

Eleventh annual report of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. December, 1843.

Contributors

State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester.
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ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT WORCESTER.

DECEMBER, 1843.

Boston:
DUTTON AND WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS.

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1844.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.
DECEMBER, 1843.

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

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

REPORT :

The experience of the past year has added new and most convincing proof of the enlightened wisdom and humanity which has established and supported this institution, and which has here erected the noblest monument of the public charities of Massachusetts.

In addition to the liberality of the State, and the assistance and encouragement of benevolent men, this asylum has enjoyed, in an eminent degree, the smiles and guardianship of that kind Providence without whose blessing the best directed efforts of the wisest mortals are unavailing. From the laying of the foundation stone to this day, Heaven seems to have directed the undertaking, and to have crowned with its mercies the entire work. Not to see it, we should be blind ; not to acknowledge it, we should be most ungrateful.

Accompanying this are the Reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer. They contain the most full, accurate and satisfactory statements of the police and condition of the hospital, and the receipts and expenses of the treasury.

The monthly visits, required by law, have been made principally by the members of the Board who reside in Worcester, and a very large portion of our labors and cares have devolved upon them—labors and

cares which would have been too onerous, had they not been lightened and made cheerful and pleasant by the quiet, order, neatness and good management, which have uniformly pervaded the whole establishment.

Eleven years have passed since this hospital was opened for the reception of patients ; in that time there have been received one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven patients.

Committed by the Courts,	1311
“ by Overseers of the Poor and friends,	466
The number of Discharges is	1522
“ “ “ Recoveries is	792

During the last year there have been in the hospital, different patients,	458
At the commencement of the year,	238
Admitted during the year,	220
Now remaining,	255
Recovered,	116
Died,	22
Discharged improved,	32
Discharged as harmless and incurable,	24
Sent to House of Correction, for want of room, by Trustees,	2
Discharged by the Courts, as incurable and dangerous,	6
Discharged by Trustees' Private Board, incurable, for want of room,	1
Average number of patients in the hospital for the year,	244 ¹ / ₈

Of those who have recovered, eighty-four were cases of less duration than one year, and thirty-two of longer duration.

Application has been made for one hundred and fifty-seven who were not received at the time, and for ninety-eight who have not been received at any time, for want of room.

The expenses of the hospital have been \$27,914 12, more by \$367 25 than in 1842 ; and the average number of patients has been greater, in about the same proportion.

The books of the State treasury show that the Commonwealth has maintained, in other hospitals, one hundred and six State paupers during the past year, at an expense of \$9511 42. There have been here during the same time, fifty-three State paupers, for the board of whom nothing is paid. If the State should allow this hospital one hundred dollars per annum, for the board of its patients, a great saving would be made in the price of the board of all other patients, and no annual

appropriation from the public treasury would be necessary. The amount that the hospital would have received from the State for State paupers the past year, at the rate paid by towns, is about four thousand dollars.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed "An Act to establish an aqueduct for the State Lunatic Hospital." The Trustees have not yet effected arrangements with all the persons interested in the lands through which it is necessary the aqueduct shall pass, but no serious difficulty is now apprehended in making equitable arrangements, and in securing a plentiful supply of water. The enlargement will make a more ample supply necessary, and the Trustees have concluded that it will be safer and more conducive to health to use iron conductors.

George S. Johonnot, of Salem, by his will, which was proved in May, 1836, after divers bequests, gave the residue of his property for the purpose of purchasing "a piece of land in Salem or the vicinity, whereon to erect a stone or brick building, with slated roof, and as nearly fire-proof as may be, calculated for a lunatic hospital, for the reception of the insane of Essex County, in the first instance; to be extended to other places whenever the funds will admit." By the same will Mr. Johonnot authorized his wife Martha to make such different disposition of said residue as she might think proper. Mrs. Johonnot, thinking that the residue would not be sufficient to build and endow a hospital, by her last will, after many bequests and annuities, gave the residue in trust to the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, for the support and relief of the insane poor, who may from time to time be committed to the said hospital from the several towns in the county of Essex; and if, from any cause whatever, this devise cannot take effect consistently with the rules of law, she then gave said residue to the Trustees of the hospital, to be used and improved for the maintenance of insane persons, and for the benefit of said hospital."

The Legislature of 1841 passed resolves of the following effect:—
"Whereas said bequests cannot take effect according to existing rules of law, therefore the Trustees are authorized and required to receive said bequest, and to hold the same in trust for the Commonwealth, to be used and improved for the maintenance of insane persons, and for the benefit of the hospital. The Trustees were authorized to assume the liability of paying the annuities, and required to pay into the treasury of the Commonwealth, from the income or principal of the Johonnot fund, a sum sufficient to enable the treasurer to pay the annuities as the same shall fall due. The payments have been regularly made

by the Trustees and State Treasurer. When this fund was received by the Trustees, it was appraised at about \$44,200, and was charged with annuities amounting to \$2,520.

The Legislature, at its last session, passed "Resolves for the enlargement of the State Lunatic Hospital," of the following tenor:—
"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, together with the Superintendent and Treasurer thereof, are hereby authorized to erect, in such manner as they shall deem most expedient, additional buildings, adjoining or near the existing buildings of said hospital, sufficiently large for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty insane patients, and to provide all necessary accommodations and furniture for the same."

To defray the expenses of the additional buildings and appurtenances, the Trustees are authorized to appropriate and make use of the principal of the bequest made by Martha Johonnot, late of Salem, to the Trustees of the hospital, "for the maintenance of insane persons, and for the benefit of the institution."

After establishing the price of board of private patients at three dollars per week, and limiting the amount of expenditure for the enlargement to a sum not exceeding the amount of the Johonnot fund, and any funds which may be placed in the hands of the Trustees for that purpose, by individual gift, and providing for the payment of the annuities which were chargeable upon the Johonnot legacy by the State treasury, it is

"*Resolved*, That previous to the execution of these resolves, the Governor and Council be requested to obtain the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, whether the use of the Johonnot fund, as herein contemplated, can be made without a forfeiture of said fund to the heirs at law of the late Martha Johonnot; and if said opinion be adverse, then these resolves shall be of no effect." Approved by the Governor, March 24th, 1843.

In July a communication was received by the Trustees, from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, enclosing the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, "that the use of the Johonnot fund, as contemplated by the terms of the resolves of March 24th, 1843, can be made without a forfeiture of the said fund to the heirs at law of the late Martha Johonnot." A meeting of the Trustees and of the Superintendent and Treasurer was held forthwith, at which it was

"*Voted, unanimously*, to proceed to the enlargement of the hospital, under the resolves of the Legislature and the opinion of the Supreme Court thereon."

At this meeting it was determined to commence the enlargement with a view to the accommodation of one hundred and fifty additional patients, agreeably to plans submitted, and to erect a building from the chapel to meet the central part of the hospital, to furnish additional and much needed accommodations; and Mr. Elias Carter, who was favorably known to the Board by the most faithful and able manner in which he had executed former contracts for building, was employed to superintend the work for a per diem compensation.

The work has been commenced and prosecuted as far and fast as the lateness of the season would permit. Favorable contracts for labor and materials have been made; the excavation has been done principally by the labor of the patients, and the Board confidently expect that the building will be completed and in readiness to receive patients by the first of January, 1845.

The building connecting the chapel with the central part of the hospital has been completed; besides a spacious hall, on the walls of which is conspicuously inscribed the name of *Martha Johonnot*, there is a room convenient for the reception of visitors, and for the library, and for medicines.

On the south side of the hospital, the enlargement extends one hundred feet south, then on a right angle one hundred feet east, both angles thirty-six feet wide, leaving an open court sixty-four feet wide between the old and new lateral wings. In the basement is a kitchen with apparatus sufficiently extensive to cook for one hundred persons, and five sleeping rooms, and room for two furnaces, wood, and other uses. In each of these stories above the basement there are twenty-six sleeping apartments, a dining room, bathing rooms, water closet, clothes closet, and stairway, with a hall twelve feet wide extending through the whole range in the centre, lighted and ventilated at each end. The enlargement on the north side corresponds with the southern wing, and when completed the hospital will present a front of five hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and will afford accommodations for more than four hundred patients.

Thus may we hope that by the favor of Heaven, and the bounty of the Commonwealth, the charitable and benevolent purposes of George S. Johonnot and Martha Johonnot have been more than accomplished. In devoting to so humane a use a portion of their worldly goods, the day to them must have appeared very distant when so large a number of the unfortunate insane could have been blessed by their bounty. The chances that that bounty might be lost, squandered or misapplied,

were great, but it is now to be invested in a solid masonry of stone and brick, which shall stand for generations, a monument of their well applied liberality. They have left no children to enjoy their fortune, or to perpetuate their name; but their silver and gold shall provide a refuge for the children of misfortune, and the name of Johonnot shall be long associated with the idea of benevolence and humanity.

Some objections have been urged against the policy of enlarging this hospital; but the benefits and advantages resulting from an enlargement are too great and obvious to be overlooked or forgotten. The hospital is in the centre of the Commonwealth; is easy of access by rail-roads; is in a fertile country, with a salubrious air.

The farm accommodations, stables and out-buildings, are ample and convenient. But one Superintendent, one Chaplain, one Steward, and one Board of Trustees are necessary.

In comparing large with moderate sized hospitals, there is a smaller number of salaries to be paid, fewer officers and assistants to be employed, and fewer subordinates to be maintained and trusted. Large quantities of provisions and other supplies can be bought on more favorable terms, and the cost of supporting each patient will be reduced. The best services and the undivided attention of the most skilful and experienced physicians can be secured, and the advantage of having two or more physicians always present for consultation is great. A large number of patients affords an opportunity for making a suitable classification. Among four hundred patients, many individuals of the several trades may be so arranged that they will find exercise and employment under the superintendence of trustworthy overseers.

A systematised, well regulated hospital of four hundred patients may well be supposed to be more efficient and less expensive than two hospitals of two hundred patients each, or four of one hundred. But with the friends of suffering humanity, who have been laboring and toiling long to procure better accommodations for the insane, the question was not whether larger or smaller institutions are preferable, but whether any provision shall *now* be made for the hundreds of unfriended, neglected, almost forgotten unfortunates, who are pining in want, or raging in chains, who are secluded from society and the blessed light and air of heaven, in garrets and cellars, in almshouses and prisons. The cry of the prisoner has been heard; his sighs and groans have been regarded; this hospital is to be enlarged, and much human woe is to be alleviated. Many children of sorrow, now moping in darkness and

nakedness, will be returned to their friends clothed and in their right mind ; many who are now the cause of anxiety, grief and terror, will be restored to their quiet homes, to usefulness and to society.

The regulation for fixing the price of board for private patients, which was adopted by the last Legislature, and which has been quoted in the resolves for enlarging the hospital in a preceding page, has had but little practical operation, and that perhaps has not been favorable to the poorer classes. When the hospital is enlarged, in the opinion of the Trustees, this regulation will be unnecessary. This is the hospital for the poor ; if the wealthy have not already sufficient accommodations, the very necessity of the case will provide them. It is for the poor that the Commonwealth should exercise its benevolence ; not for the poor of the almshouse alone, but for the poor of the cottage, and of the lowly, humble dwelling. The towns can afford to maintain their paupers ; they have been generous, and have seldom complained of the burden ; but the public sympathy should be extended to the sorrowing father or widowed mother, who, to avoid the stigma of pauperism, nerved by an honest pride, stint their own comforts to eke out \$2 30 per week to support in this hospital their unfortunate child. There are in Massachusetts many honest parents, and noble spirited sons and daughters, who have consumed the midnight oil, and toiled the live-long day, to avert from their family the dreaded shame of becoming a town charge. There can surely be no good reason why patients of this class should be required to pay more than town paupers, or why the already too deeply burdened should be taxed for the maintenance of State beneficiaries.

The labors of the farm, the garden and the workshops, have been productive of the best results, both in the profit derived from them, and the great benefit to the health and recovery of the patients. The exercises of the chapel have been regularly and constantly attended by a very large portion of the household, and the quiet solemnities of these well conducted services have had the happiest effects on the minds of the patients. These services are of inestimable value, and we have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity, discretion, zeal and acceptableness of the worthy Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Allen.

The Trustees have often witnessed the favorable influence which exercise and riding, sports and games, music and dancing have on the troubled minds of the patients. Who that has visited these children of sorrow, and feels for the bitterness of their lot, would deny them these,

or any innocent relaxation or amusement? Who could refuse to shed light and joy, if it were but a transient gleam, into those

—————"gloomy cells,
Where ever-boding melancholy dwells."

The services of the Assistant Physician, Dr. Lee, and of the Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, have been entirely satisfactory; and all others employed in the hospital have rendered every reasonable and desired assistance.

The Trustees would leave unperformed the most grateful part of their duty, if they omitted to record their most full and decided testimony to the zeal, fidelity and assiduous devotion of the Superintendent. His master spirit has pervaded the whole establishment, and he seems to have impressed on all laws of kindness and love. By his gentleness and courtesy, no less than by his skill and energy, has he given a tone and character to this hospital which have made it a model and a praise in our own and in foreign lands. Into how many wounded hearts has he poured the healing balm; to how many anxious and sorrowing bosoms has he brought consolation and peace? In this world such public benefactors have an ample reward, in the gratitude of those they have blessed; in the coming world, where there are no disturbed fancies and no clouded vision, they shall have fulness of joy and pleasures forevermore.

Our acknowledgments are also due to the lady of Doctor Woodward, and to the other members of his family. Besides the sacrifice of personal accommodations and convenience, for the benefit of the patients, they have afforded them the soft and gentle answer, and the ready and cheerful assistance. Their kindness has been often mentioned by convalescents, and the memory of it will long be cherished.

In conclusion, we reverently commit this asylum for the unfortunate to the watchful providence of a merciful God. May the fulness of his benignity rest upon it and bless it. We earnestly commend it to the guardian care of a wise and prudent Legislature, and to the favorable regard of a paternal government.

(Signed)

DANIEL P. KING.
HENRY GARDNER.
EDWIN CONANT.
H. H. CHILDS.
JOSEPH SARGENT.

WORCESTER, Dec., 1843.

A true copy.

Attest,

JOSEPH SARGENT,
Secretary of the Board.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

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

The Treasurer charges himself from December 1, 1842, to November 30, 1843, inclusive, as follows :

For cash on hand, balance of account, Dec.	
1, 1842,	\$3773 80
For receipts from cities, towns and individuals,	26,930 83
For credits on bills for sundry articles sold,	318 17
	\$31,022 80

He credits himself as follows :

For payments for improvements and repairs,	\$1110 30
“ “ “ salaries, wages and labor,	7340 50
“ “ “ furniture and bedding.	1822 30
“ “ “ clothing, linen, &c.	1815 45
“ “ “ fuel and lights,	3917 72
“ “ “ provisions and groceries,	9993 34
“ “ “ medical supplies,	426 11
“ “ “ hay, \$30, straw, \$54 06,	84 06
“ “ “ miscellaneous,	1404 34
	\$27,914 12
Expenses for the year,	3108 68
Cash on hand, balance to new account,	\$31,022 80

The Treasurer omits, as unnecessary, a tabular statement of the names, occupation, and compensation of those employed at the Hospital. The number employed, and the rate of compensation is about the same as mentioned in the last report.

The item Fuel and Lights includes

Wood,	748 cords, 2 feet 9 inches,	\$3375 26
Charcoal,	1638 bushels,	156 41
Anthracite,	9400 lbs. = 4 tons 1400 lbs.	42 34
Oil,	437 gallons,	322
Candles,	69 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	20 32
Wicking, . . . .	. . . . , . . . .	1 39
		<hr/> \$3917 72

Provisions and Groceries include

Fruits, sweet potatoes, squashes, &c. . . .		\$727 04
Spices and small groceries,		125 10
Soap,		365 30
Butter,	10,665 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. . . .	1707 08
Cheese,	7706 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. . . .	577 64
Eggs,	754 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen,	107 21
Beans,	30 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	46 63
Peas,	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	26 88
Tea,	635 lbs. . . .	312 19
Coffee,	1285 lbs. . . .	105 96
Shells,	169 lbs. . . .	20 29
Brown Sugar,	12,739 lbs. . . .	712 93
White Sugar,	857 lbs. . . .	98 71
Molasses,	501 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons,	125 30
Honey,	190 $\frac{1}{6}$ lbs. . . .	19 70
Vinegar,	7 barrels,	18 92
Flour,	255 barrels,	1349 85
Rice,	2036 lbs. . . .	61 39
Corn,	667 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	491 24
Rye,	393 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	298 50
Oats,	222 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels,	80 03
Turnips,	45 bushels,	9 50
Carrots,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	5 81
Potatoes,	995 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	289 83
Cabbages,	182	10 26
Biscuit, . . . .	. . . .	103 31
Ham,	118 lbs. and smoking others,	13 11
Oysters and Clams, . . . .	. . . .	14 72

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

13

Poultry,	1667 lbs.	143 46
Tongues and Sounds,	1 barrel,	5 00
Salmon,	1 barrel and 50 lbs.	19 00
Fresh Fish,,	2510 lbs. & others, by number,	84 76
Salt Fish,	5724 lbs.	129 37
Mackerel,	3 barrels,	27 75
Mutton and Lamb,	2117 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	122 37
Beef,	24,300 lbs.	1202 79
Veal,	3578 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs-	204 14
Pork,	3257 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	162 04
Sausages,	598 lbs.	57 24
Tripe,	139 lbs.	10 99
		<hr/>
		\$9993 34

Miscellaneous includes

Cash advanced to patients and charged in their accounts or paid to them when leaving the Hospital,	\$205 55
Expenses after elopers and for their return,	22 70
Expenses of sending home patients discharged,	13 75
Funeral expenses,	138 50
Postage,	102 48
Books, stationery and printing,	165 40
Expenses of Trustees' visits,	146 70
Four cows, two pairs oxen, one calf, one bull, four shoates, two sows,	370 95
Attorneys fees,	74 15
Analysis of water,	30
Pasturing, \$24 79, filling ice cellar, \$23,	47 79
Sundries,	86 37
	<hr/>
	\$1404 34

The amount appropriated by Resolve of March 3, 1842, for defraying the current expenses of the Hospital, remains in the State Treasury and no additional appropriation will be required for that purpose the ensuing year.

ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER,

Treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital.

WORCESTER, December 25, 1843.

ELEVENTH REPORT

Of the Superintendent, to the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass. from December 1st, 1842, to November 30th, 1843, 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. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
1833.											
2	Jan'y 22	63	Male	Widower	Religious, -	17 years	The Court	10 yrs	Remains	Improved	Hereditary. Labors.
7	do 29	44	do	do	Intemperance, -	6 do	do	10 yrs	do	do	Hereditary. Labors.
8	do 30	56	do	Single	Unknown, -	10 do	The Legislat.	10 yrs	do	Stationary	do
12	Feb'y 15	39	do	Widower	Intemperance, -	14 do	The Court	10 yrs	do	Improved	do
18	do 18	66	Female	Widow	Unknown, -	27 do	do	10 yrs	do	Stationary	do
19	do 18	57	do	do	do -	7 do	do	10 yrs	do	do	do
21	do 18	23	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	5 do	do	10 yrs	do	Improved	do
27	do 23	36	do	Married	Intemperance, -	5 do	do	10 yrs	do	Stationary	do
44	March 16	44	do	Single	do -	16 do	do	10 yrs	do	do	do
45	do 16	49	do	Widower	Religious, -	14 do	do	10 yrs	do	do	do
102	June 6	42	Female	Single	Disappointed affection, -	14 do	do	10 yrs	do	Improved	do
133	Oct'r 19	33	do	Widow	Ill health, -	2 do	do	10 yrs	do	Stationary	do
1834.											
176	Feb'y 10	44	Male	Single	Disappointed affection, -	10 do	The Overseers	9 yrs	do	Improved	do
190	March 22	40	do	Married	Jealousy of wife, -	3 do	The Court	9 yrs	do	Stationary	do
209	April 30	29	do	Single	Unknown, -	6 do	do	9 yrs	do	Improved	do
223	June 21	40	Female	do	Domestic affliction, -	10 do	do	9 yrs	do	do	do
260	Oct'r 9	37	Male	do	Unknown, -	6 do	do	9 yrs	do	Stationary	do
278	Dec'r 18	40	do	do	do -	2 months	do	9 yrs	do	do	do
1835.											
308	April 18	25	Female	do	Intemperance, -	Unknown	do	8 yrs	do	do	do
319	May 12	45	do	Married	Ill health, -	6 years	do	8 yrs	do	do	do
336	June 16	45	Male	Single	Periodical, -	9 do	do	8 yrs	do	do	do
347	July 15	52	do	Married	Intemperance, -	6 do	do	8 yrs	Discharged	do	do
351	Aug. 5	45	Female	do	Domestic affliction, -	3 do	do	8 yrs	Died	Improved	do
367	Oct'r 1	32	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	4 do	do	8 yrs	Remains	Stationary	do
1836.											
400	Jan'y 28	35	Female	do	Unknown, -	6 do	do	7 yrs	do	Improved	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. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
995	Sept. 16 1839.	43	Female	Married	Domestic affliction,	13 years	The Court	3 mths	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
1024	Nov. 2	27	Male	Single	Unknown, - -	5 do	do	4 yrs 4 yrs	do	Stationary	do
1071	March 16 1840.	53	do	Widower	Domestic affliction,	1 year	The Friends	8 mths	Discharged	Recovered	do
1078	do 28	29	do	Single	Disappointed affection,	4 months	The Court	3 mths	Remains	Improved	do
1092	April 21	26	Female	do	Ill health, - -	6 years	do	3 yrs	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1095	do 29	45	do	Widow	do - -	10 do	do	3 yrs	do	Improved	do
1115	June 11	25	Male	Single	Exposure to wet, -	2 months	do	3 yrs	do	do	do
1141	Aug. 7	31	Female	do	Religious, - -	3 do	do	3 yrs	do	do	do
1144	do 12	50	do	do	Ill health, - -	8 years	do	3 yrs	do	do	do
1145	do 13	49	Male	Married	Intemperance, - -	Unknown	do	3 yrs	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1147	do 18	26	do	Single	Periodical, - -	9 years	do	3 yrs	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1151	do 25	58	do	Married	Unknown, - -	34 do	do	3 yrs	do	Stationary	do
1156	Sept. 4	40	do	do	do - -	2 do	do	3 yrs	do	Improved	do
1169	do 19	46	Female	Single	do - -	25 do	do	3 yrs	do	do	do
1179	Oct. 12	35	do	do	do - -	20 do	do	3 yrs	do	do	do
1183	do 17	41	Male	Married	Failure in business,	7 do	do	3 yrs	do	do	do
1189	Nov. 2	26	do	Single	Masturbation, - -	4 do	do	3 yrs	Discharged	do	Periodical.
1193	do 23	46	Female	Married	Family trouble, - -	12 do	do	3 yrs	Remains	do	do
1202	Dec. 17 1841.	55	do	Single	Intemperance, - -	1 month	do	3 yrs	do	Improved	do
1211	Jan. 12	45	do	Widow	Family trouble,	1 year	The Overseers	2 yrs	do	Stationary	do
1218	Feb. 2	30	do	Married	Ill health, - -	13 months	The Friends	2 yrs	Died	Improved	Suicidal.
1219	do 4	53	do	do	Political excitement,	1 year	The Court	2 yrs	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1226	do 25	53	do	Widow	Paralysis, - -	7 years	do	2 yrs	Remains	do	do
1228	March 3	53	Male	Single	Unknown, - -	3 do	do	2 yrs	do	Improved	do
1232	do 5	32	Female	do	do - -	5 do	The Friends	2 yrs	Discharged	do	Hereditary.
1239	April 3	32	do	Married	do - -	5 do	The Court	2 yrs	Remains	do	Foreigner.
1243	do 10	68	do	Widow	Family trouble,	1 month	The Friends	2 yrs	do	do	Periodical.
1244	do 10	50	Male	Married	Epilepsy, - -	20 years	The Court	2 yrs	do	Stationary	do
1252	do 29	31	Female	do	Ill health, - -	2 months	The Friends	2 yrs	do	Improved	do

1256	May	18	41	Female	Married	Unknown,	-	-	4 years	The Court	2 yrs	6 mths	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.	Hereditary.
1257	do	19	38	Male	Widower	Masturbation,	-	-	1 year	The Friends	2 yrs	6 mths	Discharged	Improved		
1272	June	23	42	do	Married	Family trouble,	-	-	2 years	The Court	2 yrs	5 mths	Remains	Stationary		
1274	do	25	35	Female	do	Puerperal,	-	-	3 do	do	2 yrs	4 mths	Discharged	Improved		
1279	July	1	24	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	2 do	do	2 yrs	4 mths	Remains	Stationary		
1290	do	24	32	Female	Married	Unknown,	-	-	2 do	do	2 yrs	4 mths	Discharged	Recovered		
1299	Aug.	5	62	do	Widow	Ill health,	-	-	3 do	do	2 yrs	4 mths	Remains	Improved		Hereditary.
1312	do	25	26	do	Single	Domestic affliction,	-	-	3 do	The Friends	18 months	3 mths	Discharged	Recovered		Hereditary.
1316	Sept.	4	40	do	Married	Family trouble,	-	-	15 do	The Court	2 yrs	3 mths	Remains	Stationary		do.
1317	do	11	58	do	Widow	Ill health,	-	-	12 do	do	2 yrs	3 mths	do	do		
1319	do	15	23	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	20 months	do	2 yrs	3 mths	do	do		
1324	do	22	25	Male	do	do	-	-	1 year	do	2 yrs	2 mths	do	do		
1326	Oct.	1	26	do	do	Masturbation,	-	-	8 years	do	2 yrs	2 mths	do	do		
1327	do	1	25	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	6 months	do	18 months	2 mths	Discharged	Recovered		
1328	do	4	37	do	do	Periodical,	-	-	1 week	The Friends	2 yrs	1 mth	do	do		
1333	do	13	25	do	do	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	The Court	2 yrs	1 mth	Remains	Stationary		
1334	do	14	30	Male	Married	Epilepsy,	-	-	5 years	do	2 yrs	1 mth	do	Improved		
1346	Nov.	11	20	Female	Single	Ill health,	-	-	16 months	do	2 yrs	1 mth	do	do		
1352	do	19	31	Male	do	Unknown,	-	-	6 months	The Friends	2 yrs	16 months	Discharged	Stationary		Periodical.
1355	do	20	60	Female	do	Religious,	-	-	3 years	The Court	2 yrs	2 mths	Remains	do		
1356	do	24	35	do	Married	Disappointed ambition,	-	-	3 do	do	2 yrs	18 months	Discharged	Recovered		
1359	do	30	47	do	do	Trouble,	-	-	4 months	do	18 months	18 months	do	Improved		do
1361	Dec.	3	35	Male	do	Religious,	-	-	8 do	The Friends	18 months	15 months	do	do		
1370	do	31	45	do	do	do	-	-	18 do	The Court	15 months					
1371	Jan.	1	27	Female	Single	Parental abuse,	-	-	11 years	do	23 months	23 months	Remains	Stationary		
1375	do	6	31	Male	do	Unknown,	-	-	3 do	do	23 months	23 months	do	Improved		
1376	do	7	45	Female	Married	Trouble,	-	-	6 months	do	13 months	13 months	Discharged	do		
1379	do	13	40	do	Widow	Periodical,	-	-	2 weeks	do	15 months	15 months	do	Recovered		Hereditary.
1380	do	15	60	do	do	Trouble,	-	-	1 week	do	18 months	18 months	do	do		do
1387	do	20	22	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	20 months	do	22 months	22 months	Remains	Improved		
1388	do	21	43	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	do	18 months	18 months	Discharged	do		
1390	do	24	29	Male	Single	Masturbation,	-	-	6 years	do	22 months	22 months	Remains	do		
1392	do	27	55	do	Married	Asthma,	-	-	4 do	The Friends	22 months	22 months	do	do		
1393	do	28	30	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	7 months	The Court	12 months	12 months	Discharged	Stationary		
1394	do	28	46	Female	do	Periodical,	-	-	4 weeks	The Friends	14 months	14 months	do	Recovered		do
1396	Feb.	5	42	do	Married	Unknown,	-	-	14 do	The Court	10 months	10 months	do	Improved		do
1397	do	6	34	Male	Single	Animal magnetism,	-	-	8 years	do	22 months	22 months	Remains	Stationary		Periodical.
1400	do	10	34	do	do	Trouble,	-	-	2 weeks	do	10 months	10 months	Discharged	Improved		do
1402	do	14	58	Female	do	Fear of poverty,	-	-	18 months	do	21 months	21 months	Remains	do		Hereditary.

