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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Made to the Legislature January 19, 1848.

ALBANY:

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1848.

21

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 20.

IN SENATE,

Jan. 19, 1848.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Utica, January 15, 1848.

To the Hon. HAMILTON FISH,

President of the Senate.

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

Respectfully yours,

T. H. HUBBARD,
A. MUNSON,
N. DEVEREUX,
C. A. MANN,
C. B. COVENTRY,
SILAS D. CHILDS,
J. S. WADSWORTH,
T. ROMEYN BECK,
DAVID BUEL, Jr.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 11, 1894

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION

PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 11, 1893

ALBANY:

JOHN B. LANE, PRINTER

1894

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OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

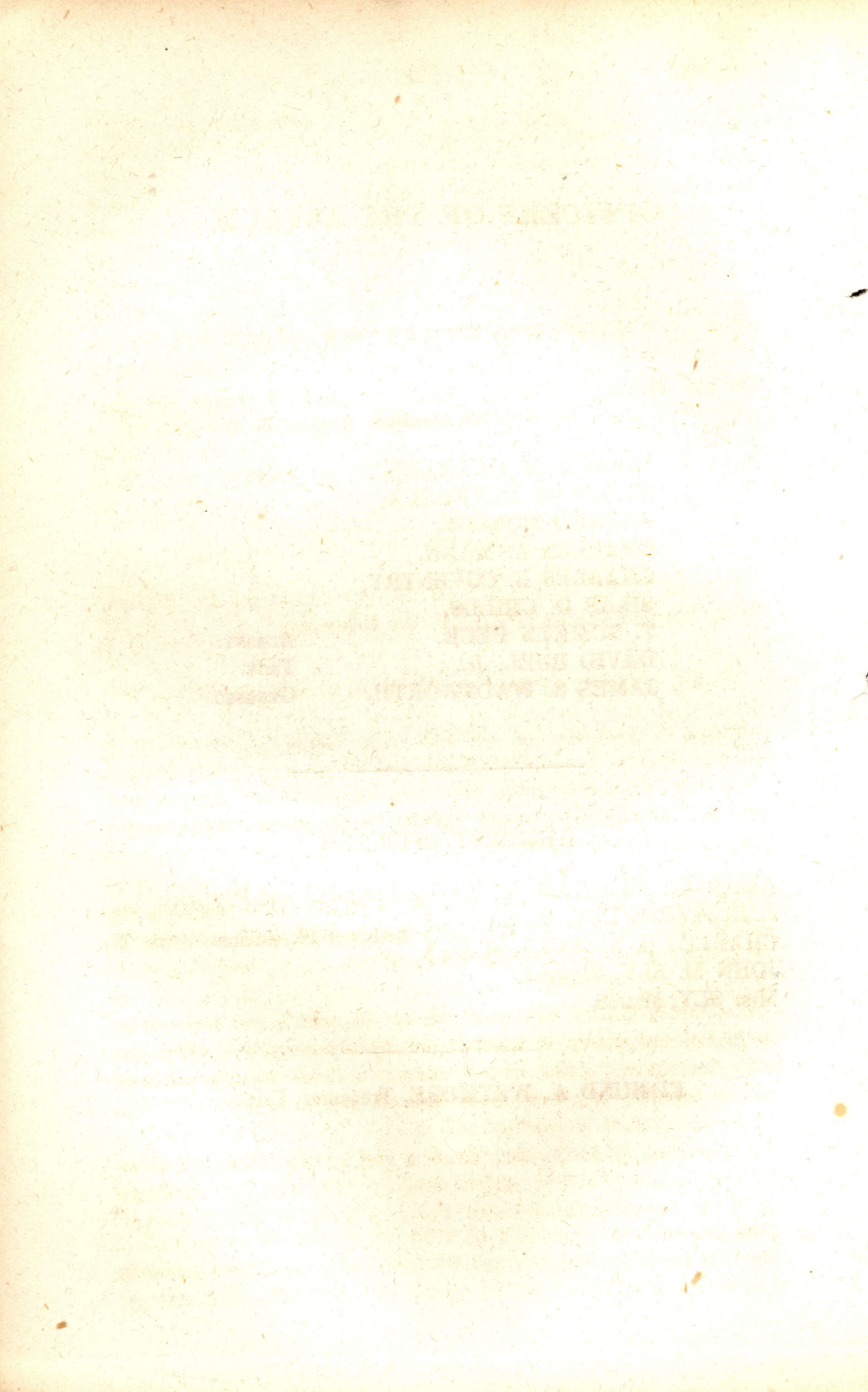
MANAGERS.

THOMAS H. HUBBARD,	UTICA.
NICHOLAS DEVEREUX,	"
ALFRED MUNSON,	"
CHARLES A. MANN,	"
CHARLES B. COVENTRY,	"
SILAS D. CHILDS,	"
T. ROMEYN BECK,	ALBANY.
DAVID BUEL, Jr.,	TROY.
JAMES S. WADSWORTH,	GENESEEO.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

AMARIAH BRIGHAM, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
J. EDWARDS LEE, M. D.,
CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D., } Assistant Physicians.
JOHN M. SLY, Steward.
Mrs. SLY, Matron.

EDMUND A. WETMORE, Treasurer, Utica.



FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, for the
year ending November 30th, 1847.

TO THE LEGISLATURE :

Pursuant to the requirements of the act organizing the Asylum,
the undersigned respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

During the past year the additions to the Asylum authorized to be made by the act of 7th May, 1844, and which were nearly finished at the date of our last report, have been completed, and they are now occupied through their whole extent, for the various purposes for which they were designed.

These buildings have been built at an expense less than we estimated their cost, at the time we recommended their erection, in our report made to the Legislature in 1844.

This noble charity, the establishment of which was dictated by the highest sentiments of benevolence and humanity, and which has at all times been fostered with peculiar care by the Legislature, may now be regarded as substantially finished.

A brief description of the situation and internal arrangement of the institution may not be uninteresting to those who feel an interest in its continued usefulness, or who may desire to commit friends to its care.

The Asylum is situated a little over one mile west from the central part of the city of Utica, on an elevated plane, from which there is a fine view of Utica, and of the beautiful and picturesque valley of the Mohawk, and the cultivated hills that rise to the north of the river in the direction of Trenton Falls. Along this valley a short distance in front of the Asylum, are located the Erie canal, and the railroad from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, affording from the Asylum a view of the boats and cars as they daily pass on these great thoroughfares of commerce and travel.

The Asylum is near the central part of the State, being 240 miles from the city of New-York, on the east, 230 from the city of Buffalo, on the west, 94 from Sackett's Harbor, on the north, and 93 from Binghamton, on the south.

The main edifice, the erection of which was commenced in 1839, and finished in 1842, is 550 feet in length, the centre part of 120 feet front, four stories high, and the wings three stories, exclusive of the basement.

It is built of hewn limestone, in the Doric style of architecture, the portico in front being supported by six fluted columns, built of blocks of the same stone, eight feet diameter at the base, and forty-eight feet in height.

The internal arrangement and division of the building are well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. In the centre, to the right as you enter, is the superintendent's office; and on the left a room for the reception of visitors. The front rooms in the other stories of the centre part of the building, are occupied by the resident officers of the Asylum, and their families. The wings of the main edifice are devoted to the use of different classes of patients—one being assigned to the men, and the other to the women. These wings are each two hundred and fifteen feet in length, having a spacious hall of thirteen feet in width, the entire length, with rooms on each side for the use of patients. To the end of each hall, in the centre part of the building is a dining-room, to which the food is elevated by a dumb waiter from the kitchen in the basement.

Each of these halls is occupied by a class of thirty-five or forty patients, composing what may be denominated one family, living together under the care and charge of their attendants, and having

no necessary connection with any other part of the house. The floors of the various stories are deafened so as to prevent, as far as practicable, the transmission of sound from one to the other. Each hall has its own dining-room, clothes-room, bathing and wash-room, water-closet, and verandah, for the purposes of air and exercise. In the fourth story of the centre part of the main edifice, is a large and commodious chapel, in which religious services are held on Sunday, and which is capable of accommodating five hundred persons.

Connected with and in rear of the main building are two buildings of brick, three stories high, exclusive of the basement, extending back at right angles with the wings of the front building, two hundred and forty feet, and the rear of these buildings is connected by two buildings parallel with the front, one hundred and forty-six feet each, twenty-five feet wide and two stories high, thus forming an enclosed yard in the rear 215 by 292 feet.

The internal division of the rear wings differs a little from that of the front building. The halls are twelve feet wide, and instead of extending the whole length as in the front building, they are divided by a dining room in the centre, leaving the halls each side of the dining room ninety-three feet long. On each side of the halls are single rooms and associated dormitories, for the use of patients, and at the end of each is an enclosed verandah, for air and exercise. Each of these halls has its own dining room, clothes room, bathing and wash room, and water closet.

In the two story buildings connecting the rear wings are twelve strong rooms for the most violent class of patients, hospitals for the sick, bakery, wash and ironing rooms, plumber's and carpenter's shop, printing office and museum.

By the foregoing arrangement and division of the buildings, we have the means of dividing the patients of each sex into twelve different classes or divisions, according to their state and condition; each class occupying separate apartments.

There are in all, 380 single rooms for patients, 24 for their attendants, 20 associated dormitories that will accommodate from five to twelve persons each, 16 parlors or day rooms, 12 rooms for dining, 24 for bathing and as many for clothes, and the same number

for water closets. The various apartments occupied by the patients are warmed by hot air furnaces in the basement.

This mode of warming, connected with the plan adopted for ventilation, has proved very successful. We think no better plan in respect both to the health and comfort of the patients and economy in the use of fuel and security against fires, can be adopted. It frees the patients from the dangers to which the insane would necessarily be exposed if open fires or stoves had been used instead of hot air furnaces.

An abundant and unfailing supply of water which is indispensable in such an institution, is obtained from the Chenango canal by means of a pump kept in constant motion by the water discharged around lock No. five on that canal. The water is forced by the pump through an iron pipe of three inches bore, about half a mile, and elevated ninety-five feet to reservoirs in the attic of the building, from whence it is distributed through lead and iron pipes to every part of the establishment where it is required.

In addition to this, we have good wells, from which an abundant supply of water is obtained for the purposes of drinking and cooking, and several capacious cisterns in the attics for rain water.

The Asylum is located on a fertile and productive farm of 133 acres, which, with an extensive vegetable garden, is cultivated by the inmates of the Asylum, with the aid of one man employed as a farmer.

During the last summer the grounds in front of the Asylum, containing about fifteen acres, have been enclosed by a tight board fence six feet high, planed and matched and capped, and a gate and lodge at the main entrance into the asylum grounds erected. Much yet remains to be done in improving and ornamenting the grounds with walks, trees and shrubbery.

Although the grounds contiguous to the Asylum are susceptible of the highest ornamental cultivation and improvement, but little in that respect has as yet been accomplished. The laying out and improvement of the grounds by the rearing of ornamental trees and shrubbery and the construction of walks must be the work of time, and we think that much can hereafter be accomplished at a trifling

outlay of money, by the employment of the labor that can be furnished by the inmates of the institution. About one thousand trees, generally of small size, have been transplanted to the grounds about the Asylum since it was opened for the reception of patients.

The first appropriation by the Legislature towards the erection of this asylum, was made on the 30th March, 1836, and the whole amount appropriated and expended to this time, for the purchase of land, the erection of the buildings, and for furniture, fixtures, supply of water, and improvement of the grounds, is four hundred thirty-one thousand one hundred dollars. Two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of this amount was expended by our predecessors, in the erection of the main front building, and in laying foundations of three others of same size, according to the plan originally formed by the building commissioners. A reference to our former reports will show the objects and purposes for which the residue of the moneys appropriated have from time to time been expended.

We refer to the annual report made to us by the superintendent, which is herewith transmitted, for a full account of the condition and operations of the asylum during the year. From this it will be seen that with our enlarged means of accommodation, by the completion of the buildings, authorized to be erected by the act of 7th May, 1844, the number of insane who have enjoyed the advantages of this institution has also greatly increased, and that during the year a larger number have been admitted into this asylum than were ever received in one year into any other institution exclusively devoted to the reception of the insane of both sexes. This has rendered the labors of the superintendent and his assistants very great. But his devotion to the care of the insane has known no abatement, and his eminent success in their treatment, displays the talent and skill with which he discharges the responsible duties of his position.

