy to keep the cows rather than buy the milk. The statements of the superintendent will show, to some extent, the present amount of labor and produce of the land owned by the institution, and the results of the only mechanical labor pursued. The produce of the land is altogether beyond the means of preserving it. For two years past, a barn has been rented, but it cannot be good policy to trust to that mode of securing crops, so liable and so likely to fail at any time. Considering the productiveness of the land, the number of animals kept, the present inconveniences, and the probability of their increase by inability to hire a barn, the Trustees are unanimous in the opinion that it will be judicious and economical to erect a barn early the ensuing season. In order to procure the best site, the removal of the present shoe-shop and piggery may be desirable, but not attended with great expense, and the Trustees are of opinion that the sum of two thousand dollars will be a sufficient appropriation. Should the Legislature take the same view of the subject which they do, a barn can be built suitable for the establishment, and the present barn can be converted into shops for other mechanical pursuits for the benefit of patients, in addition to that of shoe-making, which has been so successfully conducted. The Trustees are unanimous in respectfully asking the attention of the Legislature to this subject and the appropriation mentioned.

Pursuant to the authority given to the Trustees by the "Resolves, concerning the will of Martha Johonnot, and the State Lunatic Hospital," passed at the last session of the Legislature, they employed Pliny Merrick, Esq., district attorney for the middle district, as counsel, and through him have received from George Nichols, Esq., executor of the last will of George S. Johonnot, Esq., deceased, in cash, mortgages and stocks, property valued at forty-five thousand eight hundred forty-three dollars and twenty-two cents—the stocks being estimated at the market value when the transfer was made. There are forty-seven shares in the bank of the United States, then estimated at \$893. Some of the other stocks are of uncertain worth. The Trustees have as yet sold none of them. They found it difficult to invest the cash which they received, according to the requirement of the resolves, and have made a temporary arrangement which is entirely safe, and will yield six per cent. per annum. They have received four per cent for the money deposited in the bank, awaiting investment. This property is charged with the payment of life annuities to twenty-three individuals, amount-

ing to twenty-five hundred and twenty dollars per annum, and with the support of an old horse during his natural life. It is now believed that the income will be equivalent to the charges upon it; but it is not certain that it will be. From this statement, it is evident that the hospital will derive no advantage from this legacy, until the property ceases to be encumbered by these annuities, probably many years hence. Nevertheless, it is believed to have been wise in the Legislature to accept it in view of the eventual benefit which will accrue. The annuitants will die, but it may be hoped, while insanity is found, this institution will never die. The resolves require that the property, received under this legacy, shall be converted into cash, and loaned, on notes or bonds secured by mortgages. The Trustees esteem these as the highest class of securities, always to be preferred to any others when they can be had. But their experience, during the time since the property came into their hands, leads them to doubt whether it be wise to require such investments in all cases.

To secure health and comfort in an Asylum for the Insane, an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water is absolutely essential. This was understood by the commissioners for erecting this hospital. They made thorough explorations in all directions, in search of springs, and secured the right, in the first place, of sinking a well, and taking water from the hill east of the hospital, on land now owned by the institution. But the summer when the main building was erected, disappointed their hopes as to the abundance and permanence of that source. They then dug a well in the yard, back of the building; but after boring very deep, the water, when found, was of a mineral quality, unfit for domestic use or for cattle. As a last resource, they obtained permission to take water from springs on land of F. W. Paine, Esq., and to lay a pipe, about a mile and a quarter, through the lands of seven or eight proprietors, besides crossing two public roads. The water from this source is of excellent quality, and abundant in quantity. But the right which the institution has, either to the water or to enter upon the land through which the pipe is laid, is one of mere sufferance. It was all the right, however, which could be obtained, and was accepted from imperious necessity. It was granted as a boon without compensation; nor would it be granted in any other manner than it is for a compensation. Two of the proprietors, five years ago, insisted upon a memorandum in writing, which should prevent any title to cross their lands being acquired by occupancy. There is probably no reason to appre-

hend difficulty from any proprietor with whom this contract of sufferance was originally made, nor from any who have since become proprietors. But it is impossible to foresee into what hands these springs and lands may fall. Should any person become a proprietor, who should insist upon exercising his right to stop the aqueduct from running through his land, he would inflict at once upon the institution an injury of incalculable magnitude. The present Board of Trustees, having their attention called to this subject, have made another effort to procure a permanent title to this easement; but with the same success as their predecessors. Some of the proprietors, for a sufficient consideration, would give a title—others cannot, and some are not willing to do it. The Trustees, therefore, submit the subject to the Legislature. They know that it is invidious to take private property for public use, under any circumstances, and should never be done, except for a fair compensation and from necessity. It would seem that mill-privileges and rail-roads, can have no greater necessity to justify the taking of private property, than this institution has to secure permanently the right to this water and the means of using it. The opinion of the Trustees is, that if it can be constitutionally done, all question as to right in this case, should in some way be put at rest, so that the hospital shall always have this water.

The monthly visits to the hospital during the past year, have been regularly made by the Trustees, with the intention of noticing every thing which pertains to the welfare of the establishment. They cheerfully and unanimously bear testimony, as their predecessors have annually done, to the ability, the kindness, the patience, the fidelity, the perseverance and the skill with which the officers and assistants have discharged their duty. If now and then the perverseness of insanity does not appreciate the benevolence and skill which watch over, and endeavor to cure it; and the ignorance or misguided views of the friends of a patient, lead them to distrust the management of a particular case, or even to speak evil of the good done them, it is of rare occurrence. A great majority, even in their insanity, appear thankful for kindness shown them, and those who are discharged cured, almost invariably carry with them deep and heartfelt gratitude towards those under whose care they have been, and freely express it wherever they go. The friends also of patients rejoicing over their restored reason, or improved physical condition, generally bestow ample praise upon the medical skill and good management of the officers.

The Trustees regret that in the course of the ensuing year, the in-

stitution will lose the very valuable and faithful services of Dr Chandler, the assistant physician. He has been in that office ever since the first opening of the hospital, and has given entire satisfaction to the superintendent, and every successive Board of Trustees. If we must part with him, it is gratifying to know that the insane among our neighbors of New Hampshire will have the benefit of his skill and experience at the head of the hospital in that State. Mr and Mrs Ellis, too, who, as steward and matron, have rendered six years service in those offices, propose to leave in a few months. They have discharged their duties with ability and untiring assiduity, and will carry with them the respect of those with whom they have been more immediately associated, as well as of the Trustees.

The contrast is immeasurably great between the condition of the insane in a well-regulated hospital, or in private families or jails, cages or dungeons, to which they are often subjected where no hospital exists. We look upon this institution as an honor to Massachusetts, both for its direct efforts in the cause of humanity, and for its collateral influences. It was the misery and wretchedness of the insane in our jails and houses of correction, which excited some noble-minded philanthropists to procure legislative assistance, and the example of what has been here done, awakens attention wherever it is known. Those who are curious in tracing the steps by which great effects proceed from apparently slight causes, may imagine, not wholly without reason, that the mud-bird's nest, described in one of the early reports of the Prison Discipline Society, built on one of the bars of the grated window of his loathsome apartment in the old Worcester jail, by one of the present inmates of this hospital, then in nakedness and filth, now clothed and comfortable, was the foundation of this noble structure, and that the effects of that scene may yet be felt on the other side of the globe. A gentleman who has visited this institution, and is now in Constantinople, writes to have its reports, with an engraved view of the hospital, sent out to him, that the subject may be discussed in the Armenian and Greek languages. He says "one of the most painful and disgusting sights which I have witnessed in this country, is the prison of the insane. They are kept in the same great building with bears and wolves, but in stronger dungeons, and they are more inhumanly treated than their brute fellow-prisoners. It is possible that some detail of the operations in Worcester may lead to efforts for a better system." Whether such be the effect there or not, it is certain that efforts for a better system have been made in many States of this Union, since they

were made here. It is not unreasonable to hope that, by continuing the course heretofore pursued here, showing the people the effects of their benevolence, and that their appropriations are faithfully used, the Legislature will continue from year to year, their fostering care, and Heaven to bless their charity.

A. D. FOSTER,

M. L. FISHER,

D. P. KING,

HENRY GARDNER,

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

WORCESTER, *December 1, 1841.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency JOHN DAVIS, Governor, and to the Honorable Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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

The treasurer charges himself, from December 1, 1840, to November 30, 1841, inclusive, as follows :

For cash on hand, balance of last account,	
December 1, 1840, - - - -	\$2,201 18
For receipts from cities, towns, and individuals, - - - - -	24,046 60
For balance of appropriation from the State treasury, - - - - -	4,000 00
For credits on sundry bills for shoes, oxen, cows, pigs, flour barrels, ashes, grease, old iron, and various other things, -	1,045 95
	\$31,293 73

He credits himself as follows :

For payments for improvements and repairs,	2,268 94
“ “ “ salaries, wages and labor,	7,151 68
“ “ “ furniture and bedding,	1,570 02
“ “ “ clothing, linen, &c.,	2,069 10
“ “ “ fuel and lights,	3,037 34
“ “ “ provisions and groceries,	10,812 24
“ “ “ medical supplies,	613 88
“ “ “ straw and hay, (hay \$9 91)	89 77
“ “ “ miscellaneous,	1,234 65
Cash on hand, balance to new account,	2,446 11
	\$31,293 73
Deducting the balance on hand, - - -	2,446 11
	\$28,847 62
The cost of supporting the institution for the year, appears to be - - -	\$28,847 62

The item of improvements and repairs is large when compared with the same in former years. Of the sum of \$2,268 94, the unavoidable expense of rebuilding the bank-wall in front of the hospital-hill, with the steps and buttresses of the first rise, amounted to \$993 52; in the purchase of land, \$200 were added to the special appropriation for that object; and about \$80 were expended for another furnace in the north wing, for the more perfect warming of the wards in very cold weather. These sums amount to \$1,273 52, and deducted from the whole sum, leave \$927 66 for the ordinary expenses under this head.

The cost of a piano-forte, \$250, is included under the item furniture. The other expenses are those of ordinary occurrence, to keep the institution properly supplied.

The item of clothing, linen, &c., includes, as usual, the stock of the shoe-shop purchased within the year. The whole amount is larger this than some other years, but not larger than it has ever been before.

The Payments for Salaries, Wages and Labor, are distributed as in the following table. The Gratuities mentioned are given by authority of the Trustees, as a bounty upon fidelity and long service. The table embraces the names of all who, within the year, were regularly employed in the Hospital, and paid by the Treasurer. Some were there but a short time, as the amount paid them shows. Those not in the employ of the Institution on the first of December, are so designated, and are marked with an asterisk.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AMOUNT PAID.	REMARKS.
* Lawson Hill, -	Attendant, -	Board and \$15 00 per month,	\$93 51	Not now employed.
* Mrs. Hill, -	Ironer, -	" " 1 50 per week,	21 87	do.
* Clarissa C. Ingraham, -	Table girl, -	" " 1 50 per week,	93 78	do.
* Sarah Jennings, -	Dressmaker, -	" " 2 00 per week,	140 29	\$5 Gratuity. Not now empl'd.
* Horace Mirick, -	Attendant, -	" " 15 00 per month,	353 40	\$8 do.
Samuel Colby, -	Overseers of Incurable De-	" " 350 00 per annum,	362 47	\$8 do.
Mrs. Colby, -	partment, North Wing,	" " 350 00 per annum,	264 08	\$5 do.
Samuel Rice, -	Overseers of Incurable De-	" " 15 00 per month,	269 85	\$8 do.
Mrs. Rice, -	partment, South Wing,	" " 2 00 per week,	258 29	\$5 do.
James B. Billings, -	Attendant, -	" " 16 00 per month,	292 47	\$8 do.
Mrs. Billings, -	do. -	" " 1 50 per week,	286 67	\$5 do.
Moore M. Chaffin, -	Farmer, -	" " 15 00 per month,	292 37	\$5 do.
Mrs. Chaffin, -	Chamberwork, -	" " 2 00 per week,		
George Sessions, -	Attendant, -	" " 15 00 per month,		
Mrs. Sessions, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,		
William H. Blackmer, -	Attendant, -	" " 15 00 per month,		
Mrs. Blackmer, -	In kitchen, -	" " 2 00 per week,		
Daniel G. Blackmer, -	do. -	" " 15 00 per month,		
Mrs. Blackmer, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,		
John T. Mirick, -	Attendant, -	" " 15 00 per month,		
Mrs. Mirick, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,		

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AMOUNT PAID.	REMARKS.
Hollis Chaffin, -	Farmer, -	Board and \$15 00 per month,	\$293 56	\$8 Gratuity.
Mrs. Chaffin, -	In kitchen, -	" " 2 25 per week,		\$5 do.
Horatio N. Welsh, -	Attendant, -	" " 15 00 per month,	283 00	\$8 do.
Mrs. Welsh, -	In kitchen, -	" " 2 00 per week,		\$5 do.
Betsey Allen, -	Attendant, -	" " 2 00 per week,	104 58	\$5 do.
Theoda Bartlett, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,	103 00	\$5 do.
Hannah Baker, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,	108 72	\$5 do.
Melinda Hooker, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,	108 62	\$5 do.
Agness Johnstone, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,	103 30	\$5 do.
Harriet Hooker, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,	107 56	\$5 do.
Lucy Ann Bascom, -	do. -	" " 2 00 per week,	104 14	\$5 do.
Harriet H. Carey, -	Housekeeper, -	" " 2 75 per week,	131 91	\$5 do.
Clarissa Chaffin, -	Tailoress, -	" " 2 00 per week,	100 56	\$5 do.
Laura Converse, -	In kitchen, -	" " 2 00 per week,	101 28	\$5 do.
Catherine Raynes, -	Washerwoman, -	" " 2 00 per week,	106 14	\$5 do.
Lucy Ann Chapman, -	Table girl, -	" " 2 00 per week,	92 60	\$5 do.
Mary S. Howe, -	Dressmaker, -	" " 2 00 per week,	86 65	\$5 do.
Hannah Robinson, -	Seamstress, -	" " 2 00 per week,	106 86	\$5 do.
Esther S. Blackmer, -	Chamberwork, -	" " 1 50 per week,	79 58	\$5 do.
Sophia Parker, -	Washer and Ironer, -	" " 1 75 per week,	90 50	\$5 do.
Eunice Howe, -	Ironer, -	" " 1 50 per week,	46 29	
Samuel Preston, -	Coachman, -	" " 15 00 per month,	174 25	\$8 do.
Charles C. Clapp, -	Shoemaker, -	" " 20 00 per month,	228 29	
Luther Gunn, -	Attendant, -	" " 15 00 per month,	180 05	\$8 do.

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICE.	COMPENSATION.	AMOUNT PAID.	REMARKS.
William Hills,	-	Board and \$14 00 per month,	\$36 71	
William Conkey,	-	" " 15 00 per month,	111 88	
Phineas E. Gregory,	-	" " 14 00 per month,	162 68	
Humphrey B. Heywood,	-	" " 15 00 per month,	182 09	\$8 Gratuity.
George Allen,	-	12 00 per week,	624 00	
A. D. Foster,	-	250 00 per annum,	6687 85	
Labor by those not regularly employed,	-	-	250 00	
		-	213 83	
			7151 68	

Provisions and Groceries include

Fruit, apples, pears, peaches, berries, raisins, lemons, &c.,				\$592 07
Spices, salt, and small groceries,	-	-	-	\$160 72
Soap,	-	-	-	327 09
Vinegar and cider,	-	11 barrels 25½ gallons,		57 25
Milk,	-	639 quarts,	-	25 91
Butter,	-	10,201¾ lbs.	-	1,751 20
Cheese,	-	6,382½ lbs.	-	484 16
Eggs,	-	601½ dozen,	-	90 81
Lard,	-	151 lbs.	-	15 52
Beans,	-	33½ bushels,	-	64 47
Peas,	-	14 bushels,	-	22 79
Tea,	-	476½ lbs.	-	271 25
Coffee,	-	1,401 lbs.	-	167 27
Brown sugar,	-	8,975 lbs.	-	730 35
Loaf sugar,	-	707¾ lbs.	-	84 70
Molasses,	-	495 gallons,	-	157 87
Honey,	-	230 lbs.	-	19 58
Shells,	-	486 lbs.	-	73 56
Corn,	-	725½ bushels,	-	639 82
Rye,	-	262½ bushels,	-	217 42
Oats,	-	214 bushels,	-	97 93
Barley,	-	9 bushels,	-	6 30
Rice,	-	1,487 lbs.	-	71 00
Biscuit,	-	-	-	109 77
Flour,	-	231 barrels,	-	1,432 20
Potatoes,	-	1,472 bushels,	-	472 39
Poultry,	-	1,004¼ lbs.	-	95 50
Fresh fish,	1,483¾ lbs.	73 by number, oysters and clams,		72 36
Salt fish,	-	4,875 lbs.	-	110 86
Mackerel,	-	3 barrels,	-	42 00
Tongues and sounds,		3 barrels 248 lbs.	-	26 20
Salmon,	-	1 barrel,	-	18 00
Ham, and smoking hams,		642½ lbs.	-	67 39
Mutton and lamb,	-	2,027½ lbs.	-	161 95
Beef,	-	24,259½ lbs.	-	1,482 21

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

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Pork,	-	-	2,978 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	-	-	203 07
Veal,	-	-	3,944 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	-	-	251 69
Sausages,	-	-	489 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	-	-	49 90
Salt beef,	-	-	191 lbs.	-	-	13 38
Liver,	-	-	-	-	-	1 77
Salt pork,	-	-	2 barrels,	-	-	32 00
Tripe,	-	-	493 lbs.	-	-	40 56
						<hr/>
						\$10,812 24

Fuel and Lights include

Wood,	-	-	506 cords, 6 feet, 10 inches,	2,386 67
Charcoal,	-	-	2,101 bushels, - -	207 23
Anthracite,	-	-	15 tons—30,000 lbs. -	155 62
Oil,	-	-	246 gallons, - -	255 20
Candles,	-	-	70 lbs. - -	30 00
Wicking,	-	-	- - - -	2 62
				<hr/>
				\$3,037 34

Miscellaneous includes

Cash advanced to patients, and charged in their accounts, or paid to them when discharged,	-	-	-	86	15
Expenses of pursuing and returning elopers,	-	-		86	80
Expenses of returning patients discharged to the places whence they were sent to the hospital or to the houses of correction,	-	-	-	-	58 97
Funeral expenses,	-	-	-	-	120 25
Postages,	-	-	-	-	80 61
Expenses of trustees' visits,	-	-	-	-	90 85
Books, stationery, periodicals, &c.,	-	-	-	-	92 95
Filling ice-cellar,	-	-	-	-	27 00
One horse, two cows, two pairs of oxen, one hog,	-				460 00
Sundries,	-	-	-	-	131 07
					<hr/>
					\$1,234 65

The balance of the appropriation made by the Legislature in 1839, has been drawn from the State treasury and partially expended.

In addition to the money now in his hands, and that to be received for the support of patients, the treasurer is of opinion that an appropriation of two thousand dollars will be necessary to defray the current expenses of the ensuing year.

A. D. FOSTER,

Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital.

WORCESTER, December 24, 1841.

500 cords, 6 feet, 10 inches,	2,328 67	Wood,
2,401 bushels,	207 23	Charcoal,
15 tons—30,000 lbs.	155 62	Asphaltum,
248 gallons,	255 20	Oil,
70 lbs.	30 00	Candles,
	2 62	Wicks,
	83,037 34	
Miscellaneous includes		
Cash advanced to patients, and charged in their accounts,		
or paid to them when discharged,	80 15	
Expenses of pursuing and returning elopers,	80 80	
Expenses of returning patients discharged to the places		
whence they were sent to the hospital or to the houses of		
correction,	58 97	
Funeral expenses,	120 25	
Postages,	80 61	
Expenses of trustees' visits,	90 85	
Books, stationery, periodicals, &c.,	92 95	
Tiling ice-cellar,	27 00	
One horse, two cows, two pairs of oxen, one hog,	480 00	
Sundries,	131 07	
	81,231 65	

The balance of the appropriation made by the Legislature in 1839, has been drawn from the State treasury and partially expended.

THE NINTH REPORT

Of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., from December 1st, 1840, to November 30th, 1841, inclusive.

No.	Time of admission	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.
1833											
2	Jan'y 22	63	Male	Widower	Religious, -	17 years	The Court	8 yrs. 10 mths.	Remains	Improved	Hereditary. Labors.
3	do 22	29	do	Single	Wound of the head, -	3 years	do	8 yrs. 10 mths.	do	Stationary	Foreigner. Demented.
7	do 29	44	do	Widower	Intemperance, -	6 years	do	8 yrs. 10 mths.	do	Improved	Homicidal. Hereditary. Labors.
8	do 30	56	do	Single	Unknown, -	10 years	The Legislat.	8 yrs. 10 mths.	do	Stationary	do do
12	Feb'y 15	39	do	Widower	Intemperance, -	14 years	The Court	8 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Improved	Foreigner. Pauper. Labors well.
18	do 18	66	Female	Widow	Unknown, -	27 years	do	8 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Stationary	do do
19	do 18	57	do	do	do -	7 years	do	8 yrs. 9 mths.	do	do	Periodical. Foreigner. Pauper.
21	do 18	28	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	5 years	do	8 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Improved	Labors.
27	do 28	36	do	Married	Intemperance, -	5 years	do	8 yrs. 8 mths.	do	Stationary	Foreigner. Pauper. Labors.
44	March 16	44	do	Single	do -	16 years	do	8 yrs. 8 mths.	do	do	Homicidal.
45	do 16	49	do	Widower	Religious, -	14 years	do	8 yrs. 8 mths.	do	do	do
56	do 28	34	do	Single	Unknown, -	6 years	do	8 yrs. 4 mths.	Discharged	Improved	Hereditary. Labors.
101	June 5	40	do	do	Disappointed ambition, -	10 years	do	8 yrs. 5 mths.	Remains	Stationary	do do
102	do 6	42	Female	do	Disappointed affection, -	14 years	do	8 yrs. 5 mths.	do	Improved	Hereditary. Labors some.
133	Oct'r 19	33	do	Widow	Ill health, -	2 years	do	8 yrs. 1 mth.	do	Stationary	do do
1834.											
176	Feb'y 10	44	Male	Single	Disappointed affection, -	10 years	The Overseers	7 yrs. 9 mths.	do	Improved	do do
180	do 10	37	do	Married	Intemperance, -	11 years	The Court	7 years	Discharged	do	Labored well.
190	March 22	40	do	do	Jealousy of wife, -	3 years	do	7 yrs. 8 mths	Remains	Stationary	Demented.
206	April 26	35	do	Single	Unknown, -	6 years	do	7 yrs. 7 mths	do	do	do
209	do 30	29	do	do	do -	6 years	do	7 yrs. 7 mths.	do	Improved	do
223	June 21	40	Female	do	Domestic affliction, -	10 years	do	7 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	Labors.
247	Sept'r 11	32	do	do	Ill health, -	8 years	do	7 yrs. 2 mths.	do	Stationary	Periodical. Labors.
253	do 11	35	Male	Married	Domestic affliction, -	10 years	do	6 yrs. 2 mths.	Discharged	do	Demented.
260	Oct'r 9	37	do	Single	Unknown, -	6 years	do	7 yrs. 1 mth.	Remains	do	Homicidal. Labors.
274	Dec'r 3	30	do	do	Disappointed affection, -	5 years	do	7 yrs.	do	do	Demented.
278	do 18	40	do	do	Unknown, -	2 months	do	7 years	do	do	Periodical. do

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.
308	1835. April 18	25	Female	Single	Intemperance, -	Unknown	The Court	6 yrs. 7 mths.	Remains	Stationary	Foreigner. Pauper. Labors.
319	May 12	45	do	Married	Ill health, -	6 years	do	6 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	Demented.
330	June 5	44	do	do	Domestic affliction, -	1 year	do	6 yrs. 5 mths.	do	Improved	Periodical. Suicidal.
331	do 9	35	do	Widow	do do -	3 years	do	6 yrs. 5 mths.	do	Stationary	Labors some.
347	July 15	52	Male	Married	Intemperance, -	6 years	do	6 yrs. 4 mths.	do	do	Hereditary. Periodical.
351	August 5	45	Female	do	Domestic affliction, -	3 years	do	6 yrs. 3 mths.	do	Improved	Periodical. Labors.
364	Sept'r 16	39	do	do	Unknown, -	11 years	do	6 yrs. 2 mths.	do	Stationary	Hereditary. Periodical.
367	Oct'r 1	32	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	4 years	do	6 yrs. 2 mths.	do	do	Labors.
380	Nov'r 5	23	Female	Married	Ill health, -	4 years	do	6 years	do	do	Periodical.
396	1836. Jan'y 6	21	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	2 years	do	5 yrs. 6 mths.	Discharged	do	Labors.
400	do 28	35	Female	do	Unknown, -	6 years	do	5 yrs. 10 mths.	Remains	do	Hereditary. Periodical.
410	March 3	61	do	do	Domestic affliction, -	5 years	do	4 yrs. 10 mths.	Died	do	Periodical.
411	do 8	24	do	do	Masturbation, -	6 years	do	5 yrs. 6 mths.	Discharged	do	Hereditary. Labors.
425	April 12	41	do	do	Unknown, -	6 years	do	5 yrs. 7 mths.	Remains	do	Periodical.
429	do 20	27	Male	do	Religious, -	2 years	do	5 yrs. 7 mths.	do	do	Labors.
431	May 3	29	Female	do	Ill health, -	5 years	do	5 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	Periodical.
435	do 6	43	do	Married	do -	8 years	do	5 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	Labors.
442	do 23	41	do	Single	Masturbation, -	2 months	do	5 yrs. 6 mths.	do	do	Periodical.
451	June 28	40	Male	do	Intemperance, -	1 year	do	5 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	do
462	July 16	21	do	do	Masturbation, -	1 year	do	4 yrs. 4 mths.	do	do	Periodical. Demented.
474	August 5	45	Female	do	Domestic affliction, -	1 year	do	4 years	Discharged	Recovered	Suicidal.
475	do 10	55	do	Married	Ill health, -	5 years	do	5 yrs. 3 mths.	Remains	Stationary	Demented.
488	Sept'r 22	30	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	10 years	do	5 yrs. 2 mths.	do	do	Hereditary. Labors.
515	Dec'r 25	24	do	do	do -	4 years	do	5 years	do	Improved	do
518	1837. Jan'y 9	20	do	do	do -	3 years	do	4 yrs. 10 mths.	do	Stationary	Demented.
532	Feb'y 8	62	do	Widow	Ill health, -	6 years	do	4 yrs. 9 mths.	do	do	Suicidal.
543	March 8	34	Female	Single	Domestic affliction, -	3 years	do	4 yrs. 8 mths.	do	Improved	Labors.
546	do 10	20	Male	do	Masturbation, -	3 years	do	4 yrs. 8 mths.	do	Stationary	Demented.
547	do 10	68	Female	Widow	Religious, -	18 years	do	4 yrs. 8 mths.	do	Improved	Labors.
573	May 1	34	Male	Single	Intemperance, -	8 years	do	4 yrs. 7 mths.	do	do	Periodical.