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. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
1403	1842. Feb.	17	Male	Married	Intemperance,	3 months	The Court	10 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1408	do	24	do	do	do	3 do	do	21 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1409	do	23	do	Single	Unknown,	2 years	do	21 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1414	March	9	Female	Married	Trouble,	2 do	do	12 do	Discharged	do	do
1417	do	15	do	do	Intemperance,	8 months	do	16 do	do	Recovered	do
1418	do	15	do	Single	Unknown,	2 do	do	20 do	Remains	Improved	do
1420	do	15	do	do	Somnambulism,	5 weeks	do	8 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1421	do	16	do	do	Ill health,	2 years	do	11 do	do	Stationary	do
1423	do	30	Male	Married	Unknown,	30 do	do	20 do	Remains	do	Suicidal.
1426	April	5	Female	Widow	Paralysis,	4 do	do	20 do	do	do	do
1427	do	6	Male	Single	Unknown,	4 months	do	20 do	do	do	do
1430	do	11	Female	do	do	3 do	do	10 do	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1432	do	15	Male	do	do	2 years	do	19 do	Remains	Improved	do
1433	do	16	Female	do	Periodical,	1 month	do	16 do	Discharged	do	do
1436	do	26	Male	do	Love affair,	9 months	do	12 do	do	Stationary	do
1438	do	28	do	do	Intemperance,	1 year	do	14 do	do	Recovered	do
1440	do	30	Female	do	Puerperal,	11 months	The Friends	8 do	do	do	do
1443	May	6	Male	Married	Periodical,	9 do	The Court	11 do	do	Improved	do
1445	do	11	Female	Single	Unknown,	4 do	do	14 do	do	Recovered	Periodical.
1447	do	13	do	Widow	do	3 do	do	12 do	do	do	do
1450	do	16	Male	Single	Religious,	1 month	do	8 do	do	Improved	do
1455	do	24	do	do	Masturbation,	4 years	do	18 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1458	June	3	Female	do	Ill health,	2 months	The Friends	11 do	Discharged	Improved	do
1459	do	4	do	do	Family trouble,	2 weeks	do	6 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1461	do	10	Male	Single	Unknown,	2 years	The Court	6 do	do	Improved	do
1462	do	10	do	Married	do	1 year	do	10 do	do	do	do
1463	do	17	Female	Single	do	2 years	The Overseers	12 do	do	Stationary	Suicidal.
1464	do	18	Male	do	Masturbation,	6 do	The Court	17 do	Remains	do	Hereditary.
1465	do	20	Female	do	Unknown,	9 months	do	17 do	do	Improved	Periodical.
1466	do	21	do	Married	do	5 years	do	6 do	Discharged	do	do
1467	do	22	Male	do	Ill health,	5 do	do	13 do	do	Stationary	do
1470	do	28	do	Single	Epilepsy,	5 do	do	17 do	Remains	do	do

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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. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
1520	Oct. 1	29	Female	Widow	Family trouble,	3 months	The Court	3 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1521	do 1	55	Male	Married	Ill health,	2 do	do	3 do	Died	Stationary	do
1522	do 4	22	do	Single	Trouble,	1 month	do	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1523	do 4	30	do	do	Unknown,	2 weeks	The Friends	4 do	do	do	do
1524	do 5	15	Female	do	Amenorrhoea,	6 months	do	11 do	do	do	do
1525	do 5	22	Male	do	Unknown,	3 years	The Court	13 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1526	do 5	30	Female	do	Excitement,	16 months	do	13 do	do	Improved	do
1527	do 7	46	do	do	Periodical,	9 years	The Friends	3 do	Discharged	do	Hereditary.
1528	do 8	37	Male	Married	Ill health,	3 do	The Court	3 do	do	Recovered	do
1529	do 9	27	Female	Widow	Loss of husband.	6 months	do	13 do	Improved	do	do
1530	do 10	33	Male	Married	Mormonism,	2 do	do	3 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1531	do 11	40	do	Single	Unknown,	13 years	do	13 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1532	do 12	27	Female	do	Ill health,	6 months	do	13 do	do	Improved	do
1533	do 17	29	Male	do	Unknown,	10 do	The Overseers	13 do	do	do	do
1534	do 17	59	Female	Widow	Anxiety about property,	6 do	The Court	3 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1535	do 17	28	Male	Single	Masturbation,	5 years	do	13 do	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.
1536	do 19	34	Female	Married	Trouble,	8 months	do	11 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1537	do 21	24	Male	Single	Unknown,	9 do	do	8 do	do	Stationary	do
1538	do 22	27	do	do	do	6 weeks	do	3 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1540	do 28	40	Female	Married	Millerism,	4 months	The Overseers	2 do	Died	Stationary	do
1541	do 28	44	do	do	Ill health,	16 do	The Court	13 do	Discharged	Improved	do
1542	do 29	60	Male	do	Intemperance,	5 years	do	11 weeks	Died	Stationary	Periodical.
1543	do 31	39	do	Widower	Trouble in business,	6 months	do	13 months	Remains	Improved	do
1544	Nov. 1	42	do	Married	Religious,	2 weeks	do	9 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1545	do 2	44	do	do	Family trouble,	2 years	do	4 months	do	do	do
1546	do 3	50	Female	do	Unknown,	3 do	do	13 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1547	do 7	25	Male	Single	do	6 months	do	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1548	do 8	23	Female	Married	Trouble,	3 weeks	The Overseers	6 do	do	Improved	do
1549	do 8	19	Male	Single	Masturbation,	12 months	The Court	12 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1550	do 9	19	Female	do	do	2 years	do	12 do	do	Improved	do
1551	do 12	29	Male	do	Religious,	6 months	do	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1552	do 15	23	do	do	do	3 do	do	4 do	do	do	Hereditary.

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. Suicidal. Homelical. Labor, &c.
1593	1843. Feb.	3	Male	Single	Unknown,	1 week	The Court	4 months	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1594	do	4	Female	Married	do	7 years	do	3 do	do	do	do
1595	do	4	Male	do	do	1 month	do	5 weeks	do	do	do
1596	do	7	Female	Single	do	13 months	The Friends	4 do	Died	Stationary	do
1597	do	13	do	do	do	7 years	The Court	10 months	Remains	do	do
1598	do	31	do	Married	do	4 weeks	do	10 do	do	Improved	do
1599	do	50	Male	do	Palsy, -	16 months	do	5 do	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1600	do	50	do	do	Religious,	6 do	do	9 do	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
1601	do	51	Female	do	do	2 do	do	3 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1602	do	42	Male	do	do	2 years	The Friends	9 months	Remains	Improved	do
1603	do	25	do	do	Ill health,	6 months	The Court	8 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	do
1604	do	27	do	Single	Religious,	1 month	do	7 do	do	do	do
1605	do	37	do	Married	do	1 week	do	9 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1606	do	31	do	Single	do	4 weeks	The Friends	6 months	do	Improved	do
1607	do	28	do	do	do	4 do	The Court	9 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1608	do	65	Female	Married	Unknown,	4 months	do	6 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1609	March 1	40	Male	do	Intemperance,	4 years	do	4 do	do	do	do
1610	do	7	do	do	Trouble,	7 do	The Friends	3 do	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1611	do	11	do	do	do	6 months	The Court	6 weeks	do	Recovered	do
1612	do	14	do	Single	do	9 do	The Friends	3 months	do	do	do
1613	do	15	do	do	Unknown,	2 do	do	6 weeks	do	do	Periodical.
1614	do	15	Female	Married	Drying ulcers,	1 week	do	8 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1615	do	17	do	Widow	Periodical,	2 months	The Court	8 months	Remains	Stationary	do
1616	do	26	Male	do	Followed fever,	2 do	do	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1617	do	24	do	do	Religious,	2 years	do	9 do	Remains	Improved	do
1618	do	30	do	Married	Epilepsy,	12 months	The Friends	8 do	Discharged	do	do
1619	do	20	do	do	Business trouble,	4 do	The Court	4 do	do	Recovered	do
1620	do	21	do	do	Followed fever,	3 years	do	6 do	do	Stationary	do
1621	do	30	do	do	Unknown,	1 year	do	4 weeks	do	Recovered	do
1622	do	30	do	Single	do	2 weeks	do	5 do	do	do	Periodical.
1623	do	43	Female	Married	Religious,	9 months	The Friends	11 do	do	do	do
1624	April 3	34	do	Single	Ill health,	2 do	The Court	3 months	do	do	do
					Religious,						

Date	Sex	Married	Periodical.	3 months	The Overseers	5 months	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1625 April 5	Male	Married	Periodical.	-	The Court	9 do	Remains	Stationary	Hereditary.
1626 do 6	Female	Single	Love affair,	4 do	do	9 do	do	do	do
1627 do 6	do	Married	Religious,	2 do	do	9 do	do	do	do
1628 do 7	do	Widow	Old age,	2 years	do	9 do	do	do	do
1629 do 7	Male	Married	Intemperance,	4 weeks	do	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1630 do 8	Female	Single	Epilepsy,	4 years	The Friends	9 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1631 do 8	do	do	Ill health,	2 months	do	2 do	Discharged	Improved	do
1632 do 10	do	do	Unhappy marriage,	6 years	do	6 do	Remains	Recovered	do
1633 do 10	Male	Married	Wound on the head,	6 do	The Court	9 do	Discharged	Stationary	do
1634 do 13	do	Single	Unknown,	Unknown	do	3 do	do	do	do
1635 do 13	do	do	Ill health,	4 weeks	do	6 do	do	Recovered	do
1636 do 22	do	do	Religious,	6 do	do	8 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1637 do 24	do	do	Masturbation,	5 years	do	8 do	do	do	do
1638 do 24	do	do	Unknown,	5 weeks	do	8 do	do	do	do
1639 do 24	Female	Married	An injury in falling,	3 do	do	8 do	do	Improved	do
1640 do 24	Male	Single	Trouble,	9 months	do	8 do	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1641 do 24	do	do	Masturbation,	2 years	do	8 do	do	do	Periodical.
1642 do 28	do	Married	Periodical,	3 months	do	2 do	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1643 do 29	Female	do	Unknown,	2 weeks	do	3 do	do	do	do
1644 do 29	Male	Single	Intemperance,	6 years	The Friends	7 do	Remains	Improved	do
1645 do 29	Female	Married	Periodical,	3 months	do	6 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1646 May 4	Male	do	Failure in business,	16 do	do	4 do	do	Improved	do
1647 do 9	do	Single	Unknown,	Unknown	The Court	7 do	Remains	do	do
1648 do 9	do	do	do	2 weeks	do	5 do	Discharged	Improved	do
1649 do 10	do	do	do	4 months	do	6 do	do	Recovered	do
1650 do 11	Female	Married	Ill health,	3 do	do	4 do	do	do	do
1651 do 14	do	do	do	10 do	The Friends	6 do	Died	Improved	do
1652 do 15	do	do	Puerperal,	4 do	The Overseers	20 days	do	Stationary	do
1653 do 16	Male	do	Age and trouble,	2 years	The Court	6 months	Remains	do	do
1654 do 17	do	do	Unknown,	1 year	The Overseers	6 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1655 do 18	Female	Single	do	1 do	The Court	6 do	Remains	Improved	do
1656 do 18	do	do	do	6 months	The Friends	5 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1657 do 20	Male	do	Epilepsy,	4 years	do	6 weeks	do	Stationary	do
1658 do 22	do	Married	Puerperal,	4 weeks	The Overseers	10 do	do	Recovered	do
1659 do 23	Female	do	Trouble,	6 do	The Court	6 months	Remains	Improved	do
1660 do 23	do	Single	Puerperal,	4 do	do	3 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1661 do 24	do	Married	Puerperal,	3 do	do	6 do	do	do	Suicidal.
1662 do 25	do	Single	Ill health,	4 years	do	14 weeks	Died	Stationary	Periodical.
1663 do 25	Male	Married	Periodical,	2 do	do	6 months	Remains	Improved	do
1664 do 27	do	Widower	Loss of wife,	2 do	do	6 do	Died	do	do
1664 do 27	do	Single	Masturbation,	18 months	do	6 do	Remains	Improved	do

TABLE—Continued.

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1665	1843, May 29	39	Female	Married	Unknown, -	12 months	The Court	9 weeks	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1666	do 30	24	Male	Single	do -	2 years	do	6 months	Remains do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1667	June 3	30	do	do	Over exertion, -	2 do	do	5 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1668	do 9	30	do	Married	Religious, -	13 months	do	4 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1669	do 9	51	do	do	Followed fever, -	10 do	The Friends	6 do	Remains do	do	Periodical.
1670	do 10	35	do	Widower	Unknown, -	4 years	The Court	6 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1671	do 10	32	Female	Single	Religious, -	6 months	do	10 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1672	do 10	40	Male	do	Fright by fire, -	1 week	The Friends	4 weeks	Died do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1673	do 12	62	Female	Married	Palsy, -	7 weeks	The Court	15 do	do	do	do
1674	do 13	58	Male	do	Failure in business, -	5 do	do	5 months	Remains do	Recovered	Periodical.
1675	do 13	22	do	Single	Unknown, -	3 years	do	5 do	Discharged	Improved	Hereditary.
1676	do 13	53	Female	Married	Anxiety about property, -	3 weeks	The Overseers	5 do	do	do	do
1677	do 13	23	do	do	Religious, -	12 months	The Friends	5 do	Remains do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1678	do 14	47	do	Widow	do -	5 years	The Court	5 do	Died do	Improved	Periodical.
1679	do 20	27	do	Single	Unknown, -	3 do	do	3 do	Remains do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1680	do 20	43	Male	do	do -	1 week	do	5 do	Died do	Improved	Periodical.
1681	do 22	53	Female	Married	Paralysis, -	8 weeks	do	3 do	Remains do	do	do
1682	do 23	48	Male	Single	Unknown, -	1 year	do	5 do	Died do	do	do
1683	do 26	57	do	do	do -	10 years	do	4 do	Remains do	do	do
1684	do 29	30	Female	Widow	Ill health, -	1 week	The Overseers	5 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1685	do 30	45	do	Married	Religious, -	6 months	The Court	14 weeks	Remains do	Stationary	do
1686	do 30	84	do	Widow	Periodical, -	40 years	The Friends	7 do	Discharged	do	do
1687	do 30	30	do	Single	Unknown, -	1 year	The Court	10 do	Died do	Recovered	Periodical.
1688	do 30	23	do	do	Trouble, -	1 week	The Overseers	5 months	Discharged	Improved	do
1689	July 1	43	do	Widow	Loss of husband, -	9 months	The Friends	15 weeks	Remains do	Recovered	do
1690	do 5	23	do	Single	Excitement, -	3 do	The Court	3 months	Discharged	do	do
1691	do 8	37	do	Married	Ill health, -	2 do	The Overseers	5 do	Remains do	Stationary	do
1692	do 8	36	Male	Single	Periodical, -	2 weeks	The Court	5 do	do	Improved	do
1693	do 10	46	do	Married	Fear of poverty, -	1 year	The Friends	5 do	Died do	Stationary	do
1694	do 13	25	Female	do	Ill health, -	13 months	do	2 weeks	Discharged	do	do
1695	do 15	71	Male	Widower	Trouble, -	1 year	do	2 do	Died	do	do

1696	July	15	35	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	-	2 years	The Court	4 months	Remains	Improved	Hereditary.
1697	do	17	30	do	Single	Religious,	-	-	3 months	The Friends	4 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1698	do	18	35	Male	Married	Unknown,	-	-	12 do	The Overseers	4 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1699	do	20	30	do	do	Wound on the head,	-	-	3 do	The Court	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1700	do	20	65	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	2 weeks	do	6 days	Died	Stationary	do
1701	do	21	46	do	do	Epilepsy,	-	-	3 years	do	4 months	Remains	Improved	do
1702	do	21	42	do	do	Unknown,	-	-	2 do	do	4 do	do	do	do
1703	do	22	46	Female	do	Religious,	-	-	4 months	do	4 do	do	do	do
1704	do	24	33	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	1 week	do	4 do	do	do	do
1705	do	25	24	do	Married	Influenza,	-	-	1 do	do	4 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1706	do	26	55	do	do	Lung Fever,	-	-	2 weeks	do	2 do	do	do	do
1707	do	27	19	Male	Single	Fright,	-	-	2 years	The Overseers	3 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1708	Aug.	3	40	do	Married	Intemperance,	-	-	2 months	do	4 do	do	Improved	do
1709	do	7	17	do	Single	Periodical,	-	-	2 weeks	The Court	2 do	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1710	do	8	32	Female	Widow	Loss of husband,	-	-	6 years	do	4 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1711	do	9	32	do	Married	Unknown,	-	-	3 do	do	4 do	do	do	do
1712	do	9	41	Male	do	Trouble,	-	-	3 do	do	4 do	do	do	do
1713	do	10	68	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	12 months	The Overseers	4 do	do	Improved	do
1714	do	14	26	Female	do	Trouble,	-	-	4 do	The Friends	4 do	do	do	do
1715	do	16	19	do	do	Family trouble,	-	-	7 do	do	3 do	Discharged	Recovered	Periodical.
1716	do	18	35	do	Married	Puerperal,	-	-	9 do	The Court	3 do	do	Improved	do
1717	do	19	60	Male	do	Trouble,	-	-	2 do	do	3 do	Remains	do	do
1718	do	20	40	Female	Widow	Domestic affliction,	-	-	2 weeks	do	3 do	do	do	do
1719	do	28	37	Male	Married	Unknown,	-	-	3 months	The Overseers	3 do	do	do	do
1720	do	28	70	do	do	Fear of poverty,	-	-	5 weeks	The Court	3 do	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1721	do	30	37	do	do	Intemperance,	-	-	4 do	do	3 do	do	Improved	Periodical.
1722	do	31	42	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	1 year	do	3 do	do	do	Suicidal.
1723	Sept.	1	38	do	do	do	-	-	3 months	The Friends	3 do	do	do	do
1724	do	4	14	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	6 weeks	The Court	3 do	do	do	do
1725	do	5	50	do	do	do	-	-	4 do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1726	do	7	52	do	Widow	Intemperance,	-	-	3 do	do	3 do	do	do	do
1727	do	7	40	Male	Single	do	-	-	12 months	do	3 do	do	do	do
1728	do	7	52	Female	Married	Ill health,	-	-	11 do	do	11 weeks	Discharged	Stationary	Hereditary.
1729	do	8	22	do	do	Amorrhoea,	-	-	6 do	do	11 do	Remains	Recovered	Periodical.
1730	do	9	23	Male	Single	Exposure to cold,	-	-	1 week	do	11 do	do	Improved	do
1731	do	12	41	Female	do	Unknown,	-	-	2 weeks	The Overseers	11 do	do	Stationary	do
1732	do	18	45	Male	Married	Palsy and Epilepsy,	-	-	5 years	The Friends	11 do	do	do	do
1733	do	19	26	Female	do	Influenza,	-	-	4 weeks	The Court	10 do	do	Improved	do
1734	do	20	15	Male	Single	Unknown,	-	-	4 do	The Overseers	10 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1735	do	20	34	Female	do	Ill health,	-	-	4 months	The Court	10 do	do	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.	Rem-ts. Hereditary. Periodical. Suicidal. Homicidal. Labor, &c.
1736	1843. Sept. 23	30	Male	Single	Religious, -	4 weeks	The Court	10 weeks	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
1737	do 23	30	Female	do	do -	13 months	do	9 do	Discharged	Recovered	Hereditary.
1738	do 25	25	do	Married	Trouble, -	2 years	do	9 do	Remains	Improved	Periodical.
1739	do 25	30	Male	Single	Masturbation, -	7 do	do	9 do	do	Stationary	do
1740	do 26	50	do	Married	Unknown, -	6 months	The Friends	9 do	do	Improved	Hereditary.
1741	do 26	33	Female	Single	do -	1 year	The Court	9 do	do	Stationary	do
1742	Oct. 3	25	do	do	Trouble, -	2 do	do	8 do	do	do	do
1743	do 3	22	do	do	do -	2 do	do	8 do	do	do	do
1744	do 4	19	do	do	Ill health, -	2 do	The Friends	8 do	do	Improved	do
1745	do 4	36	do	do	do -	3 do	do	8 do	do	do	do
1746	do 6	17	Male	do	Unknown, -	3 months	The Court	8 do	do	do	do
1747	do 10	16	do	do	Intemperance, -	6 weeks	do	7 do	do	do	do
1748	do 10	33	do	Married	Unknown, -	7 years	do	7 do	do	do	do
1749	do 10	25	do	Single	Intemperance, -	Unknown	do	7 do	do	do	Periodical.
1750	do 11	31	do	Widower	Trouble, -	5 years	do	7 do	do	do	do
1751	do 12	50	Female	Single	Unknown, -	5 do	do	7 do	do	do	do
1752	do 12	37	do	do	Periodical, -	3 months	do	7 do	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1753	do 14	52	Male	Married	do -	15 years	do	7 do	Discharged	Recovered	do
1754	do 18	46	Female	do	Anxiety of mind, -	9 months	The Friends	6 do	Remains	Stationary	do
1755	do 19	44	Male	do	Periodical, -	6 do	The Court	6 do	do	Improved	do
1756	do 20	55	Female	Widow	Pecuniary trouble, -	5 years	do	6 do	do	do	do
1757	do 20	46	Male	Married	Ill health, -	10 months	do	6 do	do	do	do
1758	do 24	51	Female	Widow	Periodical, -	3 months	do	5 do	do	Stationary	Hereditary.
1759	do 25	43	do	Married	Family trouble, -	2 weeks	do	5 do	do	Improved	do
1760	do 26	38	Male	do	Anxiety of mind, -	4 do	do	5 do	do	do	do
1761	do 31	62	Female	Widow	Religious, -	6 months	do	5 do	do	do	Periodical.
1762	do 31	62	do	Married	Puerperal, -	2 years	The Overseers	5 do	do	do	Hereditary.
1763	Nov. 1	24	Male	Widower	Intemperance, -	2 do	The Friends	4 do	do	Stationary	Periodical.
1764	do 3	36	Female	Married	Ill health, -	2 weeks	The Court	4 do	do	Improved	do
1765	do 7	23	Male	Single	Unknown, -	2 weeks	do	3 do	do	do	do
1766	do 8	16	Female	do	do -	6 months	do	3 do	do	Stationary	Periodical.

1767	Nov.	9	50	Male	Widow	Unknown,	-	-	12 months	The Court	3 weeks	Remains	Stationary	Periodical.
1768	do	9	34	Female	Married	Religious,	-	-	2 years	do	3 do	do	do	do
1769	do	11	21	do	Single	Ill health,	-	-	6 months	do	3 do	do	do	do
1770	do	11	59	Male	Married	Paralysis,	-	-	1 year	The Friends	3 do	do	do	do
1771	do	14	40	do	Single	Unknown,	-	-	2 weeks	The Court	2 do	do	do	do
1772	do	16	29	do	do	Masturbation,	-	-	7 years	do	2 do	do	do	do
1773	do	22	22	Female	do	Spinal distortion,	-	-	3 do	do	2 do	do	do	do
1774	do	23	20	Female	do	Periodical,	-	-	12 months	The Overseers	1 do	do	do	do
1775	do	27	52	Female	Married	Puerperal,	-	-	20 years	The Court	4 days	do	do	do
1776	do	28	32	Male	do	Followed fever,	-	-	3 months	The Overseers	3 do	do	do	do
1777	do	29	60	do	do	Pecuniary embarrassment	-	-	15 years	The Court	2 do	do	do	do

Patients admitted from each of the Counties.

				1843.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable, . . .	Males, . . .			2	19	
	Females, . . .			2	13	36
Berkshire, . . .	Males, . . .			4	24	
	Females, . . .			3	23	54
Bristol, . . .	Males, . . .			7	53	
	Females, . . .			6	37	103
Dukes, . . .	Males, . . .			0	4	
	Females, . . .			0	2	6
Essex, . . .	Males, . . .			15	109	
	Females, . . .			14	102	240
Franklin, . . .	Males, . . .			3	37	
	Females, . . .			2	26	68
Hampden, . . .	Males, . . .			4	27	
	Females, . . .			6	41	78
Hampshire, . . .	Males, . . .			8	47	
	Females, . . .			8	39	102
Middlesex, . . .	Males, . . .			14	87	
	Females, . . .			11	77	189
Nantucket, . . .	Males, . . .			2	5	
	Females, . . .			0	5	12
Norfolk, . . .	Males, . . .			15	89	
	Females, . . .			10	59	173
Plymouth, . . .	Males, . . .			4	34	
	Females, . . .			4	33	75
Suffolk, . . .	Males, . . .			11	90	
	Females, . . .			12	73	186
Worcester, . . .	Males, . . .			22	189	
	Females, . . .			30	208	440
Boarders out of the State,	Males, . . .			1	2	
	Females, . . .			0	3	6
				220	1557	1777

Having completed another year in the State Lunatic Hospital, we devoutly tender gratitude and thankfulness to that Almighty Being who controls the destinies of man, and whose favor we supplicate in all our future operations.