By the treasurer's report, which is herewith submitted, it will be seen that the balance of the monies appropriated by the act of 22d April, 1846, and unexpended at the date of our last annual report, to complete the additional buildings, for a supply of water, and for furniture, fixtures, and furnaces, and for enclosing the grounds, have been expended, and for the expenditure of which, we have, as required by law, rendered vouchers to, and accounted with the Comptroller.

The price charged for patients supported by towns or counties, is \$2 per week, and for patients supported by their own property or by their friends \$2.50 to \$4 per week; and although the price of provisions has very considerably increased beyond the cost on the 1st of February, 1844, when we fixed the above rate of charge for county and town patients, yet under a system of careful and well regulated economy in the various expenditures of the institution, the current receipts for the support of patients, have been thus far adequate to defraying the current and incidental expenses. A considerable portion of the balance of \$9,889.85, in the hands of the treasurer on 1st of December, will be expended in the payment of bills due and payable on that day, but which had not then been presented.

The law organizing the Asylum provides that the salaries of the superintendent, two assistant physicians, treasurer, steward and matron, to be determined by the managers, with the approval of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Attorney-General, but not to exceed in the aggregate \$5,500, shall be paid out of the State Treasury. These salaries as now fixed by the managers of the Asylum, amount in the aggregate to \$4,600. An appropriation of this sum is requisite for the payment of these salaries for the ensuing year.

By the act, chap. 324 of the Laws of 1846, it is enacted that, "Whenever the physician of either of the State prisons, shall duly report to the agent thereof that any convict confined therein is insane, it shall be the duty of said agent to cause such insane convict to be removed to the New-York State Lunatic Asylum in the county of Oneida, and the officers having charge of said asylum shall receive such insane convict, and retain him therein at the expense of the State, so long as he shall continue insane.

If such insane person shall recover from his insanity before the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, the agent of the prison shall cause such convict to be returned to such prison."

By the provisions of this act the absolute power of sending a convict from the prison to the Asylum, is vested in the physician of the prison. Although the court before whom the convict was tried, and the Governor, to whom application may have been made for pardon or commutation, may have been clearly convinced that the convict should not be sent to the Asylum, yet, the moment the prisoner is

confined in the prison, the agent is obliged to send him forthwith to this institution, *in case the physician shall duly report to the agent that he is insane.*

We respectfully suggest the propriety of so amending this law, as to require the examination of the case of any convict reported as insane, to be first made either by a judge of the supreme court or one of the inspectors of the prison, and that the officer before whom the investigation is had shall require the testimony of at least two respectable physicians, as to the fact of insanity; and if such officer shall, after full investigation, certify that the convict is insane, and ought in his opinion to be removed to the Asylum, that then he may make an order for his removal to and confinement in the Asylum at the expense of the State, during the continuance of his insanity, or until the superintendent of the Asylum shall certify and report to the agent of the prison that the convict so sent to the Asylum is not insane, or that he has so far recovered that it is, in his opinion, proper that he should be returned to the prison.

Authority should also be given to the managers of the asylum to cause any of the patients sent from the prisons, and whose term of imprisonment has expired, to be removed from the asylum to the county from which the prisoner was originally sent, there to be placed under the care and charge of the superintendents of the poor of the county, in case the superintendent of the asylum shall certify that the patient will not, in his opinion, be benefitted by longer remaining in the asylum.

The managers of the Asylum should also be authorised to give to any patient sent from the prison, who is discharged from the Asylum, after the expiration of the term of his sentence, such sum as will defray his necessary travelling expenses from the Asylum to the county of his former residence.

In case the number of patients sent from the prisons is much increased, it will become necessary to provide apartments which will be more secure against escapes than any we now have in the Asylum. This class of patients when they become convalescent, fear that they shall again be returned to prison, and are thus tempted to avail themselves of every means of escape in their power.

Three of the number sent here have already escaped, and have not been retaken. The Asylum is not built with the strength and security of a prison, but on the contrary, in its plan and style of finish the attempt was very properly made, to avoid, as far as practicable, the appearance even of a prison. The best mode of providing for this class of patients, and preventing their escape, and which we apprehend may become necessary, is to erect a separate building, planned and built with a view to the security and comfort of this class of patients. We have not, however, yet found any plan for the erection of such a building, or made any estimate of its cost.

By the 26th section of the act to organize the Asylum (chap. 135 of Laws of 1842) it is provided that when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, *becomes* insane, application may be made in his behalf to the first judge of the county where he resides, and the said judge shall call two respectable physicians as witnesses, and fully investigate the facts of the case, and if the judge certifies that satisfactory proof has been adduced showing him insane, and his estate insufficient to support him under the visitation of insanity, he shall be admitted into the Asylum and supported there at the expense of the county, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in two years.

We think the object and intention of the Legislature in making this provision, was to empower the county judge to send to the Asylum only *recent cases*, and which, if early provided with the curative means of such an institution, would probably be soon restored to soundness of mind, to society and to their friends. By virtue of this provision, four hundred and seventy one patients in indigent circumstances, but not paupers, have been sent to the Asylum by order of county judges since the 16th January, 1843, the date of the first admission of patients.

By many of the county judges the law has been construed to apply to all cases of insanity, whether recent or not, and in some cases complaints are made by supervisors of counties and superintendents of the poor, that this power is too liberally exercised by county judges, and the counties subjected to too great expense. We think these complaints would be removed by limiting the power of the county judge to recent case of insanity. In many cases the exercise of this power is greatly beneficial to indigent persons who are not paupers, but who, under the direful visitation of insanity, are un-

able to provide for themselves and their families, and to avail themselves of the benefits of a curative institution for the insane.

In such cases, unless the powers conferred by the law in question existed, persons in indigent circumstances who became insane would in many cases be left without the means of cure which such institutions afford, and would in time become hopelessly insane and ultimately a public charge. We think this provision of law should be retained as applicable to all the counties, but that it should be amended so as to restrict the power of the county judge to sending only such persons to the Asylum as have become insane within a year next prior to the making of the application to the judge for that purpose.

Our attention has for some time been directed to the adoption of a better and more economical mode of lighting the Asylum than the one hitherto used; and from the investigations we have made, we are convinced that the comfort and safety of the patients will be better secured by having the Asylum lighted with gas, than in the present mode, and that the annual expense for lights will be thereby considerably diminished.

Many of the largest and best managed manufacturing establishments have constructed the necessary apparatus for generating gas for lighting their factory buildings, and find by actual experiment that this mode of lighting is cheaper and much more secure against fires than to use oil.

The sum paid for oil and wicking for the use of the Asylum the last year, was \$905.13. There is also necessarily in such an institution, a considerable annual expense for lamps.

The expense of erecting the necessary apparatus for generating gas and of the pipes, burners and other fixtures complete, which would be required for lighting the whole establishment, has been estimated by a competent person experienced in the business, at \$5,000; and we are of opinion that the whole expense would not exceed that sum.

The current income of the institution from the board of patients, is not sufficient to warrant an extraordinary expenditure of this amount for the purpose of lighting the Asylum with gas; and if this

mode of lighting should be adopted, an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purpose of defraying the expense of the requisite apparatus and fixtures, would be necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. H. HUBBARD,
A. MUNSON,
N. DEVEREUX,
C. A. MANN,
C. B. COVENTRY,
SILAS D. CHILDS,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH,
T. ROMEYN BECK,
DAVID BUEL, Jr.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum:

The undersigned, treasurer of said asylum, respectfully submits the following condensed report of the receipts and payments during the year ending 30th November, 1847, on account of the asylum, exclusive of moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the erection of new buildings, and for fixtures, furniture, &c., for the new buildings, and furnishing a supply of water.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1846,-----	\$9,454 05
Received from the State Treasury for salaries of officers,-----	4,530 00
“ “ counties and towns for support of patients,-----	25,986 32
“ “ sundry pay patients,-----	17,353 39
“ “ building fund, a repayment,-----	104 94
“ “ Tatham & Brothers, for old lead sold,	196 21
“ “ Globe mills, for lumber,-----	212 40
“ “ Steward, repaid to him for error in buying a map,-----	8 00
“ for old barrels sold,-----	39 99
	\$57,875 30

PAYMENTS.

For alterations and repairs of buildings, -----	1,896 67
“ furniture, -----	2,670 17
“ salaries of officers, -----	4,530 00
“ advances for clothing of patients, -----	3,237 98
“ completion of new buildings, -----	1,173 35
Refunded to patients on leaving the asylum, -----	439 86
“ to building fund, -----	104 94
For attendants, assistants and laborers, - \$9,369 09	
“ fuel and lights,----- 4,031 09	
“ medical supplies ----- 422 41	
“ books, stationery, &c.,----- 269 87	
“ provisions, household stores, and all other current expenses, ----- 19,840 07	
	<hr/> 33,932 48
Balance in Treasury at this date, -----	9,889 85
	<hr/>
	<u>\$57,875 30</u>

Utica, December 1, 1847.

E. A. WETMORE, *Treasurer*

Funds appropriated for new buildings, &c.

To the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum :

The Treasurer reports, that by the act of 22d of April, 1846, the sum of \$17,000 was appropriated to complete the new building; the sum of \$5,000 for a supply of water; the sum of \$15,000 for furniture, fixtures and furnaces, and the sum of \$3,000 to erect two wood sheds, an ice house, and to enclose the grounds in front of the Asylum with a suitable fence.

At the date of the last annual report, viz: December 1, 1846, the treasurer had drawn on the Treasurer of the State for \$14,000 of the \$17,000.

1846.		\$14,000 00
Dec. 26.	By draft on the State Treasurer for, -----	3,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$17,000 00
		<hr/>

Of this sum there had been expended according to the report of the 1st Dec., 1846,----- \$11,693 16

And since that date the sums following, viz:

Dec. 3.	To N. C. Newell, for painting, -----	182 82
" 21.	Nye & Scranton, on contract,-----	1,000 00
" 23.	W. D. Hamlin, oak plank,-----	33 60
" 25.	Scranton & Nye, flooring,-----	85 03
Jan. 2.	D. Wood, painting,-----	42 50
" 4.	J. Hanson, plumbing,-----	16 12
" 18.	D. Wood, painting, -----	10 00
" 21.	Bailey, Wheeler, & Co., window guards,	396 16
Feb. 8.	Nye & Scranton, carpenters on contract,	2,000 00
" 10.	P. McCool, plumbing, -----	25 50
" 11.	Edward Henry, plumbing, -----	39 00
" 12.	Lawrence & Palmer, planing, -----	59 15
" 13.	Dana, Son, & Co, locks,-----	108 32
"	C. Churchill, lumber,-----	57 31
" 16.	Sanger & Benedict, butts,-----	98 18
" 20.	W. B. Monroe, matrass,-----	9 00
"	David Nurse, lime,-----	12 10
March 2.	N. C. Newell, paints,-----	54 18
"	Sayre & House, nails, -----	14 17
" 3.	" " -----	36 54
" 8.	I. Flagherty, mason,-----	16 71
"	W. C. Boyd, painting,-----	19 36
" 10.	Scranton & Nye, carpenters,-----	963 71
" 19.	Evert Peck, bricks,-----	24 00
Aug. 11.	John Flagherty, mason, -----	3 38
		<hr/>
		\$17,000 00
		<hr/>

Of the sum of \$15,000, appropriated for furniture,
 fixtures and furnaces, he had received from the
 State,----- \$5,000 00
 1846.