582	May	26	37	Female	Single	Disappointed affection,	6 months	The Court	4 yrs.	Remains	Improved	do	Suicidal.
588	June	7	56	do	Widow	Domestic affliction,	2 years	do	4 yrs.	Discharged	Recovered	do	Hereditary.
612	August	5	60	do	Single	do	10 years	do	4 yrs.	Remains	Stationary	do	do
615	do	10	20	Male	do	Masturbation,	1 year	do	4 yrs.	Discharged	do	do	Demented.
635	Sept'r	9	33	do	do	Unknown,	11 years	do	4 yrs.	Remains	do	do	Periodical.
648	Oct'r	5	45	do	do	Intemperance,	10 years	do	4 yrs.	do	do	do	do
658	do	22	27	Female	Married	Ill health,	18 months	The Friends	4 yrs.	1 mth.	do	do	Hereditary.
660	Oct'r	26	23	Female	Married	Ill health,	16 months	The Court	4 years	do	Improved	Demented.	do
666	Nov'r	4	37	do	Single	Disappointed affection,	10 years	do	4 years	Discharged	Stationary	do	do
676	do	20	35	Male	Married	Intemperance,	16 months	do	4 years	do	do	do	Foreigner.
678	do	22	33	do	Single	Religious,	2 years	do	4 years	do	do	do	Periodical.
680	Dec'r	1	61	do	Widower	Domestic affliction,	22 years	do	4 years	do	do	do	do
1838.													
693	Jan'y	3	37	Female	Married	Snuff and tobacco,	6 years	do	3 yrs.	10 mths.	do	do	do
700	do	15	29	Male	Single	Domestic affliction,	1 year	do	3 yrs.	10 mths.	do	do	do
715	Feb'y	10	40	do	Married	Religious,	1 week	do	3 yrs.	9 mths.	do	do	Foreigner.
718	do	15	68	do	do	Intemperance,	30 years	The Overseers	3 yrs.	9 mths.	Recovered	do	Periodical.
719	do	15	20	Female	Single	Unknown,	Unknown	The Court	3 yrs.	9 mths.	Stationary	do	do
720	do	15	50	do	do	do	do	do	3 yrs.	9 mths.	do	do	do
721	do	15	30	do	do	Intemperance,	20 years	do	3 yrs.	9 mths.	do	do	do
724	do	24	36	Male	do	Masturbation,	4 years	do	3 yrs.	9 mths.	do	do	do
749	May	1	21	Female	do	Ill health,	1 year	do	2 years	do	do	do	Periodical.
780	June	14	64	do	Widow	Domestic affliction,	5 years	do	3 years	do	Improved	do	Labeled.
783	do	16	32	do	Married	Ill health,	3 months	do	3 years	do	do	do	Hereditary.
788	do	23	17	do	Single	do	1 year	do	3 yrs.	5 mths.	do	do	Periodical.
789	do	24	31	Male	do	do	2 years	do	3 yrs.	5 mths.	do	do	Suicidal.
804	July	24	21	Female	do	Unknown,	2 years	do	2 yrs.	5 mths.	do	do	do
813	Aug.	16	20	Male	do	Intemperance,	2 years	do	3 yrs.	4 mths.	Stationary	do	Periodical.
814	do	20	24	do	do	Masturbation,	3 years	do	3 yrs.	4 mths.	do	do	do
845	Nov'r	14	49	do	Widower	Loss of property,	6 years	do	3 yrs.	4 mths.	do	do	do
851	do	20	21	do	Single	Congenital,	21 years	do	3 years	do	do	do	do
856	Dec'r	1	23	Female	Married	Unknown,	1 year	do	3 years	do	Improved	do	Labors.
865	do	8	37	do	Widow	Domestic affliction,	9 years	do	3 years	do	Stationary	do	Periodical.
866	do	11	28	do	Single	Ill health,	12 years	do	3 years	do	do	do	do
867	do	12	42	Male	Married	do	6 months	do	3 years	do	Improved	do	Suicidal.
871	do	18	30	do	Single	Unknown,	12 years	do	2 yrs.	3 mths.	do	do	Labeled.
874	do	23	25	do	do	Masturbation,	18 months	do	2 yrs.	2 mths.	Stationary	do	do
875	do	21	62	Female	Married	Ill health,	18 months	do	3 years	do	Improved	do	Labors.
876	do	27	24	Male	Single	Masturbation,	3 years	do	3 years	do	do	do	Hereditary.

TABLE—Continued.

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883	1839.										
885	Jan'y 11	25	Male	Single	Intemperance,	1 year	The Court	2 yrs. 10 mths.	Remains	Stationary	
895	do 16	32	Female	Married	Ill health,	10 years	do	2 yrs. 4 mths	Discharged	Improved	
897	March 1	30	do	Single	do	2 years	do	2 yrs. 9 mths	Remains	do	Labor.
902	do 8	59	Male	Married	Domestic affliction,	4 years	do	2 years	Died	Stationary	Suicidal.
903	do 26	22	Female	Single	Ill health,	1 year	do	2 yrs. 3 mths	Discharged	do	Labor.
910	do 23	27	Male	Widower	Masturbation,	5 years	do	2 yrs. 7 mths	Remains	do	Periodical.
911	April 17	54	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	2 months	do	2 yrs. 7 mths.	Discharged	Improved	do
912	do 19	34	do	do	do	3 years	do	2 years	do	do	do
920	do 25	25	Male	Single	Unknown,	8 years	do	13 mths.	do	Stationary	
923	May 8	22	do	do	Masturbation,	2 years	do	18 mths.	do	do	
928	do 15	60	do	Married	Unknown,	30 years	do	2 yrs. 6 mths.	Remains	Improved	Hereditary. Homicidal.
932	do 21	61	Female	Widow	Religious,	30 years	do	2 years	Discharged	do	Suicidal.
943	do 30	19	do	Single	Ill health,	1 year	do	2 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	Periodical.
946	June 17	20	do	do	do	1 year	do	2 yrs. 5 mths.	Remains	do	do
948	do 19	39	Male	Married	Domestic affliction,	5 years	do	2 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	do
949	do 20	35	Female	Single	Religious,	1 month	The Friends	2 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	Suicidal.
952	do 22	29	do	Widow	Domestic affliction,	5 years	The Court	2 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	Periodical.
954	do 24	38	do	Married	do	2 years	do	2 yrs. 13 mths.	Discharged	Recovered	
958	July 1	29	Male	Single	Masturbation,	5 years	do	2 yrs. 5 mths.	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.
961	do 5	46	Female	do	Domestic affliction,	5 years	The Friends	2 yrs. 5 mths.	do	do	
964	do 9	63	do	Married	Indulgence of temper,	3 years	The Court	2 yrs. 5 mths.	do	Improved	do
972	do 16	70	Male	Widower	Intemperance,	13 months	do	2 yrs. 5 mths.	Discharged	do	Hereditary. Periodical.
973	August 3	35	Female	Single	Unknown,	12 years	do	2 years	do	do	
979	do 5	33	Male	do	Masturbation,	3 years	do	16 months	Remains	Stationary	
980	do 14	35	do	do	Intemperance,	3 years	do	23 months	Discharged	Improved	Suicidal.
983	do 16	42	do	Married	Ill health,	6 months	The Friends	22 months	do	do	Demented.
986	do 19	21	Female	Single	Disappointed affection,	1 year	The Court	27 months	Remains	Stationary	Hereditary. Periodical.
990	do 23	42	Male	do	Intemperance,	1 month	The Friends	26 months	Discharged	Recovered	
991	do 28	23	Female	do	Unknown,	1 year	The Overseers	16 months	do	Stationary	
992	do 29	36	do	Married	do	10 years	The Court	27 months	Remains	do	Demented.
993	Sept'r 7	49	do	do	Intemperance,	1 year	The Friends	27 months	do	Improved	
	do 9	31	Male	Single	Masturbation,	5 years	The Court	27 months	do	Stationary	

994	Sept'r 16	23	Female	Single	Religious, -	-	-	13 months	The Overseers	2 years	Discharged	Improved	Periodical.
995	do 16	43	do	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	15 years	The Court	27 months	Remains	do	Demented.
998	do 19	20	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	4 years	do	26 months	Discharged	Stationary	Demented.
1001	do 23	24	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	8 months	do	16 months	Remains	Improved	Demented.
1009	Oct'r 8	35	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	1 month	The Friends	26 months	Discharged	do	
1014	do 18	52	Female	Single	Ill health,	-	-	12 months	The Court	2 years	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1016	do 22	43	do	do	Domestic affliction,	-	-	6 months	do	2 years	do	do	do
1019	do 24	38	do	do	Disappointed affection,	-	-	20 years	do	2 years	do	do	Periodical.
1021	do 30	24	Male	do	Ill health,	-	-	5 years	The Overseers	2 years	Discharged	Recovered	do
1023	Nov'r 2	65	Female	Married	Unknown,	-	-	3 months	The Court	2 years	Remains	Stationary	Suicidal.
1024	do 2	27	Male	Single	do	-	-	5 years	do	2 years	Discharged	Improved	
1031	do 23	42	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	16 years	do	1 year	Remains	Improved	
1046	Jan'y 2	37	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	2 years	do	23 months	Remains	Stationary	Blind.
1048	do 10	24	Female	Married	Puerperal,	-	-	8 months	do	20 months	Discharged	do	Periodical.
1053	do 22	40	Male	do	Wound on the head,	-	-	20 years	do	23 months	Remains	do	Hereditary.
1056	Feb'y 5	35	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	Unknown	do	18 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1059	do 12	23	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	13 months	do	14 months	do	Improved	
1061	do 16	39	Male	Married	Epileptic,	-	-	5 years	do	15 months	do	do	do
1064	do 20	43	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	6 months	do	14 months	do	do	
1066	do 20	41	do	do	Puerperal,	-	-	7 years	do	22 months	Remains	Stationary	
1067	March 5	36	Male	do	Intemperance,	-	-	14 months	The Overseers	21 months	do	do	do
1070	do 11	33	Female	Single	Unknown,	-	-	10 years	The Court	12 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1071	do 16	53	Male	Widower	Domestic affliction,	-	-	1 year	The Friends	21 months	Remains	do	do
1074	do 23	24	do	Single	Wound on the head,	-	-	6 months	do	10 months	Discharged	Recovered	
1075	do 24	17	do	do	Masturbation,	-	-	2 years	do	13 months	do	Improved	
1078	do 28	29	do	do	Disappointed affection,	-	-	4 months	The Court	21 months	Remains	do	
1080	April 3	27	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	3 months	do	9 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1081	do 3	29	do	do	do	-	-	4 years	do	20 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1083	do 17	18	do	do	Disappointed affection,	-	-	3 months	The Friends	9 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1092	do 21	26	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	6 years	The Court	20 months	Remains	Improved	do
1093	do 21	41	Male	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	6 months	do	20 months	do	do	do
1095	do 29	45	Female	Widow	Ill health,	-	-	10 years	do	20 months	do	do	do
1096	May 4	53	do	Married	do	-	-	2 years	do	8 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1097	do 6	23	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	18 months	do	12 months	do	Stationary	do
1102	do 12	35	do	do	Indulgence of temper,	-	-	2 years	do	10 months	do	Improved	do
1103	do 13	40	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	3 months	do	11 months	do	do	Periodical.
1105	do 26	32	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	4 years	do	8 months	do	Recovered	
1111	June 8	24	do	Single	Ill health,	-	-	3 years	do	11 months	do	Stationary	
1113	do 9	39	do	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	2 months	do	8 months	do	Recovered	

TABLE—Continued.

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1114	June 11 1840.	25	Male	Single	Wound of the head,	2 years	The Court	16 months	Discharged	Recovered	
1115	do 13	27	do	do	Exposure to wet,	2 months	do	17 months	Remains	Improved	
1117	do 17	39	Female	Married	Ill health,	3 months	do	17 months	Discharged	Recovered	
1121	do 22	76	Male	do	Intemperance,	18 months	do	13 months	Died	Improved	
1123	do 27	50	Female	Widow	Ill health,	4 months	do	12 months	Discharged	Recovered	
1124	do 29	45	do	Married	do	1 year	The Friends	7 months	do	do	
1127	July 8	57	do	Widow	Unknown,	9 months	The Court	17 months	Remains	Improved	
1128	do 9	35	do	do	do	Unknown	do	9 months	Discharged	Stationary	
1129	do 9	47	Male	Married	Hard labor,	5 months	do	17 months	Remains	Improved	
1130	do 15	52	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	3 years	do	6 months	Discharged	do	
1133	do 21	62	Male	Married	Intemperance,	1 year	do	15 months	Remains	Stationary	Hereditary.
1135	do 22	34	Female	Single	Intemperance,	1 year	do	17 months	Discharged	Improved	
1136	do 24	33	Female	Widow	Unknown,	3 months	do	6 months	Remains	Recovered	
1137	do 25	38	Female	Married	Unknown,	Unknown	do	13 months	do	Stationary	
1139	August 3	28	do	do	do	10 years	do	6 months	do	Recovered	Periodical.
1140	do 7	25	do	Single	Ill health,	6 years	The Friends	12 months	do	Improved	
1141	do 7	31	do	do	Religious,	8 months	The Court	16 months	Remains	do	
1143	do 8	31	do	Married	Periodical,	3 months	do	7 months	Discharged	do	
1144	do 12	50	do	do	Ill health,	8 years	do	16 months	Remains	do	Hereditary.
1145	do 13	49	Male	Married	Intemperance,	Unknown	do	16 months	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1146	do 18	40	Female	Single	Periodical,	1 week	do	6 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1147	do 18	26	Male	do	do	9 years	do	16 months	Remains	Improved	do
1148	do 19	40	do	Married	Intemperance,	14 months	do	16 months	Discharged	do	Demented.
1149	do 19	36	Female	do	Ill health,	1 year	do	9 months	do	Recovered	Hereditary.
1150	do 20	30	Male	Single	do	1 year	do	8 months	do	Stationary	
1151	do 25	58	do	Married	Unknown,	34 years	do	16 months	Remains	do	
1152	do 26	26	Female	Single	Ill health,	9 years	do	13 months	Discharged	do	
1153	Sept'r 2	23	Male	do	Unknown,	6 weeks	do	15 months	Remains	Improved	
1154	do 2	19	do	do	Masturbation,	6 weeks	The Friends	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	
1155	do 3	27	Female	Single	Disappointed affection,	Unknown	do	11 months	do	do	
1156	do 4	40	Male	Married	Unknown,	2 years	The Court	15 months	Remains	Improved	
1157	do 4	23	do	Single	do	2 years	do	8 months	Discharged	do	

1158	Sept'r	7	24	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	3 years	The Court	11 months	Discharged	Improved	Hereditary.
1159	do	10	45	Female	Married	Family trouble,	-	-	3 months	The Friends	10 months	do	Recovered	do
1160	do	10	18	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	2 years	The Court	15 months	Remains	Improved	do
1161	do	12	19	Male	do	Periodical,	-	-	4 weeks	The Friends	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1162	do	12	21	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	6 months	The Court	4 months	do	do	do
1163	do	14	60	Male	Married	Unknown,	-	-	3 months	do	13 months	do	do	do
1164	do	14	29	do	Single	Domestic trouble,	-	-	4 months	The Friends	5 months	do	Improved	Periodical.
1165	do	15	31	do	do	Periodical,	-	-	3 years	The Court	15 months	Remains	Stationary	Hereditary.
1166	do	17	26	Female	do	Idiotic,	-	-	4 months	do	15 months	do	Improved	do
1167	do	17	23	Male	do	Intemperance,	-	-	2 years	do	10 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1169	do	19	46	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	25 years	do	14 months	Remains	Improved	do
1170	do	21	26	Male	do	do	-	-	1 year	do	11 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1172	do	22	47	do	Married	do	-	-	6 weeks	The Friends	8 months	Died	Improved	do
1173	do	22	23	Female	Single	Amenorrhoea,	-	-	8 months	The Court	7 months	Discharged	Stationary	do
1174	do	26	33	Male	Widower	Family trouble,	-	-	1 week	do	9 months	do	Recovered	do
1175	Oct'r	5	56	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	The Friends	5 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1176	do	6	23	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	1 week	do	14 months	do	do	do
1177	do	8	40	do	Married	Pecuniary embarrassm't	-	-	6 months	The Court	5 months	Improved	Stationary	do
1178	do	10	59	Female	Widow	Spirits and tobacco,	-	-	1 month	do	3 months	Died	Stationary	Periodical.
1179	do	12	35	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	20 years	do	14 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1180	do	14	43	Male	Married	Religious,	-	-	1 year	do	6 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1181	do	14	50	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	1 year	do	5 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1182	do	14	46	Female	Married	Family trouble,	-	-	1 month	do	18 weeks	do	do	do
1183	do	17	41	Male	do	Failure in business,	-	-	7 years	do	14 months	Stationary	do	do
1184	do	21	23	do	Single	Periodical,	-	-	1 week	The Friends	23 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1186	do	23	33	do	do	Masturbation,	-	-	5 years	The Court	8 months	do	Stationary	do
1187	do	29	68	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	-	6 months	do	13 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1188	do	31	24	do	Married	Puerperal,	-	-	2 weeks	do	6 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1189	Nov'r	2	26	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	4 years	do	13 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1190	do	12	30	do	Married	Ill health,	-	-	3 years	The Overseers	12 months	Discharged	do	Periodical.
1191	do	14	21	Female	do	Puerperal,	-	-	10 weeks	The Friends	10 months	do	Recovered	do
1192	do	15	26	Male	Single	Ill health,	-	-	13 years	The Court	8 months	do	Stationary	do
1193	do	23	45	Female	Married	Family trouble,	-	-	12 years	do	12 months	Remains	do	do
1194	do	27	23	Male	Single	Ill health,	-	-	2 years	The Friends	10 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1195	do	30	21	Female	do	Periodical,	-	-	2 weeks	do	2 months	do	Recovered	Hereditary.
1196	do	30	50	do	Married	Ill health,	-	-	15 years	The Court	12 months	Remains	do	do
1197	Dec'r	3	40	Male	do	Religious,	-	-	2 months	do	10 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1198	do	5	35	Female	Single	Fear of poverty,	-	-	8 months	do	12 months	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.
1199	do	8	30	Male	Married	do	-	-	1 year	The Friends	2 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1200	do	9	24	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	3 weeks	The Court	12 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary. Periodical.

TABLE—Continued.

N o.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.
1201	1840. Dec'r 15	33	Female	Single	Ill health, -	3 years	The Court	9 months	Discharged	Improved	Hereditary.
1202	do 17	55	do	do	Intemperance, -	1 month	do	11 months	Remains	do	do
1203	do 19	25	Male	do	Wound on the head, -	1 month	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Foreigner.
1204	do 23	32	Female	Married	Puerperal, -	8 months	The Friends	18 weeks	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1205	do 24	28	Male	Single	Failure in business, -	18 months	The Court	11 months	do	do	do
1206	do 26	26	Female	Married	Religious, -	3 months	The Friends	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1207	do 26	20	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	18 months	The Court	11 months	Remains	Improved	do
1208	do 30	40	do	do	Unknown, -	Unknown	do	11 months	do	Stationary	do
1209	1841. Jan'y 4	15	Female	do	Religious, -	6 months	do	6 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1210	do 6	68	Male	Married	Ill health, -	2 months	do	5 months	do	Improved	do
1211	do 12	45	Female	Widow	Family trouble, -	2 months	The Overseers	10 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1212	do 16	23	do	Single	Ill health, -	2 years	The Friends	10 months	Discharged	do	do
1213	do 18	40	do	Widow	Unknown, -	11 years	The Court	7 months	do	Improved	Periodical.
1214	do 19	14	do	Single	Ill health, -	2 months	do	10 months	Remains	do	Suicidal.
1215	do 25	21	do	do	do	2 years	The Friends	10 months	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1216	do 26	27	do	do	Amenorrhœa, -	1 month	do	10 months	do	Improved	Periodical.
1217	do 28	42	do	Married	Family trouble, -	1 month	do	6 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1218	Feb'y 2	30	do	do	Ill health, -	13 months	do	10 months	Remains	Improved	Suicidal.
1219	do 4	53	do	do	Political excitement, -	12 months	The Court	10 months	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1220	do 4	34	do	do	Religious, -	5 weeks	The Overseers	11 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1221	do 4	50	Male	Single	Intemperance, -	Unknown	The Court	3 months	do	Stationary	do
1222	do 8	55	Female	Married	Fear of poverty, -	1 month	The Friends	11 weeks	do	Recovered	do
1223	do 11	34	do	Single	Epilepsy, -	7 years	The Court	9 months	Remains	Improved	do
1224	do 12	20	Male	do	Masturbation, -	2 months	The Friends	9 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1225	do 18	47	Female	do	Unknown, -	2 years	do	5 months	do	do	Hereditary.
1226	do 25	53	do	Widow	Paralysis, -	7 years	The Court	9 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1227	do 26	88	Male	Widower	Intemperance, -	2 months	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1228	do 27	33	do	Single	Unknown, -	3 years	do	9 months	Remains	Improved	do
1229	March 3	21	do	do	Epilepsy, -	20 years	do	9 months	Remains	Stationary	Idiot.
1230	do 3	26	do	do	Disappointed affection, -	6 weeks	do	13 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1231	do 4	31	Female	do	Masturbation, -	1 month	do	9 months	Remains	Stationary	do