It is pleasant, now that we have completed the first decade of our existence as a Hospital, and entered upon another, to take a retrospective view of the past, in which we have labored to accomplish the designs of the benevolent founders of the institution, so as, in some good degree, to satisfy the expectations of the public by the results which we exhibit.

The Hospital was opened in January, 1833, with accommodations for 113 patients. It soon became full and crowded, and was enlarged so as to accommodate 250. It has again become so crowded that it has been thought best still to extend our building, and the foundations of 150 apartments are already laid. When these are completed our house will afford room for 400 patients, besides officers and assistants, which it is hoped will be sufficient for all who may need such an asylum.

By the regulations of the Hospital, established by law, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to make a statistical report at the annual meeting of the Trustees; "he shall give a TABULAR view of the Institution deduced from the records of the same," thus wisely providing that statistics should be preserved, which at some future time might be esteemed valuable to this and other similar charities.

This Hospital has now been opened nearly *eleven* years. It has received 1777 patients, discharged 1522, of whom 792 have recovered and 136 have died; the remainder, 594, have been discharged in various conditions, some in a state of convalescence, some greatly improved, others less improved, and many harmless and incurable or dangerous and incurable, who were sent away for want of room. 255 patients remain, who exhibit all the different forms of disease, from curable insanity to hopeless idiocy.

I give the following table to show the number of patients in the Hospital and the expense of supporting the Institution each year since its commencement.

The Year.	No. of Residents.	Average No.	No. at the end of each year.	Expenses.
1833	155	107	114	\$12,272 91
1834	233	117	118	15,840 27
1835	241	120	119	16,576 44
1836	245	127	138	21,395 28
1837	306	163	185	26,027 07
1838	362	211	218	28,739 40
1839	397	223	229	29,474 41
1840	391	229	236	27,844 98
1841	399	233	232	28,847 62
1842	430	238	238	27,546 87
1843	458	244	255	27,914 12

Since May 19, 1838, salaries have been paid from the State Treasury.

I have gathered from the reports of a number of American and British Hospitals, the following facts, which I present in this connection.

American Hospitals.

	Year.	No. of Residents.	Average.	Expense.
Bloomington, .	1842	219	120	\$29,319 17
McLean, .	1842	271	.	26,755 00
Ohio, .	1842	207	145	15,877 44
Maine, .	1842	141	62½	9187 64
Staunton, Va. .	1842	152	115	21,452 01
Hartford, Ct. .	1843	172	90	17,569 62½
Vermont, .	1843	224	abt. 125	13,050 15
Frankford, Pa. .	1842	97	54	15,140 20
New Hampshire, .	1843	131	42½	5428 32

British Hospitals.

Names.	Year.	Residents.	Average.	Expenses.	Expenses.
Retreat, York, .	1843	112	89½	£4924 3s 8d.	\$23,832 00
St. Lukes, .	1842	457	.	7518 6 3	36,383 84
York Asylum, .	1842	.	162	5626 17 3	27,233 91
Cornwall, .	1842	189	.	2681 6 9	12,977 67
Leicester, .	1841	160	abt. 100	2601 3 0	12,589 56
Staffordshire, .	1842	352	240	5691 15 9	27,548 25
Kent, .	1842	.	200	4439 7 3	21,486 50
Dorset, .	1842	.	105	1998 16 0	9625 79
Hanwell, .	1842	.	943	21,990 2 1	106,652 50
Edinburgh, .	1842	100	abt. 60	1894 14 7	9180 63
Belfast, .	1842	360	248	3762 4 4	18,209 13
Carlow, .	1842	.	162	2532 15 9	12,284 02
Lincoln, .	1842	.	100	4599 9 9	22,307 40
Lancaster, .	1836	.	305	4492 5 7	21,752 63
Dundee, .	1836	167	129	2645 5 11	12,803 23
Glasgow, .	1842	369	196	5290 0 7	25,656 64

It has been supposed that the American Hospitals were supported at a much greater expense than those in Europe. This may be true of some of them, but others are less expensive according to the number of residents. The wages of attendants are probably higher here than abroad, but provisions are quite as low here, and in some parts of the country even less. The difference against us is not so great as I had supposed.

In reducing the currency of Great Britain to our currency, I have assumed the legal value of the £ sterling to be \$4 84 of our currency.

TABLE 1.

Showing the Number of Admissions, and the state of the Hospital, from Dec. 1st, 1842 to Nov. 30th, 1843.

Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year,	458		
Males,	235		
Females,	223—458		
At the commencement of the year,	238		
Males,	124		
Females,	114—238		
Admitted in the course of the year,	220		
Males,	111		
Females,	109—220		
Remain at the end of the year,	255		
Males,	135		
Females,	120—255		
Patients admitted,	220	Patients now in the Hospital,	255
Males,	111	Males,	135
Females,	109—220	Females,	120—255
Cases of duration less than one year,	129	Cases of duration less than one year,	45
Males,	59	Males,	20
Females,	70—129	Females,	25—45
Cases of longer duration than one year,	91	Cases of longer duration than one year,	210
Males,	52	Males,	115
Females,	39—91	Females,	95—210
Cases committed by the Courts,	152	Foreigners discharged the last year,	15
By the Overseers,	21	Males,	6
Private boarders,	47—220	Females,	9—15
Foreigners now in the Hospital,	38	Applications not received at the time,	157
Males,	18	Not received at all for want of room,	98
Females,	20—38		

There are in the United States 20 Institutions for the Insane ; in 13 of these there were admitted in one year 1213 patients.

		Whole Number in these Institutions in the year :	
Boston,	62	Boston,	157
Bloomindale, 1842,	86	Bloomindale,	219
Vermont, 1843,	111	Vermont,	224
McLean, 1842,	129	McLean,	271
Ohio, 1843,	65	Ohio,	207
Maine, 1842,	87	Maine,	141
Pennsylvania, 1842,	120	Pennsylvania,	238
Staunton, Va., 1842,	53	Staunton, Va.,	152
Williamsburg, Va., 1842,	27	Williamsburg, Va.,	123
Frankford, Pa., 1842,	39	Frankford, Pa.,	97
Hartford, Ct., 1843,	83	Hartford, Ct.,	172
New Hampshire, 1843,	131	New Hampshire,	131
State Lunatic Hospital, Mass. 1843,	220	State Lunatic Hospital,	458
	<hr/> 1213		<hr/> 2590

In making this list, whenever I could find a report for 1843 I have made use of it ; when not, I have taken the list from that of 1842.

It appears by the above table, that the number of individuals resident in these institutions annually, is more than twice the number admitted. Some of them are not always full and others are crowded. The accommodations must fall short of the number resident and exceed the number admitted. Probably, when quite full, these institutions might accommodate 1500 persons.

No State in the Union has made such ample provision for its insane as Massachusetts, having had 458 in its State Hospital, 271 in the McLean Asylum, and 157 in the Boston Lunatic Asylum,—in all 886 ; and buildings are now being erected for at least 150 more, which will give room for 1036.

The number of patients admitted into this Hospital has been greater the past year than in any former year. We have constantly accommodated many more than we have rooms, so that the average number has been such as to fill all the apartments, and most of the time the infirmaries designed for the sick.

The reluctance felt by the Trustees to send away patients who are suitable subjects for the Institution, has induced them to keep as many as could be lodged and fed, till the ample rooms now being prepared can be made ready for occupancy.

There have been *twenty-five* State paupers in the Hospital the whole

year, and about the same number have been here part of the time, averaging at least half a year. It is right and just that the State should pay for these the same as the towns pay for their paupers, and while it does not, injustice is done to towns and to a class of persons who are hardly able to pay the expense of supporting their friends, even at the moderate charge made for their support. Last year the income from this source would have more than paid all expenses over what was received from towns and private boarders, and would have enabled them to reduce the price of board for these two classes.

An object so desirable should be attended to, and the minimum price, which can be established, be charged in future, especially when the new wings are completed, so that the greatest number can be accommodated at the least expense.

TABLE 2.

Showing the Number of Discharges and Deaths, and the Condition of those who have left the Hospital, from Dec. 1st, 1842 to Nov. 30th, 1843.

	No. of each sex.	Recovered.	Improved.	Incurable and Harmless.	Incurable and Dangerous.	Died.	Total.
Patients discharged, 203							
Males, . . .	100	53	19	13	7	8	100
Females, . . .	103	63	13	11	2	14	103
	203	116	32	24	9	22	203
Patients disch'g'd whose insanity was of less duration than one year, . . . 95							
Males, . . .	43	36	5	0	0	2	43
Females, . . .	52	48	0	0	0	4	52
	95	84	5	0	0	6	95
Patients disch'g'd whose insanity was of longer duration than 1 yr. 108							
Males, . . .	57	17	14	13	7	6	57
Females, . . .	51	15	13	11	2	10	51
	108	32	27	24	9	16	108

Facts relating to Discharges.

Discharged as harmless and incurable, for want of room, in eleven years,	271
Sent to the Jails as incurable and dangerous, by the Trustees, . . .	39
Discharged by the Probate Court,	29
Discharged by the higher Courts—Recovered, . . . 4 }	9
“ “ “ —Not “ . . . 5 }	
Sent to South Boston,	17

In *ten* American and *ten* British Asylums, the discharges, deaths, and number of residents, have been as follows :

1842 OR 1843.	1841 OR 1842.
<p>VERMONT.</p> <p>Discharged, 77</p> <p>Deaths, 11—88</p> <p>Residents—224.</p>	<p>STAFFORDSHIRE.</p> <p>Discharged, 81</p> <p>Deaths, 33—114</p> <p>Residents—352.</p>
<p>HARTFORD.</p> <p>Discharged, 74</p> <p>Deaths, 9—83</p> <p>Residents—146.</p>	<p>SUFFOLK.</p> <p>Discharged, 28</p> <p>Deaths, 21—49</p> <p>Residents—261.</p>
<p>McLEAN.</p> <p>Discharged, 123</p> <p>Deaths, 15—138</p> <p>Residents—271.</p>	<p>WEST RIDING.</p> <p>Discharged, 71</p> <p>Deaths, 57—128</p> <p>Residents—506.</p>
<p>OHIO.</p> <p>Discharged, 55</p> <p>Deaths, 4—59</p> <p>Residents—207.</p>	<p>DORSET.</p> <p>Discharged, 12</p> <p>Deaths, 7—19</p> <p>Residents—128.</p>
<p>MAINE.</p> <p>Discharged, 70</p> <p>Deaths, 6—76</p> <p>Residents—141.</p>	<p>DUNDEE.</p> <p>Discharged, 37</p> <p>Deaths, 10—47</p> <p>Residents—225.</p>
<p>PENNSYLVANIA.</p> <p>Discharged, 108</p> <p>Deaths, 12—120</p> <p>Residents—238.</p>	<p>MONTROSE.</p> <p>Discharged, 21</p> <p>Deaths, 4—25</p> <p>Residents—107.</p>
<p>STAUNTON, VA.</p> <p>Discharged, 27</p> <p>Deaths, 15—42</p> <p>Residents—152.</p>	<p>HANWELL.</p> <p>Discharged, 57</p> <p>Deaths, 91—148</p> <p>Residents—1124.</p>
<p>BLOOMINGDALE.</p> <p>Discharged, 102</p> <p>Deaths, 7—109</p> <p>Residents—219.</p>	<p>DUMFRIES.</p> <p>Discharged, 24</p> <p>Deaths, 8—32</p> <p>Residents—125.</p>
<p>SOUTH BOSTON.</p> <p>Discharged, 29</p> <p>Deaths, 9—38</p> <p>Residents—157.</p>	<p>CARLOW.</p> <p>Discharged, 23</p> <p>Deaths, 13—36</p> <p>Residents—201.</p>
<p>STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, MASS.</p> <p>Discharged, 181</p> <p>Deaths, 22—203</p> <p>Residents—458.</p>	<p>BELFAST.</p> <p>Discharged, 83</p> <p>Deaths, 27—110</p> <p>Residents—360.</p>

I place with the table the statistics of discharge in ten American and ten British asylums. The advantage as to deaths is in favor of American institutions, yet the comparison is not strictly just, as the British asylums are not usually full, and therefore discharge few. The institutions that are frequently changing patients have an advantage in this particular, the per cent. of deaths is less; but they have a disadvantage in another, which is that the per cent. of recoveries of old cases is also less.

The number of deaths, in this Hospital has been large, the present year, and yet no great sickness has prevailed, and few cases of acute disease have proved fatal. A large share of the deaths with us are from cases improperly committed, which would not be received into a private asylum in the condition of health in which they are brought to this Hospital. The evil is unavoidable, and will always exist in a public institution.

TABLE 3.

Showing the Number of Admissions and Discharges, and the average Number of Patients each month in the year.

Monthly Average.					Admissions.	Discharges.
December,	.	.	.	234 1-4	18	18
January,	.	.	.	235 1-10	17	17
February,	.	.	.	231	16	14
March,	.	.	.	233 1-2	15	17
April,	.	.	.	237 3-4	22	21
May,	.	.	.	240 2-3	21	14
June,	.	.	.	249	22	13
July,	.	.	.	249	19	28
August,	.	.	.	245 1-4	15	11
September,	.	.	.	253	19	18
October,	.	.	.	255 1-3	21	13
November,	.	.	.	259 1-3	15	19
Yearly Average, . . . 244 1-6					220	203

The number of inmates of the Hospital has been constantly increasing, till the monthly average is 259 $\frac{1}{3}$. The changes must, of course, be great, as 220 were admitted and 203 discharged, a change of 423 in the course of the year, nearly as many as the whole number of residents last year, which was 458, a difference of 35 only.

The greatest number of admissions was in April and June, 22 each month. The greatest number of discharges was in July, 28.

TABLE 4.

Ages of Patients in the Hospital, December 1st, 1943.				Duration of Insanity with those remaining, December 1st, 1943.			
Under 20,	.	.	9	Less than 1 year,	.	.	45
From 20 to 25,	.	.	23	From 1 to 2 years,	.	.	21
" 25 to 30,	.	.	36	" 2 to 5 "	.	.	54
" 30 to 35,	.	.	38	" 5 to 10 "	.	.	52
" 35 to 40,	.	.	30	" 10 to 15 "	.	.	33
" 40 to 45,	.	.	33	" 15 to 20 "	.	.	20
" 45 to 50,	.	.	27	" 20 to 25 "	.	.	8
" 50 to 55,	.	.	20	" 25 to 30 "	.	.	11
" 55 to 60,	.	.	14	Over 30 years,	.	.	4
" 60 to 65,	.	.	8	Unknown,	.	.	7
" 65 to 70,	.	.	9				
" 70 to 75,	.	.	6				
" 75 to 80,	.	.	1				
Over 80,	.	.	1				
			255				255

The number of patients now in the Hospital between the ages of 25 and 45 is 137, more than half of the present residents; a proof that insanity is a disease of ripe years, when the energies of mind are greatest, when the feelings are most liable to be agitated by great causes, when the responsibilities of life are heaviest.

Peculiar causes operate on different ages. "The secret vice" destroys the youthful mind, bringing on epilepsy and insanity, while apoplexy and palsy are the diseases of advanced life.

Of the white population of the State of Massachusetts, which is 729,030,—252,142 are between the ages of 20 and 40; 476,898 are of other ages.

TABLE 5.

Statistics of the Hospital from Jan. 1833 to Nov. 30, 1843.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Whole No. of Patients admitted, -	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220
Discharged, including deaths and elopements, -	39	115	112	106	121	144	168	155	167	191	203
Discharged recov'd,	25	64	52	58	69	76	80	82	82	88	116
Discharged impro'd,	7	22	23	17	23	24	29	29	36	25	32
Discharged not improved, - -	2	20	28	22	20	28	37	29	37	66	33
Died, - - -	4	8	8	8	9	16	22	15	12	12	22
Eloped, - - -	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patients in the Hospital in the course of the year, -	153	233	241	245	306	362	397	391	399	430	458
Patients remaining at the end of the year. - - -	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238	255
Males admitted, -	96	68	51	66	94	96	80	75	73	107	111
Females admitted, -	57	51	62	59	74	81	99	87	90	91	109
Males discharged, -	19	58	57	56	65	74	66	59	71	96	92
Females discharged,	15	48	46	41	47	54	80	81	84	83	89
Males died, - -	3	5	4	6	6	10	14	9	7	3	8
Females died, -	1	3	4	2	3	6	8	6	5	9	14
Patients sent by Courts, - -	109	55	90	117	129	123	123	106	110	157	152
Private, - - -	44	64	23	8	39	54	56	56	53	41	68
Recoveries :											
Males, - - -	13	33	27	32	37	45	32	28	37	44	53
Females, - -	12	31	25	26	32	31	48	54	45	44	63
Average, - -	107	117	120	127	163	211	223	229	233	238	244

Statistics of some other American and British Institutions.

McLEAN—1842.		YORK ASYLUM—1842.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 2142	Admitted from 1814 to 1842,	1424
"	Discharged, . . . 2009	Discharged " " . . .	1265
"	Recovered, . . . 957	Recovered " " . . .	456
"	Died, . . . 186	Died " " . . .	272
OHIO—1843.		CORNWALL—21 YEARS—1842.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 473	Admitted,	717
"	Discharged, . . . 325	Discharged,	577
"	Recovered, . . . 165	Recovered,	
"	Died, . . . 51	Died,	137
MAINE—1842.		ST. LUKE'S—92 YEARS—1842.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 222	Admitted,	17,816
"	Discharged, . . . 157	Discharged,	17,225
"	Recovered, . . . 74	Recovered,	7414
"	Died, . . . 12	Died,	1684
VERMONT—1843.		LEICESTER—1841.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 535	Admitted,	337
"	Discharged, . . . 399	Discharged,	195
"	Recovered, . . . 230	Recovered,	141
"	Died, . . . 36	Died,	42
RETREAT—HARTFORD—1843.		SUFFOLK—14 YEARS—1842.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 1247	Admitted,	1060
"	Discharged, . . . 1158	Discharged,	843
"	Recovered, . . . 702	Recovered,	435
"	Died, . . . 83	Died,	279
NEW HAMPSHIRE—1843.		STAFFORDSHIRE—1841.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 135	Admitted,	2685
"	Discharged, . . . 74	Discharged,	2447
"	Recovered, . . . 30	Recovered,	1161
"	Died, . . . 3	Died,	518
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL—1843.		KENT—9 YEARS—1841.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 1777	Admitted,	530
"	Discharged, . . . 1522	Discharged,	282
"	Recovered, . . . 792	Recovered,	
"	Died, . . . 136	Died,	149
PENNSYLVANIA—90 YRS. TO 1841.		WEST RIDING—YORKSHIRE—1842.	
Whole No.	Admitted, . . . 4366	Admitted,	3006
"	Discharged, . . . 4257	Discharged,	2628
"	Recovered, . . . 1493	Recovered,	1662
"	Died, . . . 610	Died,	966

Statistics—Continued.

NEW PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—1841 & '42.		BELFAST TO 1842.	
Whole No. Admitted,	299	Admitted,	1243
“ Discharged,	181	Discharged,	859
“ Recovered,	90	Recovered,	608
“ Died,	21	Died,	241
FRIENDS' ASYLUM—FRANKFORD, PA.		CARLOW IN 10 YEARS—1842.	
Whole No. Admitted,	784	Admitted,	499
“ Discharged,	648	Discharged,	331
“ Recovered,	263	Recovered,	226
“ Died,	87	Died,	66
BLOOMINGDALE.		RETREAT NEAR YORK.	
Whole No. Admitted,	2684	Admitted,	671
“ Discharged,	2574	Discharged,	577
“ Recovered,	1195	Recovered,	315
“ Died,	247	Died,	154

This table has always been valuable, as it shows at a glance the whole statistics of the *eleven* years, during which time these facts have been recorded.

The additional records, taken with care from many reports, it has been thought might be interesting to those who like to investigate these subjects.

TABLE 6.

Statistics of the Different Seasons.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Admissions—											
In Winter,	27	26	24	23	26	46	39	32	31	50	51
In Spring,	72	35	31	36	49	46	38	42	37	48	58
In Summer,	23	30	30	42	40	47	59	44	51	40	56
In Autumn,	31	28	28	24	53	38	43	44	44	60	55
Discharges—											
In Winter,	0	22	21	20	14	18	31	29	35	37	44
In Spring,	1	33	30	33	36	37	38	38	33	46	49
In Summer,	11	28	31	24	29	44	48	41	37	46	46
In Autumn,	23	24	22	21	33	29	29	32	50	50	42
Recoveries—											
In Winter,	0	13	13	12	10	15	13	18	20	24	24
In Spring,	0	20	11	15	17	23	24	22	10	22	34
In Summer,	9	16	16	12	15	18	23	20	22	23	29
In Autumn,	16	15	12	19	27	20	20	22	30	19	29
Deaths—											
In Winter,	0	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	1	4	5
In Spring,	1	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	2	1	3
In Summer,	3	3	2	4	1	5	7	1	5	3	6
In Autumn,	0	0	3	3	5	3	5	2	4	4	8

This table confirms our former experience, that in winter there is the least number of admissions, the least discharges, and the least deaths. Autumn is generally most favorable for recovery, summer has most deaths, but this year is an exception to the rule, as more have died in the autumn and more recovered in the spring. The table will, after a time, sustain or contradict the ancient opinion that insanity is more prevalent at certain seasons of the year than at others.

TABLE 7.

Classification of Insanity.

	Whole No.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Total of Curable.
Mania,	878			
Males,		471	304	
Females,		407	276	580
Melancholia,	610			
Males,		279	150	
Females,		331	211	361
Dementia,	205			
Males,		128	4	
Females,		77	4	8
Idiots,	11			
Males,		10	0	
Females,		1	0	0

Following the old divisions of insanity, I have continued the table; but as formerly, think little of the practical utility of this, or any other mode of classification.

The periodically insane have distinct paroxysms of *mania* and *melancholy* following each other, with short intervals, more or less lucid, between each. In such cases the severity of one paroxysm is an indication of the severity of the other.

The demented are not always safe to be at large, neither are idiots; it is often necessary to confine both. Idiots are excluded from some of the institutions, but our experience shows, that they are often violent, mischievous and dangerous. There are no institutions in this country designed particularly for them, so that if confined at all it is proper that it should be in hospitals for the insane. Many persons, who are generally esteemed idiots, are congenital insane; I have seen many who have active, but never rational minds.

In a nomenclature of mental diseases, lately published by Dr. Johnson, of London, which received the prize offered by the society for the improvement of the condition of the insane, idiotism is regarded as having no affinity to insanity.

I have been frequently visited by a class of persons resembling idiots

in some respects, but differing from them greatly in mental development, who had minds capable of acquiring knowledge to a certain extent, whose bodies were active and well formed, which I believe is never the case with true idiots, and who were capable of doing many things well, but they were usually exceedingly mischievous, often extremely passionate, and had the animal feelings and propensities strongly developed without the guidance of reason. I have been consulted in many such cases, and have had a few under my care in the hospital; they are both troublesome and dangerous.

Since I have been in this institution, I have had the care of a great number of demented patients, recently attacked, who seemed to be at once in the very worst condition of this form of disease, and to a stranger would look as discouraging as the worst old case of dementia. Such cases are not placed in this list in this or any former report. They often improve very soon, and almost always recover. They are extremely liable to forget all that passed while in this torpid state, differing in this respect from the violently insane, who generally remember a great portion of their own conduct and their treatment from others.

All writers on insanity in modern times recognize moral insanity, and the institutions abound with cases that belong to this class, in which estrangement and perversion of the moral feelings constitute the principal feature of the disease. It may not be always easy to distinguish between moral insanity and moral turpitude, but it is as easy as to distinguish between sincerity and hypocrisy, or between health and the first rudiments of disease. If an individual who had always been a quiet and orderly citizen, humane and benevolent, of equal temper and modest demeanor, should become the reverse of this, either gradually or suddenly, his feelings and conduct evincing a great change, his whole character being transformed, we should in charity be more inclined to consider him insane than wicked; and if we should find that, at the time of this change or preceding it, he had had headach and confusion, noise in his ears or vertigo, that his sleep had been disturbed, his digestion bad, that costiveness or other irritations had attended him, or if we should discover that a cause, either mental or physical, which might be supposed to disturb the functions of the brain, had preceded this change, we should be confirmed in the opinion that the alteration of character, appearance and conduct was the result of disease. Such a state of the system would be sufficient to produce any other form of insanity as well as this, the symptoms of which would be wholly unequivocal.

In all cases of MORAL INSANITY there is physical disease, which may be detected by a physician conversant with insanity, its precursors and concomitants, though it may not easily be discerned by a court or jury, however enlightened in the law. The distinction which I would make between moral insanity and moral turpitude, is, that in the former, some diseased functions of organs, more or less intimately connected with the brain and nerves, has preceded or accompanies it. There is another fact in this connection worthy of a passing remark. It is, that, in cases of insanity in which the intellect is involved so as to make it certain that insanity exists, the moral feelings often become first affected; the individual appears strange, is morose when he has been kind, violent when he is naturally mild, passionate when he has been calm and pleasant, and all this before the intellect becomes disturbed. Nothing is more common than for friends to state to us, when they bring patients who are violently insane to our care, that, before they became so, there was, for weeks or months, a change in their feelings for which they were unable to account, but that they did not think them insane till they became violent, threatened mischief, or exhibited some delusion. In all great and sudden excitements of the mind, the feelings are disturbed before the understanding is influenced; under provocation, the temper is enraged before the judgment is perverted and volition excited; causes of grief first awaken tender feelings before they influence the intellect; our sympathies are first excited before the mind moves to dispense its charities. So in disease—even delirium in fever and other acute diseases rarely affects the understanding till it produces irritability, impatience, and excitement of the feelings. Is it surprising, that, in insanity, functions so active should be uncontrollably affected alone when they are so frequently, I might say universally, concomitants of mental derangement? The subject is one of deep interest, and should not be dismissed hastily in the examination of those arraigned for crime or suspected of insanity.