Dec. 26. The treasurer received from the State
 Treasurer,----- 10,000 00

Of this sum there had been expended on 1st Dec.,
 1846, as by report of that date,----- 3,661 02

And since that date the treasurer has paid the follow-
 ing sums, viz:

Dec. 1.	To Livingston & Ray, transportation,----	10 99
"	Owen O'Niel, fixtures and furniture,---	932 18
"	" " " "-----	65 13
" 4.	J. Bidwell, furniture, articles for, ----	24 10
"	James Dutton, "-----	208 37
"	John Whiting, crockery,-----	186 12
"	Sayre & House, nails, screws, &c.,----	43 37
" 5.	Wm. Howarth, carpenter,-----	28 12
"	S. Thomson, linen and towels, -----	46 36
"	J. Mason, carpenter,-----	21 37
"	Evan Lewis, carpenter,-----	21 37
"	Lewis Lawrence, boards, -----	107 10
"	John Egnon, carpenter, -----	43 87
"	Wm. B. Monroe, mattresses,-----	4 50
" 7.	E. Gaylord, bureaus, bedsteads, &c.,---	566 00
"	D. C. Force, & Co., steam boiler,----	250 00
"	C. Churchill, lumber,-----	81 20
"	Doolittle & Norris, diaper, damask, &c.,	29 20
" 10.	E. Henry, plumbing,-----	37 50
"	H. D. Hughes, carpenter,-----	10 12
" 12.	Perkins, Brooks & White, blankets,---	451 81
" 11.	P. McCool, plumbing,-----	18 75
" 14.	D. Timmerman, blacksmith, -----	23 43
" 15.	I. Van Slyke, coal for plumbing,-----	8 56
"	A. Munson, Munson & Hart, and O. S. & C. Boat Co., prints and freight,--	114 83
" 17.	Read & Co., ticking and batting,-----	23 06
" 26.	R. Share, putting up boiler,-----	90 00
"	T. H. Morris & Brothers, pipe, cocks, &c,	258 22

Carried forward,-----

\$

		Brought forward,-----	\$
1847.			
Jan.	2.	To Higham & Co., furnaces,-----	1,500 00
"	5.	Dr. Brigham, expenses,-----	3 00
"		Foster & Co., wire cloth,-----	24 45
"	6.	R. & F. Harvey, furnaces,-----	200 25
"		J. Mason, carpenter,-----	30 37
"	7.	W. Howarth, carpenter,-----	30 37
"		John Egnon, "-----	30 37
"		H. D. Hughes, "-----	30 37
"	8.	E. Henry, plumbing tanks,-----	40 50
"		P. McCool, "-----	20 25
"	11.	L. Cozzens, lumber,-----	65 24
"	12.	E. Lewis, carpenter,-----	30 37
"	15.	Higham & Co., furnaces,-----	1,100 00
"		Richard Henry, carpenter,-----	23 06
"	16.	Lansing & Miller, pails,-----	8 00
"	25.	James Dutton, sheeting,-----	223 27
"	26.	James Bidwell, feathers and ticking,--	92 35
"	27.	S. Churchill, ticking,-----	28 25
"	28.	Read, & Co., "-----	148 60
"		H. D. Hughes, carpenter,-----	12 38
"	30.	A. L. Willis, ticking,-----	19 72
Feb.	10.	Wm. Howarth, carpenter,-----	12 38
"		Richard Henry, "-----	29 25
"		Evan Lewis, "-----	12 38
"	13.	F. J. Martin, valves, plugs, &c.,-----	48 45
"		Wm. Jones, setting furnaces,-----	277 70
"	25.	Higham & Co., ventilators, &c.,-----	388 07
March	1.	James Mason, carpenter,-----	27 38
"	3.	J. Whiting, crockery,-----	24 25
"	4.	J. Bidwell, table linen,-----	30 75
"	6.	E. Gaylord, bedsteads,-----	324 75
"	9.	S. Thomson, table linen,-----	18 33
"		E. Henry, plumbing,-----	36 00
"		Scranton & Nye, lumber and work,----	1,140 78
"	12.	D. Timmerman, blacksmith,-----	11 17
"	15.	James Dutton, sheetings,-----	45 84
"	24.	S. Thomson, table linen,-----	57 28
April	3.	Swartwout & Golden, bed prints,-----	27 68

Carried forward,----- \$

	Brought forward,-----	\$	
April 3.	To N. White, tubes and bricks,-----	27	52
" 6.	J. L. Pinn, prints,-----	13	90
" "	E. B. Paine, bedsteads,-----	24	00
" 10.	John Egnon, carpenter,-----	58	82
June 1.	J. L. Mott, bathing tubs,-----	104	94
" 4.	Sayre & House, knives, forks, screws, &c,-----	54	83
" "	John Whiting, crockery,-----	36	83
" 5.	J. Bidwell, batting,-----	15	12
" 8.	E. Henry, Plumbing tanks,-----	37	50
" "	Culver & Co., bath tubs,-----	5	85
" 9.	R. Henry, carpenter,-----	29	25
" 14.	W. B. Monroe, making mattresses,-----	7	13
" 15.	Tatham & Brothers, sheet lead,-----	547	07
" 24.	John Egnon, carpenter,-----	18	00
" 25.	E. Avery, & Co., transportation,-----	19	87
July 3.	E. Henry, fixtures,-----	39	00
" 5.	F. J. Martin, brass valves,-----	14	98
" 10.	Hart & Dagwell, castings,-----	42	28
Aug. 2.	Higham & Co., "-----	78	85
" 3.	Owen O'Niel, tin, copper, &c.,-----	284	00

\$15,000 00

Of the sum of \$3,000, for enclosing the grounds, &c.,
the treasurer had received, at the date of his last
report, the sum of-----

1,000 00

1846, Dec. 16. He received from the State Treasurer,

2,000 00

\$3,000 00

And there had been expended, of this sum, according
to said report,-----

\$441 27

Since 1st Dec., 1846, the treasurer has paid the fol-
lowing sums, viz:

1847.

July 3.	To T. Higgs, carpenter on front gate,-----	26	25
"	T. Thomas, do do-----	23	25
" 15.	J. Coupe, stone do-----	6	00
" 16.	Benj. Allen, coping do-----	16	88
" 20.	H. L. Huntington, window sash for do.,--	4	00
	Carried forward,-----		

Brought forward, -----		
Aug. 2.	Lewis, Lawrence, lumber for front gate,--	49 29
" 5.	M. Hart & Son, water lime do --	10 00
" 5.	Carpenters do --	131 25
" 11.	J. Flagherty, mason, do --	24 00
" 20.	C. Palmer, on fence, -----	600 00
Sept. 4.	C. Churchill, lumber for gate,-----	55 79
" 4.	J. Carton, tinning roof do -----	109 98
" 4.	Carpenters, do -----	94 25
" 8.	D. Timmerman, iron work, do -----	7 06
" 13.	George Cone, labor, do -----	13 12
" 25.	L. M. Taylor, surveyor, do -----	18 00
" 25.	C. Boyd, painting, do -----	16 00
" 27.	Thomas Thomas and others, carpenters,--	108 25
Oct. 14.	Richard Henry, carpenter front gate,----	29 25
" 15.	James Burton, mason, do ----	21 13
" 20.	C. Palmer, carpenter, fence,-----	600 00
Nov. 25.	C. Palmer, do do -----	594 98

\$3,000 00

The treasurer had received on 1st Dec., 1846, the full amount of the appropriation for water, -----

\$5,000 00

Of which, there had been expended the sum of -----

\$4,016 13

There has since been paid the following sums:

1846.

Dec. 5.	To R. J. Comstock,-----	30 00
" 22.	J. W. Bates, cistern hoops, &c.,-----	406 44
" 26.	Tatham & Brothers, pipe and lead, ----	312 15
Mar. 10.	Scranton & Nye, lumber, -----	235 28

\$5,000 00

EDWARD A. WETMORE, *Treasurer.*

December 1, 1847.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Of the superintendent of the New-York State Lunatic
Asylum, at Utica, for the year ending November 30th,
1847.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM:

GENTLEMEN—At the close of the last year the number of patients at the Asylum was:

	Total.	Men.	Women.
	374	187	187
Admitted during the year,-----	428	219	209
Total number in the course of the year,-	802	406	396

Of this number there have been—

	Total.	Men.	Women.
Discharged, recovered,-----	187	102	85
“ improved, -----	70	33	37
“ unimproved, -----	25	13	12
“ died, -----	48	27	21
Total discharges during the year,-----	330	175	155
Remaining in the Asylum Nov. 30, 1847,	472	231	241

The year that has closed has been a prosperous one for this Asylum, and remarkable in its history for the great number of patients admitted, and discharged, recovered. *Four hundred and twenty-eight* have been admitted during the year, a greater number, we apprehend, than were ever received in one year into any other institution exclusively devoted to the reception of the insane of both sexes.

The large institutions of Europe are, for the most part, constantly filled with an incurable class, and receive but few new cases, consequently but few are restored. Thus, at Hanwell Asylum, near London, which, according to the latest report we have seen, contained 987 patients, the receptions for the whole year were but 123, and the recoveries, 35. At Lancaster, England, with 609 patients, the yearly admissions were 206, recoveries, 68. In France, at the St. You Asylum, with 632 patients, and at the Charente, with 450, the yearly admissions at each are but about 200. The same is the case in Italy. The Aversa Asylum, near Naples, with 700 patients, and the Asylum at Milan, with 500, rarely admit 200 patients each in one year.

The addition to an institution of so many new cases annually, as are admitted into this, imposes cares and duties upon those who have charge of it, but little known in hospitals filled with old and incurable cases.

The management of an establishment for the insane, where but few are annually received, and those few for the most part incurable, is necessarily different from that required where the reception of new cases is very large. *Hence the uselessness of comparing results of treatment.* Patients who have been long insane are for the most part incurable, quiet and harmless, and require but little special treatment and no physical restraint. It is those who have recently become deranged, those patients that have been with us but a short time, that are very furious and noisy, and disposed to suicide and to escape. These require constant attention and special treatment, adapted to the peculiarities of each case. Some of this class occasionally require for a short time some form of restraining apparatus, such as the camisole or leather mittens. Their own good makes it necessary, and although they can, to be sure, be secluded in strong rooms where they will often divest themselves of all clothing, or can be restrained by the hands of attendants, yet either of these methods is much more complained of by patients, and the latter method is much more apt to excite them and make them worse. Enlightened humanity will, we believe, in some cases direct the former kind of restraint instead of the latter.

The number of deaths is not great, considering the large number of patients that have been under our care for the past year; and the fact that bowel complaints of a dangerous character were quite prevalent in this region during the summer and autumn, and which af-

fectured very many of the inmates of the Asylum. Seven died of consumption, seven of general paralysis, six of epilepsy, eight of diarrhæ and dysentery, five soon after admission, from exhaustion following great excitement and the fatigue of the journey, four from apoplexy, four from marasmus, two by suicide, two by inflammation of the brain a few days after reception, one by effusion on the brain, one by pneumonia after profuse menorrhagia, and one from disease of the heart.

Though but few died directly from diarrhæ or dysentery, considering that more than half of all the inmates were affected by one or the other of these diseases; yet we apprehend that the irritation and disturbance of the system, produced by a slight attack of bowel disorder, aggravated other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, general paralysis, &c., and rendered them more speedily fatal.

Several patients have died this year soon after admission, apparently from exhaustion following very high excitement, and the fatigue of a long journey without rest or food. Two died from inflammation of the brain within a few days after reception, the disease having been much aggravated by traveling. Some cases, we are confident, proved fatal in consequence of too free depletion by bleeding before the patients left home. On these points a few words of caution to those who have the care of the insane when first attacked, may be serviceable.

1st. In regard to their too early removal from home. In all cases patients should be retained at home for awhile, and until a judicious physician has been consulted respecting the propriety of their removal. Sometimes the derangement of mind lasts but a short time; in other cases, it is but the delirium that accompanies fever or inflammation of the brain, and journeying is dangerous. Most of the patients brought to this Asylum have to journey a considerable distance, some several hundred miles, and if suffering from fever or inflammation, their condition is likely to become alarming soon after their arrival, and their homes are too remote for them to return. Thus we have in repeated instances been obliged to receive patients that we supposed would live but a short time, and so advised their friends.

2d. There is a kind of inflammation of the membranes of the brain, accompanied by derangement of mind, that is, we think, often mistaken for mere insanity. It usually assumes the form of maniacal

excitement, sometimes preceded by a short period of melancholy or depression of spirits. Patients affected by it, are remarkable for the rapidity of their movements, incessant talking and sleeplessness. The pulse is frequent, but not hard or full, the tongue is coated and the eyes often slightly suffused. Such cases often prove fatal very suddenly, and after death the pia-mater and the arachnoid membrane will be found considerably more vascular than natural, and occasionally some effusion of serum will be observed. Death does not seem to result from inflammation, but from the exhaustion and sinking of the vital powers after long-continued excitement, agitation and sleeplessness. Bleeding in this disease is, we believe, always injurious, and probably no method of treatment will frequently be successful; but when it attacks, as it most frequently does, females who are delicate and feeble, or men whose constitutions are impaired by intemperance, stimulants with seclusion and quiet will sometimes effect a cure.