1232	March	5	Female	Single	Unknown,	-	-	5 years	The Friends	9 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.	Suicidal.
1233	do	5	Male	do	do	-	-	1 month	The Court	5 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.	Suicidal.
1234	do	24	do	Married	Religious,	-	-	2 months	do	3 months	do	do	do	do
1235	do	26	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	2 months	do	3 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.	do
1236	do	30	do	Single	Periodical,	-	-	4 months	do	6 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.	do
1237	do	31	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	3 months	do	8 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.	do
1238	do	31	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	2 years	do	5 months	Discharged	Recovered	Foreigner.	do
1239	April	3	Female	Married	do	-	-	5 years	do	8 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.	do
1240	do	7	do	Single	do	-	-	6 months	do	8 months	do	Stationary	Hereditary.	Homicidal.
1241	do	7	Male	do	Intemperance,	-	-	6 years	do	8 months	do	do	do	do
1242	do	9	do	do	do	-	-	3 years	do	7 months	Discharged	do	do	do
1243	do	10	Female	Widow	Family trouble,	-	-	1 month	The Friends	7 months	Remains	Improved	Periodical.	do
1244	do	10	Male	Married	Epilepsy,	-	-	20 years	The Court	7 months	do	Stationary	Hereditary.	do
1245	do	15	do	Widower	Family trouble,	-	-	2 months	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.	Periodical.
1246	do	16	do	Single	Disappointed affection,	-	-	20 years	The Overseers	6 months	Died	do	Periodical.	do
1247	do	17	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	6 months	The Friends	14 weeks	do	do	do	do
1248	do	19	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	do	12 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do	do
1249	do	22	do	do	Domestic affliction,	-	-	1 year	The Court	9 weeks	do	do	do	do
1250	do	28	Male	Widow	Unknown,	-	-	12 months	do	7 months	do	do	do	do
1251	do	29	Female	Married	Menorrhagia,	-	-	10 months	The Overseers	7 months	do	Improved	do	do
1252	do	29	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	2 months	The Friends	7 months	Remains	do	do	do
1253	May	4	Male	do	Unknown,	-	-	3 years	The Court	16 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.	do
1254	do	9	Female	Single	Religious,	-	-	4 weeks	The Friends	11 weeks	do	do	do	do
1255	do	17	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	2 months	do	6 months	do	do	do	do
1256	do	18	do	Married	Unknown,	-	-	4 years	The Court	6 months	Remains	Stationary	do	do
1257	do	19	Male	Widower	Masturbation,	-	-	1 year	The Friends	6 months	do	Improved	do	do
1258	do	20	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	4 years	The Court	7 months	do	Stationary	do	do
1259	do	24	Female	Widow	Ill health,	-	-	3 years	do	6 months	do	do	do	do
1260	do	26	Male	Single	do	-	-	1 month	do	4 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do	do
1261	do	27	Female	Widow	Unknown,	-	-	2 months	do	6 months	Remains	Improved	do	do
1262	do	28	do	Married	Religious,	-	-	1 month	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.	do
1263	do	29	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	4 years	do	6 months	Remains	Stationary	do	do
1264	do	31	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	2 weeks	do	6 months	Discharged	Recovered	do	do
1265	June	1	Male	Married	Unknown,	-	-	3 years	do	6 months	Remains	Improved	do	do
1266	do	5	Female	Single	Ill health,	-	-	2 months	The Friends	9 weeks	Discharged	do	do	do
1267	do	10	Male	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	2 weeks	The Court	5 weeks	do	Recovered	do	do
1268	do	14	do	do	Fear of death,	-	-	6 months	do	5 months	Remains	Stationary	do	do
1269	do	16	Female	do	Religious,	-	-	1 week	do	12 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do	do
1270	do	19	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	1 week	do	5 months	do	do	do	do
1271	do	22	Female	Widow	Ill health,	-	-	1 week	The Friends	4 months	do	Stationary	do	do

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.
1272	June 23 1841.	42	Male	Married	Family trouble,	-	The Court	5 months	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.
1273	do 24	50	Female	do	do	2 years	do	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1274	do 25	35	do	do	Puerperal,	-	do	5 months	Remains	Improved	do
1275	do 28	22	do	Single	Disappointed affection,	-	The Friends	5 months	do	do	do
1276	do 29	21	do	Married	Puerperal,	-	do	8 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1277	do 30	36	do	Widower	Religious,	-	The Court	5 months	Remains	Improved	do
1278	July 1	29	Female	Single	Family trouble,	-	The Overseers	4 months	do	do	do
1279	do 1	24	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	The Court	4 months	do	Stationary	do
1280	do 3	47	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	do	4 months	do	do	do
1281	do 6	43	Female	do	Religious,	-	The Friends	20 days	Died	do	do
1282	do 6	20	Male	Single	Ill health,	-	do	7 weeks	Discharged	Improved	do
1283	do 7	19	Female	do	Fright,	-	The Court	4 months	Remains	do	do
1284	do 8	24	do	do	Ill health,	-	The Friends	4 months	Died	do	do
1285	do 13	20	do	do	Religious,	-	The Court	4 months	Remains	do	do
1286	do 15	26	Male	do	Trouble,	-	do	4 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1287	do 19	55	Female	Married	Unknown,	-	do	4 months	Remains	do	do
1288	do 22	34	Male	Single	Fever sore,	-	do	4 months	do	do	do
1289	do 22	30	do	do	Unknown,	-	do	4 months	do	do	do
1290	do 24	32	Female	Married	do	-	do	4 months	do	do	do
1291	do 26	32	do	Single	Miller's lectures,	-	do	7 weeks	Died	Recovered	Periodical.
1292	do 27	35	do	do	Religious,	-	The Friends	12 weeks	Discharged	do	do
1293	do 28	72	do	Widow	Periodical,	-	do	9 weeks	do	do	do
1294	do 28	35	Male	Married	Followed fever,	-	do	14 weeks	do	do	do
1295	do 29	37	Female	Single	Periodical,	-	do	4 months	Remains	Improved	do
1296	do 29	25	do	Married	Puerperal,	-	do	14 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1297	August 3	19	do	Single	Amenorrhoea,	-	The Court	4 months	Remains	Improved	do
1298	do 4	30	do	Married	Followed fever,	-	do	12 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1299	do 5	62	do	do	Ill health,	-	do	4 months	Remains	Improved	do
1300	do 7	45	do	Single	do	-	do	4 months	do	do	do
1301	do 9	27	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	do	4 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1302	do 14	25	do	do	Unknown,	-	do	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1303	do 16	27	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	The Friends	3 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.

1304.	Aug.	17	50	Female	Widow	Unknown,	-	-	Unknown	The Court	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Foreigner.
1305	do	18	55	do	Married	Ill health,	-	-	10 years	do	9 weeks	Died	Improved	
1306	do	18	26	Male	Single	Uterine healed,	-	-	3 months	do	3 months	Remains	do	
1307	do	19	30	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	1 month	The Overseers	7 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	
1308	do	20	21	Male	Single	Ill health,	-	-	2 years	The Friends	3 months	Remains	Improved	
1309	do	20	35	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	1 month	The Court	3 months	do	do	Hereditary.
1310	do	23	23	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	3 years	do	3 months	do	do	
1311	do	25	44	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	-	-	16 years	do	3 months	do	Stationary	do
1312	do	26	26	do	Single	do do	-	-	3 years	The Friends	3 months	do	Improved	do
1313	do	28	26	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	The Court	3 months	do	do	
1314	do	30	56	Male	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	4 weeks	do	4 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	
1315	do	31	65	do	do	Anxiety about business,	-	-	4 weeks	The Friends	3 months	Remains	Improved	
1316	Sept'r	4	40	Female	do	Family trouble,	-	-	15 years	The Court	3 months	do	Stationary	do
1317	do	11	58	do	Widow	Ill health,	-	-	12 years	do	3 months	do	do	do
1318	do	15	48	Male	Married	Unknown,	-	-	9 months	The Friends	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	do
1319	do	15	23	Female	Single	do	-	-	20 months	The Court	3 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1320	do	16	50	do	Married	Trouble,	-	-	6 months	do	3 months	do	Improved	Periodical.
1321	do	18	37	Male	do	Intemperance,	-	-	10 months	do	10 weeks	Died	Stationary	
1322	do	20	47	do	do	Trouble,	-	-	4 weeks	do	7 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1323	do	21	41	Female	Single	Periodical,	-	-	2 weeks	do	2 months	Remains	Improved	do
1324	do	22	25	Male	do	Unknown,	-	-	1 year	do	2 months	do	Stationary	do
1325	do	23	26	Female	do	do	-	-	1 year	do	2 months	do	Stationary	do
1326	Oct'r	1	26	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	-	3 years	do	2 months	do	do	do
1327	do	1	25	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	6 months	do	2 months	do	do	do
1328	do	4	37	do	do	Periodical,	-	-	1 week	The Friends	2 months	do	Improved	do
1329	do	7	33	Male	do	Unknown,	-	-	10 years	The Court	2 months	do	Stationary	do
1330	do	8	50	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	-	17 months	do	4 weeks	Died	do	do
1331	do	9	57	do	Single	Periodical,	-	-	12 years	do	2 months	Remains	Improved	do
1332	do	12	57	Male	do	Intemperance,	-	-	10 weeks	do	2 months	do	do	Periodical.
1333	do	13	25	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	do	2 months	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1334	do	14	30	Male	Married	Epilepsy,	-	-	5 years	do	6 weeks	do	do	do
1335	do	19	48	Female	do	Periodical,	-	-	4 weeks	do	6 weeks	do	do	do
1336	do	20	39	Male	Single	Intemperance,	-	-	3 years	do	6 weeks	do	do	Periodical.
1337	do	23	40	do	Married	do	-	-	1 month	do	6 weeks	do	do	
1338	do	26	25	Female	Single	Followed fever,	-	-	4 weeks	The Friends	5 weeks	do	Stationary	do
1339	do	26	60	Male	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	2 weeks	The Overseers	5 weeks	do	do	
1340	do	30	17	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	1 month	The Friends	5 weeks	do	do	
1341	Nov'r	2	22	Female	do	do	-	-	1 month	The Court	4 weeks	do	Improved	Periodical.
1342	do	2	21	Male	do	Masturbation,	-	-	3 years	do	4 weeks	do	do	Hereditary.
1343	do	3	20	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	1 month	The Friends	3 days	do	Stationary	

TABLE—Continued.

No.	Time of admission.	Age when admitted.	Sex.	Married or Single.	Supposed Cause.	Duration before admission.	By whom committed.	Time spent in the Hospital.	Discharged or Remains.	In what state.	Remarks. Hereditary. Periodical. Homicidal. Suicidal. Labor, &c.
1344	Nov'r 4 1841.	42	Male	Single	Religious, -	2 weeks	The Court	10 days	Died	Stationary	Hereditary.
1345	do 9	35	Female	Married	Puerperal, -	4 weeks	The Friends	3 weeks	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1346	do 11	20	do	Single	Ill health, -	-	The Court	3 weeks	do	do	Periodical.
1347	do 12	60	Male	do	Intemperance, -	16 months	The Friends	3 weeks	do	do	do
1348	do 12	33	Female	Married	Ill health, -	2 years	do	3 weeks	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1349	do 13	32	do	Single	Hereditary, -	1 year	do	3 weeks	do	Improved	Periodical.
1350	do 13	25	do	Married	Puerperal, -	1 week	The Court	3 weeks	do	do	do
1351	do 19	26	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	3 years	do	2 weeks	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1352	do 19	31	do	do	Unknown, -	6 months	The Friends	2 weeks	do	do	do
1353	do 19	46	Female	do	Disappointed affection, -	12 years	do	2 weeks	do	do	do
1354	do 20	65	Male	Married	Periodical, -	2 months	The Court	10 days	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1355	do 20	60	Female	Single	Religious, -	3 months	do	10 days	do	Stationary	do
1356	do 24	35	do	Married	Disappointed ambition, -	3 years	do	6 days	do	do	do
1357	do 24	55	do	Widow	Unknown, -	Unknown	do	6 days	do	do	do
1358	do 27	35	Male	Widower	Failure in business, -	6 years	do	3 days	do	do	do
1359	do 30	47	Female	Married	Trouble, -	4 months	do	1 day	do	do	do

The foregoing and following tables are obtained from the record of the hospital, kept in books in which daily entries are made. In these registers are to be found the name, age, sex, residence, duration of insanity, time of admission, cause of disease, hereditary predisposition, occupation, civil state, &c., of each individual that has been in the hospital.

There is also a record of discharges, deaths, cause of discharge or death, time of discharge or death, duration, &c.

Besides this register, there are case-books in which some entry is frequently made of the condition of patients, the medication pursued and the changes effected; twelve of these books have already been filled.

We have, also, a daily entry of the number of patients of each sex in the hospital ; a record of the monthly visits of the trustees, and by whom made, and a summary of the operations of the months, by which is known the number admitted, discharged, died, &c.

From these records we are enabled to obtain the facts and statistics which we present in our annual reports.

Since the opening of the institution, we have received 1359 patients, of whom there were from the

[illegible]

County of Hampden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35—60
County of Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33—77
County of Middlesex,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69—144
County of Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5—10
County of Norfolk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50—125
County of Plymouth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31—59
County of Suffolk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67—148
County of Worcester,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186—355
Private boarders from out of the State,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3—5
									1359

The following tables present the general statistics of the hospital, for the whole time of its existence, the particular and detailed account of the operations of the past year, with many interesting facts relating to insanity and institutions for the insane.

TABLE 1.

*Showing the number of Admissions, and the state of the Hospital, from
December 1st, 1840, to November 30th, 1841.*

Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year, - - -				399
Males,	-	-	-	195
Females,	-	-	-	204—399
At the commencement of the year, - - -				236
Males,	-	-	-	122
Females,	-	-	-	114—236
Admitted in the course of the year, - - -				163
Males,	-	-	-	73
Females,	-	-	-	90—163
Old cases,	-	-	-	79
Recent,	-	-	-	84—163
Remain at the end of the year, - - -				232
Males,	-	-	-	116
Females,	-	-	-	116—232
Patients admitted, - - -				163
Males,	-	-	-	73
Females,	-	-	-	90—163
Cases of less duration than 1 year, - - -				84
Males,	-	-	-	35
Females,	-	-	-	49—84
Cases of longer duration than 1 year, - - -				79
Males,	-	-	-	38
Females,	-	-	-	41—79
Cases committed by the Court, - - -				110
By the Overseers,	-	-	-	10
Private boarders,	-	-	-	43—163
Foreigners in the Hospital in the course of the year, - - -				47
Males,	-	-	-	28
Females,	-	-	-	19—47
Of which are natives of oth- er States, - - -				12
Males,	-	-	-	8
Females,	-	-	-	4—12
Patients now in the Hospital, - - -				232
Males,	-	-	-	116
Females,	-	-	-	116—232
Cases of less duration than 1 year: - - -				33
Males,	-	-	-	11
Females,	-	-	-	22—33
Cases of longer duration than 1 year: - - -				199
Males,	-	-	-	102
Females,	-	-	-	97—199
Applications to the Hospital not received, - - -				91
Males,	-	-	-	33
Females,	-	-	-	58—91

This table contains the facts connected with the admissions of patients, during the past year. As we commenced the year with a full house, and closed it with the same, it is obvious that there can be but little difference in our numbers from year to year.

There has been a greater number of patients in the hospital the last year than any former year, though the difference is very little the last three years,—being 397—391—399.

Three hundred and ninety-nine patients have been under our care during the past year, as is seen by the table, of whom one hundred and ninety-five were males, and two hundred and four females.

At the commencement of the year there were two hundred and thirty-six patients, of whom one hundred and twenty-two were males, and one hundred and fourteen females.

There were admitted in the course of the year one hundred and sixty-three patients, of whom seventy-three were males and ninety females.

There remain at the close of the year two hundred and thirty-two patients, one hundred and sixteen of each sex.

As the accommodations for each sex are about equal in the hospital, the numbers can never be very different while the institution is full. For some years, the number of males greatly exceeded the number of females; for the last two or three years, the number of females admitted has been the greatest, so as, at this time, very nearly to balance the number of each sex that have resided in the house.

There have been in the hospital, in the course of the year, forty-seven patients who have no residence in this State, and who are a tax upon its funds; of these, twenty-eight were males, and nineteen females. The towns are always ready to send this class of patients to the hospital, on the slightest indications of insanity; after they arrive, those who can be benefited, remain till fully restored; and others, would entirely fill our incurable ward, were it not for the salutary provision made by the government for the discharge of foreigners, other circumstances being equal, before residents of the State. Many of these have no home, and they continue with us, especially in the inclement seasons, lest they should suffer from cold and neglect after they are discharged.

Should the towns manifest the same benevolence in regard to their own paupers, it would indeed be praiseworthy.

We estimate that about one hundred patients are supported by their friends, one hundred are supported by towns, and the remainder,

averaging about thirty, are State paupers. If the expenses of the hospital are \$30,000, including the salaries of the officers, and the towns' pay for one hundred patients, it will make the sum of \$13,260, for the support of one hundred town paupers, which, divided among the people, would be one cent, eight mills and 5-10ths to each individual of the Commonwealth. In the course of years, this pittance may be very equally divided throughout the State.

TABLE 2.

Showing the number of Discharges and Deaths, and the condition of those who have left the Hospital, from December 1st, 1840, to November 30th, 1841.

	No. of each sex.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Harm- less.	Died.	Total.
Patients discharged, - 167						
Males, - - - -	77	38	15	17	7	
Females, - - - -	90	44	21	20	5	
	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 12	167
Patients discharged whose in- sanity is of less duration than one year, - - - 68						
Males, - - - -	28	26	1	0	1	
Females, - - - -	40	36	1	0	3	
	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 4	68
Patients discharged whose in- sanity is of longer duration than one year, - 99						
Males, - - - -	46	9	15	17	5	
Females, - - - -	53	11	19	20	3	
	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 34	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 8	99

This table shows that, in the course of the last year, one hundred and sixty-seven patients have been discharged from the hospital, of whom seventy-seven were males, and ninety females; of these, eighty-two were recovered, thirty-eight males and forty-four females; thirty-six were improved, fifteen males and twenty-one females; thirty-seven were not improved, seventeen males and twenty females; and twelve have died, seven males and five females.

Of the patients discharged, sixty-eight have been insane less than one year, twenty-eight males and forty females; of this number, sixty-two have recovered, twenty-six males and thirty-six females; two were improved, one male and one female; and four died, one male and three females.

Of the patients discharged, ninety-nine were insane more than one year, forty-six males and fifty-three females; of these, twenty recovered, nine males and eleven females; thirty-four were improved, fifteen males and nineteen females; thirty-seven were discharged, as harmless, for want of room, seventeen males and twenty females; and eight have died, five males and three females. One female died, very suddenly, of an attack of inflammation of the bowels, after she had fully recovered from insanity, and was waiting for a place to be prepared for her reception, her health not being such as to admit of severe labor. This case is placed with the recovered in the table.

The number of deaths has been less in proportion than any previous year but one. There was a time, during the latter part of summer, when bowel complaints were prevalent in the hospital, which proved fatal to one or two invalids; the remainder of the season has been healthy. No epidemic has ever visited the hospital; and a large proportion of deaths in this, as in former years, have been from chronic complaints, among a class of patients wholly incurable. Of those who have died the past year, three only had resided in the hospital, the others having entered in the course of the year.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Admissions and Discharges each month of the year.			Average of Patients in the Hospital each month of the year.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Monthly Average.		
December,	12	13	December,	-	232½
January,	9	8	January, -	-	236½
February,	10	15	February,	-	230
March,	11	10	March, -	-	232¾
April,	14	14	April, -	-	234½
May,	12	11	May, -	-	230
June,	13	11	June, -	-	231½
July,	19	15	July, -	-	235¼
August,	19	16	August, -	-	237½
September,	10	19	September,	-	237
October,	15	14	October, -	-	233
November,	19	21	November,	-	232½
	163	167	Annual Average,		233¼

The table shows that the received and discharged vary but little; that the number admitted and discharged the last six months, greatly exceeds the number during the first part of the year. There were comparatively few recent cases admitted early in the season, but after midsummer they became more numerous, and at the close of the year, an unusual number of recent cases, recovered, were discharged.

The number of apartments occupied in the hospital, does not exceed two hundred and twenty-five; it will be seen by the table, that the average, each month, was much above this number. There is scarcely a day in the year when every apartment is not occupied; and much of the time, we have many more persons in the establishment than we have rooms for their accommodation, and are obliged to lodge them in the halls and infirmaries. It is desirable to be full; but to be over-run, and then be constantly pressed with new cases, is a subject of great inconvenience.

Every year, since the hospital was enlarged, we have had applications enough, that have been rejected for want of room, to fill a good-sized establishment. While it may be doubtful whether this institution should be enlarged, it is greatly to be desired that all the insane should find a retreat in an institution designed for their benefit, and especially that all recent cases should have the means of cure. Those who are exempt from this great calamity should see that every comfort is provided for the victims of this disease, and that no individual who desires it, or whose friends desire it, should fail of the benefit of curative means which these institutions afford. The appropriations for the accommodation of such, should be liberal, and the means of support ample. Humanity, as well as true economy, dictates this. Our good Commonwealth has exceeded all others in its liberal provision for the insane; and this hospital will ever stand a monument of its benevolent and humane spirit.

TABLE 4.

Statistics of the Hospital, from January, 1833, to November 30th, 1841.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Total.
Whole number of Patients admitted, .	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	1359
Discharged, — including deaths and elopements,	39	115	112	106	121	144	168	155	167	1127
Discharged recovered,	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	82	588
Discharged improved,	7	22	23	17	23	24	29	29	36	210
Died,	4	8	8	8	9	16	22	15	12	102
Eloped,	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year,	153	233	241	245	306	362	397	391	399	1359
Patients remaining at the end of each year, .	114	118	119	128	185	218	229	236	232	
Males admitted, . .	96	79	51	66	94	96	80	75	73	710
Females admitted, .	57	39	62	59	75	81	99	87	90	649
Males discharged, .	19	58	57	56	65	74	66	68	71	534
Females discharged, .	15	48	46	41	47	54	80	87	84	502
Males died,	3	5	4	6	6	10	14	9	7	64
Females died, . . .	1	3	4	2	3	6	8	6	5	38
Patients sent by Courts,	109	55	89	117	129	123	123	105	110	960
Private,	44	64	21	8	39	54	56	56	53	395
Recoveries:										
Males,	13	33	27	32	37	45	32	28	28	285
Females,	12	31	25	26	32	31	48	54	44	303
	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	82	588
Average in the Hospital each year,	107	117	120	127	163	211	223	229	233	

This table has been prepared with much care, as a summary of all the statistics from the commencement of operations in the hospital to the present time. It presents the number of admissions, discharges, recoveries, deaths, and the number discharged for other reasons, such as improved and not cured, harmless and incurable, for want of room, &c.

The necessity and demand for the hospital cannot be better shown than by the fact that, in the nine years of its operation, there have been sent to it, by the various courts, nine hundred and sixty-one patients, judged to be "so furiously mad as to be manifestly dangerous to go at large," besides many that have been committed by the overseers of the poor, who are equally furious and unsafe.

The committals from the courts have averaged about one hundred and six, each year; and from the overseers, about ten. It is proper, here, to remark, that the overseers of the poor are frequently the persons who apply to the courts for the admission of dangerous lunatics.

The average number of patients in the hospital has increased every year, being 107 in 1833, 117 in 1834, 120 in 1835, 127 in 1836, and, since the enlargement of the building, 163 in 1837, 211 in 1838, 223 in 1839, 229 in 1840, 233 in 1841.

TABLE 5.

Duration of Insanity with those remaining in the Hospital, December 1st, 1841.		Ages of Patients in the Hospital, December 1st, 1841.				
Less duration than one year,	30	Under 20, -	-	-	-	6
From 1 to 2 years, -	32	From 20 to 25, -	-	-	-	19
" 2 to 5 " -	52	" 25 to 30, -	-	-	-	30
" 5 to 10 " -	44	" 30 to 35, -	-	-	-	37
" 10 to 15 " -	33	" 35 to 40, -	-	-	-	32
" 15 to 20 " -	16	" 40 to 45, -	-	-	-	30
" 20 to 25 " -	10	" 45 to 50, -	-	-	-	25
" 25 to 30 " -	4	" 50 to 55, -	-	-	-	15
Over 30, -	4	" 55 to 60, -	-	-	-	13
Unknown, -	7	" 60 to 65, -	-	-	-	11
		" 65 to 70, -	-	-	-	6
		" 70 to 75, -	-	-	-	3
		Unknown, -	-	-	-	5
	232					232

Three only of the old cases, remaining at the close of the last year, have died in the course of the year, and very few have been discharged; of course, a large number of the residents are old incurable

cases, and many of them are demented. We usually have about two hundred of this class; and the remainder, not generally averaging over thirty at a time, are all the cases that afford any chance of recovery. It will be seen by the table that we have now but sixty-two cases who have been insane less than two years, while one hundred and seventy have been insane from two to thirty years and upwards.

The average residence of the curable cases is about four months; these must change nearly three times in a year, to enable us to report our usual number of recoveries. An old case occasionally recovers; we have had a few interesting cases of this character. Comparatively few recover who have been constantly insane two years; and, after five years, a recovery is very rare.

This table shows that fifty-two patients, now in the hospital, have been insane between two and five years, forty-four between five and ten years, and seventy-three more than ten years.

By far the greatest number of our patients are between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, viz. one hundred and twenty-nine, and the largest number of any five years, between the ages of thirty and thirty-five, viz. thirty-seven. These facts would show that insanity is most common with persons of active life, when the mental and physical powers are at their acme, and when the responsibilities of life are the greatest.

TABLE 6.

Classification of Insanity.