In monomania, it is impossible to say how much the other faculties are disturbed besides those which are the subjects of delusion. I have long thought that the monomaniac should not be held responsible for opinions or acts not apparently connected with his delusion. Where monomania is known to exist, and the individual commits some act of atrocity for which he is arraigned before a court of justice, the burthen of proof ought to be on the prosecution to show that the act is disconnected with the delusion, rather than on the defence to show that it is connected with it. I have long held this opinion, because I do not be-

lieve that an important function of the mind cannot be disturbed, so as to produce a delusion, without, in some measure, disturbing the whole mind and the feelings in some degree. Our experience confirms this, as we see daily in hospitals that monomaniacs are passionate, impulsive, and often extremely irritable. A large class of the homicidal insane are of this character. We have at this time in the hospital quite a number, who are at times the *best* and yet often the *most dangerous persons* under our care. I have witnessed many a struggle with the insane to control their feelings under irritation, to act and appear like other men, but in many cases they succeed but indifferently. As the intoxicated man often supposes he walks straightly when all others see him stagger, so the insane man often supposes that he appears quite well when all around him discover perversion and waywardness. Dr. Johnson remarks on this subject, "In most cases of what has been called monomania, the patient's delusion is not confined to one subject, or series of subjects, but the insane character of mind is shown in other instances, by his conduct and conversation."

Dr. Copeland says: "Most authors have erred in viewing the more partial or *slighter forms* of insanity as consisting of derangement of one or of a few merely of the intellectual or moral manifestations; although a single faculty or manifestation may be prominently disordered, or a single train of ideas be almost exclusively entertained, the other mental faculties are never in a healthy state, or very rarely retain their former energy."

In the absence of strong motives the insane man acts differently from what he does under their influence; hence, one of the best means of relieving the disease is to constantly present motives for self-control. Motives also influence them strongly to do acts of violence or mischief when counteracting or antagonising influences, being disturbed by disease, do not interfere with and prevent them. Under active impulses the insane do many things which they cannot account for or prevent, and for which they almost immediately feel mortification and regret. In such cases the mind acts intently in one direction, while all the usual governing influences are excluded, or in a kind of reverie; he thus commits acts of enormity or petty mischief which he immediately regrets, and yet, under the same circumstances, he repeats them and again repents and promises amendment. The mind of the monomaniac, under such circumstances, is often confused and disjointed; he cannot give a clear account of his conduct, or the motives that led to it. The mind is not balanced; some of its faculties are active and some are

tardy in their operations. Hence estrangement of feeling and eccentricity of conduct.

In the case of Hadfield, for whom Lord Erskine made the celebrated defence, which alone would have immortalized his name, right and wrong were entirely overlooked; he had a higher object than any such considerations as they appeared to others, or as they really were. It was necessary for the good of mankind that he should die, and he could not conscientiously take his own life. There was but one alternative; he must take the life of some one to so exasperate the public mind that he would certainly be executed. He knew that he was violating the law of the country; he hoped that in the faithful execution of that law he should die and his grand scheme be consummated. He was not ignorant of the law, but, on the contrary, he hoped, in the due execution of the law, to see accomplished the great object for which he conceived he must give up his life.

If the English law, as laid down by the fifteen judges, had been faithfully enforced, Hadfield would have been executed. "In answer to the first question," say the judges, "assuming that your lordship's enquiries are confined to those persons who labor under such partial delusions only, and are not in other respects insane, we are of opinion that notwithstanding the party accused did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or avenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some public benefit, he is nevertheless punishable, according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew, at the time of committing such crime, that he was acting contrary to law, by which expression we understand your lordships to mean the law of the land." Did not Hadfield know that he was acting contrary to the law of the land, when he shot at the king, with a full expectation that the execution of the law would consummate his wishes and designs? So Hathaway, when he struck Richards three blows, one in the name of the Father, one in the name of the Son, and one in the name of the Holy Ghost, would not have been deterred by any knowledge of the law or its consequences. He supposed that it was his duty to obey God rather than man; he was acting by higher authority than that of any earthly tribunal,—it was a command from heaven. Hathaway was a monomaniac. So Elmer, when he received the command to kill the infant in the cradle, would not have been prevented by the fear of any human law, when he had received commands from heaven to take the life of the child and to slay two others. Davis killed Edwards by command of General Washing-

ton, whom he saw soaring in the air, and from whom he distinctly heard the order.

In all these cases the mind acts impulsively ; the victim of disease does not stop to consider at the time, as the rational mind would, the evidence of Divine authority. The mind is unbalanced, and the antagonizing influences are not brought to bear upon it till the deed is done and the mischief is accomplished. Then lamentation and sorrow often follow, and now, after a lapse of many years, Elmer cries daily, in language of deep contrition and supplication, that he may be forgiven this great sin. The decision of the judges does not include these cases, the most common and aggravated insane homicides.

The case of McNaughton, who killed Mr. Drummond, mistaking him for Sir Robert Peel, whose secretary he was, illustrates another principle. It appears to me to be a case that should have been condemned by the rule of law established by the English judges. McNaughton supposed that Sir Robert Peel was his enemy, trying in every way to do him injury—even seeking his life. He thought that he should be destroyed if Sir Robert Peel was suffered to live ; in self-defence he killed Mr. Drummond, mistaking him for Sir Robert.

We learn by the English periodicals, that the impression is very general in Great Britain, that McNaughton knew right from wrong, and that he was acting with a full knowledge of the law of the land.

Mr. Rumbull has published a pamphlet, chiefly devoted to an examination of the case of McNaughton. He says there is not a man in the country who does not feel that the late decision was a legal, but not an equitable one ; that a foul murder has been committed and justice is unsatisfied. If, however, McNaughton labored under a delusion respecting the unfavorable feelings of the minister, as he doubtless did, and acted in self-defence, he was an insane man. Would British equity require such a man to be punished, especially when he was legally acquitted by the highest tribunal in the land ?

It has been said that insanity should not be inferred in any case from an act which was the first evidence of delusion. This would be erroneous in any other case, and clearly so in insanity where the delusion continues. We judge of insanity only by the appearance and conduct of the individual. The first act that shows the insanity may be one of great atrocity or one of petty mischief, and the mind may have been struggling long against the act, which, with the motive before it, could no longer be resisted.

Monomania is insanity ; by it the integrity of the mind is disturbed,

and, after it is fully established, the mind can no more be considered sound, than the body can be considered well when severe local disease exists in it. One fact goes far to sustain this view of monomania, which is, that under its influence the mind becomes imbecile, and in many cases demented. This would hardly be the case if the disease did not in a greater or less degree disturb the whole brain.

Any slight cause of alienation of mind, such as arises from intemperance, loss of memory, old age, or disease with some degree of mental weakness, is considered sufficient to deprive a man of his civil rights, and he is placed under guardianship; but if he does a criminal act, the case must be made very clear, or he will be condemned and punished. Yet many persons are capable of taking care of property well who labor under delusions, but such individuals must be considered insane. We should not undertake to divide the mind and say what part is sane and what part insane, till we are better able to say what man is insane and what one is not.

While all the mind is more or less disturbed in monomania, some of the faculties seem to preserve a good degree of soundness in the worst forms of mania and melancholy.

The homicidal insane in this institution, and we have had many such, are nearly all peculiar, and unlike other monomaniacs. Many of them have been a long time in confinement, and they are alike irritable, impulsive, jealous, uneasy, passionate, and often very unreasonable.

One patient now with us is a good laborer, judicious in his business and sensible in his observations and remarks, yet he occasionally sees visions and dreams dreams of the strangest character. Not long since he saw a most magnificent ball playing upon a hill in the neighborhood of the hospital, which appeared to him to be of the purest gold. His vision is not generally disturbed, and he is a quiet, religious man, but is extremely dangerous when excited, and at such times is always greatly confused.

TABLE 8.

Causes of Insanity and circumstances connected with causes and predisposition to Insanity.

Intemperance,	239	Fright,	11
Ill Health,	279	Hereditary, or having insane	
Masturbation,	133	ancestors or kindred,	503
Domestic Afflictions,	179	Periodical,	356
Religious,	148	Homicidal,	20
Property,	98	Have committed Homicide,	15
Disappointed Affection,	64	Suicidal,	188
Disappointed Ambition,	33	Have committed Suicide,	8
Epilepsy,	45		
Puerperal,	47	Have dark hair, eyes and	
Wounds on the Head,	21	complexion,	589
Abuse of Snuff and Tobacco,	8	Have light hair, eyes and	
Jealousy,	5	complexion,	608
Arising from physical causes,			722
Arising from moral causes,			538
Many not classed.			

The coincidence of this table, with the records of other institutions, shows conclusively, that if we have failed in rightly ascertaining causes, we have only fallen into a common error. I have looked into a great number of reports of other institutions, to ascertain the most prominent causes of insanity, and have been struck with the correspondence, both in this country and in Europe.

Following out my plan, I give the records of causes, as given in some of the reports to which I have alluded.

AMERICAN.	BRITISH.
In the McLean Asylum, 1836, 136 patients, the cause was	Hanwell, of 166 cases, 1842:
Ill health, 26	Intemperance, 28
Intemperance, 16	Epilepsy, 20
Masturbation, 7	Poverty, 14
Disappointment, 6	Grief and trouble, 17
Religious, 5	Reverses, 5
Puerperal, 5	Religious, 4
	Many not given.
In the Hartford Retreat, 1247 patients:	Edinburgh, of 34 cases, 1842:
Intemperance, 103	Intemperance, 7
Ill health, 155	Ill health, 7
Religious, 110	Loss of property, 3
Trouble and disappointment, 65	Loss of friends, 3
Puerperal, 46	Religious, 3
Masturbation, 23	Many not given.
Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 408 patients:	Belfast, 115 cases, 1842:
Ill health, 57	Intemperance, 12
Intemperance, 32	Ill health, 15
Religious, 54	Embarrassment, 8
Trouble and disappointment, 50	Puerperal, 7
Masturbation, 24	Fright, 7
Puerperal, 31	Poverty, 6
Pennsylvania Hospital, 299 patients, 1842:	Dundee, 53 cases, 1842:
Ill health, 46	Intemperance, 13
Intemperance, 20	Ill health, 5
Loss of property, 23	Ill treatment, 3
Loss of friends, 20	Fever, 3
Religious, 15	Poverty, 2
Puerperal, 9	Masturbation and Epilepsy, 2
Masturbation, 3	
Tobacco, 2	
Friends' Asylum, Frankford, 97 patients:	Carlow, 492 cases:
Ill health, 10	Intemperance and dissipation, 91
Intemperance, 9	Grief, 31
Trouble, 4	Fever, 29
Religious, 4	Trouble, 23
Pecuniary, 3	Bodily injury, 23
Love, 3	Puerperal, 11
Masturbation, 2	Religious, 9
	Jealousy, 18

Staunton, Va., 1842, 127 cases:

Ill health, . . .	33
Intemperance, . . .	20
Religious, . . .	14
Domestic afflictions, . . .	12
Masturbation, . . .	5
Pecuniary trouble, . . .	10

Williamsburg, Va., 1842, 75 cases:

Ill health, . . .	11
Intemperance, . . .	10
Trouble, . . .	11
Domestic afflictions, . . .	9
Religious, . . .	8
Love, . . .	6
Tobacco, . . .	1

Bloomingdale, 1842, 179 cases:

Intemperance, . . .	19
Masturbation, . . .	15
Puerperal, . . .	15
Religious, . . .	14
Love, . . .	14
Trouble, . . .	13

South Boston Lunatic Asylum, 32 cases:

Intemperance, . . .	8
Ill health, . . .	4
Masturbation, . . .	3
Domestic trouble, . . .	3
Millerism, . . .	2

State Lunatic Hospital, Ms. 1777 cases, 1843:

Ill health, . . .	279
Intemperance, . . .	239
Domestic afflictions, . . .	179
Religious, . . .	148
Masturbation, . . .	133
Property, . . .	90

West Riding, 128 cases:

Disappointment, . . .	16
Intemperance, . . .	10
Epilepsy and masturba- tion, . . .	7
Palsy, . . .	1
Fright, . . .	1
Injury of the brain, . . .	4
Many not given.	

Gloucester, 200 cases:

Intemperance, . . .	12
Epilepsy, . . .	10
Religious, . . .	8
Puerperal, . . .	6
Love, . . .	4
Loss of friends, . . .	4
Many not given.	

Glasgow, 199 cases, 1841:

Intemperance, . . .	46
Poverty, . . .	17
Religious, . . .	10
Love, . . .	4
Epilepsy, . . .	3
Masturbation, . . .	2
Many not given.	

Lancaster, 1841, of 75 cases, known:

Intemperance, 2 compli- cated, . . .	12
Religious, . . .	8
Epilepsy, . . .	10
Puerperal, . . .	6
Palsy, . . .	3

It may not be improper to remark, that in almost all the tables referred to, a large proportion are stated as cause unknown.

Intemperance takes a prominent stand in almost every table of British or American statistics of "cause." It has ever been considered as first and foremost of influences which distract and destroy the nervous system. Delirium tremens arises almost solely from this cause. Apoplexy, palsy, epilepsy and other diseases arise from it and terminate in insanity. These are the physical causes of insanity which arise from intemperance, but it is impossible to say how many of the moral

causes are more or less connected with this great evil, which not only produces pecuniary embarrassments, but domestic afflictions, family trouble, disappointments of various kinds, and that poverty, which, in Europe and in large cities in this country, brings many under the influence of this great calamity.

In my report of the last year, I showed, by dividing the cases arising from intemperance into four equal parts, that the first admitted had 81 from intemperance, and the last quarter admitted had 38. In all, the per cent. was $14\frac{1}{2}$. This year the cases have been 14 of 220, which is $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, not half what it was the eleven years previous. One fact is to be considered; the first cases of insanity that came into the hospital were brought from the jails and other public receptacles of poverty and wretchedness, and contained a large proportion of persons who were the victims of this habit.

The number of cases of insanity from religious causes has increased the past year in most of the institutions in this country. In this hospital, 28 cases of 220 are supposed to have arisen from this cause, 15 of which were attributed to the Miller excitement, and much larger proportions are ascribed to the same cause in some of the New England institutions. It is rare that a popular religious error has produced so much excitement in the community and rendered so many insane. This is not surprising as the subject is momentous, the time fixed for the final consummation of all things so near at hand, and the truth of all sustained by unerring mathematics.

The believers in the second advent who have become insane, are subjects of the highest excitement; they are full of ecstasy and think of nothing but being soon transported to all the enjoyments of heaven. But there is another class who have not embraced the doctrine, but who have feared it might be true, who have distracted their minds by puzzling over it, thinking about it, and dreading its approach, who have sunk into deep and hapless melancholy, which it is a hard task to remove. We find that many of the religious melancholics of the season, who have not apparently been made insane by this cause, have been more or less disturbed by the contemplation of it. Two patients were brought to the hospital in one day, who, laboring under the delusions connected with this subject, finally concluded that they were inspired, and should hereafter live miraculously, and refused to eat or drink for several days.

Early last winter many cases from this cause came under our care. If they were recent, and not greatly exhausted, they recovered favor-

ably. Two died from exhaustion after the highest excitement, and a few have apparently become hopelessly insane.

The excitement now appears to be gradually subsiding; though its influence will be felt some time longer, yet it must finally give way to some new, popular belief. It will be fortunate for the community if it be less exciting and less prejudicial to the best interests of society.

The human mind cannot always be contented to pursue the safe and beaten track of experience. There are those who are looking for "some other way," by which they may arrive at the greatest good. As one delusion passes by, another comes, to be seized and made use of, by the truly conscientious no less than by the wicked and designing.

A large proportion of mankind seem not to have learned that religion is to be exhibited by the life, by the whole life, and not by feverish excitement, ebullitions of distempered fancy, zeal without knowledge, and professions without practice.

We live at a time when the steady principles which have governed society seem to be too generally loosened.

All professions, unless it be the legal, have about an equal share of quackery. Mankind generally trust their monied controversies and other litigations in the ablest hands, but will jeopardize health and their spiritual interests by seeking the counsels of empiricism.

As ignorance gives place to knowledge, these absurdities will pass away; reason and science will remove the errors which cluster so thickly upon these times. It is characteristic of quackery to be always changing; to be inventing something new to dupe mankind; while science and experience make a steady if not uniform progress in improvement.

Though we live in times of excitement, and a few are made insane by the popular delusions of the day, the great majority of the community pursue the safe road to happiness pointed out in the unerring oracles of truth. Christianity is a rational system of religion; it commends itself to the higher and nobler faculties of man. Whatever of animal feeling is exhibited in connection with it, is but the dross which is to be separated as useless and debasing.

TABLE 9.

Occupation.

Farmers,	212	Innkeepers,	3
Laborers,	147	Stevedores,	2
Shoemakers,	70	Stone cutters,	3
Seamen,	61	Broom-makers,	2
Merchants,	69	Coppersmiths,	2
Carpenters,	44	Watchmen,	2
Manufacturers,	32	Drovers,	2
Teachers,	26	Curriers,	2
Students,	24	Card-makers,	2
Blacksmiths,	18	Furrier,	1
Printers,	20	News Collector,	1
Tailors,	12	Broker,	1
Machinists,	11	Engineer,	1
Clothiers,	7	Hatter,	1
Coopers,	9	Gardener,	1
Bricklayers,	9	Mat-maker,	1
Millers,	5	Stocking-weaver,	1
Cabinet-makers,	9	Bellows-maker,	1
Clergymen,	7	Pump and Block-maker,	1
Lawyers,	6	Chair-maker,	1
Bakers,	5	Tobacconist,	1
Musicians,	4	Auctioneer,	1
Pedlers,	4	Miniature painter,	1
Painters,	6	Weaver,	1
Rope-makers,	5	Wheelwright,	1
Paper-makers,	4	Barbers,	2
Calico printers,	3	Bookbinder,	1
Sail-makers,	5	Soldier,	1
Tanners,	3	Carriage-maker,	1
Comb-makers,	3	Females not accustomed to	
Turners,	3	labor,	164
Harness-makers,	3	Females accustomed to se-	
Physicians,	5	dentary employments,	187
Coachmen,	3	Females accustomed to ac-	
Butchers,	3	tive employments,	278
Jewellers,	4	Many not classed.	

I have found such a coincidence of occupation in several institutions for the insane, that I feel that the records of the table are of increased value. I have found all to have the largest number of farmers, and a large number from occupations most predominant on our list.

At the Bloomingdale Asylum, there were, in one year, farmers, 12; farmers' wives and daughters, 29; merchants, 12; seamen, 10; lawyers, 8; physicians, 4; clergymen, 2.

At the Hartford Retreat, farmers and sons, 19; farmers' wives and daughters, 12; merchants and sons, 12; students, male and female, 13; shoemakers, 4.

At the Pennsylvania Hospital, of 91 cases, there were farmers, 16; merchants, 9; clerks, 8; physicians, 6; seamen, 4; carpenters, 3; printers, 3.

At the McLean Asylum, for twenty years, farmers, 184; merchants, 132; mariners, 69; carpenters, 53; shoemakers, 44; students, 42; physicians, 25; lawyers, 16; clergymen, 10.

At the New Hampshire Asylum, of 39 cases, there were farmers, 22; carpenters, 5; merchants, 4; shoemakers, 2.

At Williamsburg, Va., of 52 cases, there were farmers, 19; laborers, 8; shoemakers, 5; carpenters, 3; teachers, 3.

At the Frankford Asylum, of 200 men, there were farmers, 91; clerks, 14; students, 6; tanners and curriers, 7; carpenters, 6; lawyers, 5; physicians, 5; clergymen, 2.

At the Friends' Asylum, York, England, of all trades, 48; tradesmen's wives and daughters, 46; farmers, 35; farmers' wives and daughters, 28; gentlemen, 7; gentlewomen, 31; school teachers and governesses, 24; manufacturers, 13; domestics or laborers, 39.

It is certainly an interesting inquiry whether one kind of business, more than another, predisposes to insanity. The accumulation of facts, such as the table records, can only determine the question. Full records from all the institutions in our country would, in sufficient time, present incontrovertible evidence on the subject, as nothing is more easily ascertained than the employments of men.

A cursory view of the above list would lead the inquirer to believe that farmers and their families were more prone to insanity than other classes of citizens; but a reference to the census of the United States, and to that of this Commonwealth, will show that this is not the case. Of 17,062,666, the population of the United States, 3,717,756 are employed in agriculture, nearly one quarter of the population; 117,575 are employed in commerce; 791,545 in trades and manufactures; 65,236 in the learned professions.

In Massachusetts, of the 737,699 inhabitants, 87,837 are employed in agriculture, 8,063 in commerce, 85,176 in trades and manufactures, 27,153 seamen, 3,804 in the learned professions.

In this State, all the trades and manufactures furnish many more patients than agriculture, though there are more persons engaged in agriculture than in all these employments. So that this occupation, great

as is the list, does not furnish an average number of insane in proportion to the population.

212 farmers, of 87,837, the proportion of the farming population of the State, is 24-100 per cent.

321 patients of different trades, of 85,176, the number of those thus employed, is 37-100 per cent.

61 seamen, of 27,153, is 22-100 per cent.

69 merchants, of 8,063, is 85-100 per cent.

18 from the learned professions, of 3,804, is 47-100 per cent.

TABLE 10.

Diseases which have proved fatal.

Marasmus,	30	Dysenteric Fever,	2
Epilepsy,	15	Chronic Dysentery,	3
Consumption,	13	Lung Fever,	3
Apoplexy and Palsy,	12	Bronchitis,	2
Suicide,	8	Old Age,	1
Disease of the Heart,	10	Gastric Fever,	1
Cholera Morbus,	4	Land Scurvy,	1
Hemorrhage,	5	Congestive Fever,	1
Inflammation of the Brain,	6	Erysipelas,	3
Inflammation of the Bowels,	4	Disease of Bladder,	1
Mortification of the Limbs,	3	Concussion of Brain,	1
Dropsy,	3		
Diarrhœa,	2		
Disease of Brain from Intemperance,	2	Total,	136

Though the number of deaths in the hospital the present year has been large, no acute disease has prevailed to any extent. The deaths have been from the same causes as heretofore. One case of concussion of the brain from a fall, is all the new record of the cause of death in the table.

The causes of death are frequently connected with insanity, but are not always so. The insane are particularly predisposed to wasting from disease of the digestive organs and the lungs. The heart also comes in for a full share of suffering in fatal cases of insanity, as well as many that are not fatal. These cases are mostly chronic.

In the McLean Asylum, 1836, of 10 deaths, 2 were from marasmus, 1 from consumption, 2 acute inflammation of the mucus membrane, 1 dysentery, 1 convulsions, 1 old age, 1 suicide, 1 fracture of neck of thigh bone.

In the Ohio Asylum, of 47 deaths, 11 were from dysentery, 9 from marasmus and inanition, 8 from diarrhœa, 3 epilepsy, 3 consumption, and 4 from apoplexy and palsy.

In the South Boston Hospital, 1843, of 9 deaths, 3 were from consumption, 3 epilepsy, 1 erysipelas, 1 apoplexy, 2 marasmus and general debility.

In the Friends' Asylum, Frankford, Pa., of 10 deaths, 1 was from consumption, 1 disease of the heart, 1 epilepsy, 1 inflammation of the brain, 1 marasmus, 1 abscess of the brain, 1 old age, 1 dropsy, 2 meningitis.

In the West Riding Asylum, Yorkshire, England, of 57 deaths, 10 were from general debility, (marasmus,) 8 consumption, 11 epilepsy, 9 old age, 5 palsy and apoplexy.

In the Dundee Asylum, Scotland, of 10 deaths, 3 were from apoplexy, 2 dropsy of the chest, 2 marasmus and 3 others.

In the Hanwell Asylum, near London, of 91 deaths, 22 were from marasmus or general debility, 18 palsy, 15 consumption, 7 epilepsy, 5 apoplexy.

In the Belfast Asylum, Ireland, of 27 deaths, 11 were from marasmus, 6 palsy, 4 consumption, 1 epilepsy, 1 apoplexy.

In the Lincoln Asylum, of 159 deaths, 38 were from marasmus and exhaustion, 13 apoplexy, 12 consumption, 11 epilepsy, 7 suicide, 6 disease of the brain, 4 palsy, 7 dropsy, 8 old age.

These records correspond so nearly with each other and our own, that we shall not hesitate to consider them accurate statistics, and sure guides to the fatal diseases of the insane.

TABLE 11.

Showing the comparative Expense of supporting old and recent Cases of Insanity, from which we learn the economy of placing patients in Institutions in the early periods of Disease.

No. of the Old Cases.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Total Expense at \$100 a year before entering the Hospital, & \$132 a yr. since, last year \$120.	No. of the recent cases discharged.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Cost of sup- port at \$2 30 per week.
2	69	28 years.	\$3212 00	1622	30	7 weeks.	\$16 10
7	48	17 "	2004 00	1624	34	20 "	46 00
8	60	21 "	2504 00	1625	51	32 "	73 60
12	47	25 "	2894 00	1635	23	28 "	64 40
18	71	34 "	3794 00	1642	42	40 "	92 00
19	59	18 "	2204 00	1643	55	14 "	32 20
21	39	16 "	1993 00	1645	63	36 "	82 80
27	47	16 "	1994 00	1649	22	40 "	92 00
44	56	26 "	2982 00	1650	36	28 "	64 40
45	60	25 "	2835 00	1658	36	14 "	32 20
102	53	25 "	2833 00	1660	21	16 "	36 80
133	44	13 "	1431 00	1661	19	27 "	62 10
176	55	20 "	2486 00	1672	40	11 "	25 70
209	39	16 "	1964 00	1676	23	23 "	52 90
223	50	20 "	2364 00	1688	23	11 "	25 70
260	47	16 "	2112 00	1690	23	27 "	62 10
278	49	10 "	1424 00	1691	37	20 "	46 00
319	53	10 "	1247 00	1699	30	28 "	64 40
347	58	14 "	1644 00	1705	24	17 "	39 10
367	40	12 "	1444 00	1706	55	10 "	23 00
400	43	14 "	1644 00	1709	17	10 "	23 00
425	48	13 "	2112 00	1715	19	40 "	92 00
431	36	13 "	1412 00	1716	35	48 "	110 40
435	55	15 "	1712 00	1728	52	55 "	126 50
488	37	17 "	1912 00	1737	30	33 "	75 90
454 years.			54,157 00	635 weeks.			1461 30
Average expense of old cases,							2166 20
Whole expense of 25 old cases,							54,157 00
Average expense of recent cases,							58 45
Whole expense of 25 recent cases till recovered,							1461 30

The results of this table are so striking, and show so conclusively the importance of early admission to the insane hospitals, that many other institutions have instituted the same inquiry with similar results.

In the report of 1840, the number of years that the 25 old cases had been insane, was 413; the whole expense of their support during that time, \$47,590 00; the average, \$1,903 60. The time that the 25 recent cases had been confined, was 556 weeks; the expense, \$1,400 00; the average, \$56 00.