3d. The treatment of insanity by bleeding, though strongly recommended by Dr. Rush and some others, we believe to be generally improper and frequently very injurious. Sometimes, as we have stated, it appears to produce a fatal result, and we are confident that it not unfrequently renders cases incurable. Some physicians appear to consider great maniacal excitement, vociferation and violence, as sufficient evidence of inflammation to have recourse to general bleeding; but, as we have said, this is usually a sad mistake. So frequently have we seen bad results from bleeding copiously in the commencement of insanity, that we are strongly inclined to limit the resort to it, to those cases that occur suddenly in robust persons, with a hard or a full strong pulse, redness of the eyes and face, and other well-marked symptoms of inflammation of the brain or its membranes. *No regard whatever should be paid to the mere excitement and violence of the patient, as furnishing indications for bleeding.*

That bleeding is sometimes serviceable and necessary at the commencement of insanity, we do not doubt; but of this we are confident, if a patient actually requires bleeding in consequence of the inflammation of the brain or its membranes, then he requires to be kept still, and will be greatly injured by traveling. For these reasons we have thought the foregoing cautions may in some instances be serviceable. Very rarely will any harm arise from keeping a patient at home a few weeks, until it is evident that his disease is not of the kind we have mentioned, and likely to be injured by journeying. When, however, sufficient time has elapsed, after a person becomes deranged, to render it evident that the case is one of insanity, unac-

accompanied by acute disease, then we think as a general rule, the sooner he is removed from his home to an Asylum, the better.

TABLE 1.

Statistics of the Asylum from its opening, January 16th, 1843, to December 1, 1847.

Whole number of patients admitted, -----	1,609
Total number discharged, -----	1,137
“ “ recovered, -----	640
“ “ improved, -----	269
“ “ unimproved, -----	114
“ “ died, -----	114

TABLE 2.

Monthly admissions for five years.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Total.
December, -----	57	53	110
January, -----	56	54	110
February, -----	55	52	107
March, -----	65	52	117
April, -----	64	61	125
May, -----	101	69	170
June, -----	69	76	145
July, -----	73	89	162
August, -----	60	65	125
September, -----	58	81	139
October, -----	81	69	150
November, -----	74	75	149
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	813	796	1,609
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE 3.

Showing the season of the year when patients were supposed to have become insane.

January, -----	109
February, -----	100
March, -----	146
April, -----	119
May, -----	155
June, -----	146
July, -----	126
August, -----	122
September, -----	133
October, -----	153
November, -----	115
December, -----	101
Unknown, -----	84
	<hr/>
	1,609
	<hr/>

TABLE 4.

Showing the number from each county for four years, and how supported at the Asylum.

Counties.	Supported by Co. or town.	Supported by friends.
Albany, -----	63	27
Allegany, -----	7	4
Broome, -----	15	3
Cattaraugus, -----	4	4
Cayuga, -----	27	19
Chautauque, -----	29	7
Chemung, -----	8	4
Chenango, -----	39	19
Clinton, -----	4	1
Columbia, -----	12	5
Cortland, -----	8	12
Delaware, -----	3	5
Dutchess, -----	6	11

Counties.	Supported by Co. or town.	Supported by friends.
Erie, -----	14	13
Essex, -----	2	1
Franklin,-----	3	
Fulton, -----	8	5
Genesee,-----	11	8
Greene,-----	18	5
Hamilton, -----	1	
Herkimer, -----	30	19
Jefferson, -----	39	22
Kings, -----	1	3
Lewis, -----	11	6
Livingston, -----	15	4
Madison, -----	27	39
Monroe,-----	38	27
Montgomery, -----	20	10
New-York, -----	2	9
Niagara, -----	15	6
Oneida, -----	87	87
Onondaga,-----	42	25
Ontario, -----	18	11
Orange,-----	19	2
Orleans, -	10	3
Oswego, -----	20	9
Otsego, -----	22	26
Putnam, -----	2	1
Queens, -----	1	1
Rensselaer,-----	47	21
Richmond, -----	2	
St. Lawrence,-----	12	12
Saratoga, -----	14	12
Schenectady,-----	17	11
Schoharie,-----	13	1
Seneca, -----	7	5
Steuben, -----	23	7
Suffolk, -----	8	
Sullivan, -----	1	
Tioga, -----	16	4
Tompkins,-----	13	9
Ulster,-----	14	1
Warren, -----	8	2

Counties.	Supported by Co. or town	Supported by friends.
Washington, - - - - -	16	9
Wayne, - - - - -	12	11
Westchester, - - - - -	1	2
Wyoming, - - - - -	7	7
Yates, - - - - -	5	10
From the State prisons, - - - - -	22	
From out of the State, - - - - -	0	63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	959	650
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Patients have been received from every county in the State with the exception of Rockland county. Twenty-two have been received from the State prisons, agreeably to the law passed at the session of the Legislature, May 13, 1846, viz: three from Clinton, thirteen from Mount Pleasant, and six from Auburn.

TABLE 5.

Ages when insanity commenced.

Under 20 years of age, - - - - -	168
From 20 to 25 years of age, - - - - -	315
“ 25 to 30 “ - - - - -	271
“ 30 to 35 “ - - - - -	203
“ 35 to 40 “ - - - - -	206
“ 40 to 45 “ - - - - -	152
“ 45 to 50 “ - - - - -	110
“ 50 to 55 “ - - - - -	63
“ 55 to 60 “ - - - - -	56
“ 60 to 65 “ - - - - -	40
“ 65 to 70 “ - - - - -	20
“ 70 to 75 “ - - - - -	4
Over 80 years of age, - - - - -	1
	<hr/>
	1,609
	<hr/>

TABLE 6.

*Occupation.**Men.*

Farmers, -----	346
Laborers, -----	112
Merchants, -----	49
Scholars, -----	44
Clerks, -----	27
Joiners, -----	28
Shoemakers, -----	19
Attorneys, -----	17
Physicians, -----	13
Teachers, -----	12
Inn keepers, -----	7
Clergymen, -----	8
Blacksmiths, -----	13
Saddlers, -----	10
Carriage makers, -----	7
Stone cutters, -----	3
Surveyors, -----	3
Engineer, -----	1
Cabinet makers, -----	6
Manufacturers, -----	9
Coopers, -----	8
Clothiers, -----	4
Butchers, -----	4
Tinners, -----	2
Horse farriers, -----	2
Tanners and curriers, -----	2
Tobacconists, -----	3
Speculators, -----	2
Seamen, -----	3
Boatmen, -----	4
Tailors, -----	5
Portrait painters, -----	4
Pedlers, -----	3
Gunsmith, -----	1
Painters, -----	2
Barber, -----	1

Glass cutter,-----	1
Stage proprietors,-----	4
Printers,-----	4
Millwrights,-----	2
Masons,-----	2
Hatter,-----	1
Engraver,-----	1
Miller,-----	1
Pilot,-----	1
Dentists,-----	2
Miner,-----	1
Banker,-----	1
Military officer,-----	1
Brewer,-----	1
Pook binder,-----	1
Watch maker,-----	1
Moulder,-----	1
Weaver,-----	1
Confectioner,-----	1
Editor,-----	1

813
Women.

Housework,-----	689
School girls,-----	40
Tailoresses,-----	20
Instructresses,-----	18
Milliners,-----	14
Mantuumakers,-----	11
Factory girls,-----	3
Music teacher,-----	1

796

Under the head of *housework* are included house keepers and all the women who have had no special trade or employment, though a considerable number have not been accustomed to any kind of labor.

TABLE 7.

Civil condition.

Married, -----	746
Single, -----	760
Widows, -----	70
Widowers, -----	33
	<hr/>
	1,609
	<hr/>

TABLE 8.

Nativity.

State of New-York, -----	1,111
Ireland, -----	107
Connecticut, -----	82
Massachusetts, -----	62
England, -----	52
Vermont, -----	35
New Hampshire, -----	24
Canada, -----	21
Scotland, -----	22
Rhode Island, -----	14
Germany, -----	19
Maine, -----	10
New-Jersey, -----	11
Wales, -----	10
France, -----	5
Pennsylvania, -----	11
South Carolina, -----	3
Denmark, -----	2
Jamaica, (West Indies,) -----	1
Florida, -----	1
Africa, -----	1
Maryland, -----	3
Ohio, -----	1
North Carolina, -----	1
	<hr/>
	1,609
	<hr/>

TABLE 9.

Supposed causes.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Unknown,.....	187	157	344
Ill health,.....	112	186	289
Doubtful,.....	101	72	173
Religious anxiety,	76	76	152
Loss of property,.....	56	22	78
Puerperal,.....		60	60
Sickness and death of kindred,.....	17	40	57
Excessive study,....	34	6	40
Intemperance,	47	3	50
Millerism,.....	14	19	33
Disappointment in love,	23	16	39
Perplexity of business,	28	13	41
Abuse of husband,....		24	24
Blows on the head,	16	4	20
Fright,	10	10	20
Epilepsy,	19	11	30
Anxiety about absent friends,	4	10	14
Jealousy,	6	4	10
Illness of friends,.....	1	7	8
Excessive labor,.....	10	5	15
Political excitement,	6		6
Disappointed ambition,.....	5	2	7
Masturbation,	7	2	9
Malformation of the head,.....	3	2	5
Infidelity of wife,.....	4		4
Excessive pain,.....	4		4
Seduction, .		3	3
Remorse,		3	3
Bad conduct of children,.....		3	3
Exposure to excessive heat,	4	1	5
Irregular decay of faculties from old age,	1	1	2
Want of occupation,		2	2
Excitement of sea voyage,		2	2

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Opium eating,.....	2	2	4
False accusation,		2	2
Domestic trouble,.....	3	8	11
Ill treatment of parents,	1	1	2
Violent temper,.....	2		2
Going into cold water,.....	1		1
Destitution,.....		2	2
Measles,		2	2
Neighborhood difficulty,.....	1		1
Infidelity of husband,.....		1	1
Excessive use of snuff,.....		1	1
License question,		1	1
Excitement of law suit,.....		1	1
Fourierism,.....	1		1
Sedentary life,	1		1
Preaching 16 days and nights,	1		1
Study of phrenology,.....	1		1
Burn of head,....	1		1
Anticipation of wealth,.....	1	2	3
Seclusion from society,.....		1	1
Murder of son,.....		1	1
Neuralgia,.....	1		1
Inhaling carbonic acid gas,	1		1
Exposure to fumes of charcoal,		1	1
Imprisonment for crime,.....	1		1
Mormonism,		1	1
Rechabitism,.....	1		1
Anti-rent excitement,.....	1		1
	<hr/> 816	<hr/> 793	<hr/> 1,609
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SHOPS, FARM AND LABOR.

The additional buildings mentioned in our last report as "nearly finished," have since then been completed, and been occupied for some time. They are found to be well adapted for the purposes for which they were designed, and give us ample room for shops and other purposes. Thus we have a plumber's and painter's shop, two for joiners, one for tailors, one for shoemakers, and two rooms for printers, and other rooms for sewing, mattress-making, &c. In all these, patients are more or less employed.

We make the clothing of a majority of the patients, and also their shoes; and all the mattresses and a considerable proportion of the furniture for the buildings have been manufactured here.

The introduction of printing into the Asylum has proved very useful to us. A new press and type were purchased last spring. It was put up and the type distributed, and the whole office apparatus arranged solely by patients, some of whom were printers by trade.

Since then several of the patients have been constantly employed at printing, and two are learning the trade here. In addition to numerous blanks and small bills for the Asylum, they have printed an edition of the "Act to organize the State Lunatic Asylum," also an edition of the "Rules and Regulations and By-Laws adopted by the Managers," and the October and January numbers of the "American Journal of Insanity." All this has been done solely by patients.

FARM.

The farm and garden continue productive, and have afforded a large and varied supply of good vegetables for our whole household, besides pasturage for sixteen cows, and sixty tons of hay.

Additions have been made to the green-house, which is now a very attractive and interesting place of resort for our patients, especially in winter.

In addition to the work on the farm and in the garden and various work-shops, the men patients have aided us much in improving and ornamenting the grounds. Many trees have been planted, and a fountain constructed in the quadrangle enclosed by the buildings, where is a beautiful *jet d'eau* from our supply of water from the Chango canal.