	Whole Number.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Total of Curable.
Mania, - - - -	672			
Males, - - - -		353	218	
Females, - - - -		319	220	438
Melancholia, - - - -	434			
Males, - - - -		204	115	
Females, - - - -		230	138	253
Dementia, - - - -	179			
Males, - - - -		109	4	
Females, - - - -		10	4	8
Idiots, - - - -	11			
Males, - - - -		10	0	0
Females, - - - -		1	0	0

The division of insanity into these four classes, is somewhat arbitrary. In the strongly marked cases, the distinctions are very plain,

no less so by the natural language than by the symptoms of disease ; as they approximate each other, the difficulty of classification is increased till it is found impossible to decide where the cases shall be arranged. Many recent cases at first appear demented, but soon come out of that state, and exhibit excitement and even violence and fury ; if such cases were classed under dementia, the proportion of recoveries would be greatly increased. None are called demented, in the table, but such as are for a long time torpid and exhibit great imbecility of mind.

Many writers, who observe the general order of the table, make another distinction of insanity, viz., monomania. In my opinion, this does not make the subject any more clear, or remove one objection to the classification. All the insane are, in a greater or less degree, monomaniacs. It is very rare that all the faculties of the mind are alike affected, even in the worst form of mania, or that they are equally lost in the worst cases of dementia. The maniac will often make correct observations, and reason well on some subjects, and the melancholic will generally do this to a much greater extent ; yet, with melancholy there is, far more frequently, delusion ; but it is usually upon one subject, though it may influence the whole conduct,—the melancholic is, therefore, much more distinctly, a monomaniac. What is hardly less frequent, and certainly very surprising, is that the individual who is in a state of complete dementia, so far as regards the common operations of the mind, will have some faculty active, and susceptible of being awakened, and exhibit intelligence beyond what would be considered possible.

From the time the institution was opened, till quite recently, we have had a man with us, whose mind seemed incapable of any rational action, who was not only demented, but had lost the habits of decency and order, and whose thoughts were at random and chaotic ; yet this man would play a flute or fife with great accuracy and delicacy, and would change from tune to tune with the utmost rapidity, striking twenty airs in as many minutes, if the names of the tunes were mentioned. This man was much of the time naked, tearing up all the clothes and bedding that were given him. At our dancing parties, he was frequently washed and dressed up, and led into the hall, where he would sit and play the whole evening, with great accuracy, both as to time and tune.

TABLE 7.

Statistics of the different Seasons.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Total.
Admissions in winter,	27	26	24	23	26	46	39	32	31	274
Admissions in spring,	71	35	31	36	49	46	38	42	37	385
Admissions in summer,	21	30	30	42	40	47	59	44	51	364
Admissions in autumn,	21	28	28	24	53	38	43	44	44	323
Discharges in winter,	0	22	21	20	15	18	36	35	35	202
Discharges in spring,	7	33	30	33	38	37	43	44	35	298
Discharges in summer,	10	28	31	24	30	43	55	42	37	300
Discharges in autumn,	24	24	22	21	38	32	34	34	51	280
Recoveries in winter,	0	12	14	11	10	15	13	18	20	113
Recoveries in spring,	0	20	13	14	17	23	24	22	10	143
Recoveries in summer,	9	16	16	12	15	18	24	20	22	152
Recoveries in autumn,	16	15	12	20	27	20	20	22	30	182
Deaths in winter,	0	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	1	20
Deaths in spring,	2	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	2	27
Deaths in summer,	2	3	2	4	1	5	7	1	5	30
Deaths in autumn,	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	2	4	25

There has ever been an opinion prevalent, that the seasons affect the insane; that spring is the season of excitement, that autumn is the season of gloom and suicide.

The table shows that winter is the most favorable season, whether it regards attacks, or deaths from insanity. Spring affords the greatest number of cases, autumn the greatest number of recoveries, and summer the greatest number of deaths.

Of the suicides that have taken place in this hospital, four have occurred between the 10th of May and the 3d of August, and only one in the three autumnal months.

TABLE 8.

Causes of Insanity.

Intemperance,—Males, 182	Hereditary, or having insane	
Females, 22—204	ancestors and kindred, -	388
Ill health, - - - - 208	Periodical, - - - -	251
Masturbation, - - - - 113	Homicidal, - - - -	20
Domestic Affliction, - - - 145	Actual homicides, - - -	15
Religious, - - - - 100	Suicidal, - - - -	154
Property, - - - - 77	Actual suicides, - - -	7
Disappointed affection, - - 58		
Disappointed ambition, - - 28	Have dark hair, eyes and com-	
Epilepsy, - - - - 40	plexion, - - - -	399
Puerperal, - - - - 36		
Wounds of the Head, - - 17	Have light hair, eyes and com-	
Abuse of snuff, &c. - - 8	plexion, - - - -	389
Arising from physical causes, - - - -		633
Arising from moral causes, - - - -		408

Many not classed.

In the table, intemperance still takes the first rank among the causes of insanity, and has added nineteen to our list during the last year. Of "delirium tremens," we have none; the cases, in the hospital, that arise from this cause, are far worse than even this frightful disease, and often follow and are the effect of it.

Intemperance is not only the cause of insanity, but is too frequently the source of other evils, which are prolific causes of the disease. If we could ascertain how many of the cases of ill health, of domestic affliction, of fear of poverty, loss of property, and even religious depression and melancholy, arise from it, the list would be appalling, and would be nearly or quite double what it now is.

There is one cause that has brought so many individuals to the hospital, within the last few years, and is so fatal in its tendency, that I am unwilling to pass it over. In these cases, which, in a short time, have amounted to fifteen in number, the difficulty has been connected with intemperance, and, probably, has arisen from it; it seems to me to be a partial paralysis of the brain. In most of the cases, for some time before any indications of insanity have existed, there has been observed a slight unsteadiness in the gait, a little difficulty in the

speech, an irregular contraction of the muscles of the face, in speaking or laughing; sometimes, the senses have been impaired, and the power of memory lost or diminished. The slightest affection of the limbs, in walking, resembles the gait of an old man, and this is increased to the tottering and unsteady walk of the drunkard. The character of the man changes by degrees; if he has been prudent and saving, he suddenly becomes lavish in his expenditures, desires to change his residence, and is, perhaps, jealous of his neighbors and wishes to leave them; this is, probably, the first symptom of disease. When insanity follows these precursors, no matter how well in health the individual may be, the seeds of death are sown in his system, the fatal mischief is at work upon his brain, and he will inevitably die. Ten of the fifteen cases I have mentioned, have died, and most of them suddenly; when I see such a case, I am able to predict the event with the greatest certainty.

At first, many cases of this character gain strength, flesh, and vigor of intellect, and, under other circumstances, we should feel encouraged, but it is all delusive; a fit of apoplexy, of epilepsy, or other convulsions, will inevitably cut off all the prospects of amendment, and often terminate life very suddenly. In other cases, a fatal marasmus wastes the powers, and the patient emaciates to a skeleton, and lingers a life of prolonged misery, with the greatest possible suffering of body and mind.

CASE 1ST. An officer of the navy, aged 38, was brought to the hospital, with such symptoms as have been enumerated; his mind was greatly demented, and he walked like a man intoxicated. For a time he gained flesh and seemed better; he had repeated ill turns, but soon recovered from them. He was with us some time, rather losing ground; but the change was very gradual. He was in the habit of stooping to pick up pins, straws or threads, that he saw on the floor. One day, as he was walking, he stooped in front of his door, apparently for this object; while in this position, a patient near him called to his attendant, and said that something ailed him; the attendant hastened to him, and found him on his hands and knees, apparently dead; he laid him on his bed, but he never breathed again.

CASE 2D, was a stout, hale man, aged 39, who was brought to the hospital in the most furious state of mania; he was very violent, and apparently unconscious what he did; he dealt blows and the most violent abuse, indiscriminately, to all around him. There was evidently a partial palsy, evinced by the loss of sight of one eye, and a

very marked unsteadiness in his gait. His insanity was soon better, and he was able to labor considerably, but afterwards relapsed and sank into a complete palsy; we now despaired of his life; he lay nearly four weeks, unconscious and helpless, took nourishment and cordial medicines. After a time, some amendment was apparent; he gained slowly, but, finally, his health appeared to be as good as before this severe illness. His mind seemed quite rational; but the unsteady walk and loss of sight, with evident impairment of the optic nerve, remained. In this state, he left the hospital and went to his family; for some time, he appeared rational, but suddenly became as insane as ever, and was brought back to our care as furious as at first. He rested but little the first night, the next day was dull and lethargic, the second night became completely apoplectic, and died in a few hours.

CASE 3D, was a man of slender habit, aged 40; he had been insane but a few months when he came to the hospital. On his first entrance, we observed the unsteadiness of his gait, and his difficulty of utterance. He considered himself very rich, and had many projects of wealth and grandeur. At first, he improved slowly, and finally recovered, in a measure, from his insanity, but, in other respects, remained the same. His friends took him home, with the hope that his health would there improve more rapidly, and that he might be able to assist his indigent family by his labor. He did not remain long, but returned in a worse condition than before, being greatly demented; his walk was worse, and his utterance most difficult. For a time, he improved in health, and became quite fleshy; but his mind and the paralysis were no better. One morning, we found him in bed looking ill; soon after, he had an epileptic paroxysm, which was succeeded by one or two others; and, in six or eight hours, he expired, without having a return of consciousness after the first attack.

CASE 4TH. In the summer of 1840, there came to the hospital a man, aged 47, who was taken violently insane while on a journey to a neighboring State. While on his way, he lost his money and his baggage, and, in a public-house, claimed a trunk belonging to another person, for which he was arrested and lodged in jail. His walk was very infirm, his posture stooping, and his mind exceedingly imbecile. I learned from his friends that he had formerly followed the business of teaming, when he used spirits freely, but not intemperately; he left this employment for farming, when he nearly or quite abandoned the use of spirit. For some months before he was decidedly insane, he became unsteady, wished to change his residence and move "west."

His wife informed me that, for a long time before he came to the hospital, she had noticed this tottering in his gait, and an occasional faltering in his speech, which alarmed her, and led her to suppose that he had used intoxicating drinks, especially as he had become somewhat unsteady, and desired a change of residence, which was contrary to his former disposition and habits. While in the hospital, he was most extravagant in his notions of wealth and power, and indulged in many speculations, which were to benefit the world and fill his purse with gold. For a time, his health improved, and his mind appeared more composed and rational. Without any apparent cause, he would suddenly appear worse, and the symptoms of palsy would be increased. By degrees, he became so much paralysed as to lose the use of his limbs, though he could move about upon the bed or floor. He now emaciated rapidly : though he took a full supply of food, he became more and more palsied ; and in eight months from the time of his admission, died of marasmus, a complete wreck both of body and mind.

Dr. Connolly, in his very interesting report of the Hanwell institution, near London, for 1840, notices these cases of paralysis, and speaks of their fatal nature, whether their appearance be favorable or unfavorable.

The list of periodical cases, in the table, is large, and includes all that occur at long intervals, and those that occur in paroxysms.

All cases that have had more than one distinct paroxysm of insanity are denominated periodical, whether these paroxysms are weekly, monthly, or even occur on alternate days, and if the lucid interval lasts a year or many years.

Periodicity is one of the most inexplicable circumstances connected with insanity. Why it is that on one day, or once a week, a patient should be in the highest state of excitement, and the alternate day or week, be quiet and rational, is quite unaccountable. There are, at this time, many cases in the hospital that have these paroxysms, in which they are, at each time, as violent and furious as a recent case of insanity ; this excitement is followed by a rational period, or, what is more common, a period of depression. If this lucid interval is short, they continue permanent residents ; if a year or more in duration, they leave the hospital, return to their friends, transact business, and are, in all respects, rational and responsible. The cases with frequent paroxysms are frequently grievously tormented, during the interval when the excitement subsides, with neuralgic or rheumatic pains.

CASE 5TH. Eight years ago, a respectable farmer was brought to

the hospital, at the age of 48. He had been for six years or more affected with periodical insanity. During the paroxysms he is violent, almost beyond example; he breaks and tears every thing that comes in his way, strips himself of clothing, and, often for days and nights in succession, screams at the top of his voice. These paroxysms last him from two to three weeks, and then subside. He soon becomes quiet, is fond of employment, and will do a great amount of labor for some days succeeding the paroxysm; he then enjoys himself well, feels as if he might be very useful, and resolves, in future, to do better than he has ever done. After a few days, he becomes gloomy, retires to his room, avoids company and conversation, and is as wretched and miserable as he was gay and active before he was depressed. After two or three weeks of the deepest gloom, he again becomes excited, more or less suddenly, and thus he spends his life. His paroxysms average about six annually, and vary in duration and violence. During the lucid interval, he often suffers much, and is prevented from sleeping by "the gouty pains," as he expresses it, which seem to be true neuralgia. The most potent remedies have been used in this case, without, apparently, changing it in the least. This gentleman spends the lucid interval and period of depression with his family, and often returns alone to the hospital when indications of excitement return.

CASE 6TH. At the opening of the institution, in 1833, a female patient, aged 48, came under our care, who, for seven or eight years, had been affected with periodical insanity. In her lucid interval, she has always been modest, respectful and benevolent; she loves every body, and has the best feelings of all our household. Her excitements come on gradually; the indications are strongly marked in the eye and general expression of the countenance. Nothing can exceed the violence and fury of this woman when at the height of her excitement; she is noisy, profane, dictatorial and passionate; rich, to an extent that enables her to measure her gold and silver by "hogsheads," and her wealth is lavished on her friends in the most unsparing manner; for days and nights she screams, sings and talks incessantly. These paroxysms are of unequal length, lasting from ten to thirty days. When she complains of rheumatic pains, it is a sure indication that the paroxysm will soon be over; and, when it has subsided, she suffers much from neuralgia, which she calls rheumatism, and she again exhibits the amiable qualities before enumerated. She has from four to six, and sometimes more paroxysms of this sort, every year.

The fact that so many of these cases are followed by neuralgia, is

interesting, as it gives some clue to a correct pathology of this most interesting but grievous form of insanity.

There have been added to our list, the last year, two actual homicides, increasing the number to fifteen; the cases in which an attempt at homicide failed of success, though, in each case, dangerous wounds were inflicted, have been five; which, added to the previous number, makes twenty strong homicidal cases. In this estimate, only those have been included who have inflicted dangerous wounds. If we included men who strike, having threatened to kill, or who threaten life, and secrete instruments to effect the object, we should double, and more than double, the number in the table.

Three homicides have been discharged from the hospital by the highest judicial authority in the State. It is gratifying to learn, from time to time, that they have continued free from insanity, and are worthy, valuable citizens. They were all discharged after being fully satisfied that they had recovered from their insanity. It is to be hoped that, in all such cases, the fullest evidence will exist that there is a complete recovery before the patient is discharged.

In the last two cases of homicide, both of which came under our care the past season, the deed was done from insane impulse. One killed his wife in a fit of jealousy, fearing that she meditated his destruction; the other attacked a fellow-boarder, and, with a cudgel, struck her a fatal blow. The former had a trial, and was found not guilty, by reason of insanity; the other had no trial, as he was well known to have been insane many years.

The number of suicidal cases in the table is large, amounting to one hundred and four, of which number, seven have been actual suicides. For a long time, during the warm months, almost every patient that was brought to the hospital, was represented by the friends to be strongly suicidal. Many had attempted to destroy themselves, but had failed in the attempt; a number made every effort in their power to obtain the means, but through the vigilance of their friends, had been unsuccessful. They gave us much trouble and anxiety, but none of them effected their object. Two of our patients, however, have, within the past year, succeeded in their attempt:—one, a young lady, whom we did not suspect; the other, an aged man, long a resident in the hospital, who was formerly bent on self-destruction, but who had outlived the propensity, for years; during a most terrific thunder-storm, at which time he was always much afraid, he committed the act in his night-room.

Suicide, like homicide, is often the effect of insane impulse; the presence of the means, impels to the act; in a moment, without deliberation, the deed is done, and no vigilance of friends or attendants could prevent it.

TABLE 9.

Occupation.

Farmers, - - -	157	Butchers, - - -	3
Laborers, - - -	117	Jewellers, - - -	3
Shoemakers, - - -	52	Innkeepers, - - -	2
Seamen, - - -	50	Stevedores, - - -	2
Merchants, - - -	45	Stone-cutters, - - -	2
Carpenters, - - -	37	Broom-makers, - - -	2
Manufacturers, - - -	29	Coppersmiths, - - -	2
Teachers, - - -	25	Watchmen, - - -	2
Students, - - -	18	Drovers, - - -	2
Blacksmiths, - - -	15	Curriers, - - -	2
Printers, - - -	14	Card-makers, - - -	2
Tailors, - - -	11	News Collector, - - -	1
Machinists, - - -	9	Furrier, - - -	1
Clothiers, - - -	7	Broker, - - -	1
Coopers, - - -	7	Engineer, - - -	1
Bricklayers, - - -	5	Hatter, - - -	1
Millers, - - -	5	Gardener, - - -	1
Cabinet-makers, - - -	5	Mat-maker, - - -	1
Clergymen, - - -	5	Stocking-weaver, - - -	1
Lawyers, - - -	4	Bellows-maker, - - -	1
Bakers, - - -	4	Idiots, - - -	12
Musicians, - - -	4	Vagrants, - - -	36
Pedlers, - - -	4		
Painters, - - -	4	Females not accustomed to	
Rope-makers, - - -	4	labor, - - -	127
Paper-makers, - - -	3		
Calico Printers, - - -	3	Females accustomed to se-	
Sail-makers, - - -	3	dentary employments, -	123
Tanners, - - -	3		
Comb-makers, - - -	3	Females accustomed to ac-	
Turners, - - -	3	tive employments, -	192
Harness-makers, - - -	3		
Physicians, - - -	3	Many not classed.	
Coachmen, - - -	3		

The male patients of the hospital have been previously employed in fifty-four trades or occupations. The females are from all the employments pursued by the sex in every department of industry.

Though the number of farmers and laborers on our list is great, it is confidently believed that sedentary employments tend more directly to produce insanity than the active ones. We often find that men, following laborious occupations, have been guilty of excesses, or have

departed from their regular employment or business before they are affected with this heavy calamity. Intemperance is one of the most fruitful causes of insanity with those who pursue labor in the open air; thus, of one hundred and fourteen farmers, forty-three became insane by intemperance; of seventy laborers, forty-four became insane by the same cause; of thirty-six seamen, twenty-two were intemperate, and this was the cause of their insanity.

In the production of insanity, more generally depends upon the temperament than upon the employment. Few are insane who have good habits, calm and quiet tempers, and thorough discipline of their feelings.

TABLE 10.

Diseases which have proved fatal.

Marasmus, - - -	24	Brain fever from intemperance, -	2
Epilepsy, - - -	14	Dysenteric fever, - - -	2
Consumption, - - -	9	Chronic dysentery, - - -	2
Apoplexy, - - -	8	Lung fever, - - -	2
Suicide, - - -	7	Old age, - - -	1
Disease of the heart, - - -	6	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	Disease of the bladder, - - -	1
Dropsy, - - -	3		
Diarrhœa, - - -	2		
		Total, -	102

The past year has been peculiarly exempt from mortality, and most of the deaths that have occurred, have been among those patients who would never have been better had they lived. Marasmus, epilepsy, apoplexy, &c. have been the termination of a class of broken-down cases, past all hope of enjoyment, usefulness, or even comfort, had life been prolonged. Many cases have incurable disease when they enter the hospital, and frequently a case is brought to our care, with delirium of fever, instead of insanity, in which the journey aggravates every symptom, and death immediately follows.

There is an erythematic inflammation of the brain, attended with a blood-shot eye, a hot skin, rapid pulse, dry tongue, and muttering delirium, which is often mistaken for insanity; a number of such cases have died in the hospital which should never have been brought to it. If these improper cases, which terminate fatally, were deducted from our list of deaths, it would materially lessen our bills of mortality.

Of the one hundred and two deaths that have occurred in the hospital, twenty-three took place within twenty days after admission; ten of these were recent cases, and thirteen old cases; thirteen were males, and ten females. Four of these cases died on the second day, and many others within a week of their admission.

The following table has been prepared with much care by my assistant, Dr. Chandler.

TABLE 11.

Duration of Insanity with those who have died in the Hospital.

	Years.	Months.	Days.
The patients who have died in the hospital, whose ages and the duration of whose disease have been ascertained, are in number 99.			
The average age when insanity commenced or was first noticed by friends, is of			
Males,	41	6	.
Females,	42	3	.
The mean age of both sexes,	41	10	15
The average time the insanity had lasted before the patient was brought to the hospital, is of the			
Males,	4	7	4
Females,	2	8	.
The mean length of time of both sexes,	3	7	17
The average time of residence in the hospital, is of the			
Males, . . . . .	.	10	15
Females, . . . . .	.	7	12
The mean time of residence in the hospital, of both sexes, . . . . .	.	8	28½
The duration of life, after the individual became insane, is of			
Males,	5	5	19
Females,	3	3	12
The mean length of insanity in both sexes,	4	4	15½
The average age at which the ninety-nine have died, is of the			
Males,	47	2	.
Females,	45	6	12
The mean average age at death of both sexes,	46	4	6
Of fourteen cases of less than three months' standing before coming to the hospital, and who lived less than three months afterwards, five were males and nine females.			
The average age of the Males is	45	5	.
Females,	49	.	.
The mean age of both sexes,	47	2	15
The average time insanity had lasted before admission to the hospital, is of			
Males, . . . . .	.	.	26
Females, . . . . .	.	.	39
The mean time of duration in both sexes, . . . . .	.	.	32½
The average time of residence in the hospital, is of the			
Males, . . . . .	.	.	34
Females, . . . . .	.	.	29
The mean average of residence of both sexes, . . . . .	.	.	31½

This table shows how soon after admission, fourteen recent cases, of less duration than three months, have died; the average time of residence being only thirty-one days; a proof of the diseased and fatal condition in which they were when they came under our care.

Of the first hundred patients admitted, eleven died in the hospital, two of acute diseases, and nine of chronic diseases. Two old men, one aged eighty, and the other eighty-six, died soon after they came under our care.

Of the second hundred patients admitted, five died in the hospital; two of acute diseases, one of whom was an improper subject, and died in three days.

Of the third hundred cases admitted, two only died in the hospital; one of fits, in less than twenty days, the other of chronic disease.

Of the fourth hundred patients admitted, eight died in the hospital; one of brain fever in three days, an improper subject.

Of the fifth hundred admitted, nine died in the hospital, mostly of chronic diseases.

Of the sixth hundred admitted, four only died in the hospital, all of chronic diseases.

Of the seventh hundred, five died in the hospital, all of chronic diseases.

Thus, it will be seen that, of the old cases, comparatively few have died while under our care.

TABLE 12.

Showing the comparative Expense of supporting old and recent Cases of Insanity, from which we learn the economy of placing the insane in institutions at an early period of disease.

No. of old cases.	Present age.	Time Insane.	Total expense at \$100 a year before entering the Hospital, and at \$132 since.	No. of the recent cases.	Present age.	Time Insane.	Cost of support at \$2 50 a week.
2	67	26 years.	\$2960 00	1222	55	15 weeks.	\$37 50
3	35	12 "	1452 00	1224	20	20 "	50 00
7	46	15 "	1752 00	1227	80	20 "	50 00
8	58	19 "	2252 00	1230	26	18 "	45 00
12	45	23 "	2642 00	1236	39	40 "	100 00
18	69	32 "	3542 00	1245	40	24 "	60 00
19	57	16 "	1952 00	1254	26	15 "	37 50
21	37	14 "	1741 00	1255	27	32 "	80 00
27	45	14 "	1742 00	1260	30	8 "	20 00
44	54	24 "	2730 00	1262	38	16 "	40 00
45	58	23 "	2585 00	1269	24	27 "	67 50
101	49	19 "	2685 00	1269	27	13 "	32 50
102	51	23 "	2581 00	1270	17	21 "	52 50
133	42	11 "	1179 00	1276	21	12 "	30 00
176	53	18 "	2234 00	1291	32	8 "	20 00
190	48	11 "	1185 00	1292	35	35 "	87 50
206	43	14 "	1656 00	1293	72	13 "	32 50
209	37	14 "	1711 00	1296	25	52 "	130 00
223	48	18 "	2112 00	1298	30	18 "	45 00
247	40	16 "	1865 00	1300	45	40 "	100 00
260	45	16 "	1860 00	1302	25	20 "	50 00
274	38	13 "	1557 00	1307	30	11 "	28 00
278	47	8 "	1172 00	1314	50	8 "	20 00
319	51	8 "	995 00	1318	48	38 "	95 00
330	50	9 "	1030 00	1352	47	11 "	28 00

Average expense of old cases, \$1969 00

The 25 have cost 49,248 00

Average expense of recent cases, 53 22

Whole expense of 25 recent cases till recovered, 1330 50

The amount of good which institutions for the insane can accomplish, cannot be fully known until the public are informed of the benefits they can bestow, both in a pecuniary and medical view, by the early committal of the afflicted to their wards.

In the table, twenty-five of the early cases now remaining on our list, are taken to show what it costs to support old incurable cases.