In 1841, whole cost of 25 old cases,	-	-	\$49,248 00
Average,	-	-	1,969 00
Whole cost of 25 recent cases,	-	-	1,330 50
Average,	-	-	52 22

In 1842, whole expense of 25 old cases,	-	-	\$50,611 00
Average,	-	-	2,020 00
Whole expense of 25 recent cases,	-	-	1,130 00
Average,	-	-	45 20

In the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, 1842, twenty old cases cost	\$28,288 00
Average,	1,414 40
Twenty recent cases cost,	1,281 00
Average,	64 05

In Maine, 1842, whole expense of 12 old cases,	-	\$25,300 00
Average,	-	2,108 33
Whole expense of 12 recent cases,	-	426 00
Average,	-	35 10

In Staunton, Va., whole expense of 20 old cases,	-	\$41,633 00
Average,	-	2,082 65
Whole expense of 20 recent cases,	-	1,265 00
Average,	-	63 25

TABLE 12.

Showing the duration of Insanity, the ages and civil state of the Patients in the Hospital, admitted last year and previous years.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Duration before admission:											
Less than 1 year,	41	56	48	54	72	82	84	75	81	106	129
From 1 to 5 years,	27	29	37	37	58	50	63	56	52	58	62
“ 5 to 10 “	27	14	15	13	14	16	18	15	12	13	15
“ 10 to 20 “	31	6	5	11	14	8	10	10	10	5	7
“ 20 to 30 “	12	4	0	2	4	7	1	3	4	5	1
“ 30 to 40 “	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	4	1
Unknown,	12	8	7	6	5	13	2	1	4	7	5
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220
Duration with those remaining at the end of each year:											
Less than 1 year,	26	22	21	11	29	28	34	28	32	40	45
From 1 to 5 years,	23	25	22	39	51	65	69	75	74	89	74
“ 5 to 10 “	20	24	34	35	38	44	44	52	53	38	55
“ 10 to 20 “	28	24	29	35	41	41	52	52	45	37	52
“ 20 to 30 “	7	5	3	7	11	18	14	13	15	18	19
“ 30 to 40 “	2	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	6	4
Unknown,	8	16	6	9	13	19	12	11	9	10	6
	114	118	119	138	185	218	229	236	232	238	255
Ages of patients when admitted:											
Under 20 years,	2	12	4	11	13	17	10	10	7	14	15
From 20 to 30 years,	34	31	23	29	58	47	47	46	50	55	48
“ 30 to 40 “	46	31	36	32	34	51	49	40	45	44	62
“ 40 to 50 “	35	31	28	26	31	32	30	34	31	46	39
“ 50 to 60 “	14	8	13	14	13	20	21	21	19	24	38
“ 60 to 70 “	17	5	6	13	12	8	14	6	9	12	11
“ 70 to 80 “	3	0	3	0	7	2	8	5	1	2	5
Over 80 years,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220
Civil state of patients when admitted:											
Single,	92	71	52	68	94	101	80	75	82	108	92
Married,	38	40	46	49	61	65	75	71	63	76	103
Widows,	12	4	8	6	11	5	17	12	13	12	17
Widowers,	11	4	7	2	2	6	7	4	5	2	8
	153	119	113	125	168	177	179	162	163	198	220

The operation, especially as to recoveries and improvements, has been particularly favorable the past year, as 129 cases of less duration than one year, and 62, less than two years, has afforded a favorable class for cure. The recovery of *one hundred and sixteen* cases is the result of these favorable admissions.

With our present great number of patients, (255,) only 45 cases remain in which insanity was of less duration than one year when admitted, leaving 210 cases of more than one year's continuance.

For the first time since the Hospital was opened the number of married persons admitted has exceeded the number of the single, if we except widows and widowers, (103 to 92.)

In most of the British and American institutions the number of single persons admitted exceed the married by a considerable number. Celibacy unquestionably favors insanity.

119	88	108	235	From 2 to 5 years
73	44	117	-	From 5 to 10 years
83	13	96	174	From 10 to 15 years
67	12	79	-	From 15 to 20 years
49	4	53	99	From 20 to 25 years
43	2	45	-	From 25 to 30 years
38	1	39	38	From 30 to 35 years
19	0	19	-	From 35 to 40 years
14	0	14	35	From 40 to 45 years
11	0	11	-	From 45 to 50 years
6	0	6	8	From 50 to 55 years
2	0	2	-	From 55 to 60 years
5	0	5	17	Over 60 years
6	0	6	-	

Some unknown.

The number of recoveries given in the table of that class of patients whose insanity is of less duration than one year, continues to be such as to inspire a hope that at some future time, if the time has not already

TABLE 13.

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

	Total of Cases	Total of ea. Sex.	Cured or Cura- ble.	Incurable.
Of less duration than 1 year,	878	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	395	349	47
Females, - - -	-	432	387	45
From 1 to 2 years, - - -	310	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	153	85	68
Females, - - -	-	157	99	58
From 2 to 5 years, - - -	282	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	165	53	112
Females, - - -	-	117	44	73
From 5 to 10 years, - - -	174	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	95	12	83
Females, - - -	-	79	12	67
From 10 to 15 years, - - -	98	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	53	4	49
Females, - - -	-	45	2	43
From 15 to 20 years, - - -	36	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	24	1	23
Females, - - -	-	12	0	12
From 20 to 25 years, - - -	25	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	14	0	14
Females, - - -	-	11	0	11
From 25 to 30 years, - - -	8	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	6	0	6
Females, - - -	-	2	0	2
Over 30 years, - - -	11	-	-	-
Males, - - -	-	5	0	5
Females, - - -	-	6	0	6

Some unknown.

The number of recoveries given in the table, of that class of patients whose insanity is of less duration than one year, continues to be such as to inspire a hope that at some future time, if the time has not already

arrived, insanity will be lessened, and especially that a less number of cases will go into a hopeless condition.

There are not now half a dozen cases in this Hospital, that entered it as recent cases, who have failed to recover, and become incurable and hopeless ; and most of those which have left us are complicated with epilepsy, palsy, or such general prostration of health as to render them hopeless independent of their insanity.

I think it is not too much to assume that insanity, unconnected with such complications, is more curable than any other disease of equal severity ; more likely to be cured than intermittent fever, pneumonia, or rheumatism. If this be true, then this department of medical science has kept pace with, or overtaken, others which have heretofore been considered quite in advance of it.

TABLE 14.

Showing the comparative Curability of Insanity attacking at different Ages.

	Total of Cases.	Total of each Sex	Curable.	Incurable.
Under 20,	209			
Males, . . . .	.	106	44	62
Females, . . . .	.	103	69	34
From 20 to 25,	254			
Males, . . . .	.	138	70	68
Females, . . . .	.	116	77	39
From 25 to 30,	238			
Males, . . . .	.	130	68	62
Females, . . . .	.	108	70	38
From 30 to 35,	249			
Males, . . . .	.	134	70	64
Females, . . . .	.	115	74	41
From 35 to 40,	200			
Males, . . . .	.	90	47	43
Females, . . . .	.	110	69	41
From 40 to 45,	162			
Males, . . . .	.	85	56	29
Females, . . . .	.	77	50	27
From 45 to 50,	130			
Males, . . . .	.	61	42	19
Females, . . . .	.	69	55	14
From 50 to 55,	112			
Males, . . . .	.	51	33	18
Females, . . . .	.	61	43	18
From 55 to 60,	60			
Males, . . . .	.	28	18	10
Females, . . . .	.	32	21	11
From 60 to 65,	48			
Males, . . . .	.	23	18	5
Females, . . . .	.	25	17	8
From 65 to 70,	29			
Males, . . . .	.	20	13	7
Females, . . . .	.	9	7	2
From 70 to 75,	18			
Males, . . . .	.	11	5	6
Females, . . . .	.	7	7	0
Over 75,	12			
Males, . . . .	.	6	3	3
Females, . . . .	.	6	0	6

Of patients under 20 years of age, males do not recover in common proportions, but females recover favorably. By the table it appears

that more than two-thirds of the females recover. So, also, of females between the ages of *twenty* and *twenty-five*, nearly *two-thirds* recover, while only about *fifty* per cent. of the males recover.

The rate of recovery increases till the ages of 45 and 50, when at its maximum both sexes recover in proportion of from 75 to 86 per cent.

These results are inexplicable, and may not hold true elsewhere, but have been constantly presented here.

Of *sixty-nine* females between the ages of *forty-five* and *fifty*, *fifty-five* recovered, and *fourteen* only failed to recover.

TABLE 15.

Showing the relation of Cause to Recovery.

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Whole Number.	No. of each Sex.	Curable.	Incurable.
Ill health, puerperal, followed fever, measles, wounds of the heads, &c. . . .	356			
Males, . . . .	.	79	43	36
Females, . . . .	.	277	195	82
Intemperance,	239			
Males, . . . .	.	213	111	102
Females, . . . .	.	26	14	12
Masturbation and its results, debility, weakness, &c. .	133			
Males, . . . .	.	119	32	87
Females, . . . .	.	14	1	13
Epilepsy,	45			
Males, . . . .	.	40	4	36
Females, . . . .	.	5	0	5
Palsy,	28			
Males, . . . .	.	19	4	15
Females, . . . .	.	9	1	8
MORAL CAUSES.				
Religions, including Mormonism, Millerism, Fanaticism, Followers of Knapp, &c. . . .	151			
Males, . . . .	.	78	54	24
Females, . . . .	.	73	48	25
Afflictions, trouble, love, fright, fear of death, future punishment, poverty, &c. . . .	411			
Males, . . . .	.	164	95	69
Females, . . . .	.	247	149	98
Cause unknown in many cases.				

The forms of insanity arising from ill health, particularly in females, are curable in a large proportion, as seen by the table. Even when insanity arises from other causes, attention to health and restoration of soundness to the bodily powers often removes it. Strict attention should be given to the condition of the functions of other organs than the brain, for insanity is often secondary from disease of other organs that sympathize strongly with the brain.

TABLE 16.

Showing the Causes of Insanity as affecting persons pursuing different Occupations.

OCCUPATIONS.				Intemper.	Ill Health.	Masturbation.	Domestic Affliction.	Relatives.	Property.	Disappointed Affection.	Disappointed Ambition.	Epilepsy.	Wounds on the Head.	Jealousy.	Fright.	
Farmers,	.	.	.	146	49	10	20	17	25	16	3	0	6	1	2	0
Shoemakers,	.	.	.	51	8	4	22	4	6	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
Printers,	.	.	.	14	0	0	11	1	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Laborers,	.	.	.	81	53	1	13	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Seamen,	.	.	.	45	25	1	4	2	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	0
Merchants,	.	.	.	56	10	1	27	2	2	13	0	0	1	0	0	0
Carpenters,	.	.	.	37	14	5	6	1	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	1
Blacksmiths,	.	.	.	10	3	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Students,	.	.	.	23	0	2	17	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Professional men,	.	.	.	16	4	0	6	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Clergymen,	.	.	.	6	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lawyers,	.	.	.	6	2	0	2	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physicians,	.	.	.	4	2	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

The experience of the past year confirms our former views as verified by the table.

Intemperance is the prolific source of insanity with those pursuing

active occupations, and the "secret vice" with the effeminate and those who pursue sedentary employments.

These facts, extensively known, may have some influence in preventing insanity by removing causes the most appalling, inasmuch as they are voluntary.

TABLE 17.

Showing the state of the Moon at the commencement of a paroxysm of excitement in 97 cases of Periodical Insanity, amounting in all to 728 paroxysms. Also the relation of the Moon to the 136 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.	Fe-male.	Day of the Qr.	Day of the Moon.	Whole No.	Male.	Fe-male.	Day of the Qr.
1	19	11	8	1	1	1	1	0	1
2	44	23	21	2	2	8	6	2	2
3	25	13	12	3	3	9	3	6	3
4	31	14	17	4	4	4	2	2	4
5	24	10	14	5	5	8	4	4	5
6	30	14	16	6	6	6	4	2	6
7	39	19	20	7	7	6	0	6	7
End of 1st qr.					End of 1st qr.				
8	36	18	18	1	8	3	1	2	1
9	24	14	10	2	9	8	2	6	2
10	18	7	11	3	10	2	2	0	3
11	26	11	15	4	11	3	1	2	4
12	23	13	10	5	12	4	2	2	5
13	26	14	12	6	13	8	0	2	6
14	32	12	20	7	14	4	2	2	7
End of 2d qr.					End of 2d qr.				
15	29	14	15	1	15	3	3	0	1
16	20	9	11	2	16	9	6	3	2
17	29	16	13	3	17	6	3	3	3
18	14	7	7	4	18	0	0	0	4
19	21	14	7	5	19	2	1	1	5
20	23	17	6	6	20	8	5	3	6
21	30	16	14	7	21	7	4	3	7
End of 3d qr.					End of 3d qr.				
22	27	12	15	1	22	2	1	1	1
23	32	12	20	2	23	2	1	1	2
24	32	15	17	3	24	6	2	4	3
25	23	8	15	4	25	7	4	3	4
26	24	12	12	5	26	4	2	2	5
27	13	4	9	6	27	0	0	0	6
28	14	7	7	7	28	6	4	2	7
Paroxysms,	728				Deaths,	136			

Our moon tables have been referred to in the English periodicals, and some importance is attached to the record. I have deemed it wise to continue the table as we first commenced it, that facts may be accumulated for the use of those who may wish to profit by them.

The number of paroxysms has been increased to 728, adding 52 to the record of last year, and five additional cases of this form of insanity. Two cases, now in the institution, which had paroxysms every *second* month, have materially improved after great regularity of occurrence for nearly twenty years. One passed *six months* without a paroxysm, and then they occurred again. The other has been four months free from excitement and continues to be so at the present time.

Dr. Allen, and Dr. Daguire, physician of the Lunatic Hospital at Chambéry, Savoy, still maintain very strenuously that the moon exercises a constant and real influence upon insane people.

The *twenty-two* deaths that occurred in the Hospital the last year, were in the following proportions, arranged according to Dr. Allen's theory: 10 occurred at the periods of the new and full moon, and 12 at the quadratures, the same days being taken that Dr. Allen directs. So far as this goes it does not sustain the theory.

The whole number of deaths which have occurred in the hospital, 136, arranged according to this theory of Dr. Allen, present the following results: At the new and full moon, 66 deaths occurred; at the quadratures, 70 deaths occurred, a fraction against the theory, as he would have most deaths at the periods of excitement, the new and full moon.

The records of the Retreat, near York, England, for forty years, furnish 73 deaths at the new and full moon, and 65 the first and last quarter.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	12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TABLE 18.

Of Per Cent.

	Ave.	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Recovery of cases of duration less than 1 year, . . .	87 $\frac{3}{5}$	82	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Per cent. of recoveries of all discharged, . . .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	53	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	57
Per cent. recovered of old cases, . . .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{5}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{5}$	16	29

Per cent. of Cases from the most prominent Causes each year.

	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Ill health, . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{10}{11}$
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 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
The affections, . . .	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	9
Concerni'g property, . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
Intemperance, . . .	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Masturbation, . . .	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3

There have been admitted to the Hospital, since it was opened in 1833, 828 cases, of duration less than one year.

In the same time there have been discharged, recovered, of recent cases 619; 619 of 828; which is a fraction less than 75 per cent. Deduct from this number 38 deaths, and 45 recent cases now in the Hospital; 83 from 828; and there remains 745, of which 619 is 83 per cent.

There have been in the Hospital 1777 cases, of which 792 have recovered, which is 45 per cent.

	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Per cent. of Deaths of all in the Hospital ea. year,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Per cent. of deaths of the whole number, 136 of 1777, is	7 $\frac{3}{8}$									
Per cent. of deaths of the average number of the last year, 22 of 244, is	9									

The average per cent. of recoveries for *eleven* years, of those dis-

charged, continues high, and is a very little improved this year. Our success with old cases has been unusually good this year.

Owing to the large number of recent cases admitted, 129, the per cent. of recoveries of this class, on the admitted, is somewhat diminished; but the per cent. on all the admitted, of the discharged recovered, has increased from $43\frac{1}{3}$ to 45 per cent.

DIET.

The diet used in the insane hospitals in this country is plain and substantial, differing but little in the institutions generally. Some may allow more luxuries than others, but it is substantially the same.

In the British institutions there is a great variation in the diet of the different classes. In some of them they make *five* or *six* classes, each having different food. In this country we make little distinction in the ordinary diet, directing from time to time such as particular individuals may require.

Few patients in this hospital complain of the quantity or quality of the food. It is never the same two days in succession. The articles of food provided are always the best the market affords, and all are allowed as much as they desire, or can take with propriety.

Of the 261 patients now in the hospital, 250 go to the table, drink tea and coffee, and take their food with knives and forks from a common earthen plate. The few who have their food served in separate dishes have equally good diet, but are in apartments having no common room for meals, so that they take them alone. Fruits are served plentifully at the season of them, besides the articles in the prescribed and regular diet. About a barrel of apples a day is used in the season of them, which is nearly half the year. Berries are used freely when plenty, and dry fruits occasionally.

Diet of the State Lunatic Hospital.

SUNDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, fish and potatoes, hashed. Dinner: water, bread, butter, cheese, crackers. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, cake.

MONDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, cold meat, warm potatoes. Dinner: water, boiled meat, two kinds, vegetables, bread, butter, pudding and molasses. Supper: tea, toast or biscuit, bread, butter, cheese.

TUESDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, meat and potatoes,

hashed. Dinner: water, roast meat, vegetables, bread, butter. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, plain cake.

WEDNESDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, meat, warm potatoes, sometimes hashed. Dinner: water, stewed beans or peas, meat, bread, butter, sometimes fresh fish instead of beans and peas. Supper: tea or cocoa, bread, butter, cheese, cake.

THURSDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, warmed beans or peas, warm potatoes, or fish and potatoes, hashed. Dinner: water, soup, fresh meat, vegetables, bread, butter. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, pie or cake.

FRIDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, hashed fresh meat and potatoes. Dinner: water, boiled meat, two kinds, vegetables, bread, butter, pudding and molasses. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, baked potatoes, cake.

SATURDAY. Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, hashed meat and potatoes. Dinner: water, fish, vegetables, bread, butter, rice and molasses. Supper: tea, bread, butter, cheese, sauce or honey.

Corn and rye bread and wheat bread are both used, as individuals prefer. When we speak of "vegetables," besides potatoes, which are always on the table at dinner, except Sundays, we have in the season of them green peas, beans, corn, squashes, turnips, beets, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, asparagus, &c., most of which we raise in abundance in our garden and use freely. Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar are used as condiments. The milk of twelve cows is used in the establishment. Fruit, bread, or pudding and milk, is sometimes a substitute for other meals.

The next table is the diet table of the *New Hampshire Asylum*, lately established at Concord. Diet of all in the asylum, except in particular cases, where another is prescribed.

SUNDAY. Breakfast: hashed fish with potatoes, butter. Dinner: bread, butter, cheese. Supper: warm baked beans and pork, butter.

MONDAY. Breakfast: cold meat, warm potatoes, flapjacks or pancakes. Dinner: boiled beef and pork, pudding, molasses, butter. Supper: nutcakes, cheese, butter.

TUESDAY. Breakfast: warm biscuit, butter, hashed meat and potatoes. Dinner: roast beef or pork, vegetables. Supper: gingerbread, butter, cheese.

WEDNESDAY. Breakfast: cold meat or stewed with potatoes, butter.

Dinner: meat, soup with potatoes, pie, cheese, or pot pie. Supper: baked potatoes or sweet bread, butter.

THURSDAY. Breakfast: codfish broiled or stewed, broiled steak, potatoes, butter. Dinner: boiled beef and pork, potatoes, rice, molasses, butter. Supper: cake, gingerbread, butter.

FRIDAY. Breakfast: hashed meat and potatoes, toast or warm biscuit, butter. Dinner: stewed pork and peas, or broiled steak, or fried fish, or fried pork and potatoes. Supper: pie, butter, cheese.

SATURDAY. Breakfast: fresh meat or ham, potatoes, butter. Dinner: boiled codfish, rice, molasses, butter, potatoes. Supper: butter, apple sauce.

Weak coffee for breakfast, water for dinner, weak tea or shells for supper. Corn and rye bread and wheat bread on the table at each meal. Milk, when plenty, for one or more of the galleries for supper. Fresh meat in cold weather substituted for salt meat.

The following is the diet of the *Boston Hospital*, which is purely a pauper establishment, and admits no other patients:

For breakfast, daily, coffee, chocolate or shells, and bread.

For supper, daily, tea sweetened with sugar, chocolate or shells, bread, cheese twice a week, gingerbread or plain cake twice a week.

For dinner. Sunday: cold corned beef with potatoes. Monday: pork and beans, rice pudding. Tuesday: fresh fish and vegetables. Wednesday: roast beef, mutton, lamb or veal, and vegetables. Thursday: beef soup and rice pudding. Friday: salt fish with vegetables. Saturday: same as Wednesday.

The native fruits of the season.

Diet of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Breakfast: bread, butter, with occasionally fish and potatoes, coffee and chocolate, both, to suit different tastes.

Dinner: boiled or roast beef, veal, mutton or pork, with a variety of vegetables, puddings, pies, or the fruits of the season, as apples, peaches, melons, &c. for dessert. Bread at pleasure.

Diet of the Western Virginia Asylum, Staunton.

"Wheat and corn bread, the various fresh meats with which the country abounds, bacon, poultry, butter, molasses, coffee, tea, milk, and a great variety of vegetables."

Diet of the Carlow (Irish) Asylum.

Breakfast: 1 quart of stirabout, a gruel made of 8 oz. of oatmeal, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a quart of new milk.

Dinner: $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes, 1 pint of mixed milk, (new and sour milk mixed,) 8 oz. of beef. Tuesday, 1 pint of soup.

Supper: half a pound of bread, 1 pint of mixed milk.

Diet at the Belfast Asylum.

Breakfast at 9 o'clock, always. For *males*, 1 quart of stirabout, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of new or mixed milk. For *females*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of stirabout, 1 pint of new or mixed milk.

Dinner. Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays: *Males*, 3 lbs. of potatoes, 1 quart of soup. *Females*, 3 lbs. of potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of soup.

Dinner. Monday, Friday, Saturday: *Males*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of potatoes, 1 pint of mixed milk. *Females*, 3 lbs. of potatoes, 1 pint of mixed milk.

Supper. *Males*, 8 oz. of bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint milk. *Females*, 6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

Convalescents and laborers have 4 oz. of boiled meat every other day.

Diet at the Lancaster Asylum.

Porridge for breakfast every day; *thick porridge* on Wednesday.

Dinner: scouce, (soup with potatoes and other vegetables) on Sunday; Monday, roast mutton; Tuesday, boiled beef and soup; Wednesday, roast beef; Thursday, scouce; Friday, potatoe pie; Saturday, scouce. *Females*, porridge every day for breakfast; *thick porridge*, Saturday; scouce, Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays; Thursday, roast beef; Friday, boiled beef and soup, roast mutton.

Supper: coffee and cocoa, with bread and butter for *males*, Sunday; Monday and Thursday, porridge; Tuesday and Friday, bread, cheese and beer; Wednesday and Saturday, tea, bread and butter. *Females*, tea, bread and butter; Sunday and Wednesday, coffee or cocoa and bread and butter on the other days of the week.

Lincoln Asylum, England.

Males, breakfast, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint boiled milk. *Females*, breakfast, 5 oz. bread; tea, 1 pint.

Dinner. *Males*, bread, 3 oz.; meat cooked and bones, 4 oz.; vegetables, 10 oz. *Females*, same as the males.

Supper. *Males*, bread toasted and buttered, 5 oz.; tea, 1 pint.

Sunday, roast beef; Monday, boiled mutton; Tuesday, boiled beef; Wednesday, boiled beef, or cold meat warmed, with one pint of soup for half the patients; Thursday, boiled mutton; Friday, boiled beef; Saturday, boiled beef, or cold meat and one pint of soup for half the patients.

I do not quite understand to what class this last allowance is made. I copy the report.

Diet at the Retreat, York, England.

Breakfast: coffee, bread, butter, toast, &c. Lowest class, bread and milk.

Dinner: roast or boiled joints, potatoes, &c.; plain fruits or rice pudding; fish, game or poultry when in season; beer or water. The lower classes have no game or poultry, but have occasional hashes.

Supper: tea, bread, butter, toast, or bread and milk, porridge.

A plain, simple, but substantial diet is generally best for the insane. No greater error is committed than drenching the bowels of such patients with active or cooling purges, abstracting blood freely, or placing them upon a low and insufficient diet.

In proportion to their number, more of the abstemious become insane than of those who live generously, but temperately.

The strength which the insane sometimes exhibit arises from excitement and impulse, not from great power. The insane, in general, are not as strong or capable of enduring as much as their attendants and other laboring men. They have rarely too much blood, but the blood is unequally distributed. The brain is irritable, but not inflamed, and not often, in mania, congested. The maniac has not a condition of the brain that requires depletion, but an irritable one, that needs cool applications, and quieting remedies and regimen. Cold water and ice are much more likely to remove his excitement than bleeding and starvation. Narcotics will control him and make him quiet and rational, while he would grow worse if treated with severity, and be less likely to recover.

The British physicians have learned not to bleed in mania, but the American physicians have not. While I have been writing this sheet a patient has been brought to my care, spare, pale and feeble, who has been copiously bled *four* times in *ten* days, and yet is not the less excited. It may be difficult to cure him in his present state, for he is in great danger of becoming fatuous, but if he should recover, it will probably take a longer time to remove the effects of his remedies than to cure his insanity. I have seen many such cases.

Insanity frequently seems to be produced by insufficient diet. Some time since a young man, a student in one of the New England colleges, was brought to this hospital apparently in complete dementia. He had lost all decency of appearance, was regardless of the calls of nature, and was incapable of expressing one idea, or answering a question correctly, even in monosyllables. He was poor, and, in order to get through college, he took the plainest and cheapest food. For three months before he became insane he eat nothing but brown bread and molasses, and drank water only. It was observed by his instructors that he became a dull scholar, but no one thought him affected by his diet till the symptoms of insanity were suddenly developed, and in a very few days he was placed in my care. I gave him narcotics and a generous diet; he soon mended, and his appetite became voracious. At first, he partook moderately of animal food, but afterwards took it freely. When his strength would permit he began to labor. He usually took *four* or *five* full meals daily. His recovery was very rapid and favorable. He gained *forty* pounds of flesh in less than *three* months, and was, in a short time, able to resume his studies and finish his collegiate course with honor. He is now settled in the ministry, enjoys good health and a sound mind, never having failed to pursue his generous living.

Some months ago a lady came under my care, who, by the advice of her physician, had lived very sparingly for six months, to remove the most deep and settled melancholy. She continued to lose ground and became more and more feeble and depressed. She was recommended by her physician to place herself under my care. When I first saw her she was under the greatest apprehensions of evil; a deep gloom had settled upon her mind, which was attended by emaciation and total loss of physical energy. I immediately changed her course of living, gave her narcotic and tonic remedies, and a generous diet. She rode daily, spent her time in cheerful society, and engaged in sports and amusements, particularly in dancing, which was apparently very beneficial to her. She gained *twenty* pounds of flesh in *forty* days, had a good appetite, relished her food well, and improved in the most favorable manner. After a time she partially relapsed, but has recovered again, and is now with her friends in a very comfortable state.