Some idea of the amount of labor performed by the women, separate from the ordinary care of the halls, may be obtained from the following list of articles made by them during the year:

Straw ticks, -----	237
Mattress ticks,-----	105
Bolster ticks, -----	187
Pillow ticks, -----	136
Sheets,-----	851
Pillow cases,-----	485
Quilts and comfortables, -----	96
Table cloths, -----	59
Towels,-----	365
Curtains,-----	137
Shirts,-----	323
Wrappers,-----	283
Drawers,-----	82
Socks,-----	208
Stockings, -----	105
Chemises, -----	285
Night-gowns, -----	23
Skirts,-----	155
Dresses,-----	483
Caps,-----	155
<hr/>	
Whole number of articles, -----	4,760
<hr/>	

SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

From the first reception of patients into this Asylum, we have directed much attention to the improvement of their minds by mental exercises, believing that in many cases varied and judicious means of this kind were well calculated, not only to make them more contented, but to dispel their delusions and to cure some, and to prevent others from becoming entirely mindless and demented. We have therefore, had schools during the winter season, and lectures, debates and reading parties, and occasional theatrical performances.

In these schools, some classes attend to the common branches, such as reading, writing, and spelling; in others, to arithmetic, geography, history, and natural philosophy. As we consider our schools and mental exercises of great utility, we shall present in this report a few details respecting them.

We have six schools, three for each sex. They open and close with singing, and continue about one hour. The reading books are the "American Manual, or New English Reader, by Moses Seve-
rance," and "Knowles Elocutionist, or First Class Rhetorical Reader." In history, "Willard's History of the United States" is studied; and in geography, with the aid of a globe, Morse's Geography is used, which has the description of each country and the map and questions on the map, on the same page. There is also one class in Natural Philosophy; compositions and declamations are also attended to, and once in two weeks all assemble in the chapel, where a lecture is delivered, or an hour is passed in reading compositions and in reciting pieces committed to memory, and in singing.

Among the convalescent and quiet patients, the evenings of the week are passed thus: Monday and Thursday evenings are devoted to reading. The patients in each hall collect together, and one of them reads some interesting book for one hour. Wednesday evening the gentlemen's debating society meets for the discussion of some question previously agreed upon; and the same evening is passed among the women in attending to music and singing. Tuesday and Friday evenings are for amusements, such as card-playing and other games. On no other evening, and never in the day time, are cards allowed. Saturday and Sunday evenings are passed in a quiet manner, or in reading and singing. About four times during the winter we have a theatrical performance, which engages the attention of a large number for several weeks. Many who take no part in these performances are amused by witnessing them, and some assist in making preparations, and feel much interested in the success of others, and thus, in a considerable number of cases, we have known melancholy feelings and insane delusions to be dispelled, and recovery to take place; and we apprehend that efforts to improve and to cure the insane, by cultivating their memories, and calling into activity their dormant mental faculties, and changing their habitual trains of thought by new and varied mental exercises, have been too long neglected. The following is an exact copy of the printed bill of the last performance:

ASYLUM THEATRE.

*Great Bill for Tuesday Evening, Nov. 30, 1847.**4th performance of this season.*

The entertainment will commence with an original play in three acts, entitled

MORE WEIGHT THAN BUTTER.

Mr. Davis, (Plaintiff,) -----	Mr. J. M. B.
“ Andrews, -----	“ W. K.
Judges, -----	Messrs. H. G. R., A. G. S. M. and J. C. F.
Scriptus Ekreton, (Clerk of Court,) -----	Mr. W. W. W.
Mr. Frost, (Constable,) -----	“ E. P., Jr.
Grand Jury, -----	Messrs. J. C. M., J. C. G. & R. M.
Jury, ---	Messrs. J. C. G., D. L., G. W. B., C. W., R. W. P. & R. M.
Spectators, -----	Messrs. D. S., J. R., R. W. P., D. L., C. W. & G. B.
Mrs. Andrews, (Defendant,) -----	Mr. D. A. S.
Mrs. Davis, -----	“ J. R.

SONGS AND RECITATIONS.

Go Ahead, -----	Mr. A. J. D.
Virtues of Tea, -----	“ P. M.
Song—The Raging Ca-nawl, -----	“ J. M. B.
The Sailor Boy, -----	“ G. W. W.
Young Farmer “Abroad,” and Canal Boy at “Home,”	
	Messrs. J. R. & D. A. S.

After which, will be performed a Comic Impromptu, entitled

PAYING FOR ADVICE.

Timothy Tarbox, -----	Mr. J. M. B.
Dr. Wiseacre, -----	“ D. L.
Lawyer Doolittle, -----	“ D. A. S.
Judge Hawthorn, -----	“ J. C. M.

SONGS AND RECITATIONS.

Lodgings to Let, -----	Mr. H. DeM.
Comic Duet, -----	Messrs. J. M. B. & M. G. P.

The Fallen Brave,----- Mr. A. G. S. M.
 Grave of Bonaparte,----- Messrs. C. W., D. S., J. R. & M. G. P.

Following which, will be presented

GENIUS *versus* VULGARITY.

Mr. Leonardo, (Artist,)----- Mr. G. W. B.
 Capt. Jones, (Innkeeper,)----- " J. C. M.
 Jonathan, (a Yankee,) ----- " J. R.
 Mr. Alphonso Montague, (an Exquisite,) ----- " G. W. P.

The Beggar's Petition, ----- Mr. P. M.
 Music—Hunting Piece,----- C. W., J. R. & E. P., Jr.
 Genevera, ----- Mr. M. G. P.

The whole to conclude with
 ETHIOPEAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The Curtain will rise at half past 7 o'clock, precisely.

[PRINTED AT THE ASYLUM.]

These performances are held in one of our long halls, which, being very wide and high with rooms each side, is admirably adapted for such exhibitions. A handsome drop curtain has been painted by a patient, representing a view of the Coliseum at Rome, with gladiators in front, and in contrast a view of our Asylum with ladies dancing and promenading near it. A large number of the patients, with the resident officers, attendants and assistants, have attended these exhibitions, and occasionally the managers of the Asylum with their families and a few ladies and gentlemen from Utica, have been present, and been much interested and surprised at the good order and ability exhibited.

No evils whatever have resulted from our schools, exhibitions and the other mental exercises which we have mentioned, but on the contrary, much good has been the consequence. They have interested and benefitted us all—the officers, assistants and attendants, as well as the patients themselves; and served to make a residence here more

pleasant and useful to us than it otherwise would be. It has ever been our policy to make the Asylum the *home* and the chief place of interest for all in our employ; and among our large number of patients are always many individuals of education and ability, who, when convalescent, are very willing to unite in contributing to the improvement and enjoyment of all. Hence it is that most of the residents here manifest but little desire to visit elsewhere for the sake of amusement; and we feel bound, in justice to our assistants and attendants, to say, that they have faithfully and cordially supported the policy alluded to, and have made the Asylum their *home* while in our employ. None are absent in the evening, and very rarely any one leaves the Asylum oftener than once a month; and then only for an afternoon. Some have not been absent from the Asylum for the space of four or five months; they have remained at home from choice, as they could have left if they had wished, and no deduction for time is made, if absent but a few hours or an afternoon.

MUSEUM.

A large room in one of the rear buildings has been fitted up for a museum, and already contains many articles of interest, and has become a place of pleasant resort for the inmates of the Asylum. It contains a few paintings, numerous engravings and minerals, shells, busts, Indian relics and manufactures, coins, and other curiosities from various countries, a piece of Plymouth rock, bullets, and other mementoes from the battle-grounds of the war of 1812, and also from Monterey, presented by an officer distinguished for his gallantry in the Mexican war.

Our museum has lately been enriched by a donation from the "American Art Union," of their engravings for the years 1840, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and for which valuable present we return our grateful acknowledgments.

We trust that our friends who have curiosities that they are willing to spare, will remember, that if deposited in our MUSEUM, they will gratify very many. Secluded as the members of our household necessarily are, curiosities, such as we have mentioned, and other objects of interest, become to them doubly valuable here, and we hope in a few years to have an interesting collection.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

These have been continued every Sunday during the year, under the direction of our excellent chaplain, the Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich. We have a good organ and good music, and consider our religious exercises highly useful to the household.

The monthly evening meetings of the chaplain, resident officers, attendants and assistants have been continued with advantage. In addition to suitable religious services, the occasion is often embraced to give instruction and information to the attendants and assistants.

Every Saturday evening, all the officers resident at the Asylum, meet for consultation, when the names of all the attendants and assistants are read. These meetings are designed for the comparison of observations and the suggestion of defects and improvements; and we have found them highly useful, especially since we have had a large increase of patients, and of persons engaged in various departments of supervision and care.

In former reports we have discussed the most important subjects connected with the cure of the insane, and given our views respecting the nature of insanity, its causes, methods of prevention and treatment, so fully that we do not deem it necessary to refer to these subjects at present. We are not, however, unmindful that the conductors of such institutions should endeavor to contribute to the advancement of science; and considering the little that is now known, respecting the mind, especially in its disordered state, we have deemed it among our highest duties, to observe carefully, and record faithfully, the particulars of all cases of insanity that have fallen under our observation, and to try discreetly every new remedy proposed, and to record its effect, and also the effects of every kind of treatment adopted, together with the termination of cases, and the post-mortem appearances. This we do, not merely for our own satisfaction and improvement, but for the benefit of our successors.

The following table of the *suicides* that have occurred in the state of New York during the past year, cannot but prove interesting to most persons. We believe the list to be in a good degree accurate, though probably it does not contain all that have occurred; but as we have had access to newspapers from nearly every part of the state, and have examined them with care, we think we have recorded about all that have been made public.

	1845.	1846.	1847.
New-York,	21	21	45
Oneida,	7	3	2
Kings,	4	1	6
Erie,	4	3	6
Rensselaer,	4	3	2
Onondaga,	3	3	4
Ulster,	3	1	1
Madison,	2	1	2
Cortland,	2	2	0
Clinton,	2	0	0
St, Lawrence,	2	0	0
Chenango,	2	1	1
Delaware,	1	1	0
Albany, ..	1	3	6
Livingston,	1	1	0
Otsego,	1	1	3
Ontario,	1	2	0
Sullivan,	1	0	1
Cayuga,	1	3	1
Oswego,	1	0	0
Genesee,	1	0	1
Richmond,	1	2	1
Tompkins,	1	1	0
Chautauque,	1	2	1
Washington,	1	0	1
Monroe,	1	2	3
Orange,	1	0	1
Putnam,	1	0	0
Jefferson,	1	0	0
Westchester,	1	3	0
Queens,	0	1	1
Dutchess,	0	1	3
Montgomery,	0	1	0
Orleans,	0	1	0
Saratoga,	0	0	2
Niagara,	0	0	2
Wayne,	0	0	2

Columbia,	0	0	1
Cattaraugus,	0	0	1
Greene,.....	0	0	1
Schenectady,	0	0	1
Wyoming,	0	0	1
Suffolk,	0	0	1
Lewis,	0	0	1
Seneca,	0	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	74	64	106
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will be noticed that suicides have been considerably more frequent this year than in the two previous years, and also much more numerous in the city of New-York, in proportion to the population, than in other parts of the State. The population of the whole State in 1845 was 2,223,272, that of the city of New-York, 371,223.

Most of those in the foregoing list are reported to have been mentally deranged. We presume this is correct, and that many of them might have been saved had their friends adopted early and judicious precautions. It is a singular fact, that while suicides have been more frequent than usual the past year throughout the State, a smaller number of insane persons disposed to commit this act have been sent to this asylum than in previous years. Heretofore about one in seven of the patients admitted here were disposed to suicide, this year but one in eleven.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ASYLUM.

Desirous of presenting to the people of this State, and especially to those who have friends at this asylum, or are purposing to commit insane relatives to our care, all the information that they may require respecting the management of the institution, we here subjoin the "Rules and Regulations," adopted by the managers, a copy of which is furnished to every person employed at the asylum.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1. The managers shall choose one of their number president, who shall continue in office until the annual meeting next after he is chosen.

2. An auditing committee of three members shall be appointed, who shall hold their places until the annual meeting next following their appointment.

3. The treasurer shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board, and shall be *ex officio* secretary.

4. The annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of December in each year. Quarterly meetings shall be held on the Tuesday next after the second Monday in each of the months of April, July and October.

5. The Asylum shall be visited by the whole board at the annual meetings, and by a majority at the quarterly meetings.

6. Special meetings may be called by the president, or by any two members; and it shall be the duty of the secretary to cause notices of such meetings to be delivered to the members residing in Utica, or at their places of residence or business, and to send notices by mail to members residing elsewhere, such time previous to the meetings as the president or two members calling the meetings, shall at the time direct.

7. The members of the board residing in Utica, or within five miles, shall, in the rotation designated by the secretary, visit the Asylum weekly; and two members designated in like manner shall visit it monthly.