The aggregate cost is found to be \$49,248, which, being divided by the number twenty-five, makes \$1,969 each. The time that the whole number have been insane, is 426 years, averaging 17 years each. These persons are all incurably insane; and many of them, being in the enjoyment of good bodily health, and not greatly advanced in age, will probably live a long time, so that they may for years be a burden to their friends or the State. The average age of these persons is something less than 49; should they average ten years more in the hospital, the expense yet to come will be \$32,000, which, added to \$49,248, will make more than \$80,000 for the support of these 25 insane persons during their lives.

If there are seven hundred insane people in this State, and half of them are incurable, and a burden to their friends or the public, the annual cost of supporting them will be \$35,000, and for ten years \$350,000, at \$100 a year.

The last twenty-five recent cases of insanity on our records, which recovered, are found in the table to have cost, while insane, \$1330 50, which being divided by twenty-five, the number of patients, makes \$53 22 the expense of each individual. The average time each was insane, is about nineteen weeks.

Nothing can more fully and clearly show the importance of placing the insane, at an early period, in the way of recovery. At least 90 per cent. will be restored to usefulness; and, after deducting deaths, not more than 10 per cent. will remain to add to the list of incurables.

TABLE 13.

Showing the duration of Insanity, the ages and civil state of the patients in the Hospital admitted the last year, and those remaining at the close of the year.

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Total.
Duration before admitted:										
Less than 1 year, . . .	41	56	49	54	73	82	84	75	81	595
From 1 to 5 years, . . .	27	29	37	37	58	50	63	56	52	409
" 5 to 10 " . . .	27	14	17	13	15	16	18	15	12	147
" 10 to 20 " . . .	31	8	6	11	15	8	10	10	10	109
" 20 to 30 " . . .	12	4	1	2	4	7	1	3	4	38
" 30 to 40 " . . .	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	12
Unknown, . . .	12	6	7	6	5	13	2	1	4	56
Duration with those remaining at the end of each year:										
Less than 1 year, . . .	29	22	21	11	29	28	34	28	32	234
From 1 to 5 years, . . .	20	25	22	39	51	65	69	75	74	440
" 5 to 10 " . . .	20	24	34	35	38	44	44	52	53	344
" 10 to 20 " . . .	30	24	29	35	41	41	52	52	45	349
" 20 to 30 " . . .	9	5	3	7	11	18	14	13	15	95
Over 30, . . .	3	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	29
Unknown, . . .	8	16	6	9	13	19	12	11	9	103
Ages of patients when admitted:										
Under 20 years, . . .	2	6	3	11	13	17	10	10	7	79
From 20 to 30 years, . . .	34	23	22	29	58	47	47	46	50	356
" 30 to 40 " . . .	48	44	42	30	34	51	49	40	45	383
" 40 to 50 " . . .	34	28	30	25	31	32	30	34	31	275
" 50 to 60 " . . .	14	9	11	16	13	20	21	21	19	144
" 60 to 70 " . . .	17	6	6	10	12	8	14	6	9	88
" 70 to 80 " . . .	5	2	5	0	7	2	8	5	1	35
Over 80, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Civil state of patients admitted:										
Single, . . .	92	71	32	68	94	101	80	75	82	715
Married, . . .	38	40	46	49	61	65	75	71	63	508
Widows, . . .	12	4	8	6	11	5	17	12	13	88
Widowers, . . .	11	4	7	2	2	6	7	4	5	48

As comparatively few patients enter the hospital who are under twenty, the age of celibacy, and, as a large proportion of the individuals in society above that age, are married, it is obvious that seven hundred and fifteen single, to five hundred and eight married persons, gives a

far greater proportion of single than of married persons, as insane. There can be but little doubt that these facts will hold true, not only as respects insanity, but in other diseases, and also in crimes.

Three hundred and eighty-three patients have been admitted who were between the ages of thirty and forty, which is the greatest number of any ten years. The number between sixty and seventy, is eighty-eight, while the number under twenty, is but seventy-nine. If the season of youth is the time for the foundation of this disease, it is not the time for its development. This table will not show the true state of the case, as a considerable number of the cases admitted at a later period of life, may have become insane at an early age.

TABLE 14.

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

	Total of Cases.	Total of each sex.	Cured or Curable.	Incurable.
Of less duration than 1 year,	575			
Males,		281	250	31
Females,		294	268	26
From 1 to 2 years,	222			
Males,		106	56	50
Females,		116	74	42
From 2 to 5 years,	218			
Males,		128	44	84
Females,		90	38	52
From 5 to 10 years,	147			
Males,		76	10	66
Females,		71	10	61
From 10 to 15 years,	87			
Males,		48	4	44
Females,		39	2	37
From 15 to 20 years,	31			
Males,		19	1	18
Females,		12	0	12
From 20 to 25 years,	24			
Males,		14	0	14
Females,		10	0	10
From 25 to 30 years,	7			
Males,		5	0	5
Females,		2	0	2
Over 30 years,	6			
Males,		3	0	3
Females,		3	0	3

The figures in the table show, most conclusively, the importance of placing patients in an institution in the early periods of disease.

Of five hundred and seventy-five cases that have been insane less than one year, five hundred and eighteen have recovered, or are considered curable; fifty-seven have not recovered or are considered incurable; of these, twenty-eight have died; leaving, of those living, but twenty-nine who have not recovered; some of these even may have been subsequently cured. Among the incurables, are the epileptic, paralytic, those who become insane in the progress of other diseases, and the cases that have been mistaken for insanity. How small is the number left, after these shall have been deducted!

We can never expect one hundred per cent. of cures in recent cases. The circumstances above-named, together with the liability of being misinformed as to the duration of insanity, and the certainty that, in some cases, organic disease commences with the first development of mental alienation, will always make a small deduction of cures from this class.

More than half the males, and nearly two thirds of the females, named in the table as having been insane from one to two years, have recovered, and one third of those in whom insanity has existed from two to five years.

There have been in the hospital three hundred and two cases, of duration from five to thirty years and upwards, of which number only twenty-seven have recovered, or are supposed to be curable.

TABLE 15.

Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity attacking at different ages.

	Total of Cases.	Total of each Sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Under 20,	161			
Males,		82	33	49
Females,		79	53	26
From 20 to 25,	200			
Males,		107	54	53
Females,		93	57	36
From 25 to 30,	188			
Males,		102	52	50
Females,		86	56	30
From 30 to 35,	186			
Males,		106	50	56
Females,		80	48	32
From 35 to 40,	161			
Males,		71	37	34
Females,		90	54	36
From 40 to 45,	110			
Males,		59	39	20
Females,		51	37	14
From 45 to 50,	97			
Males,		43	30	13
Females,		54	44	10
From 50 to 55,	81			
Males,		37	25	12
Females,		44	32	12
From 55 to 60,	47			
Males,		21	15	6
Females,		26	16	10
From 60 to 65,	35			
Males,		19	16	3
Females,		16	13	3
From 65 to 70,	24			
Males,		16	10	6
Females,		8	6	2
From 70 to 75,	12			
Males,		8	4	4
Females,		4	4	0
Over 75,	10			
Males,		6	3	3
Females,		4	0	4

By the table it will be seen that males under twenty are far less likely to recover than females; the cause of this difference has frequently been alluded to in former reports.

Of eighty-two males, under twenty years of age, thirty-three only have recovered or are considered curable, while of seventy-nine females, fifty-three have recovered. Of the former, the recoveries are thirty-eight per cent., of the latter, sixty-six per cent.

Of the cases attacked between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, there is also considerable disparity as to recoveries, quite in favor of the female sex.

It still continues to be an interesting fact deducible from our records, that persons attacked with insanity after forty years of age, recover in much greater proportion than those attacked before that age.

TABLE 16.

Showing the relation of Cause to Recovery.

	Whole No.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Intemperance,	210			
Males,		186	95	91
Females,		24	13	11
Domestic afflictions, trouble, love, fear of death, poverty, &c.	330			
Males,		129	79	50
Females,		201	121	80
Ill health, puerperal, wounds, &c.	278			
Males,		62	32	30
Females,		216	150	66
Religious,	101			
Males,		49	30	19
Females,		52	34	18
Masturbation,	118			
Males,		105	31	74
Females,		13	1	12
Epilepsy,	38			
Males,		34	4	30
Females,		4	0	4
Palsy,	20			
Males,		15	2	13
Females,		5	1	4

From the table, we learn that there is a difference in the per cent. of recoveries of insanity, from the different causes.

From intemperance there is a fair average of recoveries, amounting to more than fifty per cent.

From mental suffering, arising from domestic afflictions, disappointed affection, fear of death, fear of poverty, loss of property, &c., there is a more favorable record of recoveries; with males in the proportion of seventy-nine of one hundred and twenty-nine, and with females in the proportion of one hundred and twenty-one of two hundred and one.

The cases arising from ill health among the males, afford about the common success, or fifty per cent. of recoveries. In females, it is much better, as there have been one hundred and fifty recoveries of two hundred and sixteen.

The favorable report of recoveries of this class, shows the benefit of medication, in cases of insanity having any connection with ill health, for all these patients that recover pursue a regular course of medicine, and many continue it for a long time.

The cases arising from moral causes, are frequently connected with ill health, and also require the use of remedies.

Ill health greatly increases the predisposition to insanity, and all causes operate with much more certainty in such cases. All moral and religious causes have a direct influence upon the health, and in this way, by acting upon the brain, the organ of the mind, impair its functions and bring on disease.

The two worst forms of ill health, epilepsy and palsy, have a distinct place in the table. Recoveries from these are very rare, amounting to seven only of thirty-eight.

TABLE 17.

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

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Intemperate drinking,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ill health,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
The affections,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Concerning property,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Religious,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masturbation,	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

In the course of the first three years after the hospital was opened, a large number were committed who were intemperate, amounting to from twenty-two to twenty-five per cent. The next three years, the number of committals from this cause was considerably lessened, being but thirteen and one third per cent. For the last three years, the number is still less, average but ten and one third per cent. If this is

any indication of the diminution of the victims of intemperance and the lessening of the evil, it is gratifying to know it.

The per cent. of admissions from other causes, has not essentially varied from the last year.

TABLE 18.

Showing the state of the Moon at the commencement of a paroxysm of excitement in 70 cases of Periodical Insanity, amounting in all to 592 paroxysms. Also the relation of the Moon to the 102 deaths that have occurred in the Hospital.

Number of Paroxysms each day.					Number of Deaths on each day.				
Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Qr.	Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Day of the Qr.
1	12	6	6	1	1	1	1	0	1
2	34	19	15	2	2	7	5	2	2
3	22	11	11	3	3	7	3	4	3
4	25	11	14	4	4	3	2	1	4
5	21	10	11	5	5	4	2	2	5
6	21	10	11	6	6	5	3	2	6
7	30	14	16	7	7	4	0	4	7
End of 1st qr.					End of 1st qr.				
8	31	15	16	1	8	1	1	0	1
9	20	11	9	2	9	5	1	4	2
10	14	5	9	3	10	2	2	0	3
11	22	10	12	4	11	2	1	1	4
12	21	11	10	5	12	1	1	0	5
13	21	12	9	6	13	8	6	2	6
14	25	11	14	7	14	2	2	0	7
End of 2d qr.					End of 2d qr.				
15	22	10	12	1	15	3	3	0	1
16	15	7	8	2	16	7	5	2	2
17	26	14	12	3	17	3	2	1	3
18	14	7	7	4	18	0	0	0	4
19	13	9	4	5	19	2	1	1	5
20	20	14	6	6	20	7	5	2	6
21	24	12	12	7	21	6	4	2	7
End of 3d qr.					End of 3d qr.				
22	24	12	12	1	22	2	1	1	1
23	27	9	18	2	23	1	0	1	2
24	27	14	13	3	24	6	2	4	3
25	21	8	13	4	25	6	3	3	4
26	20	10	10	5	26	3	2	1	5
27	8	3	5	6	27	0	0	0	6
28	13	6	7	7	28	4	2	2	7
Paroxysms,	592				Deaths,	102			

At the suggestion of one of the most scientific men in New England, we commenced a table of observations on the influence of the moon upon the paroxysms and deaths of the insane.

Dr. Allen, author of a work on atmospheric and lunar influence, published in London, in 1831, insists very strenuously on the influence of the changes of the moon on the insane.

The table records the paroxysms of seventy cases of periodical insanity, amounting, in the whole, to 592 paroxysms, and the day of the moon on which they occurred.

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

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

On the seventh day of the moon, which is the last day of the first quarter, the third greatest number of paroxysms occurred, viz. thirty.

On the twenty-third and twenty-fourth days of the moon, which are the second and third days of the last quarter, the next greatest number of paroxysms occurred, viz. twenty-seven.

On the seventeenth day of the moon, twenty-six paroxysms occurred; on the fourth and fourteenth days, twenty-five paroxysms occurred; and on the twenty-first and twenty-second days, twenty-four paroxysms occurred.

The least number of paroxysms have, each year, occurred on the twenty-seventh day of the moon, which is the last day but one of the last quarter.

On the first day of the moon, twelve paroxysms occurred; on the nineteenth and twentieth days, thirteen paroxysms occurred, and on the tenth and eighteenth days, fourteen paroxysms occurred.

The same days, to the number of three, have the precedence of numbers this year as last. Last year, the greatest number of paroxysms occurred on the eighth day; this year on the second.

For three successive years, the fewest paroxysms have occurred on three successive days, viz. on the twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and first days of the moon.

The greatest number of deaths that occurred on any one day, was on the thirteenth day of the moon, which is the sixth day of the second quarter, viz. eight.

On the second, third, sixteenth and twentieth days of the moon, seven deaths occurred.

On the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth days of the moon, six deaths have occurred, and on the sixth and ninth days, five deaths occurred.

On the eighteenth and twenty-seventh days of the moon, no deaths occurred; and on the first, eighth, twelfth and twenty-third days, one death only occurred on each.

On the six days on which the greatest number of deaths have heretofore occurred, the greatest number have still occurred, and on the two days on which there has been no deaths in previous years, no deaths have occurred the past year.

These facts and coincidences we leave for the present, with the single remark, that no theory seems to be supported by them which has existed either among the ignorant or the wise men who have been believers in the influence of the moon upon the insane.

From facts collected with equal care, other observers come to different conclusions.

Dr. Allen, before-mentioned, who had devoted much time and attention to the moon, and its influence on the insane, comes to the conclusion that its modifying influence can be clearly ascertained. His theory is founded "on the supposition of an increase of excitement occurring at the new and full moons, and a diminution at the quadratures." Hence, we shall have cases of *excitement* more liable to die, on an average, at the new and full moons, and cases of *exhaustion* at the quadratures; and, in cases of periodical excitement with intermissions, the excitement will be more liable to occur during the exciting phases of the moon.

The following observations and table are made, according to his theory, upon the five hundred and ninety-two distinct paroxysms of excitement, in seventy periodical cases of insanity, and upon the one hundred and two deaths that have occurred in this hospital, extending through a period of nine years, and one hundred and sixteen moons.

According to Dr. Allen's theory, the *exciting* days of the moon are the days of the new and full moon, the first and fifteenth, including the three days before and after each. The *exhausting* periods are the first days of the second and fourth quarters, the eighth and twenty-second days, with the three days before and after each.

The following table was prepared by Dr. Chandler.

TABLE 19.

The following Table shows how Dr. Allen's theory applies to the cases of excitement and the deaths, as they have occurred in this Hospital.

COMMENCEMENT OF EXCITEMENT.							DEATHS.				
Age of the Moon.		Whole No.	Males on day of		Females on day of		Whole No.	Males on days of		Females on days of	
Excit-ing.	Exhaust-ing.		Excite-ment.	Exhaust-ion.	Excite-ment.	Exhaust-ion.		Excite-ment.	Exhaust-ion.	Excite-ment.	Exhaust-ion.
1	-	12	6	-	6	-	1	1	-	0	-
2	-	34	19	-	15	-	7	5	-	2	-
3	-	22	11	-	11	-	7	3	-	4	-
4	-	25	11	-	14	-	3	2	-	1	-
-	5	21	-	10	-	11	4	-	2	-	2
-	6	21	-	10	-	11	5	-	3	-	2
-	7	30	-	14	-	16	4	-	0	-	4
-	8	31	-	15	-	16	1	-	1	-	0
-	9	20	-	11	-	9	5	-	1	-	4
-	10	14	-	5	-	9	2	-	2	-	0
-	11	22	-	10	-	12	2	-	1	-	1
12	-	21	11	-	10	-	1	1	-	0	-
13	-	21	12	-	9	-	8	6	-	2	-
14	-	25	11	-	14	-	2	2	-	0	-
15	-	22	10	-	12	-	3	3	-	0	-
16	-	15	7	-	8	-	7	5	-	2	-
17	-	26	14	-	12	-	3	2	-	1	-
18	-	14	7	-	7	-	0	0	-	0	-
-	19	13	-	9	-	4	2	-	1	-	1
-	20	20	-	14	-	6	7	-	5	-	2
-	21	24	-	12	-	12	6	-	4	-	2
-	22	24	-	12	-	12	2	-	1	-	1
-	23	27	-	9	-	18	1	-	0	-	1
-	24	27	-	14	-	13	6	-	2	-	4
-	25	21	-	8	-	13	6	-	3	-	3
26	-	20	10	-	10	-	3	2	-	1	-
27	-	8	3	-	5	-	0	0	-	0	-
28	-	13	6	-	7	-	4	2	-	2	-
		593	138	153	140	162	102	34	26	15	27

Of the five hundred and ninety-three excitements named in the table, two hundred and ninety-one occurred among the male patients, and three hundred and two among the females.

Of the two hundred and ninety-one among the males, one hundred and thirty-eight occurred when the moon is supposed to exert its greatest disturbing force, and one hundred and fifty-three on days when its influence is least.

Of the three hundred and two cases of excitement among the females, one hundred and forty commenced on the exciting days, and one hundred and sixty-two on the exhausting days.

With some individuals, these excitements last from three to six days, with others three or four weeks; in some, the periods observe great regularity in their recurrence, and in others, as great irregularity.

Of the one hundred and two deaths, sixty were of males, and forty-two females.

Of the males, thirty-four died on exciting days of the moon, and twenty-six on exhausting days.

Of the females, fifteen died on exciting, and twenty-seven on exhausting days.

On examining the tables, and noting the sex, age, time of death, cause of death, in each case, and the state of disease under which the patient suffered and died, and comparing it with the exciting and exhausting phases of the moon at the time of the one hundred and two deaths, we find that twenty occurred in males laboring under an active and exciting state of disease, of which fourteen took place during the exciting phases of the moon, and eighteen during the exhausting phasis, which is twenty-three to eighteen against the doctor's theory.

We find fourteen deaths among females laboring under diseases of excitement, of which seven occurred during each aspect of the moon, which, of course, neither sustains nor contradicts the theory. We find, also, twenty-seven deaths of females who were laboring under exhausting diseases; of these, ten took place when the moon was exerting the most disturbing influence, and seventeen when she had, according to the doctor's theory, withdrawn as much as possible her sway over lunatics.

The result is, that fifty-six deaths occurred when the phasis of the moon corresponded with the condition of the patients, and forty-six when in the opposite state.

Doctor Allen's table of thirty deaths, shows that the condition of the patients corresponded with the phasis of the moon in twenty-six cases, and was opposed to it in four only, a very different result.

If Dr. Allen's theory was true, in application to our records, the excitements of disease in periodical cases, should commence in the exciting phasis of the moon; but the table shows that a majority of the excitements in our cases, commenced when the moon had its most depressing influence, in the ratio of 153 to 138 in males, and of 162 to 140 in females.

Thus, after this careful examination of the influence of the moon on the condition of the insane, we find that our records do not sustain the views of the learned author, to whose test we have brought our experience and recorded observations.

TABLE 20.

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

OCCUPATION OR BUSINESS.	Intemperance.	Masturbation.	Religious, of all kinds.	Domestic affliction.	Fear of poverty or loss of property.	Ill health.	Disappointed affection.	OTHER CAUSES.
Farmers, . . . 114	43	18	15	13	10	0	2	{ Palsy, . 1 Epilepsy, 4 Jealousy, 1 Epilepsy, 1
Shoemakers, . . 44	8	21	4	3	3	4	1	
Printers, . . . 10	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	
Laborers, . . . 70	44	13	5	2	4	0	2	
Seamen, . . . 36	22	3	3	1	5	1	0	Jealousy, 1
Merchants, . . 45	9	22	0	2	10	1	0	Epilepsy, 1
Carpenters, . . 30	12	6	1	1	4	4	1	do. 1
Blacksmiths, . . 7	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	
Students, . . . 21	0	16	1	1	0	2	0	Poor diet, 1
Professional men, 13	3	5	1	1	0	0	2	Unknown, 1
Clergymen, . . . 6	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	do. 1
Lawyers, . . . 4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Physicians, . . . 3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	

From the table, it will be seen that, of two hundred and sixty-one who pursue active employments in the open air, one hundred and twenty-three became insane by intemperance, which is more than forty-seven per cent.

Of the one hundred and thirty-three who pursue sedentary employments within doors, twenty-one, only, are from intemperance, which is less than sixteen per cent.

Intemperance is by far the most prominent cause of insanity among farmers, seamen, carpenters, and all those who pursue active employments in the open air.

Of those who pursue sedentary employments, as appears in the table, only sixteen per cent. are caused by intemperance, while fifty-five per cent. are caused by the "secret vice," showing clearly what are the tendencies of those different kinds of employments in producing the causes of insanity.

TABLE 21.

Of Per Cent.

	Average.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Recovered of cases of duration less than 1 year, .	88 +	82	82½	84½	89½	86½	90 +	91½	91 +
Per cent. of recoveries of all discharged, . . .	51½	53¾	46½	53¼	57	52½	47	53	49½
Per cent. recovered of old cases,	20½	20½	15¾	18¾	25½	15½	16½	22½	20½

There have been admitted, since the hospital was opened, 556 cases of duration less than one year.

In the same time there have been discharged, recovered, of recent cases 466; 466 of 556; which is 83¾ per cent. Deduct from these 28 deaths of recent cases, and there remains 466 of 528, which is 86¾ per cent. Deduct 32 recent cases now in the hospital, most of which are recovering, and it will be 466 of 496, or 93 + per cent.

There have been in the hospital 1359 cases, of which 588 have been discharged recovered, which is 43¾ per cent.

DEATHS.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Per cent. of death of all in the hospital each year, . . .	3½	3½	3¼	3	4½	5½	3¾	3

Per cent. of deaths of the whole number, 102 of 1359, is 7½.

Per cent. of deaths of the average number in the hospital, 12 of 232, is 5.

There are, at this time, in the hospital, 200 old cases and 32 recent cases.

Per cent. of old cases, 86 +

Per cent. of recent cases, 13 +

Of the 1359 patients that have been in the hospital, there were

Single,	715	. . . . .	which is	53 per cent.
Married,	508	. . . . .	" " . . . . .	37½ "
Widows,	88	. . . . .	" " . . . . .	6½ "
Widowers,	48	. . . . .	" " . . . . .	3½ "

The table shows that the operations of the hospital, this year, are as favorable as usual.

The average of recoveries of cases of less duration than one year, is now 88 per cent. for the whole time, and is as great as can ever be expected. There will always be circumstances, as has been before remarked, which will prevent a greater proportion of recoveries of cases of this character.

Twenty-five or thirty individuals have been insane more than once, but have so entirely recovered, and have such a long and favorable interval, in which they transact business and perform public and private duties as well as other men, that we discharge them as recovered, and do not consider the return of insanity a relapse, but a new attack of disease.

Some patients have a renewed attack from a repetition of the cause that produced the first, or some other cause, and, after a time, return to our care. The causes most likely to renew the attack are intemperance, among the physical causes, and family troubles, pecuniary embarrassment, &c., among the moral causes. If the interval is a year or more, we call this a new attack.

When these two sets of cases are deducted, the number of relapses, or cases in which insanity returns, is very small, not amounting, annually, to more than two per cent. Almost all such cases are corrected on our records before the report is made, so that very few have relapsed, in any way, that have been reported as recovered.

We have rarely reported a periodical case as recovered twice, in two successive years. Many that come to the hospital, and get to be very comfortable, are reported improved; and those that remain, have never been reported recovered, if they have any repetition of the paroxysms while they continue with us, even if the interval is of considerable length.

In the infancy of an institution, the records of recoveries, based upon the admissions, must always be disadvantageous, but this disadvantage is always diminishing as years are added to its duration.

The per cent. of all the recovered, on all the admissions in this hospital, is now forty-three and one third, and the per cent. of discharges, recovered, on the admissions this year, is fifty and one third, a difference of seven per cent.

I present the estimates of per cent. of deaths on all the residents in the hospital, since it was opened, which is seven and a half per cent., on the average number in the hospital for the last year, which is five per cent., and on all that have been with us the last year, which is three per cent.

Having completed another year in the State Lunatic Hospital, and made out our ninth annual, tabular report, we cannot too strongly express our gratitude to our Heavenly Father that we are able to record so much success and so little calamity.