When the health improves and the patient gains flesh, we look forward to radical improvement of the mind in most recent cases, even if no other change is apparent. A case of the kind is now under our care, which was so hopeless in its appearance and connected with a cause

which is so fatal to the intellect, that we nearly despaired of him. Some time ago his health appeared better, he gained flesh; his mind continued for some time in a bad state, but lately he has become quiet and intelligent, and there is now strong hope that he will recover; indeed he may now be considered nearly well.

THE NEW ENGLAND AND OTHER AMERICAN ASYLUMS.

In looking over the reports of the institutions for the insane, to obtain the statistics here presented, I have been impressed with the excellent character of the New England institutions. They admit about 1500 residents annually; are all conducted on the most enlightened principles, and, having no hobbies, are pursuing their way with unparalleled success, under the guidance of men of science, medical experience and practical wisdom. They are ornaments to the country and a benefit to the human family. Since this hospital went into operation in 1833, with two exceptions, they have all been erected.

The oldest is the *McLean Asylum*, which, with a small beginning, received its first patient in 1818. Under the care of Dr. Rufus Wyman, its first superintendent, it gained a high reputation, which has been more than sustained by his successors, Drs. Lee and Bell, the last of whom now manages it with great skill and success.

The second is the *Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, Ct.* The first superintendent of this institution was Dr. Todd, a distinguished scholar, medical philosopher, and philanthropist. Under his care the Retreat gained a name for humanity and success, which was unparalleled in the history of similar institutions at that day. Its high reputation has since been sustained by Drs. Fuller, Brigham and Butler, the last of whom has recently been elected its superintendent. He has carried into the Retreat experience, active business habits, and medical skill, which will insure its prosperity.

The institutions which have been more recently erected, are the *Vermont Asylum*, at Brattleboro', under the superintendence of the indefatigable Dr. Rockwell; the *Maine Hospital*, at first under the care of Dr. Knapp, now superintended by Dr. Ray, well known as the author of an approved work on Jurisprudence of Insanity; the *New Hampshire Asylum*, now in care of Dr. Chandler, who was my fellow laborer for nine years in this hospital, and who carried into that institution, not only a great share of discretion and prudence, but also an amount of experience which few men of his age possess; and the *Bos-*

ton Lunatic Hospital, which is strictly a pauper asylum. This hospital was first under the care of Dr. Butler, now superintendent of the Retreat, Hartford. It is now under the charge of Dr. Stedman, and is a well conducted hospital, very creditable to the city of Boston.

The number of residents in these institutions, as shown by the last report of each, is as follows, viz: in the McLean, 271; Hartford, 172; Brattleboro', 224; Maine, 141; New Hampshire, 135; South Boston, 157; State Lunatic, 458; making in all 1558. In my opinion no equal number of insane persons have ever, in any place, been managed with more skill, humanity, and success.

The institutions in other states of the union have become numerous; all have fair reputations, and some of them are of equal merit with our own New England hospitals. Of these none has gained greater celebrity than the *Ohio Lunatic Asylum*, at Columbus, in that state, which, from its beginning, has been superintended by Dr. W. M. Awl. Among the many distinguished men connected with asylums in this country no one has acquired a higher reputation than this gentleman. With a mind of uncommon activity, a benevolence reaching not only to the wants of the insane, but to every other class of human sufferers, he has gained himself a name for philanthropy, as imperishable as the institution which he has fostered and sustained. For his present field of labor he is particularly well fitted, and the institution under his care takes rank with the best in the country.

One of the most splendid and extensive establishments for the insane in this country is at *Utica, N. Y.* It has received a large number of the unfortunate insane from the common receptacles of the state, as well as from among the higher walks of life. It has not yet completed the first year of its existence. Under the care of its wise and experienced superintendent, Dr. Brigham, it will not fail to attain a celebrity equal to any other, and must do an immense amount of good in the progress of its existence.

The *Bloomington Asylum*, near New York, under the care of Dr. Wilson; the *Pennsylvania Hospital*, Philadelphia, superintended by Dr. Kirkbride; the *Frankford Asylum*, near that city, under the care of the Friends; the *Virginia Institutions*, at Staunton and Williamsburg, under the supervision of Drs. Stribling and Galt; and the *Maryland Hospital*, in the care of Dr. Fisher, have all a high reputation, and are doing much for the comfort and cure of the insane of the several states in which they are located.

There are also institutions for the insane in Kentucky, Georgia, Ten-

nessee, and South Carolina, but their reports have not reached me, and I am not able to give their statistics or name their superintendents.

All the American hospitals for the insane must be able to accommodate from *three to four thousand* patients. They must relieve a vast amount of suffering of patients and anxiety of friends. They are probably not surpassed for custodial care, or remedial treatment, by any institutions in the world.

Eleven years ago all the institutions in the United States did not admit annually as many patients as have been resident in this hospital the past year ; and their condition, with a few exceptions, was far from being good. There were not then more than 100 patients in the New England institutions in a year, while now, as we have seen, there are more than 1500.

All the institutions in the United States, except this hospital, are in the care of comparatively young men, all of whom have assumed their stations since I occupied this place. I know them all personally, that I have named, some more and some less intimately. They have all high claims to public confidence, have good talents, and sterling merits as men and as physicians. Long may they occupy the stations which they now fill, and live, as I have done, to see these charities multiply in a ten-fold ratio around them, till they are commensurate with the wants of the community.

A great revolution has been made in Europe within a few years in discarding personal restraints. For this improvement the old world is indebted to Dr. Charlesworth of Lincoln, Dr. Conolly of Hanwell, Dr. Brown of the Crichton Asylum, Dumfries, assisted by other kindred spirits in Great Britain, by which they have greatly ameliorated the condition of the insane in the institutions which they superintend, and awakened a spirit of improvement which has pervaded the whole kingdom.

Restraints were never common in this country as in Europe, and though not wholly abandoned, are rarely used to any great extent.

I have been more or less intimately connected with institutions of this character for the last twenty years, and have had the care of nearly eighteen hundred patients within the last eleven years, yet I never saw a leg-lock, a tranquilizing chair, or a muffled hand garment ; neither have I seen a strait waistcoat for ten years, nor any other instrument of severe restraint.

IMPROVEMENTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

In the course of the autumn a building has been erected between the centre building of the hospital and the chapel, which is *seventy-six* feet long and *twenty-five* feet wide, in which have been fitted up a commodious office *twenty-four* feet square, two small sleeping apartments, and a hall *forty* feet by *twenty-four*, which is admirably adapted to the wants of the establishment. This hall opens directly into the chapel by folding-doors *seventeen* feet wide, and will furnish accommodations for 150 or 200 more worshippers, when the enlargement of the hospital, which is now in progress, shall be completed and ready for occupants. In this room the matron now holds her parties twice a month, at which times from 75 to 100 females assemble and unite in labor and enjoy social intercourse. These parties, in this commodious room, have become more than usually interesting and advantageous. The work, at these parties, is done wholly for the institution; any individual would be frowned upon who should exhibit her own work on these occasions. Many beautiful articles are here manufactured and kept for sale to increase the library. Such persons as prefer to do it make garments and bedding for the household. The matron presides, assisted by the members of the family, who always attend with the supervisor, and as many attendants and assistants as can be spared from other important duties.

The hall is large, high, well lighted and easily ventilated, and forms a fine room for these assemblages, which have heretofore been pleasant but limited for want of an apartment to admit all who would be profited by meeting on these and similar occasions.

In the same hall we now hold our dancing parties, twice a month. These parties have never before been so well conducted, or afforded so much real enjoyment. From 75 to 100 individuals, of both sexes, assemble here to spend a few hours socially, to enjoy a season of relaxation from the tedium of confinement, to dance, and to witness the amusement, which seems to be as much enjoyed by the spectators as by those who partake of the sport of the evening. These parties are always conducted by the assistant physician, and the utmost order and decorum prevails at them as well as at those under the supervision of the matron.

Every Saturday evening a religious meeting is held in this hall, which continues one hour. The meeting is conducted by the chaplain,

who explains, in a familiar way, some portion of scripture ; prayers are offered, and sacred music increases the interest of the season.

Thus, in this room, appropriately named MARTHA JOHONNOT, in honor of the noble spirited woman who gave a munificent legacy to add to the accommodations and increase the benefits of this establishment, those assemble who like to enjoy the social hour, and engage in benevolent labor at the matron's parties, those who are fond of music and the dance, and those who like to devote an hour, on the approach of the Sabbath, to solemn thoughts and contemplations which are fitted to prepare for the duties of the succeeding day.

In this hall, in the chapel on the sabbath, and at the singing parties, the sexes come together, but at no other time in any considerable number in the hospital.

The learned Jacobi has lately questioned whether, in institutions for the insane, the sexes should not be in separate establishments, having no intercourse or communication with each other, and especially when in the same institution, they should not be wholly separated, even in the church in which they assemble for religious worship, having a high partition raised above their heads between them, so that no opportunity should be had of seeing each other.

From this opinion I entirely dissent. The intercourse of the sexes in institutions of this kind is as favorable as elsewhere. The influence they have upon each other every where else, in schools, churches, and the social circle, when judiciously admitted, is equally favorable here. I would increase rather than diminish it, and in the hospital would encourage walks, games, and especially dances, in which the intelligent and convalescent patients should be brought together, under the guidance of their attendants, and hold free and pleasant intercourse. Especially would I have them assemble together for religious worship on the Sabbath, at singing parties, and other seasons of social enjoyment.

The influence of the sexes is reciprocal every where, and, when properly directed, has a favorable effect on both.

We have been too much disposed to consider the insane as making an exception to all the rules of intercourse so useful in civilized society, but they apply in full force to them when not excited, and especially when convalescent. Indeed there can be no question but that the best way to treat the insane is to do to them and by them as to other individuals, keeping out of sight as far as practicable their peculiarities, never speaking of them unless to admonish them to avoid the excesses that grow out of them, to encourage self-respect and rational conduct,

get them into habits of order and accustomed channels of duty and employment, and, as disease wears away, they will discover no peculiarity or difference arising from estrangement of conduct while insane.

The intercourse of the sexes in the social circle, and in religious duty, will greatly aid this important work, and should always be encouraged in such cases as are admissible.

If a patient, when he has recovered, goes out of his ward as the prisoner goes out of his cell, every thing for a season will appear singular to him, and it will be very strange if he does not appear eccentric and unnatural, and even give his friends the impression that he has not recovered. But let him be accustomed to society before he leaves the hospital, and he will feel right and appear well.

We find our new hall in constant requisition for the games and active sports which convalescent patients enjoy, and from which they receive much benefit.

The amusements out of doors continue to be walking, riding, &c. One carriage is constantly employed, and two others are more or less used. The good old Johonnot horse, now supposed to be 37 years old, contributes his full share to these amusements, and bears his labors and his age admirably. The usual house games are continued, with the addition of such new ones as we are able to procure.

LABOR.

Our estimation of the value of labor has not diminished by the experience of the past year. The farm and garden have been thoroughly attended to, and the quality and quantity of the articles raised have exceeded the usual production.

The laborers are the happiest and most healthy class of patients in the hospital; many convalescents would be completely miserable without labor, and their recovery would be retarded, if not prevented, if they were deprived of it.

When the excitement of a violent patient has so far subsided as to enable him, with great effort, to exercise self control, he then calls for labor, and will expend the excitement in this way, advantageously to himself and the institution, which without it he would find it necessary to expend in noise, violence, and mischief. This holds equally true with both sexes. Labor under such circumstances is not only a safety valve to expend diseased excitement, but it puts the patient into accus-

tomed channels of thought and action, and the mind performs rationally at labor, if insane every where else.

Convalescents are not the only persons benefited by useful employment; a large class of the incurable insane are rendered healthy and happy by it. What there is of mind remaining is kept bright and prevented from sinking into dementia by labor. No persons about the hospital are more gratified to witness production, profit and improvement than the laboring insane. They take delight in viewing the luxuriant crops in the fields and gardens, and feeling that they have contributed their share to what goes for the general good.

The melancholy patients are benefited no less than the maniacal, by labor. They need the exercise, and particularly require the mind to be diverted from gloomy contemplations, and to be made active in some way that will interest and excite them.

The agricultural and horticultural operations at the hospital materially lessen the expenses of the establishment. The profits of the farm and garden last year were nearly ten per cent. of the cost of the whole; this ten per cent. would make nearly 25 cents per week on the price of board and other expenses; this reduces the price of board 13 dollars a year for each patient. It would be well if our farm and garden could be extended, even doubled. The Commonwealth would save money by the investment. The cost of our present farm was not more than six thousand dollars. The avails of it are nearly three thousand, and very little more help is required to manage while at work than without it.

The labor done by the patients in other departments, aside from agriculture and horticulture, is as much or probably more than all the hired help do in these departments, so that it may be assumed that the patients of the hospital do as much labor as to do the whole work on the land, the avails of which is from two to three thousand dollars. If the farm could be doubled, another 25 cents could be deducted from the price of board by the profits which would accrue from it. The expense of supporting the hospital this year was a little less than \$28,000, if we had raised nothing it would have been \$30,000. With present numbers and plenty of land it might easily be reduced two or three thousand dollars more.

The excavation of the cellars for the new wings, an extent of 375 feet in length by 38 feet in width, was done principally by patients, which probably saved to the fund, which is to erect our additional building, not less than three hundred dollars.

Valuable improvements have been made on the land by ditching, walling, road-making, &c., which occupied much time, and made valuable improvements on the premises.

The quantity of the Products of the Farm and Garden, as given in the following table, with their value as estimated by the Steward.

Hay, 40 tons, at \$12 00, and 10 tons at \$10 00,	-	-	\$580 00
Onions, 95 bushels, at 67 cents,	-	-	63 65
Tomatoes, 30 " at 50 "	-	-	15 00
Green peas, 40 " at 100 "	-	-	40 00
Potatoes, 150 " at 25 "	-	-	37 50
Corn, 225 " at 70 "	-	-	157 50
Soft corn, 30 " at 35 "	-	-	10 50
Cabbages, 200 at 6 "	-	-	12 00
Beets, 365 " at 25 "	-	-	91 25
Ruta Baga, 185 " at 25 "	-	-	46 25
Parsnips, 80 " at 50 "	-	-	40 00
Carrots, 1040 " at 25 "	-	-	260 00
Broom corn, 342 lbs. at 6 "	-	-	20 52
Broom corn seed, 30 bushels, at 30 "	-	-	9 00
Oats and straw,	-	-	20 00
Winter squashes and pumpkins, 1000 lbs. at 1½ cents,	-	-	15 00
Garden vegetables,	-	-	100 00
Corn fodder,	-	-	40 00
Poultry, 150 lbs.	-	-	15 00
Pasturing 12 cows,	-	-	150 00
Milk, 35,040 quarts, at 4 cents,	-	-	1401 60
Pork, 6,308 lbs. at 6 "	-	-	378 48
Beef, 5,867 lbs. at 5 "	-	-	293 35
Pigs sold,	-	-	103 50
			<hr/>
			\$3900 10

The stock has been fed from the produce of the farm and garden; a number of tons of last year's hay lay over, to be used this year.

Stock on hand, 4 oxen, 13 cows, 4 horses, 34 swine.

The following statement of the labor and expenses of the shoe shop is given by the overseer. I have before said, and now repeat, that no department of labor is more beneficial to those employed, or more convenient and useful to the establishment, than shoemaking.

Amount of work done for officers and assistants,	-	-	\$358 00
“ “ “ patients,	-	-	496 74
Custom work,	-	-	290 79
Shoes now on hand,	-	-	60 00
Stock on hand,	-	-	30 00
			<hr/>
			\$1235 53
Expended in stock and tools,	-	-	\$622 07
Wages of overseer,	-	-	230 00
Board of overseer,	-	-	100 00
Binding, - - - -	-	-	40 00
Fuel and lights, - - - -	-	-	20 00
Stock and shoes on hand at the beginning of			
the year, - - - -	-	-	155 00
			<hr/>
			1167 07
			<hr/>
Balance, - - - -	-	-	\$68 46

It has been our intention to place the value of shoes so as to cover expenses. This has been done so as to make the small balance of \$68 48.

In the cabinet shop much useful and profitable labor has been done, and many patients have here worked off their excitement and favored convalescence by daily employment of the customary implements of labor.

In the mattress shop a large amount of labor has been done, profitable to the hospital and to those employed. All the mattresses for the establishment are made there; none have been bought for many years.

The amount of labor done by the females in the hospital is commendable. They assist in washing, ironing, preparing vegetables for cooking, scrubbing and domestic labor, besides the needle work, knitting, straw braiding, &c. More than 100 females are daily employed in these various departments of useful and profitable labor. One woman has bound 871 pairs of shoes, besides making many garments, in the course of the past year.

From three to four individuals have gone to the wash room daily, and as many to the ironing room, besides casual labor in both these departments.

LIBRARY.

The Hospital Library has increased from year to year till it has now become quite valuable. The books purchased are select, consisting of the most approved popular works, papers and periodicals. For this purpose not one dollar is taken from the funds of the hospital. The Johonnot Sewing Circle is constantly engaged in adding valuable articles to the stock, from which enough is sold to supply all the books necessary to make the library valuable and useful. From this stock more than \$120 worth of articles were sold last year, which were wholly manufactured in the hospital, and a handsome supply remains for future disposal.

A great number of our patients read, some to little advantage, others to as much benefit as the rest of mankind. For some, one book answers a long time. One day, recently, as I passed through the hall, an excited patient was lamenting that he had lost his *sermon*. The next day he was happy, he had found it; he said he had nearly read it through before my visit, and had only failed to do so the day before, when it was lost, for a long time previous. He said it was a good sermon, and he intended to read it through every day.

We have received, from many benevolent individuals, donations to our library, which we are always gratified to acknowledge. From Hon. Samuel Merrill, of Andover; Samuel Wells, Esq. of Northampton; William Nichols, Esq. and Joseph Balch, Esq. of Boston; Dr. Batchelder, Utica, N. Y.; John Tappan, Esq., Boston; Rev. Thomas Norris, Boston; Rev. Dr. Woods, Andover, and other individuals, not to be named, we have received valuable additions to our stock of reading.

The following newspapers have come regularly to us, free of expense: The Boston Recorder, Old Colony Memorial, Youth's Companion, Library of Health, Springfield Republican, Springfield Gazette, Hampshire Gazette, Gospel Messenger, Utica, N. Y., New Hampshire Sentinel, Haverhill Republican, New Hampshire Patriot, Olive Branch, Mother's Magazine, Boston Atlas, Christian Watchman, Barnstable Patriot, Worcester Cataract, Social Monitor, and Phrenological Journal.

The Salem Gazette, New York Evening Post, Boston Times, and the Albany Evening Journal, come to us occasionally. A bundle of the Temperance Journal and the Cold Water Army come regularly. The Rev. Mr. Norris, of the Olive Branch, favors us with a bundle of papers repeatedly, evincing his continued interest in our happiness.

We feel grateful for all these favors, and shall make the customary slight return of one of our Annual Reports.

CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Our confidence in the benefits which result from religious worship for the insane, increases from year to year.

A greater number of patients have attended religious exercises the past year than in any previous year. A very large proportion of the patients *desire* and *expect* to be present every Sabbath, and no ordinary circumstances would keep them away. From 150 to 180 attend each Sabbath, and are apparently as attentive as other congregations to the instructions there given.

Of the 458 patients who have been residents of the hospital the past year, 420 have attended chapel exercises more or less, and about two-thirds attend each Sabbath. Of the 38 who have not attended, eight or ten are recent cases, who will probably be well enough to do so after a few weeks residence, and most of the remainder are the same individuals from year to year, who are too insane to control themselves, or too much demented to have sufficient regard to personal appearance and propriety of conduct to be admitted.

Our choir of music is very creditable to the performers, and would do honor to any congregation. It consists of from twenty to thirty individuals, members of our household, one half or one third of whom are generally patients, with from two to four musical instruments, some of which are also played by patients.

For more than *three* years the Rev. George Allen has officiated as chaplain to the hospital. His performances are judicious, and very acceptable to our congregation; they are always interesting, and often eloquent and forcible expositions of religious truth. His views of all subjects are given with great freedom, and yet with such propriety and delicacy as to offend none and satisfy all.

I am happy to append to this report of our chapel exercises the views of our chaplain as given in the following letter

DOCT. SAMUEL B. WOODWARD,

Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital.

Dear Sir,—An intimation, from a source entitled to the highest consideration, having been made, that my views would not be unacceptable to the public, respecting the tendency and effect of stated religious worship and instruction, on the patients in the hospital under your care, I

cheerfully yield to the suggestion, at least with no other distrust than that of my ability to do justice to a subject having in itself so many points of interest that have not been much contemplated by the public mind. I trust, sir, you will excuse me, if, following the before mentioned intimation, I take the liberty of addressing this communication to yourself, freely leaving it to your own discretion, whether it shall remain in your hands, or pass from them into those of the public.

While, therefore, I frankly lay before you my views respecting public religious service at the hospital, I am persuaded they are not necessary to aid or alter your own conviction of its true tendency and effect. Could I suspect your mind of doubts on this subject, I should pause, for no inconsiderable time, before venturing to attempt to remove them by any opinions which I might otherwise confidently express. Your theoretical consideration of the subject before the erection of the chapel, seven years ago, had been determined on, naturally conducted you to a safe general conclusion, and your practical opportunities and use of them since that experiment was made, must, I think, have settled in your mind at least all which your theory comprehended. If, at that period, any of the friends and official patrons of the hospital wavered or were incredulous, it was natural that the cautious and the responsible should not be over sanguine of success in venturing on an experiment which had in it so much of novelty, and which was new only because former general views had been adverse to the belief of its advantage or practicability.

On the subject now before me, if I mistake not, the nature of man, which is often so little infringed by insanity, is not a blind guide to one who is observant of her ever faithful indications. I need not suggest to you, sir, that a want of due observation here has led to errors in the moral as well as in the physical treatment of the insane. All grades of disease have been thought of, by the popular mind, as having nearly the same level; and by many, the worst forms of insanity, being too exclusively considered, have been used as a standard for all others, and this view of the mass has of course led to unjust conclusions respecting the moral and physical treatment of all. The *man* has been too much overlooked even in the *maniac*, and by far too little considered, in the fainter exhibitions of a disordered mind. The feelings and actions of the insane, though hopelessly deranged, are, in a true sense, subject to the same general laws which are recognized in the rest of our species. His constitutional principles, if disturbed, are not destroy-

ed. They only act, with increased or diminished force, to such ends as delusion suggests. Permanent in their existence, their vigor is often witnessed through all the stages of his disease, and in none more distinctly than in those who are deluded by the wildest and most monstrous fancies. His conduct is the child of motive, of some sort or other, however sudden, violent or transient the supposed involuntary impulse that controls him. He is influenced by hope and fear as are other men—by his instantaneous, fitful or fixed conviction, however absurd, of good or evil, physical or moral. If his particular joys and sorrows are the effect of a delusion peculiar to himself, we may well inquire, who, among those not suspected of mental disease, is wholly exempt, at all times, if ever, from some delusion which awakens a false hope or a fallacious fear, an imaginary grief or an irrational joy? Are there not cases, not a few, where it is impossible to tell how far these minor delusions may proceed, before awakening, in the most sagacious observer, any suspicion of a disordered mind? Is it not, sometimes, the direction or the steadiness of a delusion, rather than its degree, which removes doubt, and establishes the conviction of insanity? Is it not, in many cases, the growth of a delusion, instead of a change of its character, which makes dangerous today what yesterday was harmless? Is not the difference in degree, so far as can be detected, sometimes slight, even when the course of treatment must be greatly changed, and restraint take the place of freedom? In such cases, as well as in many others, how much that is rational often remains. How distinctly visible the *man*. How quick and just is the moral sense. How strong the sympathies of humanity. Even where the delusion is progressive, incurable, and violently mischievous, not seldom is the subject of it intelligent, social, kind, and conscientious. Except in the line of his delusion, he is apt to be what he has been, and to find his hopes and fears, his joys and sorrows, just where other men find theirs, and where he himself has been accustomed to find them, whether in the present world, or in the world to come.

The habits of men are, proverbially, powerful on all, especially when those habits were early begun, have often been repeated, and have long been continued. When their authority is thus established, not to practice them is violence to self. When such habits are wrong, to suspend them is deemed a commendable effort; to abandon them, a glorious triumph. The power of habits on the insane, it is superfluous to say, is, every day before you; sometimes for good, and sometimes for evil,

according to the character of those habits, and the condition of their owner. The principles, the feelings, the hopes, and the restraints of religion, are often among the earliest, strongest, and most enduring habits of the mind. A considerate view of the subject would lead one to presume that much of the influence of such habits would continue with the insane, at least in many cases, where the mind is not greatly obliterated. In those cases of derangement, of which there are many, where the intellectual powers are become stronger and more acute by disease, and where the sensibility to natural and moral qualities and relations is quickened by such malady, the power of past habits, as well religious as others, often bears an unresisted sway, and the wants which such habits induce should, with discretion, be accommodated, and not resisted, if the habits themselves are in their nature useful or innocent.

The community of patients in the hospital is, to a great extent, a New England community. Their cherished principles and most powerful habits of thought, feeling, and outward expression, are, in many respects, such as constitute and exhibit the specific character of a New England population. Of those whose birth and education were elsewhere, whether in other parts of the United States, in Great Britain, Ireland, or on the continent of Europe, a large part were educated with a reverence for the character, stated worship, and word of God. To them the sabbath has not been, nor yet is it, as the other days of the week. To some, it is sacred; by others, it is valued for its uses; by most, there is felt for it that which induces towards it, in various degrees, a decent outward respect; while, by nearly all, would be missed, not without something like regret, the notice of a day, which, having a character of its own, has given a character to society,—a day which comes to their thoughts, even in the reckoning of time, not without the suggestion of solemn truth. The recognition, the restraints, and the hopes of religion, are, in their minds, as in others, intimately associated with the day.