8. It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend the meetings of the board of managers, keep an accurate account of their proceedings, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the board.

DUTY OF RESIDENT OFFICERS.

No officer shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for the supply of any article for the use of the Aylum; nor shall he receive any present or gratuity from any person dealing with the Asylum, or from any patient or visitor, or from the friends of a patient.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The superintendent is the head of the establishment. He has the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock. To him are committed the charge of the patients, and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to the regulations of the board of managers. It shall be his duty to determine, under the direction of the said board, what attendants and assistants are necessary to be employed, and to prescribe their respective places and duties; also to establish and enforce in every department, systematic order and salutary discipline.

2. He shall visit the patients or learn their condition daily, and as much oftener as may be necessary, and shall direct such medical, moral and physical treatment as may be best adapted to their relief.

3. He shall cause to be kept in a suitable book, a record of the name, sex, age, place of nativity and residence, civil state and profession of each patient; also as far as can be ascertained, the dates and history of each patient's disease, the time when received, and when removed, and how, whether cured or relieved, and the medical and moral treatment, whether eloped or dead, and if dead, the cause; together with all such other facts and circumstances in each case as are useful, or usual in the statistical records of such an institution. Also a record of the names and residence of all persons employed in the institution, with the times and terms of their respective engagements; also the stipulated wages, and the nature of the services expected from each, and the times and causes of their dismissal.

4. At each monthly visit of the managers, he shall exhibit all the records of the institution, and inform them minutely of its affairs. Every quarter he shall give a brief statement of its general condition, the names of persons removed and received during the three months last past, with such suggestions and remarks as he may deem useful. At each annual meeting of the board, he shall present a tabular view of the institution for the year, with full and minute details from the records, and accompanying it with a condensed report of other interesting and useful facts and circumstances, experiments and opinions, illustrating its management, condition and prospects.

5. He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed at the Asylum or on the farm, such instructions as he shall judge best adapted to carry into full operation all its rules and regulations. He shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed; taking care that the steward and matron, and all others employed about the premises, perform particularly and punctually all their respective duties.

6. All moneys advanced for pay patients or otherwise collected or received by the superintendent, or by persons employed by him, shall be immediately paid over to the treasurer of the Asylum.

DUTY OF ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

1. The assistant physicians shall be well educated physicians, and shall constantly reside at the Asylum. One of them shall have charge of the male division and the other the female division of the Asylum, and each shall exercise a general supervision of the one assigned to him, under the direction of the superintendent.

2. The assistant physicians shall visit all the patients in their respective divisions once each day, in the morning, and if necessary in the afternoon or evening, or oftener; carefully observe their condition, wants and treatment, and see that they have food, medicine, exercise, amusements, clothing and bedding suitable for them; exert what moral influence they can with them, and endeavor in every way to promote their comfort and recovery.

3. They shall see that the attendants and assistants are faithful and kind, attentive to the wants of the patients, and vigilant in the discharge of their duties; and they shall report immediately to the superintendent all instances of misconduct, unfaithfulness, neglect of duty observed by them or of which they may receive information, and they shall also record the particulars of all accidents and escapes.

4. For the due performance of the duties enjoined in the foregoing sections, they shall spend much time in their respective divisions, shall be in constant communication with the supervisors, attendants and assistants, and shall carry out the plans and instructions of the superintendent, in the best manner they are able.

5. They shall report in writing to the superintendent daily, in a book kept for that purpose, the general condition of their respective divisions, and the particular state of such patients as may be sick or greatly excited, and of those requiring restraints, removal or seclusion, or special attention.

6. They shall keep records of the cases of all the patients in their respective divisions, describing the symptoms, the changes that may occur from time to time, the mode of treatment, and all the peculiar circumstances connected therewith. They shall also see that the records of admission and discharges are accurately kept.

7. They shall attend to the warmth, cleanliness, ventilation and good order of their respective divisions, and superintend the use of the baths.

8. They shall attend to visitors when necessary, and shall always be ready to perform whatever services may be required of them by the superintendent, and under his directions shall assist in conducting the correspondence with the friends of patients.

9. When requested by the superintendent they shall visit the entire establishment, see all the patients, and learn their condition and treatment. This will be expected, usually, once a week.

THE STEWARD.

1. The steward shall execute a bond with two sufficient securities, to be approved by the treasurer, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of steward, and pay over and account for all money that shall come to his hands, belonging to the New-York State Lunatic Asylum. Said bond shall be executed to the treasurer of the Asylum, and be filed in his office.

2. In all cases of purchase by the steward, he shall require duplicate bills, on one of which he shall endorse an order upon the treasurer to pay the amount of the bill, and on the other take a receipt for the order given by him on the treasurer.

3. No order of the steward shall be paid by the treasurer, unless it is accompanied with the bill of items for the payment of which the order was given, nor unless the bill or order is countersigned or endorsed "approved" by the superintendent.

4. The steward shall keep one of the duplicate accounts, with a copy of the order on the treasurer, in every such case of purchase by him, and make the proper entries under the appropriate head of expenditure, in his books.

5. The treasurer may, from time to time, advance to the steward, on his own order and the endorsement of the superintendent, specifying that it is to pay petty current expenses, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars. The steward shall keep an accurate account in detail, in a pass or other proper book, of all such expenses paid out of the sums so advanced to him by the treasurer, and shall settle the same with him monthly, or oftener if required. Such account shall be examined and approved by the superintendent before it is settled by the treasurer, and a copy thereof with vouchers for all sums exceeding one dollar shall be filed with the treasurer. The steward shall account for each sum of two hundred dollars which he shall thus receive, before a further advance shall be made to him as aforesaid.

6. The treasurer, on paying any bill or order of the steward, shall take a voucher for such payment, and file the same in his office, and shall enter in his books under the proper heads of expenditure, the sums paid by him out of the treasury.

7. The steward, under the superintendent's direction, shall purchase furniture, food, medicine, fuel, stoves and other necessary articles; and he shall be accountable for their safe keeping and for their economical use and expenditure.

8. He shall keep clear, methodical and exact accounts of all purchases, of all receipts and expenditures of money, and of all charges on account of any patients. He shall exhibit all his account-books, and recent vouchers, to the managers, at their first visit in each month, and he shall furnish a quarterly abstract of the same, both to the treasurer and managers, on the last days of March, June, September and December, in each year. Copies of all accounts, which become due to the Institution, shall be furnished to the treasurer, at his request.

9. In the name of the superintendent, and by his directions in each case, and not otherwise, the steward shall hire attendants and assistants, and agree with them for their wages; and by like direction he shall dismiss them when unfaithful, negligent or incompetent; he

shall keep and settle their accounts; and he shall perform such other duties in relation to the internal management and government of the Asylum as the superintendent shall require. He shall see that the attendants and assistants rise and begin business immediately after the ringing of the morning bell; and that they retire at proper season at night. Throughout the day he shall constantly observe their conduct, see that in all respects they do their duty, and report to the superintendent, immediately, any instances of misconduct or negligence.

10. He shall receive visitors, give them all suitable information, and show them such parts of the buildings and grounds as are open for their examination.

11. He shall remain, as much as possible, in the wing appropriated to the male patients, so as to be much in their presence, to see that they are kindly treated, that their beds are in good order, that their clothes are taken good care of, that their food is properly served and distributed, and that they take the same in a proper manner; that the rooms, halls, yards, shops and out-buildings, and other apartments under his care, are kept clean and in good order, and properly warmed and ventilated; and that the attendants observe his orders and directions, and in all respects do their duty, and that all articles made for the patients or the Asylum are carefully preserved.

12. In all his directions to subordinate agents, in executing the details of the superintendent's plans, and in enforcing his rules, the steward shall be considered as carrying the authority of the superintendent. It is his duty to preserve order in the house, and faithfulness amongst assistants, and to see that the regulations here adopted shall be fully put in practice.

THE MATRON.

1. It shall be the duty of the matron to look carefully to the female patients, and spend as much time with them as her other duties will allow. She shall see that they are kindly treated; that their nurses and attendants are well instructed and faithful; that their food is properly served and distributed; that their apartments are clean, warm and properly ventilated; and that their clothes and bedding are always clean, well aired, and in good order, and their apparel marked and preserved.

2. She shall also superintend the kitchen and laundry, and see that the cooking, washing and ironing are properly done; frequently inspect every department, and have an eye to the neat appearance of the whole house. It is expected that she will devote her whole time to the institution, and spare no efforts to promote the comfort and recovery of its inmates. She shall also superintend the sewing-rooms, and see that all new articles made for patients are properly marked and rightfully disposed of, and preserved.

3. It shall be her special duty to see to those that are sick, that they have constant and kind nurses, and proper care in all respects. She shall constantly notice the conduct of attendants and assistants, see that in all respects they do their duty, and report to the superintendent, immediately, any instance of misconduct or negligence.

APOTHECARIES.

1. The apothecaries shall be physicians or students of medicine,* and shall constantly reside at the Asylum. Under the direction of the superintendent and assistant physicians, they shall prepare and put up the medicines prescribed. They shall also keep the office in order, wait upon visitors, and attend to the marking and proper disposal of the trunks, and extra articles, as jewelry, money, &c., brought by patients, and see that they are delivered to them when discharged.

2. They shall copy and direct letters, keep the weather-tables, visitor's book, account of absences, and perform such other services as may be required of them by the superintendent or assistant physicians.

3. As their intercourse with the patients will be considerable, they must exert what moral influence they can, to promote their comfort and welfare.

It is expected that both will not absent themselves from the office at the same time, unless necessarily employed elsewhere.

* Mr. G. Porter, of Skaneateles, student of medicine, performs the duties of both apothecaries at present, and in a very acceptable manner.

STEWARD'S ASSISTANT.

1. It shall be his duty every morning to visit each kitchen, the bakery, and wash-room, learn their condition and wants, and also to see to the supply of water, and report to the superintendent, immediately after breakfast. He will also see that the various departments are supplied with such articles as have been directed by the superintendent or steward, taking care to charge in a book kept for that purpose, each article thus delivered.

2. He shall endeavor at all times to be within sound of the bell in the centre kitchen, and be ready to execute all orders given him by the superintendent or steward. It will be his especial duty to see that faithfulness and good order prevail in all the departments of labor, and to report immediately to the superintendent all instances of inefficiency, unfaithfulness, or misconduct.

MATRON'S ASSISTANT.

It shall be her duty to remain within the sound of the matron's bell, to attend to the reception and discharge of female patients when requested to do so, and wait upon friends that come to visit them, and to render to the matron all the assistance she is able to, in the kitchen and other departments of labor and supervision.

CLERKS.

1. There shall be a clerk or extra attendant in the division for men, and another in that for the women, whose duty it shall be to receive the clothing of patients, and furnish the apothecary with a correct list of the same, or see that each article is entered upon the clothes book; and also, that each article is plainly marked with the name of the owner, and properly disposed of and preserved. In case a patient has jewelry, money, or other articles not needed for use in the hall, they shall deliver the same to the apothecary for safe keeping.

2. They will also attend to the clothing of patients when discharged, and see that all belonging to them are carefully put up and brought into the hall of the centre building. When not necessarily engaged elsewhere, they shall remain in halls number one of their respective divisions, and within sound of the bell, and be ready at all times to attend to orders from the physicians. When not otherwise engaged, they will assist in the ordinary duties of attendants. The clerk of

the division for men, will also assist in copying letters and accounts, and both shall do all they can to promote the comfort and welfare of patients, and to maintain good order and fidelity throughout the establishment.

SUPERVISORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

1. There are five departments for each sex. The first includes the halls numbered 1, 4, 7; the second, those numbered 2, 5, 8; the third, numbers 3, 6, 9; the fourth, number 10; and the fifth, numbers 11 and 12.

2. Each of these departments shall have a supervisor, or first attendant, whose duty it shall be, in addition to the other duties of an attendant, to have a general charge of the whole department; to see to the administration of medicine, and to communicate with the physicians and steward respecting the wants and condition of the patients in their respective departments, and to report to the steward all damages done by patients.

3. They shall attend especially to the sick, see that they are treated with great care and kindness; receive the orders of the physicians, and see that they are faithfully executed. It shall be their duty to instruct new attendants in their duties, and see that they are efficient, industrious and kind. They shall assist in the arrangements for the burial of the dead, and be ready at all times to attend to any extraordinary services that may be required of them by the superintendent.

4. They shall pay particular attention to new patients, see that they are properly introduced and informed about the establishment, their fears quieted by kind attention and friendly assurances, and that the violent and suicidal are carefully watched.