It has truly been a season of prosperity, affording the highest average of recoveries, and the greatest exemption from mortality. No epidemic has visited us, and no accident has occurred to disturb the tranquillity of our household.

During the nine years now terminated, there have been admitted to the hospital thirteen hundred and fifty-nine patients. There have been five hundred and eighty-eight recoveries, and one hundred and two deaths.

The condition of the present residents in the hospital is comfortable, and a large proportion of them are contented and happy.

With few exceptions, the incurable and permanent residents are made better, are more quiet and pleasant in their feelings, and better appreciate the comforts and benefits of their home.

Here are congregated more than two hundred and thirty inmates, who form a quiet and happy family, enjoying social intercourse, engaging in interesting and profitable employments, in reading, writing, and amusements, walking and riding in suitable weather, and assembling in social worship in their own little chapel, on the Sabbath. Yet all of these persons are more or less insane, some with delusions, some with perverted senses, and others with estranged moral feelings, but all appearing quite harmless and rational, when undisturbed, and each pursuing some suitable avocation with apparent pleasure and delight.

Fifty years ago, when Pinel made his first experiment of divesting the maniac of his chains and improving the comforts of his dreary abode, he took six stout men with him to seize and confine any who should attempt to do violence, and injure himself or his associates!

With what amazement would this enlightened philanthropist have contemplated our social circles, useful occupations, and the numerous enjoyments of the insane in modern institutions.

Pinel and Rush, on the two continents, were the pioneers in this benevolent enterprize, and, like most pioneers, little thought to what results their efforts would ultimately lead, what a glorious superstructure would be erected on the foundations they had laid.

Pinel thought it prudent to take a body-guard to secure himself from danger in his first interview with the liberated maniac; now, we

take the child into his presence, in every apartment of the insane, only to be caressed and delighted.

Pinel immortalized his name by the correctness of his views, the benevolence of his heart, and the boldness of his efforts in breaking the chains of the maniac and increasing his liberty and enjoyment.

Our distinguished countryman had views equally correct, a spirit as truly philanthropic, and as much firmness of purpose in his intercourse with the insane.

One knocked off their chains and changed public sentiment in France, the other left an influence equally salutary on the public mind in this country.

The writings of Dr. Rush were antecedent to those of the immortal Frenchman, and breathe as pure a spirit and equal intelligence. Rush's able "Essay on the influence of physical causes upon the moral faculty," was read before the American Philosophical Society, in August, 1786. The work of Pinel in liberating the maniac from his chains, was in 1792, and his published writings, which gave immortality to his name, appeared some time after.

In the days of these great and good men, the insane were still found in their strong rooms and gloomy dungeons, living in solitude; in many cases, they had only put off the chain and manacles to put on the strait waistcoat, and to suffer the torments of a rotary swing or a tranquillizing chair.

The hospitals of that day were cold, damp, cheerless, solitary, ill-ventilated abodes; their attendants were prison-keepers; how could their inmates be other than terrific beings, safe only in close and rigid confinement?

In our day, the maniac is disarmed of his fury in the asylums, made calm by the plastic power of Christian kindness; he feels the benign influence of sympathy and compassion, and becomes a quiet, peaceable, intelligent and reasonable being.

This law of kindness does not stop here; it finds in the maniac the same desire to be active that is found in other men, and this principle is improved for his benefit. He goes to the workshop, the garden, and the field of labor, to the delightful office of improvement; here, he finds happiness and contentment in these new sources of health and enjoyment. His mind, intent on his labor, runs into healthy channels of thought, he acts and thinks as he has been accustomed to do, in the same circumstances, when sane. These manual employments bring

the mind into its natural state, the delusions and estrangements give way to healthy feelings, desires and movements; calmly, quietly and rationally he applies himself to business, he feels happy that he is able to accomplish his accustomed labor; his self-respect is elevated, and if his delusions return, their force and tenacity is diminished, they finally yield by degrees and disappear entirely, and often forever.

If there is any thing in which the institutions of the present day surpass all others, it is in employment and occupation of one kind or another, and those of our own country are not surpassed by any others, in this respect.

With all that has been done in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, during the last few years, to abolish restraints and introduce labor, they have hardly come up to the standard of the New England asylums, in either of these particulars.

The progress of improvement in this country, for the last ten years, has been great. Our institutions are better and more thoroughly understood, public sentiment has changed and is changing in their favor, the institutions around us have received a new impulse, and are adopting all the improvements of the present day. New asylums are being erected in every direction, and it is truly gratifying to contemplate the spirit that is abroad, and the interest that is felt for the unfortunate.

The insane are no longer approached with dread and abandoned in despair; the darkness which for centuries hung over them, is dispelled, and they are feeling the influence of the light of science and the warmth of Christian charity beaming upon them, to revive, to renovate and to save them.

Every citizen of this Commonwealth should be proud of the elevated stand which she has taken in this glorious cause of humanity; that her provisions are more ample than those of any other State for the accommodation and recovery of the insane.

LABOR.

The subject of labor becomes more and more interesting, each year. Its pecuniary value is annually increasing, and may be extended far beyond what it now is.

In the season of farming and gardening, we employ a large number of men on the land, to good profit. The shoe-shop, always well sup-

plied with workmen, has been a source of benefit to them, of profit to the State, and great convenience to the whole establishment.

More shops are needed, and more branches of mechanical labor could be pursued with profit and benefit. Cabinet-making, basket-making, mattress and harness-making, could all be pursued to advantage, if we had shops to work in. If a new barn is built, the present one, at comparatively little expense, could be converted into very good shops, and furnish additional store-rooms.

The business of mattress-making is now carried on with profit to the establishment; all the mattresses used in the establishment are made here; we have never purchased any since the house was opened.

Basket-making is also a good business for our people; it is easily learned, and can be pursued with profit.

Clothing, to the value of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, is annually made in the establishment, and this department of business may be greatly extended. All the bedding, and much under-clothing of the patients is made by the females; the quantity of yarn which they knit, costs from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars a year. The socks and stockings knit by the patients, and sold, are of considerable value, and procure the means of purchasing for them many necessaries and comforts.

Agricultural and horticultural employments are most valuable in their season, and most congenial to the tastes and habits of our people. Our regular laborers are never sick; not one has died since the hospital was opened. We are never in want of sufficient help for any purpose suitable for their employment.

Our gardens and grounds are becoming more valuable and productive, from year to year. Much labor has this year been expended on improvements.

The benefit of labor to our patients is more and more apparent every year.

Some of our best laborers are from a class of patients that were, at first, obstinate, ill-natured and mischievous, and who entirely refused to work; old cases, that had been treated unkindly, and who had no good feelings or human sympathies, when they first came to us, are now interested in labor, are confidential, kind in their feelings and civil in their deportment.

In the domestic departments, in cooking, washing, ironing, and in the sewing-room, the inmates of the house, in large numbers, are daily employed. At one time, not long before the close of the year, there

were not a dozen of the one hundred and fifteen women in the establishment that were not more or less employed every day. We are indeed an industrious household, all busy, all have something to do, and all feel that we are adding to the general stock of good.

The quantity and value of the produce of our farm and garden, are given in the following table furnished by the steward.

Produce of the Farm.

26 tons of hay, at \$15,00,	-	-	-	-	-	\$390 00
155 bushels of corn, at \$1 00,	-	-	-	-	-	155 00
240 bushels of potatoes, at 30 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	72 00
500 do. of carrots, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	125 00
430 do. of beets, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	107 50
70 do. of parsnips, at 2s.	-	-	-	-	-	23 33
23 do. of oats, at 55 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	12 65
60 do. of onions, at 50 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
70 do. of English turnips, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	15 50
15 do. of ruta бага, at 25 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	3 75
11 loads of pumpkins, at \$1,50,	-	-	-	-	-	16 50
20 cwt. of winter squashes, at \$1,50,	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
540 cabbages, at 5 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	27 00
1 load of melons,	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
5 barrels of pickles,	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Garden vegetables for a family of 300 persons,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
Corn fodder and straw,	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Pasturing 8 cows 26 weeks,	-	-	-	-	-	102 00
Pasturing 2 oxen 26 weeks,	-	-	-	-	-	32 50
Milk from the cows,—26,330 quarts, at 4½ cents,	-	-	-	-	-	1,184 85
6,198 lbs. of pork, at 6 cents,	-	-	-	-	-	371 88
Small pigs sold,	-	-	-	-	-	37 50
Beef sold,	-	-	-	-	-	339 50
250 lbs. of poultry raised,	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
						<hr/>
						\$3,291 46

Stock on hand, 4 horses, 2 oxen, 8 cows, 44 swine.

The cows are all well kept, and average about 9 quarts of milk a day through the year. The cost of keeping through the year, is estimated

at \$75.00 each, which, for the 8 cows, is \$600 00 ; this sum deducted from the milk, as it costs us if purchased, \$600 00 from \$1,184 85, leaves us a profit on the cows \$584 85.

In the shoe-shop, we have done more labor to better profit than heretofore. From three to five patients have usually worked at this employment at a time, and ten or twelve in the course of the year.

Shoes made and sold amount to	\$1,108 00	
Shoes made by patients for themselves and friends,	42 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,150 00
Cost of stock,	\$491 00	
Fuel, lights and binding,	45 00	
Wages and board of overseer,	360 00	896 00
	<hr/>	
	Net profit,	\$254 00

The advantages of labor to the individuals employed is no where more apparent than in this shop. The curable patients who understand the trade, are always glad to find employment here, and seek the privilege before they are sufficiently restored to control themselves in the house, and labor before they can sleep quietly at night.

CASE 1ST. A respectable tradesman, aged 50, had been eccentric, and considered a little insane, for about three years. Last spring, he was suddenly attacked with violent mania and brought to the hospital. He was excessively furious and excited, for a long time ; after awhile he improved, and was quiet in the day-time, but extremely disturbed and noisy at night. It was proposed to him to work at his trade, as he was a shoemaker ; he consented, and performed his labor very well. For a time, his nights were bad, but gradually improved and he slept well. He is now gaining in the most favorable manner, is more fleshy than he has ever been, works well and sleeps quietly. For a time after he began to improve, he was out of the shop for a season, in consequence of the absence of the overseer ; he became nervous and exceedingly impatient for his return ; fearing that, if not employed, he should relapse and be as bad as ever.

The incurable cases that labor in the field or in the work-shop, improve in all their habits, in intelligence and self-respect, till they appear like rational men, though their delusions still remain and insanity is not cured.

CASE 2D, came to the hospital in February, 1833. For some time he appeared ferocious and obstinate, and was watched very narrowly. He had been in close confinement six years, for a distressing homicide, by which he had, in a temporary paroxysm of jealousy, killed his wife.

As months passed by, he became less jealous, more docile, and finally became a suitable person for employment under vigilant surveillance. The first year, we did not trust him; the second, we gave him more latitude; and the third, he secured our confidence. He is always employed about the hospital, takes an interest in its concerns, and renders himself useful and happy. He keeps a book in which he charges his services, and has already a long account against us. He calls for no settlement, because his wants are all supplied, and a handsome sum, coming at once, will be better than dribblets. Few men enjoy themselves better than this man; he is kind in his feelings, industrious, temperate in his habits, and has all the liberty for which he asks. He makes baskets and whips, helps to take care of the stock and cultivate the garden, and kills rats. He never asks permission to leave the hospital grounds, and never does leave them except to go on errands, which he always performs well.

Once, when asked if he would not like to go to his old employment in a manufactory, at high wages, he replied that he did not charge quite so much for his labor at the hospital, but the State was safe, and he understood that the manufactories about were failing, and he might not be better off in the end than to remain where he was.

This man is still insane, his delusion still remains, but he says nothing about it unless it is mentioned to him.

CASE 3D, came to the hospital, in February, 1833, at the age of 37. He was feeble and emaciated, quite unfit for labor. For six months, he was not well enough to do any thing, but gradually regained his health and grew fleshy and well. He met the proposal to labor with a prompt refusal. The steward was directed to take him out to the wood-yard, and see that he was employed in piling wood; while on his way, he made a desperate attack upon the steward and was with difficulty overcome. In the course of the day, he made a second attack upon his keeper with a stick of wood. He was, after a time, willing to pursue his employment, and worked some in the garden and about the grounds. From year to year, he improved, till he has become a kind and faithful man, spends his time with the help in the kitchen,

doing whatever they request of him, is pleasant, docile and harmless, is quite a favorite in the house, and is suffered to go about the premises, when and where he pleases.

There is no change in his delusions, he is rich and powerful, has houses, lands and servants all over the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Nothing contributes more to the happiness of our family than the round of amusements they are permitted to enjoy. Riding, reading, games, walks, cultivation of flowers, in their rooms or on the grounds, the matron's parties, dancing, &c., occupy the time and fill the intervals of labor with great satisfaction and real benefit.

Riding is the most useful amusement for the female patients, as it combines recreation with real utility, as a remedy for ill health.

The carriage devoted to this exercise, travels about twenty miles a day, carries, on an average, six patients at a time, who ride about four miles; the excursion occupies about an hour, and five parties usually go every pleasant day, averaging from 25 to 30 a day.

In the month of June, the driver estimated that he drove the carriage full 110 times, carrying in all, 543 patients; that he drove on 23 days, and about 460 miles.

In the month of July, he drove the carriage 25 days, rode 96 times, carried 582 patients, and drove 475 miles.

It will be seen by this statement that the business of riding is thoroughly attended to, and it is no less agreeable than useful.

In addition to riding, the females walk in pleasant weather about the grounds or in the grove, in parties, with or without an attendant, and spend much time in the open air about the grounds, attending to the flowers and the gardens.

In the hall, they swing, play ball, battledoor, graces, nine-pins, and occasionally, blind-man's-buff. Many play the more silent games, cards, back-gammon, draughts, chess, dice, solitaire, &c.

The men take long walks, spending an hour or two at a time, going in parties of a dozen or more; play ball, nine-pins, chess, and all the different games of cards, draughts, &c.

Dancing is a favorite amusement with both sexes. Formerly, our dancing parties have been held on the evenings of Thanksgiving, Christmas, the 8th of January, 22d of February, and 4th of March. The

present year, these parties have been more desired by our patients, and recently we have permitted them to dance once a week. These parties are always quiet and pleasant, they continue two or three hours, and always close before 9 o'clock. The music is, at present, very good; the violin, the clarionet and bass-viol, all played by patients. From 50 to 100 patients attend these parties, some to join in the dance, and others to witness it.

Singing is an amusement very agreeable to our patients. In all the female halls there are good singers, and the winter evening rarely passes without much good music in some of them.

The men read and talk politics more, and sing less.

DIET.

The food used in the hospital is of the best quality, simple and plain, but substantial and good, with few delicacies. Coffee in the morning, and tea in the evening, are furnished to all. Animal food is used once a day, and sometimes twice, and vegetables in perfection and variety, after the custom of New England families. The articles of food are the best the market affords, and are prepared with skill and care for the table. Very little complaint is made of the food, and the variety is sufficient for health. Water, with coffee, tea and milk, constitutes the drink of the whole family, officers, attendants, and patients. Neither beer, cider, nor any other article that can intoxicate, is admitted in the establishment. We are all pledged to abstinence principles.

Milk is the diet of such patients as prefer it, and is extensively used in the family every day, the quantity used being from fifteen to twenty gallons a day. Invalids often use milk, and preparations of milk, as a large part of their food.

Our laboring people eat heartily and have no dyspepsia. Most of the insane have good appetites and eat well; some are in feeble health, and have a prescribed diet every day.

The native fruits are given freely in the season of them; apples are dealt out plentifully in winter, and candy-making and corn-parching are among the winter amusements.

A few individuals are difficult about their food, and, for months together, take none without being fed.

A lady came to the hospital about a year ago, who declined taking her food; she was emaciated to a skeleton, and for some days had en-

tirely refused to eat. After every effort to induce her to take food had failed, the stomach-pump was resorted to; for ten weeks she did not swallow a particle, but daily took from two to three pints of milk, in this way. In this course, she improved a little; at the end of the ten weeks, she could be fed, and, after a long time, took her food voluntarily. She recovered very favorably at the end of nine months, and is now well.

WARMTH AND VENTILATION.

The process of warming and ventilating the hospital, is more perfect than any other I have known. In all our apartments the air is pure, the temperature equal, and the warmth well diffused. The thermometer hardly varies twenty degrees during the winter months. There is constantly a large column of pure air from out of doors, warmed, and poured into our halls in a rapid current, so as to pervade every part of the building, and drive the contaminated air through the ventilating passages to the attic story, where it escapes by sky-lights, and side and end windows when necessary. In no part of this extensive building is there frost in winter; even in the attic story, where the water is brought directly from out of doors and accumulates in tanks, ice is never formed.

Our experience with our furnaces, has increased our knowledge of their usefulness by converting them into air-tight stoves. In this manner considerable fuel may be saved. After the fire burns well, every draft of air is stopped, except the crevices in the stove or furnace, which are found to be sufficient to keep up slow combustion, and the fuel lasts much longer, making a great saving of fuel and labor. Small fires are kept burning during the night, to keep up the circulation of pure air in the apartments, and to keep the temperature mild and comfortable.

In cold weather there is no economy in letting the fires go down at night, as much more fuel is needed in the morning to bring up the proper temperature.

MEDICATION.

Nothing can more clearly show the importance of suitable medical treatment in insanity, than the success which attends the means employed to restore the large class of patients who come under our care with ill health.

When a patient comes to the hospital, the first object is to learn every circumstance connected with the health. If the brain itself is affected with disease, to ascertain its nature and the most sure mode of affording relief.

Insanity is a physical disease, and as susceptible of cure, by remedies which make impressions upon the system, as any other disease of equal severity. Like other diseased organs, the brain often suffers by sympathy with other parts diseased, and the cure of the primary affection relieves the secondary in the usual way.

The influence of Dr Rush's notion of the utility of liberal bleeding in insanity, still clings to the physicians in the country generally, and we rarely have a patient committed to our care who has not been copiously bled. The physicians in the charge of the institutions, both in this country and in Europe, have long since abandoned this practice as rarely beneficial and often hazardous. It is a frequent remark that it is often more difficult to cure the evil that arises from the loss of too much blood, than to remove the insanity in violent cases of recent attack.

The condition in which the patient is found in violent mania, when the physician visits him, is not always duly considered. The great excitement of the pulse, the distension of the blood-vessels, the heat and redness of the skin, and the amazing muscular power which they sometimes exert, only show what he has done rather than the condition in which he is; they are the effects of his amazing excitement, and not the symptoms of his disease. A little cold water or ice applied to his head, will afford him greater and more immediate relief than the loss of a pound of blood.

Under the influence of this mistaken view, I once bled a stout ship-master, who was in most violent mania, twenty-eight pounds in thirty days, used Cox's circular swing almost daily, till it produced sickness and vomiting,—and yet, at the end of the month, found my patient little or no better. I then resorted to remedies less hazardous and more composing, and produced a sudden amendment, and speedy recovery.

In a case of genuine mania, there is usually no inflammation of the brain or its appendages, the excitement is much more frequently of a nervous character, and will yield more readily under a mild and safer treatment. Local bleeding, cupping, ice to the head, mild cathartics and narcotics, succeed far better and are less hazardous. Many cases yield like a charm to narcotics, if the system is prepared for their use,

and they are prescribed in a proper manner and with discrimination. Bark and iron combined with narcotics, do well when excitement has abated and the strength requires to be restored.

In chronic cases of insanity, tonics, narcotics, baths, laxatives, and remedies that tend to remove local disease, if it exists, are often found beneficial. In certain torpid cases the cold bath, with stimulants and acrids, is a valuable auxiliary in the cure.

It is only my intention to glance at the course of medical treatment suitable in insanity. Each case requires its own appropriate remedies of cure, and experience is the best guide to this in every case of disease.

One thing is well established, that the insane cannot be as well treated at home as with strangers, nor as well in a private family as in an institution. Few physicians can give to them the attention which they require, or persevere a sufficient time with such remedies as they need, or with sufficient regularity.

The insane man is the only one who discards the kind offices of his friends at the time when he most needs their aid and solace, and throws himself upon strangers.

In chronic cases, much benefit arises from a perseverance with remedies for a much longer period than most physicians would prescribe them, or most patients pursue them.

Two cases, recovered, left the hospital the past season, who had been a long time insane, and whose friends had despaired of their recovery.

One of these cases was briefly this. A man, aged about 40, who had been four years insane, and much of the time in the hospital, was at periods very violent, breaking and tearing whatever came in his way. When he took narcotic medicines, he would sleep better and be able to perform some labor, without them he was incapable of restraint abroad, and would frequently tear up his garments and appear violent and naked in his room. A year since this was his condition most of the winter; he then took no medicine. Early in the spring we again commenced a course of medicine; in a week or two he was calm and "in his right mind," at least sufficiently so to work. As soon as the spring work commenced, he began to labor with the farmer. His medicine was continued six months, the doses being gradually lessened after two or three months, and, towards the close of summer it was entirely withdrawn.

No man could do better than he did ; he was calm, respectful, pursued his business with judgment, slept well at night, eat and worked well during the day.

On the first of October, the steward hired him for a month, with the understanding that, if as well at the end of that time, he should be discharged. During the month he worked well, took charge of other patients at labor with him, and at the time agreed, left the hospital. We have heard from him often,—he continues well and is very steady and industrious.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL MANAGEMENT.

When a patient comes into the hospital, we immediately look to his condition ; if he is filthy, we have him thoroughly washed and bathed ; his clothes changed and a decent suit put on, if the one he wears is not so. We examine the state of his health, and obtain from himself and his friends all the information that we can concerning his condition before his admission. If he is in a situation to converse, we spend some time with him, and ascertain what may be necessary in his case ; sometimes we defer this examination a day or two till he becomes acquainted with his attendant and associates in the gallery. He is invited to take his meals at the table, and to unite in amusements if he is in a situation to do so. We do not allude to his mental delusions, or any circumstances that induced his friends to place him in the hospital. At night he is shown to his neat bed-room, and advised to keep his bed and take good care of his room. He is treated with marked attention and civility, and his wishes are gratified as far as practicable. If he is in a situation to labor, he is invited to go to the wood-yard or garden and work a little. If medicine is to be given to him, he is informed of it, and the reason explained to him.

If he is very violent, he at first takes a strong room ; and if noisy and boisterous at night only, he spends his days in company with other patients, and takes his strong room at night.

He is placed in no restraint till some act of violence renders it desirable, which is comparatively rare. No harsh measures are allowed, but we expect acquiescence in all our rules. If medicine is thought necessary, it is always administered in the easiest way possible.

In our intercourse with the insane, we design to be candid and admit of no deception. Uniform kindness and respect, every attention,

even in small things, that will interest and encourage them, is bestowed. Indulgence is not always best, and decision and firmness, tempered with mildness, are always more or less necessary. Self-respect is encouraged, and every one is required to be as much like a rational person as is in his power.

Motives are always presented to induce quiet and adherence to rules, and rewards are often bestowed, but punishments, as such, are never inflicted; yet the breaking of rules, disturbance and mischief are rebuked, and often some privation follows.

Pledges are to be considered most sacred, and the violation of them is followed by a cessation of indulgences, and sometimes by temporary restraints and privations.

The good of the whole is always considered paramount to the comfort of one, and no partiality is extended to any one, or neglect of another on account of external circumstances; good conduct entitles all to every privilege and respect which is bestowed on any one.

Reasoning with the insane, is often of little benefit; but when their faith in their delusions begins to waver, and when they have, in a measure, the government of themselves, reasoning often dispels delusion and strengthens the power of self-control; confidence, friendship, and an interest in their welfare will secure their respect, and often establish permanent friendship and lasting gratitude.

FEIGNED INSANITY AND FEIGNED SYMPTOMS WITH THE INSANE.

There is far less motive for feigned insanity in this country than in Europe, where the means of subsistence are scanty and cannot always be obtained by diligence in business and frugality in saving. In this country, no one wishes to stay in confinement, even where food is abundant and of the best quality. The love of liberty is universal.

In the penitentiaries, there is sometimes feigned insanity in order to avoid labor and gain indulgences. Such cases came repeatedly under my observation while I was physician to the State prison in my native State.

I have no doubt that in some instances, the insane are found displaying themselves in caricature, and many times feign suffering which they do not feel. I have recently had a case of this description.

A young Irish girl came into the hospital very insane. For a time

she was very noisy, mischievous and troublesome. The attendants, in whose care she was, frequently spoke of her having slight fits; and after a time she would have one at each of my visits. From the first, I thought they were feigned. One day, while in chapel, she had a bad one, and struggled violently as she was carried out; but immediately came out of it and ran off, when the attendant proposed to sprinkle cold water in her face.