That the salutary influence of public worship and religious instruction may be expected to be felt by all in the hospital, whose intellectual and moral faculties are adequate to receive benefit from them, is very much more than can be affirmed. In this, at least as great diversity might be expected among the inmates of that institution, as exists out of it, among those who, more favored by the providence of God, are yet, in many cases, less rational in their sense and use of the Divine bounty. I take it, however, that the true question is not whether *all* the patients are likely to receive, or are susceptible of, benefit from the truths and

institutions of religion, or even whether *most* may derive benefit from this source of good, any more than whether one medicine, of a more material form, can be administered, with the same salutary effect, to all or most of the patients who need medical treatment. A *discreet* moral regimen was enjoined by the Great Physician, whose own prescriptions, if sometimes bold, were always dictated according to the cases for which he administered. That a *moral regimen*, in one form or another, is an indispensable part of the curative and mitigating system of practice in a hospital for the insane, is, I believe, universally admitted. That it is so by yourself, is evident from the constant use of it which you make, adapting its character and degree to the condition and capacity of the patient in whose case you employ it. Nor is this moral regimen peculiar to the practice of a hospital for the insane. It is only applying, in an appropriate way, to a specific case, a general law of our nature, which a skilful physician makes advantageous use of in the common walks of his profession. But what regimen, when judiciously employed, is, in its nature, more fit to quiet the disturbed, to balance the unequal, and direct the misguided functions of the mind, than the principles, precepts and hopes of Christianity? Its errand was to enlighten, warn, and encourage; to bind up the broken-hearted, and to cast out evil spirits—a work which, though not without Divine power, it has often wrought without a miracle.

Religious truth—its principles, precepts and sanctions—is, confessedly, of no small force, not only on *individual* character and condition, but, also, in the due regulation of *social* life. It is felt in the family and in the neighborhood, and it extends its broad shield over the widest circle of human relations. It is given to superintend all the interests of man in this life, as well as lead to, and fit for, a better. Is its influence, so needful elsewhere, not wanted in the hospital to regulate *its* social intercourse?—to keep alive those principles which, always and every where, pine and perish when not fed?—to maintain, in commanding and winning force, the due sense of right and wrong?—and to create and nourish those social affections which are the joy of their possessor, which communicate happiness to others, and which, besides aiding social comfort, tend to the permanent restoration of those whose maladies are not incurable?

Hospitals for the insane are, even now, too much looked upon through the medium of traditionary and irresponsible facts. Past impressions, that they are gloomy prison-houses, where wild and furious monsters are chained in solitary exile, have not yet wholly faded from the public

mind. Such impressions, always wrong in a degree, were never so wrong as now. Professional science and Christian love, uniting in the enterprise of humanity, have entered the doors so long kept shut by the jealous hand of ignorance and barbarity, and have thrown a broader and brighter light into windows where privation and sorrow had far too little to relieve and cheer them. The hospital which here claims special consideration, has not only its cells, but its apartments and halls of social, every-day intercourse, conducted with great freedom, among numerous individuals of character and manners diversified by nature, by education, and by disease. Social life to them is necessary from constitution and habit. Sometimes it is needful to keep the mind from wasting its energies by the undiverted excitement of its own delusion, and, at other times, to rouse it from the depression or torpor which would weigh upon it in monotonous solitude. In many cases the reasons are various and obvious which demand for the patient the influences of social life. To make it useful it must be regulated less by arbitrary restraint or the vigilant oversight of a guardian, than by that voluntary and almost unconscious submission to the proprieties of life, which is often best secured by the authority of good principles. These principles are not self-existent or self-sustained any where, and, of course not, in a hospital for the insane. They have need to be infused and cherished, both by the power of ordinary circumstances and the instruction of religious duty and hopes. Whatever is to inform and regulate mind in a hospital, must act upon it there, as it acts upon it elsewhere, in other conditions of life.

Is not the proximate cause of insanity frequently found, both where there is, and where there is not, a hereditary predisposition to that disease, in a course of thought and life which has not been shaped by just principles? In how many instances has the patient reached the sad result without a suspicion of the end to which his course was leading? In cases of recovery, partial or entire, from the pernicious effect of insubordination to just moral sentiments, having their foundation in the nature and relations of man, what shall prevent a relapse into, and a confirmation of, his malady, but a better knowledge of the moral regimen which the Maker of man has prescribed for the preservation and happiness of his creatures? And where shall the recovering patient find, and be persuaded to use, in due season, this prophylactic knowledge, with so much advantage, as in the very place where he becomes conscious of his renovated condition?

They, too, who come to the hospital for relief, are of various grades

of character, intellectual and moral. If there are some of a dark shade, there are others, not a few, of clear and transparent light. The unfortunate are, by no means, always the unwise. The same adverse event is, often, irrespective of previous virtue or discretion. Accordingly it is not rare to find, in the hospital, such as have been well educated, in whose minds and hearts religious truth early found a place, and where its beneficent power has long been, not obscurely, prevalent. Its sincere and unaffected character is marked by its practical consistency. Such feel the value and the necessity of those religious means which have done so much to form and preserve their Christian character, and to cheer them so much by the light of Christian hope.

If it is a principle, in the wise management of a hospital for the insane, to keep from it, as much as possible, a forbidding aspect, and to make it, as much as possible, comport with the ordinary arrangements and associations of life, then the due observance of the sabbath, the decent preparation for its services, the united worship of God, in a place set apart for that purpose, and the stated public ministration of divine truth, may well be supposed to aid in removing the unfavorable impression of ignominious confinement, to which unjust impression the patient is always sufficiently liable, and in promoting the just view and corresponding feeling, that the hospital is not erected as a receptacle for the vicious, but as a place of relief and restoration to those who have been overtaken by a misfortune from which the best of our race has no pledge of exemption.

Who, Sir, better than yourself can bear witness, that insanity is not, of course, ingratitude? Of the patients under your care, is not the proportion large who are often not insensible to the evidence of kindness in its various manifestations? Is not the gratitude of some most exemplary, and the most gratifying reward of your efforts to promote their comfort? Do not the chapel, its worship, and its teaching of grace and truth, indicate a friendly concern for their welfare, not unmindful of their highest and permanent good? Do not many of them appreciate that evidence of kind regard? Would not still more miss the benefit with regret, if deprived of it?

Though the language just used has the form of inquiry, it will certainly not be taken by yourself, for the language of doubt. Distrust has given place to assurance. It is not extravagant to say, that convictions can hardly be dissimilar in the minds of those who have been familiar with the experiment in the hospital over which you are placed. Successive years have united their testimony to the importance of social

worship and religious instruction within its limits. They have given their deliberate and irreversible tribute of respect to the foresight and decision of those, who, against general, and, as was supposed, well settled, public sentiment, determined to erect, within the precincts of the hospital, a chapel for the worship of God, and thus did honor to that religion which had done so much to relieve the sufferings and raise the hopes of man. Having myself witnessed, for the last three years, the exemplary order, the marked decorum, and the interested expression of so many patients who have attended stated worship in the chapel, I should deem it unjust to them, as well as to the power of religious truth, to withhold my ready testimony to the proprieties which have marked divine service there. In the congregation of patients gathered from sabbath to sabbath, in the chapel, and composed of various and remote grades of the insane, rare and but momentary interruptions of the religious services have taken place. When they have occurred, from whatever cause, the restoration to a settled general calm has immediately followed the transient disturbance. When any one has, by the sudden impulse of some new or recurring delusion, or by the restlessness which is induced by some forms of disease, violated the proprieties of divine service, it has, so far as is known, been followed by his regret, in which the congregation have taken at least a reasonable share.

Besides the general demeanor, so appropriate and so constant, of the congregation gathered in the chapel, there are other and yet more significant proofs of the value, to the patients, of the ordinary means of religious improvement, in its broad and most generous sense. If their subsequent rational conversation respecting what has been listened to in the chapel—if their accurate memory and just statement of what they have there heard—if the spontaneous and reverent but cheerful hymns of worship, trust and praise, by groups gathered in different apartments of the hospital—if their frequent reading of the scriptures and clear sense of what they read—if their often-expressed conviction of the importance of religious instruction—if resolutions, framed or renewed by the fresh presentation of truth, to maintain a religious life—if mutual counsel and encouragement to make good those resolutions—if a course of conduct, which, in a good degree, comports with the directions of divine truth—if a manifest desire that others should walk in its light—if conscientious struggles to forego the temptations which most importunately solicit them to do wrong—if the presence of a cherished Christian hope, and the frequent prevalence of its power over worldly care and sorrow—if any and all of these things are significant of the

value and need of stated public worship and the regular ministration of divine truth, then there can be no reasonable doubt of their power and importance in the hospital, where, by your suggestion and influence, they were introduced, and where they have been, for so many years, steadily and orderly maintained.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to express the persuasion, that the recent progress in that department of humanity with which it is your lot to be officially connected, is a clear indication that still further advance will be made in the same great cause which has already gained so much of public confidence and good will. What has been already done, it is presumed, will encourage and effectively aid the future, calling forth new individual skill and enterprize, and, from our beloved Commonwealth, that enlarged and generous provision for the unfortunate, which is the State's wise economy and its certain revenue of honor. It may and must be true, that, here, as elsewhere, progress has its limit. Where that boundary is will not be learned by rash experiment or blind penurious distrust. Wherever it may be, it may be presumed to be yet distant. If it took so long to find out, that men, whose nature was not vacated by partial malady of the mind, might profit by that which is divinely adapted to their nature—if professional intelligence has been so slow to disengage itself from the adhesion of indurated errors, and so long in reaching the near conclusion, that men, whose temporary, intermittent, or fixed delusions, do not unfit them, in many cases, for the manual and intellectual occupation to which they have been addicted—that persons who can calmly and skillfully ply the needle and other implements of housewifery, or perform the labors of the workshop and the field—that men who can amuse themselves with games of mingled chance and skill—who can patiently conduct the complicated strategy of the chess-board—who can derive pleasure and profit from the perusal of books of literature and science—who can take part in various colloquy with such coherence and precision that an intelligent stranger would have no suspicion of a derangement which is often most evident to others—who are eager for information respecting the condition and prospect of state and national affairs—who can discourse, with scarcely, if at all, unimpaired ability, of public men and measures—who can perform, and exact the performance of, such duties as compose the civilities and ordinary morality of life ;—if, I repeat it, professional wisdom was so dilatory in coming to the belief, that men thus capable could also, with propriety and advantage, engage in social worship, and receive religious instruction in the house of God,

is there not wide room for confidence, that humanity and skill will be still further gratified, by the success of their united persevering endeavors to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate, and to soften towards them the aspect of their *fellow men*?

With the hope, dear sir, that the best blessings of Divine Providence may rest on you, and your family, and on the hospital committed to your superintendence,

I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, Yours,

GEO. ALLEN.

Worcester, Nov. 16, 1843.

In the course of the past year Mrs. Cornelia Hitchcock, the wife of our respected steward, Charles P. Hitchcock, Esq., has been appointed matron of the hospital. Both these officers are admirably qualified for their stations, and have performed their duties in an acceptable manner.

Doct. John R. Lee continues to be the assistant physician, and is a faithful and intelligent officer, well esteemed by the whole household.

Mrs. Sarah Hayward, still the devoted supervisor, spends her whole time for the benefit of the patients.

We have a most respectable family of attendants and assistants, who are experienced, intelligent, kind, and faithful. To them the hospital is greatly indebted for prosperity and usefulness.

Under the direction of the present respectable and efficient board of trustees, if my health, now recovered, shall be continued to me, I shall, as far as I am able, perform the duties of my station.

Again commending the hospital to the scrutiny and protection of the government, and to the guidance of a wise and beneficent Providence, I respectfully submit this report.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, {
Worcester, Ms., Nov. 30, 1843. }

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER, kept at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., Lat. 42° 15' 49" — Elevation 48

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

97

1843. JANUARY.		THERMOMETER			BAROMETER.			WIND.			WEATHER.			Inches of Rain	REMARKS.
Day of Mo.	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	11	24	24	29.43	29.53	29.60	W.	W.	W.	Fair	Fair	Fair		Snow commenced at 11, A. M.
2	Monday	4	12	12	29.67	29.48	29.38	N.	N.	N.	Cloudy	Snow	Snow		Two inches snow fell.
3	Tuesday	23	22	16	29.10	29.35	29.37	N. W.	W.	W.	Snow	Fair	Fair		Thermometer 3° below 0 at 6. A. M.
4	Wednesday	below	12	15	29.64	29.61	29.63	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do		
5	Thursday	20	34	30	29.54	29.58	29.59	S. E.	do	do	Cloudy	do	Cloudy		
6	Friday	36	36	33	29.66	29.70	29.72	N.	N.	N.	Cloudy	do	do		
7	Saturday	32	35	37	29.71	29.70	29.66	do	do	do	Misty	do	do		Foggy.
8	Sunday	36	46	51	29.57	29.53	29.50	W.	do	do	Foggy	do	do		In the morning, foggy, with a diffuse pink appearance.
9	Monday	42	49	44	29.62	29.63	29.66	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	.55	Thaw. Rain in the night.
10	Tuesday	39	44	41	29.63	29.65	29.59	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	.25	
11	Wednesday	44	52	46	29.65	29.60	29.60	do	N.	N.	do	Fair	Cloudy		
12	Thursday	37	43	42	29.50	29.42	29.38	do	do	do	do	Cloudy	do		
13	Friday	33	37	40	29.14	28.98	28.95	N.	do	do	Rain	do	Rain	2.75	
14	Saturday	31	30	30	29.00	29.05	29.06	W.	S. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair		
15	Sunday	31	34	35	29.32	29.36	29.38	S. W.	N. W.	W.	do	do	do		
16	Monday	22	30	28	29.70	29.77	29.80	N.	do	N. W.	do	do	do		Sky very bright and clear before sunrise.
17	Tuesday	17	28	28	30.05	30.08	30.11	N. W.	do	do	do	do	do		At 11 A. M. Barometer 30.12.
18	Wednesday	27	41	40	29.98	29.82	29.80	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	do	do		
19	Thursday	34	43	44	29.71	29.62	29.54	do	do	do	Fair	Cloudy	do		
20	Friday	44	52	46	29.58	29.62	29.62	W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	Fair	do		Zodiac light.
21	Saturday	36	50	49	29.61	29.45	29.36	N.	S.	S. W.	do	do	do		
22	Sunday	43	46	42	29.20	29.12	29.13	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	do	do		
23	Monday	32	36	35	29.16	29.00	28.90	do	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	do	do		
24	Tuesday	35	36	35	28.55	28.58	28.49	W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do		Snow squall in the night.
25	Wednesday	23	30	30	28.75	28.82	28.90	N. W.	do	do	Fair	do	do		Zodiac light.
26	Thursday	16	30	26	29.32	29.42	29.49	do	do	do	do	do	do		
27	Friday	20	30	31	29.88	29.62	29.53	do	do	S. W.	do	do	Cloudy		
28	Saturday	30	28	29	29.30	29.26	29.26	do	do	N. W.	Hail	Snow	do		Snow squall in the night.
29	Sunday	17	29	29	29.56	29.65	29.65	N.	N.	N.	Fair	Fair	Fair		Zodiac light.
30	Monday	20	40	37	29.54	29.54	29.56	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do		
31	Tuesday	23	38	44	29.35	29.07	28.90	N.	N.	N.	Cloudy	Rain	Rain	1.50	

Range of Thermometer from 3° below 0 to 52° above. Barometer from 28.49 to 30.12. Rain 5.05 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

FEBRUARY.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	Sun 1st 2 P. M.	Sun 1st 2 P. M.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise		
1	Wednesday	37	34	35	28.90	28.70	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	.54	Snow commenced at 10 A. M.—4 inches snow.
2	Thursday	14	8	8	29.00	29.22	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		Thermometer 8° at 12 o'clock.
3	Friday	5	26	23	29.60	29.64	W.	do	do	do		Snow squall in the night.
4	Saturday	14	36	32	29.62	29.64	S. W.	do	do	do		
5	Sunday	18	24	24	29.50	29.20	N.	N.	N.	Snow		Snow commenced at 10 A. M.
6	Monday	24	21	18	28.40	28.45	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	1.50	Eighteen inches of snow.
7	Tuesday	8	12	12	28.82	28.95	W.	do	do	Fair		Thermometer 7° at 8 o'clock. Circle around the moon.
8	Wednesday	10	14	16	29.39	29.42	do	do	do	do		Thermometer 2° above 0 at 6 A. M.
9	Thursday	6	16	14	29.60	29.65	N. W.	do	do	Cloudy		Thermometer 7° below 0 at 6 A. M.
10	Friday	4below	20	17	29.36	29.90	N. W.	do	do	Fair	1.25	Snow squalls.
11	Saturday	35	42	38	29.20	28.99	S. E.	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy		Snow commenced at 8 A. M.
12	Sunday	21	27	20	29.27	29.28	S. W.	N. W.	do	Fair		
13	Monday	13	21	21	29.60	29.60	N. W.	W.	S. W.	Snow		Six inches snow and hail.
14	Tuesday	14	16	12	29.63	29.38	N.	do	do	do		
15	Wednesday	10	20	21	28.96	28.86	do	W.	W.	Fair	.90	Thermometer 8° below 0 at 5½ A. M.
16	Thursday	6	14	16	29.16	29.32	W.	do	do	do		Thermometer at 0 at 5½ A. M.
17	Friday	4below	16	14	29.57	29.55	N. W.	W.	S.	Cloudy		Snow in the night.
18	Saturday	3	17	14	29.57	29.67	W.	do	do	do		Rain and hail in the night.
19	Sunday	14	21	20	29.67	29.53	W.	N.	N.	Cloudy	.26	Snow commenced at 2 P. M.—2 inches snow.
20	Monday	30	34	32	29.03	29.06	W.	N. W.	do	Fair		
21	Tuesday	13	26	26	28.95	28.90	N.	do	N. W.	do		
22	Wednesday	13	31	31	29.08	29.08	S. W.	S. W.	S.	Snow		
23	Thursday	9	16	16	29.10	29.18	N. W.	N. W.	W.	Fair		
24	Friday	9	21	23	29.22	29.20	do	do	S. W.	do		
25	Saturday	5	30	28	29.18	29.14	S. W.	do	do	do		
26	Sunday	26	33	32	29.15	29.27	N. W.	do	do	do		
27	Monday	22	28	28	29.21	29.16	N.	N.	N.	Cloudy		
28	Tuesday	16	34	33	29.48	29.52	do	N. W.	W.	Fair		

The Thermometer has ranged from 8° below 0 to 42° above. Barometer from 28.40 to 29.90. Inches of rain, 4.45.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

MARCH.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch- s of R.-in	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	22	29	23	29.23	29.10	29.10	S. W.	W.	Fair	Fair	Cold and blustering weather.
2	Thursday	12	20	17	29.19	29.26	29.32	W.	N. W.	do	do	
3	Friday	8	18	13	29.43	29.43	29.42	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	
4	Saturday	10	22	22	29.45	29.36	29.34	W.	do	do	do	
5	Sunday	13	22	22	29.20	29.14	29.14	do	W.	do	do	
6	Monday	12	20	22	29.30	29.32	29.34	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	Aurora borealis, very brilliant.
7	Tuesday	11	25	25	29.43	29.40	29.42	N.	do	do	do	
8	Wednesday	15	35	32	29.46	29.43	29.43	do	do	do	do	
9	Thursday	25	40	41	29.43	29.50	29.53	W.	do	do	Cloudy	
10	Friday	20	32	23	29.58	29.56	29.48	N. W.	do	do	Fair	
11	Saturday	32	41	35	29.05	29.15	29.26	N. E.	do	Cloudy	Snow	Comet in the S. W. Two inches of snow and hail.
12	Sunday	24	35	37	29.56	29.60	29.60	N. W.	do	Fair	Fair	
13	Monday	33	32	30	29.59	29.09	29.04	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Snow	
14	Tuesday	22	23	19	28.94	29.13	29.19	W.	W.	Fair	Fair	
15	Wednesday	24	28	25	29.18	29.02	29.17	S. W.	N. W.	do	do	
16	Thursday	26	28	30	29.41	29.45	29.40	do	do	do	do	Four inches of snow and hail. High wind during the day and night. Snow squalls at 3 P. M. Snow storm commenced at 9 P. M. Barometer 28.36 at 10 A. M.—12 inches of snow. High wind in the night. Zodiacal light. Aurora.
17	Friday	30	33	31	28.55	28.45	28.70	N. E.	do	W.	Snow	
18	Saturday	22	30	26	28.83	28.94	28.96	S. W.	W.	Fair	Fair	
19	Sunday	20	32	29	29.00	29.03	29.05	W.	do	do	do	
20	Monday	20	32	29	29.12	29.14	29.17	do	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	
21	Tuesday	25	31	29	29.26	29.32	29.32	do	do	do	do	Snow storm commenced at 11 A. M.; wind S. Three inches of snow. Snow squalls. High wind.
22	Wednesday	10	40	28	29.32	29.20	29.16	N. W.	do	Fair	do	
23	Thursday	20	29	18	29.00	28.96	28.83	S.	S. E.	do	do	
24	Friday	14	32	28	28.70	29.63	29.19	N.	N. W.	Snow	Fair	
25	Saturday	20	34	30	29.36	29.32	29.30	N. W.	W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	
26	Sunday	20	30	28	29.26	29.40	29.53	W.	do	Fair	Fair	Snow and hail in the night. Barometer 28.60. Five inches of snow. High wind. Aurora Borealis.
27	Monday	22	35	32	29.73	29.73	29.72	N.	N. W.	do	Snow	
28	Tuesday	34	46	46	29.26	28.79	28.60	S. E.	S. E.	Rain	Rain	
29	Wednesday	30	37	32	28.80	29.19	29.30	W.	N.	Fair	Fair	
30	Thursday	28	39	42	29.56	29.66	29.69	do	W.	do	do	
31	Friday	27	32	26	29.78	29.70	29.65	N.	N.	Cloudy	Cloudy	

Range of the Thermometer from 5° to 46°. Barometer from 28.36 to 29.78. Rain, 5.23 inches. Snow, 26 inches. Zodiacal light has been brilliant nearly the whole month.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

APRIL.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
Day of Mo.	th.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Saturday	28	35	29.30	29.22	29.22	N.	N.	N.	Snow	.30	Snow storm in the night—6 inches of snow.
2	Sunday	23	37	29.37	29.42	29.45	do	do	do	Fair		
3	Monday	25	36	29.55	29.60	29.60	W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		Cloudless sky.
4	Tuesday	21	43	29.66	29.71	29.70	N. W.	N.	do	do		
5	Wednesday	30	40	29.58	29.55	29.46	N. E.	N. E.	do	Snow	.33	Snow storm commenced at 8 A. M.—4 inches snow.
6	Thursday	34	45	29.15	29.16	29.19	N.	N. W.	do	Fair		
7	Friday	32	42	29.21	29.29	29.24	W.	S. W.	do	do		
8	Saturday	38	51	29.14	29.30	29.31	S.	S. W.	do	do		
9	Sunday	38	46	28.80	28.82	28.82	W.	N. W.	do	do		
10	Monday	34	40	28.94	29.03	29.10	N. W.	do	do	Cloudy		Snow squalls.
11	Tuesday	34	46	29.20	29.29	29.23	do	W.	do	Fair		Circle around the moon.
12	Wednesday	41	56	29.42	29.50	29.53	do	do	do	do		
13	Thursday	34	62	29.58	29.65	29.64	S. W.	do	do	do		
14	Friday	38	46	29.66	29.70	29.64	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	Cloudy	.25	
15	Saturday	42	64	29.53	29.48	29.45	S. E.	S. W.	Rain	Rain		
16	Sunday	46	65	29.42	29.40	29.36	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	Fair		
17	Monday	47	43	29.33	29.44	29.47	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Rain	.34	
18	Tuesday	40	38	29.54	29.64	29.65	do	do	Cloudy	do		Hail and snow.
19	Wednesday	36	48	29.66	29.66	29.68	do	do	do	Fair	.19	Snow squalls; hail in the night.
20	Thursday	40	56	29.59	29.59	29.59	do	do	do	do		
21	Friday	41	62	29.51	29.55	29.56	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	.44	
22	Saturday	46	68	29.51	29.55	29.56	S. E.	S. E.	do	do		
23	Sunday	48	52	29.50	29.34	29.28	S. E.	do	Rain	Rain		
24	Monday	52	61	29.14	29.15	29.18	do	N. W.	do	Fair		Rain in the night.
25	Tuesday	54	54	29.25	29.33	29.36	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do		Rain in the night.
26	Wednesday	49	62	29.43	29.40	29.38	S. W.	S. W.	do	Cloudy	.43	Thunder and lightning.
27	Thursday	56	54	29.19	29.26	29.26	do	do	Rain	Rain	.05	
28	Friday	43	64	29.18	29.26	29.26	N. W.	W.	Fair	Fair		
29	Saturday	50	57	29.40	29.50	29.53	N. W.	N. E.	do	do	.30	Rain in the night.
30	Sunday	41	50	29.58	29.51	29.44	S. E.	do	Rain	Rain		

Range of the Thermometer from 21° to 68°. Barometer from 28.80 to 29.71. Rain, 3.13 inches. Snow, 10 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

Day of Mnth.	MAY.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch es of Rain	REMARKS.
		Sunrise	2 P. M	Sunrise	2 P. M	Sunrise	2 P. M	Sunrise.	2 P. M	Sunset.		
1	Monday	52	59	29.12	29.21	S. E.	W.	Rain	Fair	Fair	.85	
2	Tuesday	42	54	29.30	29.61	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do		
3	Wednesday	42	57	29.75	29.78	do	N. E.	do	do	do		
4	Thursday	38	63	29.77	29.70	S. E.	S.	do	do	do		
5	Friday	47	57	29.72	29.77	N.	N. W.	Cloudy	do	do		Foggy morning.
6	Saturday	46	57	29.75	29.75	do	S. W.	do	do	do		
7	Sunday	50	57	29.55	29.48	S. W.	do	do	Cloudy	do	.28	Thunder storm at 6½ A. M.
8	Monday	56	70	29.26	29.19	do	S.	do	Fair	do		
9	Tuesday	45	63	29.34	29.45	W.	N. W.	do	do	Cloudy		
10	Wednesday	40	66	29.70	29.73	N.	N.	do	do	Fair		Halo around the moon.
11	Thursday	46	60	29.64	29.57	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	do		
12	Friday	49	75	29.38	29.39	N.	N.	Fair	do	do		
13	Saturday	45	71	29.45	29.40	do	do	Cloudy	do	do		
14	Sunday	50	76	29.39	29.36	S.	S.	do	do	do		
15	Monday	58	82	29.33	29.26	do	do	Fair	do	do		
16	Tuesday	53	75	29.20	29.26	W.	W.	do	do	do		
17	Wednesday	58	61	29.37	29.43	S.	do	do	do	do		
18	Thursday	43	61	29.61	29.63	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	do		Dry and dusty.
19	Friday	40	67	29.63	29.58	do	S.	do	do	do		
20	Saturday	50	59	29.48	29.41	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	do		
21	Sunday	47	69	29.16	29.09	N.	N. E.	Fair	Fair	do		
22	Monday	56	73	29.11	29.22	N. W.	S.	do	do	do		
23	Tuesday	54	69	29.27	29.18	N. E.	S. W.	Rain	do	do	.33	Shower in the night; lightning; high wind.
24	Wednesday	53	61	29.12	29.09	S. W.	N. W.	Fair	do	do	.01	
25	Thursday	48	66	29.14	29.27	N. W.	do	do	do	Cloudy		
26	Friday	54	64	29.44	29.51	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	Cloudy		Moderate shower at 10 P. M.
27	Saturday	50	50	29.44	29.42	S. E.	S. E.	do	do	Rain	.23	Slight rain from 2 to 4 A. M.
28	Sunday	46	63	29.38	29.32	S.	S.	do	do	Fair		
29	Monday	45	57	29.30	29.22	N.	N.	Fair	do	do		Rain at 7 A. M.
30	Tuesday	48	67	29.15	29.12	do	do	do	do	do		
31	Wednesday	50	56	29.03	29.03	S.	W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	do	.03	Slight rain in the morning.