5. They shall also see that the halls are properly supplied with furniture and articles for use, and shall often communicate with the physicians respecting the patients under their charge, and inform them of changes in their condition that require attention, and of those likely to be benefitted or injured by exercise, labor, amusements or religious services.

6. They shall also aid about the schools, exhibitions and meetings, and in all things endeavor to carry into successful operation the plans of the superintendent, and shall constantly study to promote the com-

fort, contentedness and welfare of the patients; and for these purposes they shall visit every part of their respective departments several times each day. They shall also see to the changes of patients from one hall to another, and walk out with patients that are feeble or timid, or with others when they have time.

OVERSEERS OF THE KITCHENS AND BAKERY.

The kitchens and bakery shall each have an overseer, whose duty it shall be to see to the safe-keeping and economical use of all the supplies furnished to those departments. They shall see that the food is well cooked and properly distributed, and that nothing is wasted; that no extra or unusual articles are cooked for those in the kitchens or sent into the wing, unless the person calling for such, say it is by order of one of the physicians; that there is no unnecessary or improper conversation carried on with those in the wings; that there is no rude or improper behavior in the cooking departments, including the bakery—no bad language or quarreling, but that all work faithfully. They shall see that these departments, including store-rooms, &c., are kept neat and in good order, and that no pedlers or idle company be suffered to visit the kitchens or bakery, nor the attendants and assistants in other departments, without especial business or by permission of one of the officers. All violations of these rules, or instances of bad conduct on the part of those employed in their departments, are to be reported by the overseer to the superintendent immediately.

In such an establishment, where there are large quantities of provisions and many hands employed, constant vigilance will be necessary to guard against the feeling on the part of many, that it is of no consequence if some things are lost or squandered; that they belong to the State, and there are enough left. Any remark of this kind, or conduct indicating such feelings, should be made known at once to the superintendent. In short, the overseers are expected to know from their own observation, that the articles of food entrusted to them are kept safely and economically used, and that good order and cleanliness prevail in all the departments under their care. It will be their duty to see that those employed rise early and are attentive and faithful throughout the day and hours of labor.

It must be no excuse for the overseers that their departments are not in good order for want of sufficient help, furniture or proper arrangements, as their application to the steward must be repeated until they are well furnished in these respects.

OVERSEERS OF THE WASHING AND IRONING ROOMS.

1. The overseer of the washing department shall collect the clothing and other articles to be washed, as directed by the steward and matron, and see that they are properly and carefully washed, dried and carried to the ironing rooms. Especial care must be taken that none are lost. For this purpose he must see that he receives all the articles on the lists given him, and that they are marked, and that he furnishes the same with the lists, to the ironing rooms.

2. The overseers of the ironing rooms shall see that the clothes and other articles delivered to them from the washing rooms, are properly ironed, mended and correctly distributed, according to the lists furnished them, and the directions of the steward and matron.

3. The overseers of the washing and ironing rooms shall not permit attendants or assistants, or any company or visitor whatever, into their departments, except by the direction of one of the officers of the Asylum. Violations of this rule are to be reported to the superintendent immediately.

OVERSEERS OF SHOPS.

1. The joiner, printer, shoemaker, tailor, painter, plumber, and all who have special charge of shops or particular branches of business, shall see that proper use is made of all materials and tools furnished them; that none are lost, or taken from the shops, without the direction of an officer, and that good order and faithfulness are maintained by all employed in the various branches of business, and that no articles are made, and no new business undertaken, but by the direction of the superintendent.

2. When patients assist, they must be carefully attended to, and not suffered to go away, or to carry from the shop any tools or other articles not belonging to them, and at all times and under all circumstances, are to be treated with respect and kindness, and particular pains be taken to promote their comfort, cheerfulness and recovery.

3. Each overseer of a shop will interdict the visits of attendants and assistants and all other company, to the shop under his charge, unless accompanied by an officer, or by permission of an officer. Any violation of this rule is to be immediately reported to the superintendent.

4. The joiner will visit the office of the superintendent every morning immediately after breakfast, to receive special orders for the day.

THE GARDENER, FARMER AND CARRIAGE DRIVER.

1. To the gardener is assigned the special care of the gardens, green-house and garden tools; to the farmer, the farm and stock, including cows, hogs and poultry, and the farm team and utensils; to the carriage driver, the horses not used on the farm, and the carriages.

2. It shall be the duty of each to endeavor to have everything committed to their charge, attended to in the best manner. They shall see that the tools, carriages, harnesses, &c., are kept in good order and repair, and that nothing is lost; that there is a place assigned for every thing under their care, and that every thing is kept in its place.

3. They will follow the directions given to the overseers of shops, as respects the care of the patients that assist them, and be careful that none work too hard or in the rain, or in a way likely to injure them. This rule is to be observed by all in the employ of the Asylum, who have the care of patients when at work.

4. The carriage driver will visit the office of the superintendent every morning, immediately after breakfast, for especial orders for the day.

WATCHMAN.

1. The watchman shall visit the office of the superintendent every evening at nine o'clock, to receive particular orders for the night. His services will commence at that hour, and continue until the hour of dinner the following day. During the night he must not fail to be faithful, never cease to be vigilant; make as little noise as possible, and enter into no loud conversation with any one.

2. He must be especially careful to guard against danger from fire, the least suspicion of which, in any part of the establishment, or in buildings, lumber or wood around it, should excite his immediate attention. He must also be attentive to any unusual noise, and be careful that patients do not escape, or injure themselves, or do any damage. He shall visit the different halls of the centre building and the attics, and pass out to the rear and to the front of the Asylum frequently during the night; shall attend to the various fires in the

furnaces, kitchens, washing-rooms, &c., as directed by the superintendent or steward. His place, when stationary, shall be in the centre kitchen to attend to calls from the wings.

3. It is the duty of the watchman to guard, during the night, against any violations of the rules of the Asylum, and should such occur, or any circumstances requiring attention, he must report them immediately, or early in the morning, to the superintendent. He will ring the bell in the morning, at such times as directed by the superintendent or steward.

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

1. The night attendants will visit the office of the superintendent every night at nine o'clock, to receive especial directions for the night. It will be their duty to remain in their respective divisions during the night, passing with as little noise as possible from one hall to another, seeing to the sick and those requiring particular care, and executing the orders of the physicians.

2. They must be especially vigilant respecting danger from fire, and look carefully and frequently to the chimnies and hot air flues, and other places where danger is to be apprehended. Any suspicion of fire, or smoke, or smell of anything burning, should engage their immediate attention.

3. Any violation of the rules of the Asylum that comes to their knowledge, or any circumstances requiring attention, are to be reported to the superintendent immediately, or early the following day.

DUTY OF ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS.—DUTY TO OFFICERS.

1. It is expected that every person employed in the Asylum, will do all they can to promote the welfare of the Institution, and treat the officers, on all occasions, with politeness and respect, and do, readily and cheerfully, all the duty which they require.

2. All must expect an unceasing observation of the manner of performing their respective duty; and the suggestions, by an officer, of deficiencies or improvements, are to be kindly taken, and without offence, and an effort made to improve.

DUTY TO EACH OTHER AND TO THEMSELVES.

1. In the first place, self-respect is enjoined on all. Each one is responsible in his or her department, and should be ambitious to do the duties of it, to entire acceptance.

2. Patients will look to attendants for good examples; let attendants be careful in nothing to set a bad one.

3. Let your dress always be neat and clean. Avoid all ungentlemanlike habits, such as men wearing their hats within doors, going in shirt sleeves, &c., never indulge in loud talking or laughing. Use no profane, obscene or vulgar language. Never play at any game with one another, nor with patients, excepting at the superintendent's direction.

4. Treat each other with politeness: be civil, cordial and frank. Let a smile habitually light up your countenance when you speak. A calm, quiet, cheerful deportment befits your employment. Cherish a high sense of moral obligation; cultivate an humble, self-denying spirit; seek to be useful, and maintain, at all hazards your purity, truth, sobriety, economy, faithfulness and honesty.

5. No attendant or assistant, while connected with the Asylum, shall, at any time, at home or abroad, make use of distilled spirits, or intoxicating liquor of any kind; and it is desirable that they should not use tobacco, but discourage the use of it by patients.

DUTY OF ATTENDANTS TO PATIENTS.

1. The attendants are to treat the inmates with respect and attention, greet them cheerfully with "good morning" or "good evening," and show them such other marks of good will and kindness as evince sympathy and interest. Under all circumstances be tender and affectionate, speak in a mild persuasive tone of voice; never address a patient coarsely by a nickname, nor by a christian name, nor by surname, without the addition of Mr., Mrs. or Miss.

2. A patient is ever to be soothed and calmed when irritated, encouraged and cheered when melancholy or depressed. They must never be pushed, collared, nor rudely handled. To induce them to move, gentle persuasive measures will prevail in most cases; when these fail tell the superintendent, or if he be absent, the assistant physician or steward.

3. If the attendant receives insult and abusive language, he must keep cool, forbear to recriminate, to scold, threaten, or dictate in the language of authority. Violent hands are never to be laid on a patient under any provocation. A blow is never to be returned, nor any other insult. Sufficient force to prevent the patient's injuring himself or others, is always to be applied gently; and all struggling with a patient should, if possible, be avoided, by calling additional assistance when a patient is highly excited or disposed to violence, before entering his room or attempting to dress or control him.

4. The attendants are never to apply any restraining apparatus, such as muffs, mitts, &c., unless by order of a resident officer, nor seclude a patient without giving immediate notice to one of the physicians.

5. On rising in the morning, it is the duty of the attendants to see that each patient confided to his or her care is thoroughly washed, hair combed, clothes brushed, and cleaned if necessary, collars, wristbands and suspenders buttoned, and all parts of the dress properly adjusted and secured, boots and shoes cleaned and tied, and in fact that the whole dress be neat and in good repair. (All this should be rellooked to throughout the day, and especially before coming to meals or religious services, or going to ride or walk.) The patients' beds are then to be made, and the halls, day rooms, bathing rooms, passages and stairs to be swept, and the whole premises put in complete order as soon as it can be done, so that a complete inspection may be had of the house by the physicians, commencing at nine o'clock. Previous to which time no patients are to leave the house to walk, labor or ride, without directions special or general of the medical officer. By ten o'clock the morning work should be completed, and the house in order for visitors in every part.

6. One attendant must always be in each hall with the patients, and he must not leave under any circumstances, but when relieved. The attendants must not retire to their rooms while the patients are in the halls. *This rule must be observed in all the halls.*

7. At meals two attendants must always be present to carve, to distribute food to those who are incompetent to do it for themselves, and to see that every one has a proper supply. One of them must be designated to see that no patient carry away a knife, fork, or other article from the table.

8. An attendant must never place in the hands of a patient, or leave where a patient can get, any razor, pen knife, rope, cord, medicine, or any dangerous weapon or article. A constant watch of patients is to be kept in these respects, their beds frequently searched for such articles, and the knives and forks counted after each meal. An attendant must never deliver any letter or writing from or to a patient without permission of the superintendent, nor ever retain in his or her possession, without such permission, any writing of a patient.

9. The attendants in each hall are responsible for the safe keeping of the patients therein, and must not leave them, except in the care of some responsible person. There is an obvious impropriety in attendants sitting in their rooms, engaged in reading or writing, during hours of duty, i. e. from the time the patients get up in the morning until they retire at night. During this time they should be in their own rooms only long enough to adjust their own dress. All these hours, with this sole exception, should be devoted to the patients; endeavoring to keep them tidy and warm, to prevent improper conduct, bad postures, (such as lying on the floor or ground, &c.,) and to instruct, comfort and amuse them, by talking with them, reading to them, and the like.

10. Suicides and elopements are most frequent about meal times, at dusk, and at the hour of religious services; therefore, the strictest watch is to be kept at these times. Attendants are to look not merely to those under their immediate charge, but with constant watchfulness over all the patients; they must endeavor to prevent any from eloping or wandering. The clothes of suicidal patients, and every dangerous article, should be removed from their rooms at night, and the windows fastened. Each attendant should always know where every one is of those committed to his charge.

11. When patients ride out, it is the duty of the driver of the carriage to see that they do not leave the carriage, nor communicate with persons casually met, nor deliver letters, packages, or messages, nor procure weapons, tobacco, or other articles. He is not to stop and do errands for himself or others, without permission of the superintendent. When patients walk out with an attendant, he shall keep them together, and observe the same prohibitions as the driver; he shall also particularly avoid going near dangerous places, as railroads, canals, precipices, rivers, wells, machinery, &c., or into woods, or other places favorable for elopement.