The next day I told her that these fits were very unpleasant, and it was desirable, if possible, to be cured of them, and proposed using the shower-bath two or three times a day till she was well. After the first bath, the fits ceased, and she had no more for a week; on the recurrence of the fits the bath was again prescribed, since which the fits have disappeared. The girl is still insane, though much improved and very pleasant and happy. She thinks very favorably of the shower-bath for fits, and often recommends it for others who are her associates, when they are somewhat wayward.

During the past year, a young man was brought to the hospital in a state of the highest possible excitement. Before he reached the door, his noise disturbed the whole establishment, and after he entered he raved and stamped in the most terrific manner.

His attendants were two stout, intelligent men, who gave the following history of his case.

He was arrested for stealing a horse, and confined in one of the jails of the Commonwealth. Nothing singular appeared about the man till, after a few weeks, he broke jail and escaped; he was pursued and overtaken, and then was a violent maniac. He was placed in another jail, of which one of his attendants to the hospital was keeper, and there awaited his trial. During this time, which was but a few weeks, he was noisy, violent and furious, broke and tore whatever came in his way.

At his trial, the evidence of insanity was so strong that he was sent to the hospital as a furious maniac.

When his keeper related this story to me, taken in connection with his outrageous conduct on entering the house, I was strongly impressed with the belief, that it was a case of feigned insanity. I called on him before he retired, and advised him to be quiet, and told him we should give him a good room and comfortable bed, if he was civil and quiet; but if not, his accommodations would be of a different kind. He made no disturbance in the night; but was noisy and talkative in the morning. He knew not where he was, where he had been, or what he had

done. The second day after he was admitted, he read hymns and sang with his attendant, when, suddenly, he came to himself, found he was in Worcester where he had lived for some time, knew the officers of the hospital and most of the people in the village. He had a distinct recollection of every thing previous to the April preceding,—the time he took the horse; but remembered nothing after that till that day. From that time he worked well at his trade, till he became apprehensive that he should be arrested after he left the hospital and tried and punished for his offence. He mentioned his fears to some of his friends, and was not a little uneasy about it. One day while his overseer was a little remiss, he escaped, and we have not heard of him since.

LIBRARY AND PERIODICALS.

The library belonging to the hospital has increased from year to year, till it is now quite valuable.

Reading is one of the most interesting and beneficial employments of the patients. All the new and popular publications of the day are looked for with interest, and perused with pleasure by the members of the family.

The bible or new testament is in the hands of every patient who desires it. Religious newspapers are also circulated freely, and are always read with interest by many of the patients.

By the kindness of the editors of newspapers and other periodicals, this kind of reading is abundantly furnished, and the papers are sought with great eagerness by those patients who have resided in the neighborhood where they are published.

Early in the year we received donations of money for our library from the following individuals. Hon. Samuel Hoar, \$5; Mrs Edward D. Bangs, \$5; Robert Lash, Esq., \$10; Joseph Adshead, Esq., Manchester, England, \$5; in the whole \$25. Instead of spending it directly for books, it was proposed by our family that it should be expended for articles to be manufactured, that the value might be increased. The interest in this enterprize extended through the family; the labor commenced with spirit in the spring, and continues unabated at this time. The amount from the articles sold is nearly three times that of the first investment, and the stock on hand is worth nearly or quite the sum with which we commenced. In this way, twenty-five dollars have been made nearly one hundred in eight months, and a

sum of money is always on hand to purchase new books as they come from the press.

From two gentlemen in this town, whose names we are not permitted to mention, and from the Rev. Luzerne Ray, our former chaplain, we have received eighty volumes of valuable books, and from another gentleman a large number of papers and periodicals, which have furnished much valuable reading.

From Hon. Bezaliel Taft, Hon. Emory Washburn, Henry Hill, Esq., Boston, Mrs. John Kimball, Westborough, Rev. George Allen, chaplain of the hospital, Joseph Adshead, Esq., H. Byington, Esq., Stockbridge, Mrs. Charles Sedgwick, Lenox, and Mrs. Eastman of Roxbury, we have received donations of books. From Dr. Batchelder, of Utica, and the Rev. Thomas F. Norris, of Boston, we have received papers, periodicals, and other documents of great value and interest. We desire to express our gratitude to all the above-named persons for their kindness, and the gratification they have furnished our family.

The following papers and periodicals have been received quite regularly, and have always been read with pleasure and interest.

The Boston Recorder, the Gospel Messenger and New York Baptist Register, Utica, N. Y.; the Christian Register, Boston; the Youth's Companion, Zion's Herald, the Olive Branch, Boston; the Springfield Republican, the Springfield Gazette, the Hampshire Gazette, the Greenfield Mercury, the Albany Evening Journal, the Old Colony Memorial, the Barnstable Patriot, the Keene Sentinel, the New Hampshire Patriot, the Sabbath School Visiter, the Utica Democrat, the Haverhill Republican, the Phrenological Journal, the Library of Health, the Mother's Assistant, the Lynn Record, the Taunton Whig, the Claremont Eagle, and perhaps some others that may have been overlooked.

The editors and proprietors of these papers are assured that their favors are gratefully and thankfully received. I send to each of them the annual report of the hospital as a slight return for the favors received from their hands.

CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

In November, 1837, the hospital chapel was dedicated for religious worship. Since that time there have been in the hospital eight hundred and forty-five patients, of whom seven hundred and ninety-seven

have attended religious worship on the Sabbath, more or less, and forty-eight have failed to attend.

Of the three hundred and ninety-nine patients who have been in the hospital the past year, three hundred and seventy-three have attended these exercises, and twenty-six have not attended.

Of the two hundred and thirty-two patients that are now in the hospital, two hundred and fourteen have attended the religious services, and eighteen have not attended; in this number are included six recent cases, that will probably all attend when they shall be able to exercise sufficient self-control, leaving but twelve old cases that are not in a condition to attend the chapel. Some of these remain in the house in consequence of their liability to epilepsy, some from continued excitement, and some from habits of negligence and want of regard to personal decency.

There have been regular services in the chapel every Sabbath of the past year, and all parts of the service have been performed which are customary in the New England churches.

A respectable choir of singers has always been in attendance, consisting of persons employed in the institution and patients, accompanied by from two to four musical instruments; their performance has been good at all times, and has never been interrupted by disturbance or discord. Much credit is due to those members of the family who have assisted in this pleasant and very desirable part of religious worship.

Sacred music is one of the safest and most salutary exercises for the insane. Its influence on the feelings is soothing, it awakens attention, diverts the mind from its reveries, and prepares for the accompanying duties of the place.

During the last year, the Rev. George Allen has officiated as chaplain of the hospital. The services of the house have always been conducted by him with solemnity and discretion, and the influence of religious teaching has never been better. He is judicious in the selection of his subjects, and appropriate and solemn in the application of religious truth, and has never failed to interest his hearers while he has been sufficiently guarded not to offend them.

His mode of preaching has shown that any topic, discussed with prudence, is as suitable for our congregation as for others, and that the insane bear instruction and reproof as well as other religious assemblies. With few exceptions, they are attentive listeners, always wide awake,

and they carry much of the influence of the Sabbath into the ensuing week. They often recollect the texts of both services, and will repeat many of the leading thoughts of the sermon many days after.

On the day following the last Sabbath, as an experiment, I inquired the place of the text, chapter, verse, &c., of eight or ten patients, some of whom are generally so much excited, and others so much abstracted, that I would not have believed that they gave the least attention to the services; yet, to my surprise, all knew the place of the texts and the subjects of the discourses. One woman who had recently come into the hospital, had not only recollected the place of the text, but after her return to her room, had surrounded with the mark of a pen, the portion of the verses principally used in the discourse; another had turned down the leaf of her bible to the text.

The good order and solemnity of our chapel exercises, have been the subjects of frequent remark and commendation by strangers and visitors, and all who witness them cannot fail to be impressed with the propriety and peculiar fitness and value of religious services for the insane.

These exercises are very acceptable to a large proportion of the inmates of the hospital; they generally attend voluntarily, and those who are required to attend, are of that class who are equally opposed to any thing else that requires an effort.

The preparation for attendance in the chapel, the assembling together, the music before service, the solemn exercises of the place, and the topics of conversation to which all these operations lead, with the variety they afford and the pleasure they give, make the Sabbath, to many, the most interesting day of the week. Instead of the dread with which its dull monotony was formerly contemplated, it is hailed as a day of gratification and delight by many members of our family.

Besides the religious services of the Sabbath, there is a prayer-meeting on Saturday evening, and a bible-class on the Sabbath, which many of the patients attend.

The change of public sentiment with regard to religious instruction for the insane, has been great for the last few years; when this hospital was erected, it was not contemplated, and no provision was made for assembling together for this purpose. This is the only institution of the kind in the country, so far as my knowledge extends, which has a chapel set apart for religious worship.

In many of the institutions, religious meetings are regularly held on the Sabbath, and this practice is being extended through most of the asylums in the country.

For four years we have tried this experiment fairly, admitting to the exercise all patients who were in a situation to attend. Here are collected the excited maniac, the gloomy melancholic, the anxious inquirer after truth, those who imagine themselves guilty of the unpardonable sin, the gods, saviors and prophets, the infidel, the scoffer,—and yet we have found no injury arise from such attendance, and no disposition to disturb the quiet and solemnity of the place.

By our whole moral treatment, as well as by our religious services, we inculcate all the habits and obligations of rational society. We think the insane should never be deceived; all their delusions and false impressions of character should be discouraged by removing, in the kindest manner, every badge of honor and distinction which they are disposed to assume, and by directing their attention to other subjects of interest. They may be held responsible for their conduct so far as they are capable of regulating it. By encouraging self-control and respect for themselves and others, we make them better men, more orderly and reasonable, before any impression is made upon their delusions. To aid this, it is easy to see how useful must be that religious instruction which points out their duty to themselves and to their fellow-men, and their responsibility to God.

The evils that we at first anticipated do not accompany these salutary influences. There is certainly a choice of subjects for their consideration, but the range is much wider than we at first supposed; and, whatever is the topic of discourse, the service is seldom objectionable to any one, and usually acceptable to all.

CONCLUSION.

Before the close of another year, it is probable that my faithful friend and fellow-laborer, Dr. Chandler, will be transferred from the station which he has so long occupied with honor to himself and benefit to the hospital, to another and more elevated sphere of duty, where his usefulness will be increased, and other hundreds and thousands will bless his labors.

Desirable as his continuance with us would be, we ought not to wish it when he is called to apply his knowledge and ample experience in the same field of duty and benevolent labor,—but I shall deeply feel his loss. If, in his successor, I can find the firm friend, the faithful assistant, the discreet counsellor, that I have found in him, I shall be most fortunate. For nine years have we gone hand in hand in arduous duty, without a jar or discord, without a word of difference or a feeling of unkindness.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, our steward and matron, also leave us the coming spring.

To say that they have done their duty would be no common praise in a place requiring so much care and vigilance, but they have done more; they have sought to lighten the burdens of their associates, and sustain them in all their trials and difficulties. It is with deep regret that I anticipate their departure.

My best wishes attend them all; they have won the affections of those with whom they have been so long associated, and the hundreds who have been under their care will "rise up and call them blessed."

In looking forward to the duties of this great institution, deprived of my tried and faithful associates, I should tremble at the prospect did I not know that I am under the guardianship, and sustained by the wisdom of a board of trustees, who have cheerfully aided me in all times of difficulty and trial, and who will advise me whenever I need their counsel: and that I am surrounded by good and faithful aids, in those who fill subordinate stations, whose industry, vigilance and devotion to duty, demand my warmest gratitude.

During another year, if life and health are spared me, I shall be ready to perform the duties of the place, which new relations must make more difficult; and, after having devoted ten years, the best of my life, to this institution, I shall be ready to retire and make room for some one in the vigor of manhood, who can bring to the service the high intelligence and enlarged benevolence fitted for the station.

Commending the hospital to the scrutiny and fostering care of the government, to the confidence of an intelligent public, and the protection and smiles of Divine Providence, I respectfully submit this report.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, }
Worcester, Ms., Nov. 30, 1841. }

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER, kept at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Lat. 42° 15' 49"—Elevation 483 ft.

1841.		THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Friday	17	22	22	29.53	29.43	29.09	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	Cloudy	Snow	1.	Storm commenced at 2½ P. M. Barometer fell to 28.56. 1 foot of snow. [Borealis.
2	Saturday	20	25	23	28.78	28.89	28.89	S. W.	S. W.	W.	do	Fair	Fair		
3	Sunday	10	14	9	28.99	29.03	29.03	W.	N. W.	W.	do	do	do		
4	Monday	2 below	14	20	29.45	29.54	29.56	W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do		
5	Tuesday	9 do	20	20	29.88	29.95	29.90	N. W.	do	do	do	do	do		
6	Wednesday	24	36	40	29.90	29.80	29.30	N. E.	S. E.	do	Snow	Rain	Rain		Thermometer 3° below zero at 6 A. M. Aurora
7	Thursday	50	54	54	29.60	29.50	29.44	S.	S.	S.	Rain	do	do	.50	Thermometer 15° below zero at 6 A. M.
8	Friday	52	51	48	29.39	29.43	29.45	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	.60	Dense fog. Thaw. Great rain.
9	Saturday	39	46	44	29.52	29.50	29.50	N. W.	do	N. E.	do	do	do		Foggy. Thaw.
10	Sunday	32	33	32	29.53	29.53	29.51	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	Cloudy	Cloudy		Muddy. Snow gone.
11	Monday	34	36	34	29.49	29.30	29.24	do	do	do	Rain	Rain	Rain	.28	Thaw continues.
12	Tuesday	37	36	34	29.21	29.44	29.49	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair		Rain in the evening.
13	Wednesday	29	33	28	29.68	29.67	29.59	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Snow	Snow	.23	Thaw.
14	Thursday	16	26	23	29.66	29.72	29.75	N.	N.	N.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair		High wind.
15	Friday	19	28	23	29.73	29.66	29.63	N.	N.	N.	Fair	Snow	Snow		Storm commenced at 3 A. M. 4 inches of snow.
16	Saturday	20	42	38	29.73	29.76	29.75	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Snow	Snow		Aurora Borealis.
17	Sunday	36	52	52	29.47	29.18	29.08	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	Rain	Rain		Snow storm commenced at 2 P. M. ½ inch snow.
18	Monday	24	19	16	29.49	29.62	29.72	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	1.	Flying clouds.
19	Tuesday	6	18	18	30.06	30.12	30.14	do	do	W.	do	do	Cloudy		Great rain. Thaw.
20	Wednesday	16	25	25	30.12	30.05	30.03	do	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do	.24	Great variation of the Barometer from the 17th to the 22d; highest, 30.14.
21	Thursday	22	32	31	29.55	29.20	29.11	N. E.	do	do	Snow	Rain	Rain		Two inches of snow.
22	Friday	27	32	29	29.11	29.17	29.19	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair		
23	Saturday	23	27	26	29.22	29.21	29.24	N.	N.	N.	Cloudy	Cloudy	do		[snow.
24	Sunday	25	31	33	29.34	29.33	29.37	S. W.	S.	S.	Fair	Snow	Cloudy	.18	Snow at 1 P. M. and again at 5 P. M. Two inches
25	Monday	28	41	38	29.20	29.19	29.19	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	Fair	do		Foggy. Aurora Borealis.
26	Tuesday	28	42	37	29.50	29.59	29.60	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	.34	Beautiful sunset.
27	Wednesday	36	42	40	29.37	29.22	29.32	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	Cloudy	Fair		
28	Thursday	34	40	38	29.40	29.50	29.59	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	do		
29	Friday	20	32	30	29.71	29.59	29.50	N.	N. E.	N. E.	do	Snow	Snow	.41	Storm commenced at 12 M. 5 inches of snow.
30	Saturday	24	36	31	29.31	29.24	29.31	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair		
31	Sunday	22	40	36	29.38	29.31	29.33	do	do	do	do	do	do		

The month has been cloudy, stormy and unpleasant. The Thermometer has ranged from 15° below zero to 54° above; the Barometer from 28.56 to 30.14. 25 inches of snow have fallen. Rain, 4.78 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

FEBRUARY.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
			Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.		
1	Monday	32	33	29.26	29.21	S. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy	.45	Barometer 28.92. Snow storm commenced at half past 2; 9 inches of snow fell.
2	Tuesday	21	25	29.08	29.21	N. E.	N. W.	W.	do	Fair		Snow squall. From 10½ till 11 o'clock, the thermometer fell 12°. High wind.
3	Wednesday	32	25	28.96	29.02	N. W.	do	N. W.	do	do		Total eclipse of the moon.
4	Thursday	6	26	29.51	29.58	do	do	do	Fair	do		
5	Friday	15	36	29.57	29.49	do	do	do	Cloudy	do		
6	Saturday	23	33	29.32	29.33	N.	do	do	do	do		
7	Sunday	29	33	29.48	29.49	N.	N.	N.	do	Cloudy		
8	Monday	22	30	29.53	29.61	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	Fair		Aurora Borealis.
9	Tuesday	15	34	29.55	29.40	do	N. E.	N. E.	do	Cloudy	.16	Snow storm in the night; 2 inches of snow.
10	Wednesday	26	31	29.08	29.09	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair		High wind.
11	Thursday	8	21	29.23	29.22	do	do	do	do	do		Thermometer 4° below zero at 6 A. M.
12	Friday	1	11	29.21	29.16	W.	do	do	do	do		
13	Saturday	2	13	29.03	29.02	N. W.	do	do	do	do		
14	Sunday	5	20	29.21	29.24	do	do	do	do	do		
15	Monday	6	14	29.05	29.08	do	do	do	do	do		Snow squalls. Aurora Borealis.
16	Tuesday	13	28	29.19	29.18	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	.10	Three inches of snow fell.
17	Wednesday	23	27	29.16	29.20	N.	N.	N.	Snow	Cloudy		
18	Thursday	14	32	29.49	29.46	N. W.	N.	N.	Fair	Fair		
19	Friday	23	33	29.01	28.86	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.	do	do		Snow squalls.
20	Saturday	14	31	29.02	28.85	do	do	S. W.	Fair	do		High wind.
21	Sunday	29	41	28.87	28.88	do	do	do	do	do		
22	Monday	33	32	29.10	29.03	E.	N.	N.	Snow	do		[Borealis.
23	Tuesday	34	35	28.67	28.75	S. W.	N.	N.	Cloudy	do		Barometer 28.62 at 11 A. M. Aurora
24	Wednesday	6	20	29.49	29.51	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	do		Thermometer 4° at 6 A. M.
25	Thursday	7	28	29.57	29.55	do	S. W.	S. W.	do	do		Thermometer 4° at 6 A. M.
26	Friday	28	40	29.43	29.48	S	S.	S.	do	do		Halo around the moon.
27	Saturday	34	35	29.24	29.00	S. E.	S. E.	N. W.	Rain	do	.12	One inch of snow fell.
28	Sunday	30	42	29.27	29.30	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do		

The month has been very mild and pleasant—sleighting good. Little rain has fallen. The extremes of the Thermometer have been 4° below zero and 45° above; of the Barometer, 28.62 and 29.61. .83 inches of rain have fallen—snow, 15 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

MARCH.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset		
1	Monday	34	45	40	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair		
2	Tuesday	30	50	42	do	do	do	Fair	do	do		
3	Wednesday	30	46	43	do	do	do	Cloudy	do	do		
4	Thursday	23	27	25	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do		
5	Friday	8	21	22	do	do	do	do	do	do		
6	Saturday	14	27	29	29.76	29.66	29.53	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow		Thermometer 6° at 5 A. M.
7	Sunday	33	37	38	28.67	28.79	28.85	Rain	Fair	Fair		Storm commenced at half past 2 o'clock; 10 inches of snow fell.
8	Monday	29	33	30	28.80	28.94	29.05	Fair	do	do		Squally. High wind.
9	Tuesday	23	33	30	29.30	29.50	29.54	do	do	do		High wind.
10	Wednesday	29	36	32	29.61	29.57	29.51	Cloudy	Cloudy	Snow		High wind.
11	Thursday	28	36	30	29.37	29.43	29.49	Fair	Fair	Fair		Storm commenced at 2 o'clock at night; 8 inches of snow fell.
12	Friday	18	34	30	29.68	29.69	29.55	do	do	Cloudy		
13	Saturday	26	36	25	28.71	28.51	28.72	S. W.	Snow	Fair		
14	Sunday	18	31	30	28.94	29.08	29.15	N. W.	Fair	Fair		
15	Monday	14	24	22	29.38	29.54	29.54	do	do	do		
16	Tuesday	15	20	22	29.60	29.66	29.71	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
17	Wednesday	13	23	32	29.82	29.85	29.82	do	Fair	Fair		
18	Thursday	24	33	39	29.68	29.52	29.43	N. N.	do	do		
19	Friday	37	48	44	29.31	29.41	29.43	N. W.	do	do		
20	Saturday	42	54	47	29.40	29.35	29.33	S. W.	do	do		
21	Sunday	41	40	36	29.37	29.45	29.56	N. W.	do	do		
22	Monday	24	42	37	29.74	29.76	29.70	do	do	do		
23	Tuesday	34	53	50	29.48	29.21	29.12	S. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
24	Wednesday	34	46	43	29.23	29.31	29.33	N. W.	Fair	Rain		
25	Thursday	34	60	54	29.48	29.49	29.51	N. W.	do	Fair		
26	Friday	37	60	57	29.53	29.41	29.39	S. W.	do	do		
27	Saturday	47	62	53	29.39	29.39	29.38	S. N.	do	do		
28	Sunday	42	49	48	29.26	29.33	29.39	N. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
29	Monday	35	33	33	29.48	29.29	29.10	N. E.	Rain & Snow	Rain		
30	Tuesday	32	30	28	29.11	29.38	29.48	do	do	Fair		
31	Wednesday	19	38	34	29.69	29.66	29.60	N. S.	Fair	do		

The month of March has had a few pleasant days, but in general has been cold and disagreeable. At the close of the month the mud is deep and the season scarcely indicates the approach of spring. The Thermometer has ranged from 6° to 62°; the Barometer from 28.50 to 29.94. 3.43 inches of rain fallen; snow, 20 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

APRIL.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch- es of Rain.	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset		
1	Thursday	33	44	46	29.40	29.35	29.27	S.	S. W.	S. W.	.17	Snow, 1 inch.
2	Friday	34	56	52	29.38	29.34	29.04	S.	S. E.	S. E.	.40	Thunder and lightning; heavy shower of rain; high wind.
3	Saturday	32	40	37	29.10	29.25	29.47	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	.54	Rainy night; high wind.
4	Sunday	31	48	45	29.60	29.60	29.46	S. W.	S. E.	S. E.	.92	Showery. Rainbow in the morning. High wind.
5	Monday	48	50	40	28.84	29.12	29.21	do	N. W.	S. W.	.44	Rain at 6 A. M. Snow.
6	Tuesday	37	44	40	29.35	29.45	29.51	N. W.	do	N. W.	.41	Severe frost.
7	Wednesday	38	47	42	29.59	29.44	29.35	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	.38	Great snow storm—continued 24 hours.
8	Thursday	36	50	49	29.20	29.24	29.27	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	.35	Five inches of snow fell.
9	Friday	42	44	38	29.31	29.05	29.03	S. W.	S. E.	S. E.	.05	Squally.
10	Saturday	35	34	31	29.25	29.34	29.35	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	.38	High wind.
11	Sunday	23	34	32	29.49	29.60	29.66	N.	N.	N.	.35	High wind. Barometer 29.03.
12	Monday	24	35	30	29.71	29.63	29.60	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	.35	Rain in the night.
13	Tuesday	26	31	33	29.27	29.23	29.23	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	.34	Cleared off at 4 P. M. Beautiful sunset.
14	Wednesday	29	42	38	29.24	29.35	29.37	N. W.	do	do	.30	High wind.
15	Thursday	28	41	38	29.54	29.72	29.78	do	do	do	.22	Rainy night and morning. Showery.
16	Friday	28	43	44	29.87	29.85	29.79	do	do	do	.05	
17	Saturday	35	46	47	29.62	29.46	29.40	S.	S.	S.	.38	
18	Sunday	46	53	37	28.98	28.83	29.08	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	.35	
19	Monday	23	46	44	29.33	29.40	29.37	N. W.	do	do	.34	
20	Tuesday	41	47	43	29.25	29.63	29.64	S. E.	N. E.	N. E.	.30	
21	Wednesday	34	44	44	29.54	29.37	29.30	do	do	do	.22	
22	Thursday	40	42	40	29.47	29.59	29.61	do	do	do	.06	
23	Friday	40	45	43	29.61	29.63	29.61	do	do	do	.05	
24	Saturday	46	54	53	29.55	29.54	29.53	do	do	do	.25	
25	Sunday	42	45	42	29.55	29.60	29.61	do	do	do	.36	
26	Monday	41	55	56	29.45	29.29	29.24	do	do	do	.30	
27	Tuesday	48	47	46	29.07	29.04	29.10	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	.35	
28	Wednesday	36	57	55	29.24	29.25	29.25	do	do	do	.36	
29	Thursday	45	65	52	29.24	29.06	29.98	do	S. W.	S. W.	.36	
30	Friday	41	44	38	28.38	28.36	28.93	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	.36	