Range of Thermometer from 38° to 82°. Barometer from 29.03 to 29.78. Rain, 1.73 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

Day of Month	JUNE. 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.	Sunset		
1	Thursday	39	50	46	29.20	29.30	29.40	W.	N. W.	Cloudy	.23	Frost in the low grounds.
2	Friday	37	53	56	29.50	29.54	29.50	N. W.	S. W.	Fair		Severe frost.
3	Saturday	47	64	62	29.39	29.19	29.23	S.	do	do		
4	Sunday	50	65	62	29.32	29.36	29.29	S. W.	S. E.	Rain		
5	Monday	60	73	56	29.17	29.18	29.22	S. W.	S. W.	Cloudy	.57	Fine showers.
6	Tuesday	53	56	52	29.21	29.30	29.32	E.	E.	Rain	.28	Thunder storms in the night at 10 and 12.
7	Wednesday	43	64	65	29.43	29.53	29.62	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy		
8	Thursday	56	66	61	29.66	29.65	29.60	S. W.	S.	Fair		
9	Friday	54	65	57	29.34	29.38	29.30	E.	N.	Cloudy		
10	Saturday	54	84	72	29.25	29.13	29.15	N. E.	N. E.	do		
11	Sunday	67	57	57	29.11	29.21	29.33	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		
12	Monday	53	72	72	29.47	29.54	29.53	N. W.	N. E.	Foggy		
13	Tuesday	52	70	64	29.45	29.30	29.22	do	W.	Cloudy		
14	Wednesday	61	77	68	29.11	29.00	29.04	S.	S. W.	Rain	.23	[and lightning. Heavy storms in the evening and night. Thunder commenced.
15	Thursday	56	69	71	29.13	29.26	29.35	W.	N. W.	Fair	.52	At 9 A. M. wind changed to N. E. and storm commenced.
16	Friday	55	55	52	29.38	29.29	29.26	S. W.	N. E.	do		Rain at 3½ P. M.
17	Saturday	51	67	67	29.37	29.41	29.42	N.	N. W.	Rain	.88	Rain commenced at 8½ A. M.
18	Sunday	54	70	70	29.45	29.49	29.50	do	do	Fair		
19	Monday	55	78	75	29.58	29.66	29.67	W.	S. W.	do		
20	Tuesday	56	77	72	29.72	29.73	29.70	S. W.	do	do		
21	Wednesday	60	82	75	29.68	29.64	29.62	do	do	do		
22	Thursday	62	85	83	29.55	29.46	29.44	do	do	do		
23	Friday	66	85	79	29.40	29.35	29.34	do	do	do		
24	Saturday	66	87	74	29.31	29.20	29.20	do	do	Cloudy		
25	Sunday	64	78	75	29.21	29.31	29.37	N. W.	S. W.	Rain	.08	High wind and rain at 5 P. M. Rainbow.
26	Monday	58	80	73	29.46	29.50	29.48	do	do	Fair		
27	Tuesday	64	85	83	29.43	29.42	29.39	S.	S.	do		
28	Wednesday	61	81	75	29.37	29.35	29.30	do	do	do		
29	Thursday	69	80	79	29.27	29.25	29.23	S. W.	W.	Rain		Showers in the morning.
30	Friday	21	85	86	29.25	29.32	29.40	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		

Range of the Thermometer from 37° to 87°. Barometer from 29.00 to 29.73. Rain, 4.15 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.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Saturday	68	88	85	29.40	29.43	29.40	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Fair	Fair	.32	Rain commenced at 6 P. M. High wind.
2	Sunday	70	89	70	29.20	29.20	29.19	S. W.	S.	do	do	do	Rain		
3	Monday	61	66	61	29.22	29.31	29.41	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	do	do	Fair		
4	Tuesday	51	63	68	29.37	29.48	29.45	W.	W.	S.	do	do	do		
5	Wednesday	62	67	70	29.22	29.36	29.40	S.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	do		
6	Thursday	54	73	72	29.40	29.40	29.39	W.	do	W.	Fair	do	do		
7	Friday	56	68	70	29.42	29.29	29.18	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do		Brilliant meteor.
8	Saturday	60	79	72	29.21	29.24	29.25	S.	W.	do	do	do	do		
9	Sunday	57	77	74	29.32	29.34	29.35	S. W.	N. W.	do	do	do	do		
10	Monday	64	70	70	29.33	29.29	29.25	do	S. W.	do	do	do	Cloudy		
11	Tuesday	65	76	63	29.31	29.42	29.44	N. W.	do	S. E.	do	do	do		Very dry.
12	Wednesday	56	89	79	29.55	29.65	29.71	do	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair		
13	Thursday	65	83	73	29.75	29.31	29.80	do	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	do	do		
14	Friday	58	78	73	29.75	29.66	29.59	S. W.	do	do	do	do	Cloudy		
15	Saturday	61	80	72	29.52	29.49	29.50	do	N. E.	E.	Rain	do	Fair		Circle around the moon.
16	Sunday	57	76	66	29.48	29.43	29.50	S. E.	S. E.	S. E.	Fair	do	do		Fine showers. Rainbow.
17	Monday	57	70	65	29.51	29.50	29.47	do	do	do	do	Rain	Cloudy		
18	Tuesday	67	82	77	29.31	29.25	29.24	do	W.	W.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair		Rain at 7 A. M.
19	Wednesday	70	81	72	29.23	29.24	29.29	W.	N. W.	do	Fair	do	do		
20	Thursday	54	70	65	29.52	29.34	29.40	N. W.	do	N. W.	do	do	do		
21	Friday	52	74	70	29.40	29.42	29.46	W.	W.	S. W.	do	do	do		
22	Saturday	56	84	82	29.46	29.45	29.35	do	S. W.	W.	do	do	do		
23	Sunday	66	85	83	29.43	29.40	29.36	do	N. W.	do	do	do	do		
24	Monday	63	85	71	29.27	29.20	29.27	do	do	N. E.	do	do	Cloudy		Aurora Borealis.
25	Tuesday	54	76	71	29.37	29.45	29.50	N. W.	do	N.	do	do	Fair		
26	Wednesday	54	83	78	29.55	29.53	29.33	N.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do		Aurora Borealis.
27	Thursday	68	85	76	29.40	29.53	29.59	W.	W.	N.	do	do	do		Shower at 1 P. M. Thunder and lightning.
28	Friday	62	70	73	29.57	29.48	29.36	S. E.	S. E.	S.	do	do	Cloudy		Rain in the night.
29	Saturday	73	78	80	29.22	29.23	29.32	S.	S. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Fair		
30	Sunday	62	60	53	29.38	29.40	29.40	N. E.	N.	N. E.	do	Rain	Cloudy		Rain commenced at 7 1/4 A. M.
31	Monday	57	71	68	29.40	29.40	29.41	do	N. W.	W.	Rain	Fair	Fair		

Range of the Thermometer from 57° to 89°. Barometer from 29.19 to 29.81. Rain, 3.39 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

AUGUST.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.			WEATHER.			Inch s 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	Tuesday	59	76	68	29.44	29.44	29.40	N. W.	N.	N. E.	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	
2	Wednesday	55	76	70	29.40	29.43	29.50	N. E.	N. E.	do	Fair	do	do	
3	Thursday	59	77	75	29.50	29.60	29.69	do	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	
4	Friday	58	82	75	29.73	29.77	29.80	S. W.	do	do	do	do	do	
5	Saturday	62	76	70	29.80	29.84	29.81	N. W.	N. E.	E.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	Rain commenced at 8 P. M.
6	Sunday	59	62	61	29.70	29.56	29.53	N. E.	do	N. E.	Rain	Rain	Cloudy	
7	Monday	58	75	68	29.53	29.52	29.50	N. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	Cloudy	Cloudy	
8	Tuesday	67	72	73	29.43	29.47	29.46	S. W.	N. W.	do	Cloudy	Rain	do	
9	Wednesday	67	74	73	29.49	29.55	29.53	N. W.	do	do	Rain	Cloudy	Fair	
10	Thursday	66	75	66	29.53	29.52	29.46	S. W.	S.	N. E.	Cloudy	do	Rain	
11	Friday	64	66	64	29.30	29.26	29.27	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.	Rain	Rain	do	
12	Saturday	64	77	72	29.27	29.33	29.39	W.	N. W.	do	Cloudy	Fair	Fair	
13	Sunday	62	80	82	29.43	29.43	29.43	do	do	W.	Fair	do	do	
14	Monday	64	81	74	29.40	29.34	29.29	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	
15	Tuesday	69	80	76	29.21	29.23	29.28	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Rain	do	do	
16	Wednesday	59	77	76	29.39	29.42	29.44	do	do	do	Fair	do	do	Rain in the night from 3 to 5 A. M.
17	Thursday	58	81	72	29.43	29.43	29.42	S. W.	S. W.	do	do	do	do	
18	Friday	66	83	78	29.42	29.44	29.43	do	do	do	Cloudy	do	do	
19	Saturday	68	72	73	29.46	29.49	29.48	do	do	W.	do	do	do	
20	Sunday	67	69	71	29.42	29.35	29.42	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	do	Rain	Cloudy	Showers at 1½ P. M.
21	Monday	64	66	64	29.54	29.56	29.59	do	do	do	Rain	do	Rain	Rain commenced at 7 A. M.
22	Tuesday	61	64	66	29.60	29.54	29.50	do	do	do	do	do	do	
23	Wednesday	65	79	74	29.44	29.44	29.43	do	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	Fair	Fair	
24	Thursday	88	76	74	29.43	29.46	29.48	S. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Cloudy	do	.33 of rain between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.
25	Friday	61	78	78	29.53	29.60	29.60	N. W.	do	S. E.	do	Fair	do	
26	Saturday	63	81	76	29.60	29.59	29.59	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	do	do	
27	Sunday	66	83	78	29.59	29.59	29.55	do	do	do	Cloudy	do	do	
28	Monday	67	73	69	29.55	29.56	29.57	do	N. E.	N. W.	do	Rain	do	
29	Tuesday	63	71	70	29.66	29.70	29.69	N. E.	do	N. E.	Foggy	Fair	Rain	Rain commenced at 11½ A. M.
30	Wednesday	66	81	73	29.60	29.49	29.43	S. W.	W.	W.	Cloudy	do	do	
31	Thursday	65	85	83	29.47	29.43	29.43	N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	Foggy	do	do	

Range of the Thermometer from 55° to 85°. Barometer from 29.21 to 29.84. Rain, 9.19 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

SEPTEMBER.		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	Friday	64	62	60	29.61	29.64	29.62	N. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	.03	Rain in the night.
2	Saturday	57	79	74	29.51	29.43	29.41	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		
3	Sunday	66	78	78	29.40	29.40	29.35	do	S. E.	do		
4	Monday	70	86	78	29.25	29.20	29.22	do	S. E.	do		
5	Tuesday	67	77	70	29.39	29.50	29.57	N. W.	S. E.	do		
6	Wednesday	60	75	67	29.68	29.69	29.69	N. E.	do	Cloudy		
7	Thursday	60	68	60	29.60	29.53	29.46	do	do	do		
8	Friday	57	63	60	29.28	29.36	29.43	do	E.	Fair		
9	Saturday	56	63	56	29.61	29.60	29.56	N. W.	N. W.	do		
10	Sunday	47	56	56	29.52	29.51	29.49	S. W.	N.	Cloudy		
11	Monday	50	65	62	29.53	29.60	29.61	N. E.	N. E.	do		
12	Tuesday	48	64	58	29.69	29.71	29.73	N. W.	do	do		White frost.
13	Wednesday	40	66	62	29.76	29.80	29.80	N. E.	do	Cloudy		
14	Thursday	43	64	57	29.66	29.38	29.39	do	S. E.	Rain	.84	Rain commenced at 3½ A. M.
15	Friday	56	63	73	29.37	29.49	29.49	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		
16	Saturday	68	77	77	29.48	29.49	29.49	do	do	do		
17	Sunday	56	78	76	29.49	29.49	29.50	do	do	do		
18	Monday	68	84	84	29.62	29.68	29.76	N. W.	N.	do		
19	Tuesday	68	80	78	29.85	29.87	29.80	N. E.	N. E.	Cloudy		
20	Wednesday	58	67	65	29.54	29.36	29.26	S. W.	S. W.	Fair		
21	Thursday	62	83	80	29.42	29.48	29.48	N. E.	N. W.	do		
22	Friday	53	68	68	29.48	29.42	29.37	N. E.	S. W.	Cloudy	.11	Rain in the night.
23	Saturday	54	69	67	29.29	29.26	29.27	S. W.	S. W.	Fair	.05	
24	Sunday	66	83	80	29.36	29.30	29.26	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	.15	Rain in the night.
25	Monday	57	59	58	29.18	29.24	29.29	do	do	Cloudy	.02	Rain in the night.
26	Tuesday	58	59	56	29.42	29.46	29.50	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
27	Wednesday	42	52	50	29.53	29.51	29.52	do	do	do		
28	Thursday	37	56	52	29.52	29.52	29.49	W.	W.	Cloudy		
29	Friday	40	63	66	29.52	29.54	29.54	do	do	Fair		
30	Saturday	47	67	71	29.54	29.54	29.54	N. W.	N. W.	do		

Range of the Thermometer from 37° to 85°. Barometer from 29.18 to 29.97. Rain, 1.25 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

OCTOBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			REMARKS.
Day of Month	Day of the Week	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset	inches of Rain
1	Sunday	52	52	52	29.49	29.44	29.40	S. W.	S. E.	Rain	.54
2	Monday	55	70	71	29.19	29.08	29.06	N. E.	S. W.	Fair	Rain commenced at 5 A. M.
3	Tuesday	46	63	60	29.05	29.93	29.92	S. W.	do	do	28 Rain in the night.
4	Wednesday	46	52	51	28.97	28.03	29.11	do	N. W.	Cloudy	Showers in the afternoon. Hail.
5	Thursday	43	55	60	29.30	29.35	29.35	N. W.	do	Fair	
6	Friday	47	61	62	29.38	29.52	29.33	do	do	do	
7	Saturday	50	52	50	29.39	29.42	29.43	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	.66
8	Sunday	47	54	59	29.38	29.20	29.09	do	S. E.	Rain	.77
9	Monday	47	57	60	29.14	29.11	29.09	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	From 6 P. M. to 8 A. M. } 2.26 inches.
10	Tuesday	45	60	60	29.05	29.10	29.10	do	do	Fair	From 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. }
11	Wednesday	44	60	67	29.22	29.29	29.32	do	do	do	From 5 P. M. to 11 P. M. }
12	Thursday	44	61	58	29.33	29.34	29.33	S. E.	S. E.	Cloudy	
13	Friday	46	60	57	29.35	29.33	29.32	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Showers in the night.
14	Saturday	40	49	53	29.35	29.44	29.51	do	do	do	
15	Sunday	35	49	48	29.63	29.66	29.64	do	S. W.	Cloudy	
16	Monday	47	59	56	29.45	29.33	29.28	S. E.	do	do	
17	Tuesday	42	50	47	29.19	29.16	29.16	N. W.	do	Fair	Rain commenced at 3 A. M.
18	Wednesday	36	55	52	29.26	29.27	29.24	do	do	do	Showers in the night.
19	Thursday	43	49	48	29.14	29.36	29.48	do	N. W.	do	
20	Friday	37	59	55	29.64	29.53	29.48	W.	S. W.	do	.28
21	Saturday	55	70	66	29.26	29.30	29.16	S. W.	do	Cloudy	Rain commenced at 3 A. M.
22	Sunday	55	55	56	29.20	29.17	29.20	S. E.	N. E.	Foggy	Aurora borealis.
23	Monday	42	36	36	29.19	29.17	29.26	N. E.	N. W.	Fair	
24	Tuesday	34	49	51	29.45	29.47	29.48	N. W.	W.	do	.03
25	Wednesday	40	50	52	29.44	29.38	29.37	W.	S. W.	Cloudy	.46
26	Thursday	41	46	44	29.46	29.48	29.46	N. W.	N. E.	Rain	Rain commenced at 5 A. M.
27	Friday	36	37	41	29.29	29.04	29.04	N. E.	do	Cloudy	afternoon.
28	Saturday	39	43	42	29.37	29.49	29.53	N. W.	N. E.	Rain	
29	Sunday	35	42	39	29.56	29.54	29.55	N. E.	N. W.	Cloudy	
30	Monday	33	51	50	29.62	29.57	29.54	W.	S. W.	do	
31	Tuesday	32	39	35	29.60	29.66	29.70	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	

Range of the Thermometer from 32° to 70°. Barometer from 28.92 to 29.70. Rain, 5.19 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

NOVEMBER.		THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inches of Rain.	REMARKS.
Day of Mo th.	Day of the We k.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Wednesday	22	41	29.35	29.36	29.33	N. W.	S. E.	Fair	Fair	.77	Rain commenced at 4½ A. M.
2	Thursday	44	50	29.40	29.45	29.17	N. E.	N. W.	do	do		High wind.
3	Friday	36	43	29.25	29.34	29.37	W.	do	Fair	do		
4	Saturday	27	36	29.51	29.53	29.54	N. W.	N. W.	do	do		
5	Sunday	26	32	29.69	29.60	29.56	do	do	Cloudy	do		
6	Monday	22	37	29.64	29.63	29.62	do	do	Fair	do		
7	Tuesday	24	40	29.49	29.57	29.56	do	W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		Snow storm at 7½ P. M.
8	Wednesday	26	32	29.25	29.27	29.32	do	N. W.	do	do		
9	Thursday	28	37	29.55	29.56	29.57	do	do	Fair	Fair		
10	Friday	31	33	29.49	29.59	29.58	do	N. E.	Cloudy	Rain		Snow at 8 A.; turned to rain at 2 P. M.
11	Saturday	34	34	29.37	29.69	26.92	do	do	Fair	do		Snow and rain. Barometer 28.84.
12	Sunday	32	30	29.15	29.29	29.49	W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair		Rain in the night.
13	Monday	20	32	29.51	29.46	29.44	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Cloudy		
14	Tuesday	24	32	29.56	29.62	29.75	do	N. W.	do	Fair		
15	Wednesday	17	37	29.35	29.35	29.33	do	S. E.	do	Cloudy		Snow in the night.
16	Thursday	36	40	29.70	29.61	29.60	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	Rain	.46	
17	Friday	39	65	29.69	29.68	29.66	S. W.	S. W.	Foggy	Cloudy		
18	Saturday	56	65	29.35	29.27	29.23	do	do	Rain	Fair	.37	Rain in the night; commenced at 11 P. M.
19	Sunday	33	47	29.42	29.45	29.46	W.	N. W.	do	do		
20	Monday	33	48	29.59	29.52	29.53	N. W.	N. W.	do	do		
21	Tuesday	37	41	29.44	29.54	28.93	S. E.	N. E.	Rain	Rain	.50	Rain commenced at 7 A. M.
22	Wednesday	35	40	29.49	29.03	29.12	S. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair		
23	Thursday	34	47	29.37	29.37	29.37	W.	S. W.	do	do		
24	Friday	38	56	29.44	29.14	29.14	S. E.	do	Cloudy	Cloudy	.37	Rain commenced at 4½ A. M.
25	Saturday	36	44	29.35	29.47	29.51	N. W.	N. W.	Fair	Fair		
26	Sunday	29	46	29.55	29.41	29.39	do	S. W.	do	Cloudy		
27	Monday	18	26	29.40	29.45	28.48	do	N. W.	do	Fair		Snow squall in the night.
28	Tuesday	20	33	29.48	29.45	29.49	W.	N. W.	do	do		
29	Wednesday	27	33	29.25	29.23	29.23	S. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	Snow		Snow commenced at 4 P. M.
30	Thursday	24	25	29.53	29.63	29.76	N. E.	do	Fair	Fair		

Range of the Thermometer from 17° to 65°. Barometer from 28.92 to 29.83. Rain, 3.63 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Continued.

Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.		WEATHER.			Inch- es of Rain.	REMARKS.
		Sun 1-e	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.		
1	Friday	18	37	26	29.73	29.63	29.55	N. W.	W.	W.	.11	Snow commenced at 10 A. M.
2	Saturday	25	32	30	29.34	29.33	29.33	do	N. W.	N. W.		
3	Sunday	12	38	36	29.50	29.53	29.53	do	W.	W.		
4	Monday	22	41	36	29.51	29.42	29.38	S. W.	S. W.	do		
5	Tuesday	34	36	31	29.70	29.22	29.30	do	N. W.	N. W.		Snow squall in the afternoon.
6	Wednesday	12	30	26	29.68	29.69	29.69	N. W.	S. W.	do		
7	Thursday	28	30	26	29.42	29.14	29.09	S. W.	N. E.	Snow	.55	Snow commenced at 12 at night; 3 in. of snow.
8	Friday	25	42	34	29.20	29.24	29.23	N. W.	W.	Fair		
9	Saturday	27	32	30	29.10	29.05	29.05	S. W.	N. W.	Snow		
10	Sunday	27	33	30	29.22	29.33	29.43	N. W.	N. W.	do		
11	Monday	27	36	35	29.27	29.10	29.10	S. E.	S. W.	Cloudy		
12	Tuesday	24	33	29	29.19	29.20	29.27	S. W.	N. W.	do		
13	Wednesday	4	14	15	29.79	29.93	29.97	N. W.	do	Fair		Zodiac light.
14	Thursday	12	35	28	29.91	29.83	29.83	S. W.	S. W.	do		Thermometer 6° at 6 A. M.
15	Friday	31	45	41	29.80	29.79	29.81	do	do	do		
16	Saturday	33	34	33	29.83	29.69	29.66	N. E.	N. E.	Rain	.76	Snow commenced at 2 A. M.; 2 in. of snow.
17	Sunday	23	27	24	29.44	29.41	29.40	do	do	do		
18	Monday	22	26	26	29.51	29.52	29.52	do	do	Snow	.12	
19	Tuesday	17	28	26	29.60	29.63	29.63	N. W.	N. W.	Cloudy		
20	Wednesday	28	33	33	29.49	29.46	29.45	N. E.	W.	Fair		
21	Thursday	30	41	36	29.61	29.62	29.61	W.	do	do		
22	Friday	34	40	39	29.42	29.35	29.32	S. W.	N. W.	Cloudy	.02	Rain commenced at 3 P. M.
23	Saturday	33	30	30	29.45	29.50	29.51	N. W.	N. E.	do		Snow commenced at 6 P. M.
24	Sunday	26	39	34	29.40	29.40	29.39	N. E.	do	do		
25	Monday	32	46	39	29.40	29.47	29.49	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
26	Tuesday	33	36	33	29.67	29.65	29.64	N. W.	do	Cloudy		
27	Wednesday	31	32	32	29.32	29.25	29.29	N. E.	N. E.	Snow	.72	Snow, 13 inches.
28	Thursday	27	40	36	29.29	29.21	29.19	do	do	Foggy		
29	Friday	23	32	28	29.01	29.00	29.00	N. W.	N. W.	Fair		
30	Saturday	14	21	20	28.89	28.83	28.89	W.	do	do		
31	Sunday	21	30	23	28.99	29.05	29.13	N. W.	do	Fair		

Range of the Thermometer from 4° to 46°. Barometer from 28.33 to 29.97. Snow, 23 inches. Rain, 2.23 inches.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER—Concluded.

	JANU.	FEBRU.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	S. PT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL.
Greatest height of the Barometer,	inches. 30.12	inches. 29.90	inches. 29.78	inches. 29.71	inches. 29.78	inches. 29.73	inches. 29.84	inches. 29.84	inches. 29.87	inches. 29.70	inches. 29.88	inches. 29.97	
Least height of the Barometer, -	28.49	28.40	28.36	28.80	29.05	9.00	29.19	29.21	29.13	28.92	28.92	28.88	
Mean between the greatest and least heights of the Barometer, -	29.305	29.15	29.07	29.255	29.415	29.365	29.50	29.525	29.525	29.31	29.40	29.425	
Mean height of the Therm. at sunrise	27° 67+	15°	21° 10+	30° 37	47° 20+	56° 33+	57° 74+	63° 20+	55° 50	43°	30° 0	24° 55	
Mean height of the Therm. at 2 P. M.	35° 67+	23° 50	31° 38+	50° 76+	64° 41+	70° 23+	76° 96+	74° 77+	69° 83+	55°	40° 0	34°	
Mean height of the Therm. at sunset,	34° 48	22° 35	23	47° 56+	58° 06+	68° 30	72°	72° 38+	66° 56+	52° 62+	38°	31°	
Mean between the greatest and least heights of the Thermometer, -	24° 50	17°	27°	44° 50	60°	62°	70°	70°	61° 50+	51°	41° 50	25°	
Fair days, -	19	20	23	19	26	21	26	20	21	18	19	14	- 246
Cloudy days, -	12	8	8	11	5	9	5	11	9	13	11	17	- 119
DAYS ON WHICH													
Rain fell, -	4	2	1	10	8	11	10	13	6	10	8	3	- 89
Snow fell, -	4	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	- 45
Halos of the moon were seen, -	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	- 5
Auroræ Boreales, -	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	- 7
Inches of rain, -	5.05	4.45	5.23	3.13	1.75	4.15	3.39	9.19	1.25	5.19	3.63	28	- 48.67
Inches of snow, -	3	30	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	- 91
DAYS ON WHICH													
N. wind prevailed, -	8	5	1	3	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	- 26
" N.W. " "	10	3	11	9	5	6	4	7	4	11	10	10	- 90
" W. " "	2	5	10	2	2	3	6	1	3	0	6	6	- 46
" S.W. " "	7	8	0	4	4	10	8	11	7	9	4	7	- 79
" S. " "	0	2	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 12
" S.E. " "	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	0	4	3	2	0	- 17
" E. " "	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 1
" N.E. " "	0	0	0	7	2	1	1	7	9	5	4	7	- 43