The month of April has been cold and backward; vegetation has made but little progress. The number of rainy days has been quite unusual, 17 in number; the quantity, 6.54 inches. Range of the Thermometer from 23° to 65°; the Barometer, from 28.36 to 29.37.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

Day of Month	MAY. Day of the Week.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
		Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Saturday	39	47	28.60	28.30	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		Flying clouds.
2	Sunday	40	50	29.04	29.01	W.	S. W.	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	.90	Storm commenced at 2 P. M.; at 7 o'clock, snow fell and continued through the night. High wind.
3	Monday	34	40	28.81	29.03	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
4	Tuesday	33	50	29.13	29.13	do	do	do	do	Cloudy		High wind.
5	Wednesday	40	53	29.26	29.30	do	do	S. W.	S. W.	do	.12	Hazy in the afternoon.
6	Thursday	42	52	29.22	29.21	S. W.	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
7	Friday	40	57	29.32	29.46	S. W.	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy		
8	Saturday	44	54	29.44	29.43	N. E.	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	.04	Aurora Borealis.
9	Sunday	43	63	29.53	29.56	N. W.	do	N. W.	N. W.	do		Snow banks to be seen on the hills.
10	Monday	43	49	29.43	29.16	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	1.25	Storm commenced at 7 A. M.; continued 24 hours.
11	Tuesday	43	56	28.78	28.75	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		Foggy. Showery. Aurora Borealis.
12	Wednesday	40	53	28.88	28.93	W.	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy		
13	Thursday	40	53	29.08	29.18	N. W.	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	.29	Heavy showers. Rainbow.
14	Friday	39	50	29.23	29.24	S. W.	do	N. W.	N. W.	Rain		
15	Saturday	38	57	29.35	29.48	N. W.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Fair		
16	Sunday	38	58	29.50	29.51	S. W.	N. W.	W.	W.	do		
17	Monday	44	58	29.24	28.99	do	W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	.02	High wind. Showery.
18	Tuesday	40	51	29.12	29.10	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	Cloudy		High wind.
19	Wednesday	39	52	29.24	29.34	do	do	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		
20	Thursday	44	65	29.41	29.40	do	do	N. W.	N. W.	do		
21	Friday	57	78	29.41	29.46	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do		
22	Saturday	60	76	29.52	29.61	N. E.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do		Circle around the moon.
23	Sunday	58	74	29.52	29.50	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	.04	Showery.
24	Monday	58	83	29.52	29.53	S. W.	do	do	do	do		Circle around the moon. Thunder storm.
25	Tuesday	60	80	29.49	29.49	do	S. W.	do	do	Rain		Circle around the moon. Showery.
26	Wednesday	61	71	29.40	29.40	do	do	Rain	do	Fair		
27	Thursday	53	70	29.48	29.55	do	do	S. E.	S. E.	do		
28	Friday	61	75	29.56	29.52	do	do	S. W.	S. W.	do		
29	Saturday	61	73	29.47	29.47	do	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain		
30	Sunday	52	63	29.52	29.60	N. W.	E.	E.	E.	Fair	.45	Storm with thunder and lightning.
31	Monday	42	66	29.55	29.50	E.	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	do		

The first part of the month of May was cold and unpleasant, the season unusually backward; but the latter part of the month has been delightful, and vegetation has come forward with great rapidity. Range of the Thermometer from 33° to 83°; Barometer from 28.60 to 29.61. Rain has fallen on 12 days; in the whole, 3.46 inch.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JUNE.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inch. of Rain.	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.		
1	Tuesday	46	68	29.40	29.32	N. W.	S. E.	Cloudy	Fair		
2	Wednesday	52	79	29.22	29.20	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do		
3	Thursday	54	72	29.27	29.30	do	do	do	do		
4	Friday	53	74	29.30	29.35	do	W.	do	do		
5	Saturday	64	82	29.17	29.23	W.	N. W.	do	do		
6	Sunday	46	72	29.44	29.52	E.	S. W.	do	do		Foggy morning. High wind.
7	Monday	56	84	29.42	29.38	S. W.	do	do	do		
8	Tuesday	72	89	29.30	29.34	do	N. W.	do	do		Shower.
9	Wednesday	66	83	29.35	29.38	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy		Foggy morning. Slight shower.
10	Thursday	58	80	29.39	29.38	do	N. W.	Fair	Fair		Foggy. High wind.
11	Friday	66	82	29.19	29.10	S. W.	do	do	do		
12	Saturday	63	73	29.09	29.24	N. W.	do	do	do		
13	Sunday	57	66	29.31	29.29	S. W.	S.	do	do		
14	Monday	56	75	29.25	29.24	do	S.	do	do		
15	Tuesday	60	76	29.19	29.19	S. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	do		Rain in the night.
16	Wednesday	56	73	29.24	29.36	N. W.	do	Fair	do		
17	Thursday	50	75	29.46	29.55	do	S.	do	do		Aurora Borealis.
18	Friday	62	68	29.56	29.60	S.	S.	Cloudy	Rain	.18	Slight rain.
19	Saturday	54	65	29.55	29.50	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	do	.09	
20	Sunday	52	68	29.40	29.40	N.	N.	Fair	Fair		Aurora Borealis.
21	Monday	50	73	29.59	29.61	N.	S.	do	do		High wind.
22	Tuesday	52	66	29.60	29.54	S.	S.	do	Cloudy		Showery; very little rain.
23	Wednesday	64	78	29.41	29.36	S.	N.	do	Rain		
24	Thursday	70	75	29.49	29.51	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	.20	Foggy morning.
25	Friday	62	66	29.49	29.51	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	Fair		Foggy morning.
26	Saturday	64	80	29.45	29.37	S. E.	S. W.	Fair	do		Showery.
27	Sunday	68	78	29.57	29.42	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do		
28	Monday	68	78	29.34	29.32	do	N. W.	do	do		
29	Tuesday	66	86	29.38	29.39	W.	W.	do	do		
30	Wednesday	75	83	29.35	29.34	W.	N. W.	do	do	.25	Thunder storm.

The month of June has been favorable for vegetation; the latter part of it has been dry; rain is now much needed. The Barometer has ranged from 29.06 to 29.61; the Thermometer from 46° to 89°. Rain fallen, .92 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

JULY.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.		
1	Thursday	68	78	29.26	29.24	29.25	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		
2	Friday	63	75	29.30	29.35	29.40	N. W.	N. W.	do		
3	Saturday	51	70	29.43	29.40	29.42	do	do	do		
4	Sunday	52	76	29.41	29.40	29.40	do	do	do		
5	Monday	56	76	29.39	29.30	28.29	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	.56	High wind. Evening, thunder storm.
6	Tuesday	61	81	29.26	29.32	29.27	do	do	do	.40	Thunder storm in the night.
7	Wednesday	64	76	29.25	29.32	29.31	W.	S. W.	do	.56	Rain in the night.
8	Thursday	62	74	29.32	29.34	29.40	N. W.	N. W.	do		
9	Friday	60	75	29.44	29.50	29.45	N. W.	N. W.	do		
10	Saturday	64	74	29.26	29.26	29.34	S. W.	N. W.	do	.19	Rainy from 6 till 9 o'clock, A. M.
11	Sunday	54	74	29.27	29.31	29.30	N. W.	do	Cloudy		
12	Monday	51	73	29.30	29.29	29.29	do	do	Fair		Beautiful sunset.
13	Tuesday	54	79	29.30	29.34	29.38	W.	W.	do		
14	Wednesday	64	78	29.39	29.38	29.35	S. W.	S. W.	do	.18	Rain in the night.
15	Thursday	69	83	29.30	29.32	29.33	S. N. W.	S. W.	do		
16	Friday	67	71	29.30	29.34	29.42	N. W.	N. W.	do	.06	Shower. Thermometer fell 10°.
17	Saturday	63	77	29.45	29.52	29.53	do	S. W.	do		
18	Sunday	56	77	29.53	29.54	29.53	S. E.	S. S.	do		
19	Monday	58	83	29.54	29.54	29.55	S. W.	S. W.	do		Aurora Borealis.
20	Tuesday	64	83	29.64	29.75	29.76	N. W.	S. S.	do		
21	Wednesday	64	86	29.77	29.76	29.70	S. S.	S. S.	do		Fog in the meadows.
22	Thursday	62	84	29.63	29.35	29.50	S. W.	S. W.	do		
23	Friday	70	80	29.47	29.50	29.50	do	N. E.	do		
24	Saturday	64	72	29.54	29.58	29.56	N. E.	do	Cloudy	.59	Thunder storm morning and evening.
25	Sunday	69	82	29.43	29.49	29.32	S. S.	S. E.	do		
26	Monday	71	74	29.33	29.38	29.49	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
27	Tuesday	56	75	29.50	29.45	29.42	N. S. E.	S. W.	do	.03	Aurora Borealis.
28	Wednesday	64	75	29.34	29.33	29.40	S. W.	N. W.	do		
29	Thursday	50	70	29.43	29.43	29.45	N. S. W.	S. W.	do		
30	Friday	56	76	29.40	29.40	29.40	S. W.	W.	do		
31	Saturday	60	64	29.40	29.39	29.36	S. N. E.	N. E.	Rain	.27	

The month of July has been favorable for the husbandman. The season has been dry and the supply of rain moderate. The Thermometer has ranged from 50° to 86°; Barometer from 29.24 to 29.77. 2.93 inches of rain have fallen.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

AUGUST.		THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inch es of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Sunday	56	70	63	29.36	29.40	29.50	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	.10	
2	Monday	54	82	66	29.55	29.56	29.66	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do		
3	Tuesday	60	85	63	29.69	29.69	29.68	S.	S.	S. W.	do	do	do		
4	Wednesday	65	85	75	29.60	29.54	29.50	S. W.	S. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	do	Cloudy		
5	Thursday	69	80	73	29.47	29.44	28.40	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	do	Fair		
6	Friday	66	80	71	29.40	29.41	29.47	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do		
7	Saturday	57	81	75	29.43	29.47	29.47	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do		
8	Sunday	58	81	75	29.49	29.55	29.55	N. E.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do		
9	Monday	67	80	75	29.52	29.49	29.45	S.	S.	S.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain		Aurora Borealis.
10	Tuesday	67	80	75	29.53	29.59	29.56	S.	S.	S.	Fair	Fair	Fair		Heavy fog in the morning.
11	Wednesday	72	67	66	29.50	29.50	29.52	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Rain	Cloudy		Foggy morning.
12	Thursday	64	75	72	29.50	29.52	29.50	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	1.25	
13	Friday	64	76	72	29.47	29.43	29.45	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	.04	Dense fog.
14	Saturday	62	72	70	29.50	29.60	29.62	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Fair	do	do		
15	Sunday	62	73	70	29.71	29.79	29.80	N. W.	N. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	do	do		
16	Monday	52	77	72	29.73	29.74	29.68	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do		
17	Tuesday	59	84	80	29.61	29.58	29.56	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do		
18	Wednesday	62	82	72	29.52	29.50	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do		
19	Thursday	64	84	73	29.46	29.43	29.47	S. E.	do	do	do	do	do	.01	Showery.
20	Friday	66	81	73	29.49	29.53	29.52	S. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	do		Foggy morning.
21	Saturday	65	86	80	29.50	29.51	29.47	do	N. W.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	do		
22	Sunday	71	71	72	29.40	29.41	29.45	do	N. W.	N.	Fair	Fair	do		Very dry.
23	Monday	62	76	72	29.51	29.57	29.62	N.	N.	S. E.	do	do	do		Fog in the low grounds.
24	Tuesday	54	74	70	29.65	29.75	29.75	N.	N.	S.	do	do	do		Foggy.
25	Wednesday	54	78	66	29.74	29.70	29.66	S.	S.	S.	do	do	do		Dry and dusty.
26	Thursday	55	78	66	29.60	29.56	29.53	S.	S.	S.	do	do	Cloudy	.23	
27	Friday	58	73	64	29.53	29.52	29.52	S.	S.	S.	Rain	Rain	Rain	.09	Fog in the morning.
28	Saturday	64	69	68	29.55	29.55	29.62	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do	.16	
29	Sunday	65	70	63	29.65	29.69	29.70	do	do	do	Rain	do	Cloudy		
30	Monday	66	68	66	29.63	29.53	29.48	do	do	do	Cloudy	do	Rain	.61	
31	Tuesday	64	72	65	29.40	29.39	29.35	do	do	do	do	Fair	do	.11	

This month has been fair and dry; the crops have suffered for want of rain; the weather has been pleasant. The quantity of rain has been 2.97 inches. The Thermometer has ranged from 50° to 86°; Barometer from 29.35 to 29.80.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch. of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Wednesday	61	71	29.32	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	.06	
2	Thursday	58	76	29.34	do	do	S. W.	Fair	do	do		
3	Friday	70	82	29.39	do	do	do	do	do	do		
4	Saturday	71	79	29.25	S. W.	do	do	Rain	do	Rain		
5	Sunday	67	72	29.20	S. W.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	Cloudy		
6	Monday	64	67	29.45	N. W.	do	do	Fair	do	do		
7	Tuesday	64	73	29.56	N. E.	do	do	Cloudy	Fair	do		
8	Wednesday	57	74	29.55	do	do	do	Fair	do	do		
9	Thursday	58	72	29.54	do	do	do	do	do	do		
10	Friday	54	68	29.61	do	do	S. E.	do	do	Cloudy		
11	Saturday	62	74	29.48	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	do	Fair		
12	Sunday	63	73	29.43	do	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Cloudy	do		
13	Monday	64	66	29.50	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Rain	Rain	1.01	
14	Tuesday	56	71	29.57	N. E.	do	do	Fair	Fair	do		
15	Wednesday	55	70	29.70	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	do	do		
16	Thursday	46	68	29.78	do	do	do	do	do	do		
17	Friday	53	65	29.68	do	do	do	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	.36	Rain in the night.
18	Saturday	54	72	29.48	N. W.	do	do	do	Fair	Fair		
19	Sunday	56	67	29.60	S. W.	N. E.	S. E.	do	do	do		
20	Monday	52	66	29.59	N. E.	do	do	Cloudy	do	Cloudy		
21	Tuesday	56	64	29.60	do	do	do	do	do	do		
22	Wednesday	56	67	29.49	do	do	do	do	Fair	do		
23	Thursday	58	68	29.44	do	do	do	do	Cloudy	do		
24	Friday	64	71	29.49	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	do	Rain	.55	
25	Saturday	68	71	29.22	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	.57	
26	Sunday	56	68	29.23	do	do	do	do	Fair	do		
27	Monday	50	66	29.41	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do		
28	Tuesday	49	70	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do		
29	Wednesday	65	70	29.30	do	do	do	do	do	do		
30	Thursday	48	55	29.20	do	do	do	Rain	Cloudy	Rain	1.34	Dense fog.
				29.23						do	.01	

This month has been very pleasant; many fine rains during the latter part of the month. There has not been as yet any frost, and vegetation is verdant as in June. Range of the Thermometer from 46° to 82°; Barometer from 28.97 to 29.79. Quantity of rain, 4.27 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

OCTOBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch- es of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Friday	40	55	51	29.40	29.50	29.68	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.		
2	Saturday	38	52	48	29.60	29.70	29.76	do	N.	N.	Fair	Great storm; wind N. by E.; snow at 5 P. M.
3	Sunday	45	44	36	29.58	29.42	29.36	N.	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Storm continued, with wind, snow and rain in the
4	Monday	34	40	40	29.12	29.28	29.38	N. E.	do	do	Rain & Snow	night.
5	Tuesday	41	44	44	29.43	29.53	29.52	N.	N.	N.	do	
6	Wednesday	42	50	48	29.50	29.47	29.43	N.	N.	N.	Cloudy	
7	Thursday	41	62	54	29.44	29.38	29.46	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	
8	Friday	48	53	52	29.37	29.30	29.36	do	do	do	Rain	
9	Saturday	47	60	59	29.34	29.36	29.37	N. E.	do	do	Fair	Aurora Borealis in the south.
10	Sunday	44	55	56	29.44	29.47	29.50	N. W.	do	do	do	Frost in the night, the first this year.
11	Monday	34	58	54	29.56	29.48	29.43	do	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Rain in the night.
12	Tuesday	54	60	58	29.22	29.19	29.20	S. W.	do	do	Fair	
13	Wednesday	42	52	48	29.30	29.32	29.38	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	
14	Thursday	38	50	46	29.47	29.46	29.44	do	do	do	do	
15	Friday	38	44	46	29.44	29.24	29.19	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Rain	Aurora Borealis.
16	Saturday	42	47	45	29.30	29.46	29.43	N. W.	N.	N.	Cloudy	
17	Sunday	40	46	46	29.52	29.54	29.53	N.	N.	N.	Fair	
18	Monday	34	46	44	29.53	29.50	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	High wind.
19	Tuesday	35	48	44	29.42	29.29	29.26	do	do	do	do	
20	Wednesday	40	47	46	29.10	29.88	29.83	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy	
21	Thursday	36	46	42	28.73	28.74	28.80	W.	W.	W.	Rain	
22	Friday	38	48	44	28.89	28.93	28.99	S. W.	S. W.	S.	Fair	
23	Saturday	37	46	46	29.17	29.19	29.17	W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Halo around the moon.
24	Sunday	34	50	46	29.23	29.13	29.19	S.	S. W.	do	Fair	
25	Monday	33	34	32	29.26	29.34	29.40	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	
26	Tuesday	25	46	46	29.50	29.30	29.26	do	S. W.	S. W.	do	Very pleasant days.
27	Wednesday	37	50	48	29.44	29.55	29.62	do	N. W.	N. W.	do	Smoky and calm.
28	Thursday	23	42	40	29.90	29.90	29.91	N. W.	N.	N.	do	
29	Friday	35	52	51	29.96	29.76	29.72	N.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Indian summer.
30	Saturday	43	66	64	29.70	29.70	29.70	S. W.	do	do	Fair	Beautiful sunset.
31	Sunday	48	70	65	29.75	29.79	29.77	do	do	do	do	Halo around the moon.

This month has been variable,—the first part of it wet, with much dull and cloudy weather; the latter part pleasant but cool until the last two days, which have been quite warm. 3.82 inches of rain fell. Range of the Thermometer from 23° to 70°; Barometer from 28.70 to 29.91. No severe frost till the 10th.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

NOVEMBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch- es of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Month	Day of the Week	Sunrise	2 P. M	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M	Sunset		
1	Monday	55	67	64	29.75	29.66	29.60	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	.05	Indian summer.
2	Tuesday	58	59	59	29.40	29.27	29.26	do	do	do		Mild and
3	Wednesday	54	62	62	29.30	29.18	29.17	do	do	do		pleasant weather.
4	Thursday	37	47	46	29.10	29.11	29.10	do	do	do	.32	
5	Friday	42	42	43	28.90	29.08	29.06	N. E.	S. W.	N. E.		
6	Saturday	37	42	42	29.15	29.25	29.32	W.	N. W.	do		
7	Sunday	36	40	40	29.52	29.55	29.55	N. W.	do	do		
8	Monday	32	36	38	29.55	29.34	29.31	S. E.	S. E.	N. E.		Snow storm commenced at 8 A. M. and continued
9	Tuesday	36	43	39	29.70	29.80	29.83	N. E.	N. E.	do		with rain during the day; 4 inches of snow.
10	Wednesday	31	43	34	29.94	29.93	29.91	N. W.	N. W.	do		
11	Thursday	22	49	42	29.80	29.60	29.60	N. W.	N. W.	do		
12	Friday	32	37	37	29.26	28.96	28.90	N. W.	N. E.	do	.43	
13	Saturday	35	44	41	28.78	28.82	28.88	W.	N. W.	do	.17	Snow squall at 3 P. M.
14	Sunday	34	46	46	29.03	28.96	28.93	S. W.	S. W.	do		Rain in the night.
15	Monday	36	42	40	28.82	28.77	28.76	N. W.	N. W.	do		High wind.
16	Tuesday	26	32	30	28.92	28.86	28.90	W.	W.	do		
17	Wednesday	31	32	36	29.03	29.05	29.05	W.	W.	do		Aurora Borealis very brilliant, continuing through
18	Thursday	24	36	34	29.14	29.20	29.22	N. W.	N. W.	do		the night.
19	Friday	26	36	33	29.40	29.43	29.47	do	N. E.	N. E.		Snow in the night.
20	Saturday	34	36	35	29.20	29.30	29.33	N. E.	do	do	.98	
21	Sunday	35	43	44	29.50	29.52	29.54	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	.38	
22	Monday	36	41	42	29.48	29.29	29.19	E.	E.	Fair		
23	Tuesday	36	41	44	29.10	29.20	29.24	N. W.	N. W.	do		Rain and snow in the night.
24	Wednesday	30	39	40	29.35	29.39	29.43	S. W.	S. W.	do	.40	
25	Thursday	34	40	38	29.57	29.50	29.41	W.	N. W.	S. E.		
26	Friday	32	34	34	29.10	29.03	29.03	N. E.	N. E.	Rain		
27	Saturday	23	26	24	29.27	29.36	29.42	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		Snow in the night. High wind.
28	Sunday	24	26	28	29.72	29.76	29.78	S. W.	do	do	.22	
29	Monday	20	22	22	29.50	29.35	29.32	N. E.	N. E.	Snow	.30	Six inches of snow fell.
30	Tuesday	18	23	26	29.35	29.62	29.63	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		

The weather during the month has generally been fair and mild for the season. The Thermometer has ranged from 18° to 67°; the Barometer, from 28.76 to 29.94. Fall of snow, 10 inches; of rain, 4.17 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

DECEMBER.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.		Inch- es of Rain	REMARKS.
	Day of Month	Day of the Week.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset		
1	Wednesday	21	29.73	29.70	29.69	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.		
2	Thursday	33	29.70	29.71	29.74	S. W.	do	do		
3	Friday	34	29.72	29.56	29.47	S. E.	N. E.	S. E.	.14	
4	Saturday	43	28.78	28.58	28.58	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	.91	Rain in the morning. Snow squalls.
5	Sunday	34	28.58	28.55	28.54	do	do	do		
6	Monday	34	28.80	28.90	28.97	N. W.	N. W.	do		
7	Tuesday	25	29.25	29.35	29.39	do	do	do		
8	Wednesday	21	29.54	29.52	29.50	S. W.	S. W.	do		
9	Thursday	33	29.35	29.23	29.23	S. W.	do	do	.75	
10	Friday	33	29.35	29.30	29.24	do	N. E.	Rain		
11	Saturday	44	28.90	28.87	28.90	N.	do	Rain	.02	
12	Sunday	34	29.10	29.20	29.31	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
13	Monday	38	29.54	29.55	29.54	do	S. E.	do		
14	Tuesday	35	29.36	29.18	29.16	N. E.	do	Rain	.57	
15	Wednesday	40	29.36	29.40	29.39	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	.02	No frost in the ground.
16	Thursday	40	29.42	29.35	29.34	N.	N. E.	Rain	1.08	Fall of snow 2 inches.
17	Friday	26	29.03	28.80	28.79	N. E.	do	Snow		
18	Saturday	18	28.65	28.75	28.80	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy		
19	Sunday	12	29.20	29.29	29.30	do	S. W.	Fair		
20	Monday	23	29.44	29.43	29.44	W.	do	Cloudy		
21	Tuesday	19	29.54	29.60	29.65	N.	N. W.	Snow	.13	Fall of snow 2 inches.
22	Wednesday	4	30.00	30.06	30.03	N. W.	do	Fair		Barometer 30.12 in the evening.
23	Thursday	10	30.05	30.00	29.98	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy		Barometer 30.11 in the morning.
24	Friday	46	29.19	29.25	29.34	S. W.	N. W.	Fair	.98	High wind and rain in the night.
25	Saturday	28	29.46	29.47	29.43	N. W.	do	do		Halo around the moon.
26	Sunday	10	29.54	29.56	29.57	do	do	Fair		
27	Monday	17	29.62	29.63	29.63	do	N. E.	do		
28	Tuesday	28	29.63	29.57	29.55	S. W.	S. W.	do		Beautiful sunset.
29	Wednesday	29	29.67	29.73	29.75	S. E.	N. W.	do		Halo around the moon.
30	Thursday	28	29.77	29.60	29.55	N. E.	S. E.	Snow	.17	Snow commenced at 2 P. M. Snow 2 inches.
31	Friday	23	29.38	29.27	29.24	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		Beautiful sunset.

The month of December has been mild and pleasant; little snow has fallen, and there has been little or no sleighing. The range of the Barometer has been great and the changes sudden; highest, 30.12—lowest, 28.54. The Thermometer has ranged from 4° to 48°. Rain, 4.77 inches; snow, 6 inches.