12. Attendants will go to the office for medicine half an hour before each meal, and see that the whole is given at the time directed, and that it is all swallowed. Each cup is marked with the patient's name. Extreme care must be taken to avoid mistakes, and to prevent patients helping themselves to medicine; therefore, all cups, vials, boxes, &c., containing medicine, should be kept locked up. Within an hour from the time of taking them from the office, the cups should be cleaned and returned to the office. In going for the cups and returning them, the attendant must not delay in the passage, nor hold any other conversation than to report to the superintendent, or physician, changes in the condition of the patients, which they are always to do immediately.

13. All damages by patients, and all their wants as to clothes and other articles necessary to put these rules in practice, are to be reported by the supervisors, to the steward or matron. Each hall has a book, in which is enumerated all the articles used in the hall, and in this book all damages and losses, and by whom occasioned, are to be entered, and no new articles can be obtained to replace them without exhibiting the book. It will be no excuse for attendants, that their rooms, beds and patients are not in ample order, to say that they have not what is necessary, for their application for such articles should be unceasing until they get them. Attendants must be particularly careful not to break their keys; and when any door locks or unlocks with difficulty, immediate notice should be given at the office of the superintendent.

14. The attendants must never ridicule the patients, nor mock or imitate them, nor do any thing to wound their feelings. If the patient engages in any controversy, or other improper or exciting topic of discourse, the attendant must, in the gentlest manner possible, interfere and check it; should such means fail, one of the resident officers should be informed immediately. The history, conduct and conversation of patients must never be spoken of to visitors, nor reported by attendants when abroad.

15. Attendants must look particularly to the comfort of patients in their special charge, and visit them late at night and early in the morning. In speaking to patients of the officers, attendants should inculcate respect and confidence in their management, and carry into operation all directions and prescriptions, in the most ready and faithful manner.

16. Every patient must be in charge of some responsible individual at all times, unless permitted to be at large by the superintendent. The person who takes a patient from one of the halls, shall be accountable for his or her safe keeping until returned to the same, or entrusted by a resident officer to the care of another person.

17. No patient shall be permitted to go out of the hall in which his or her room is situated, without the consent of a resident officer; and no new patient without an order of the superintendent or assistant physician.

18. Food is not to be carried to the rooms of the patients; nor is any one to be absent from the regular meals, (excepting in case of sickness or high excitement,) without permission of one of the physicians.

19. Attendants will daily notice the habits and conduct of patients, and inform the physician at his daily visit, of all circumstances requiring attention; such as loss of appetite, or any indisposition, costiveness, tendency to suicide, &c.

20. No conversation must ever be held with patients through the windows, either by officers, attendants, assistants, or visitors; nor must any thing be thrown away through a window. Broken crockery, useless articles, worn out shoes and clothing, are never to be thrown away, but deposited in the place designated by the steward or his assistants.

DUTY TO THE INSTITUTION.

1. The attendants and assistants must never leave the Asylum without permission from the superintendent or assistant physician, and always return previous to the next meal time, unless leave be expressly given to stay longer. Application for leave of absence should be made several hours before leaving. Attendants, when thus leaving, must deposite the keys of their hall in the office of the superintendent, until their return.

2. The attendants must never give up a key, nor let any person into the halls without the permission of a resident officer. No male attendant, without such permission, shall enter a female apartment.

3. All persons who engage in employment at the Asylum, shall be considered as engaged for one year, unless a special contract is made for a longer or shorter term. It is expected that all persons will fulfil their engagements scrupulously, as to time of service and duty to be performed, agreeably to their respective contracts; and no one shall discontinue service at the asylum, or on the farm, without giving at least thirty days notice, in writing, to the superintendent or steward.

4. No company shall be admitted into the rooms or halls occupied by the patients, at any time, except by the express permission of the superintendent; but all other parts of the Asylum and its grounds may be exhibited by the steward, assistant physician, or matron. All persons employed by the Institution are expected to show marked respect and attention to strangers and visitors.

5. An indispensable duty of the attendants and assistants, is to secure the perfect and systematic cleanliness and neatness of the Asylum and its inmates.

No part of the house is to be considered clean when it can be made cleaner.—The spittoons, stoves, grates, hearths, floors, windows, tables, bed and bedding, cellars, closets and butteries, are to be scrupulously attended to every day, so as to preserve a pure atmosphere. Chamber vessels are always to be removed and thoroughly cleansed immediately after use.

6. The attendants must look well to all doors and windows connected with the patients' rooms and halls; and at bed-time, see that no attempts are making to get out, see that the patients' doors are locked, and the doors communicating with the centre building; also take care of all fires and lights, each attendant keeping a light in a lantern, burning all night, in his room, or in the adjoining entry. Visiting from hall to hall, and especially to the kitchen, bakery, laundry and shops, without especial business, is a violation of duty. All the doors of the patients' rooms shall be kept locked while the patients are in bed, unless otherwise directed by the superintendent. In locking doors, be careful always to *hear the bolt slip*: this precaution will often prevent escapes.

7. The whole time of the attendants and assistants belongs to the Asylum. This rule applies equally to the clerks, superintendents, overseers, and all in the regular employ of the Asylum. This does not

prohibit each one from attending to his or her own clothing; but to no other service can they devote any time, nor can they receive any compensation, besides their regular wages for any service or labor, excepting only by express permission of the superintendent in each case.

8. Any attendant or assistant receiving any present or gratuity from any patient (or the friend of any patient) in the Asylum, or from any visitor, or selling to, or buying anything from a patient, or making any perquisite of any kind whatever, shall be instantly dismissed.

STATED HOURS FOR MEALS, &c.

1. The morning bell shall be rung for two or three minutes, at half-past four o'clock A. M., in May, June, July and August, at five in March, April, September and October, and at half-past five in November, December, January and February. It is required that all persons who have duty to perform in the Institution, rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell.

2. Breakfast is always to be placed upon the table precisely two hours after the ringing of the bell, i. e., in the summer at half-past six o'clock, in the spring and fall at seven, and in winter at half-past seven. Dinner will be served uniformly at half-past twelve A. M., and tea at six P. M., the year round.

3. The Asylum is to be closed at half past nine o'clock every night, at which time the attendants and assistants must all retire to their apartments.

4. Sunday is to be a Sabbath, a day of rest at the Asylum. The buildings and grounds are not to be exhibited to visitors on this day; nor shall any visitor be admitted into the galleries or rooms of patients or attendants.

5. It is expected that all persons employed in the Asylum, who are well and can be spared from the duties of the house and halls, will, unless leave of absence be granted in each case, attend public worship in the chapel, on the Sabbath. In the chapel, the attendants and assistants will take especial care to guard against any disturbance of the services by the patients, and see that none leave the chapel unless accompanied by an officer or attendant.

PREMIUM FOR FIDELITY.

The superintendent is authorised, at his discretion, to allow to each attendant and assistant who shall have cheerfully and faithfully performed severe or unusual duties, gratuities not exceeding, in all, eight dollars to a male, and five dollars to a female, in any one year.

CHAPLAIN.

It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to conduct the religious exercises of the Asylum on Sundays, unless another clergyman has been invited by the superintendent, and on every other occasion when his services may be needed; and to have such intercourse with the patients and other inmates, as the superintendent may deem desirable for their benefit.

He may at suitable times, procure the services of other clergymen at the religious exercises of the Institution, with the consent and approbation of the superintendent.

VISITORS.

The managers of the Asylum are very desirous of enabling those who take an interest in the welfare of the insane to visit the institution; but they are fully convinced that the good of the patients, and the proper discharge of the duties of the officers, require the adoption of the following rule:

The Asylum will not be open to visitors except from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., and all visitors, except persons having business at the Asylum, are requested to provide themselves with tickets of admission from one of the managers.

The foregoing rules and regulations were mainly adopted when the Asylum was first opened for patients. They have since been carefully revised and amended, and are now found to be quite complete, and practically very useful.

There are at present eighty-six persons in the employ of the Asylum, including two joiners, a shoemaker, plumber, mason, carriage-driver, gardener, farmer, watchman, two night-attendants, overseers of the kitchens, bakery and shops, supervisors, clerks, and apothecary. Forty-six are engaged exclusively as attendants on patients. Eight persons in the employ of the Asylum have been patients here,

and are now ranked among our best help. Our whole family at present consists of 570 persons.

Some idea of the amount of provisions consumed here may be gathered from the past week's consumption of the following articles:

Wheat flour, 16 barrels.

Beef, fresh and corned, and mutton, 1800 pounds.

Salt fish, 280 pounds.

Butter, 650 pounds.

Potatoes, 30 bushels.

In addition, a considerable quantity of Indian meal, buckwheat flour, and some poultry; and other vegetables than potatoes were used, together with tea, coffee, cheese, milk, sugar, &c., &c.

VISITORS.—We keep a register of the names of persons who visit the Asylum. According to this, we have had 4,229 visitors, not including persons that call on ordinary business, during the past year. The names of many visitors, however, are not recorded, amounting, we presume, to an additional thousand.

The managers of the institution visit us frequently. One or more have visited the Asylum 83 different times during the year, two or more 27 times, and a majority six times.

In concluding this report, it is a pleasing duty to return thanks to those who have contributed to the welfare and comfort of the inmates of this Asylum. From many, too many to particularize in this report, we have received valuable presents of shrubbery, fruit, books, pictures and newspapers, to all of whom we return our grateful acknowledgments, with the assurance that their kindness has been appreciated and rendered serviceable to very many of our patients.

The large number of newspapers sent to us we regard as among our most valuable means of interesting and benefiting a large class of our patients, and we feel that this report, which we send to the editors of the papers we receive, is but a small return for their continued kindness.

The following newspapers have been received at the Asylum during the past year. Some have been subscribed for by the friends of patients, and sent directly to them; but for the most part they have been sent gratuitously to the institution :

Daily, Commercial Advertiser, New-York city.

New-York Sun, “

Albany Argus, Albany.

Albany Evening Journal, Albany.

Auburn Advertiser, Auburn.

Utica Gazette, (two copies,) Utica.

Oneida Morning Herald, “

Evening Transcript, Boston, Mass.

Rochester Daily Advertiser, Rochester.

Rochester Evening Gazette, “

Tri-Weekly, National Intelligencer, from Hon. E. Bacon.

Albany Atlas, Albany.

Semi-Weekly, The Corrector, Sag Harbor, L. I.

Weekly, Utica Observer, Utica.

Troy Whig, Troy.

Herkimer Freeman, Little Falls.

Northern Christian Advocate, Auburn.

Spirit of the Times, Batavia.

Massachusetts Cataract, Worcester, Mass.

Sandy Hill Herald, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

New-York Baptist Register, Utica.

Ontario Repository, Canandaigua.

Gospel Messenger, Utica.

Liberty Press, “

Raddii, Fort Plain.

Long Island Farmer, Jamaica, L. I.

Onondaga Democrat, Syracuse.

Wayne County Whig, Lyons.

Perry Democrat, Perry.

Washington County Post, Salem.

Journal and Eagle, Poughkeepsie.

New-York Organ, New-York.

Christian Messenger, “

Young American, “

West Port Patriot, West Port.

Freeman's Journal, New-York.

Jeffersonian, Watertown.

Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn.

Northern Journal, Lowville, N. Y.

Olive Branch, Boston, Mass.

Utica Democrat, Utica, N. Y.

Delaware Express, Delhi.

Le Roy Gazette, Le Roy.

Long Island Democrat, Jamaica, L. I.
 Teachers' Advocate, Syracuse.
 Neal's Saturday Gazette, Philadelphia.
 Northern State Journal, Watertown, N. Y.
 Skaneateles Democrat, Skaneateles.
 Christian Contributor, Utica.
 Geneva Gazette, Geneva.
 Glens Falls Republican, Glens Falls.
 Geneva Courier, Geneva.
 Prisoners' Friend, Boston, Mass.
 Rome Sentinel, Rome, N. Y.
 Christian Inquirer, New-York.
 Cortland County Whig, Homer.
 Literary World, New-York.

During the year a few changes have occurred in the resident officers. Early in the season Dr. Buttolph, who had been connected with this Asylum from its organization, as first assistant physician, was appointed superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of that station; and in March last, Dr. Brown, the second assistant physician, resigned, and removed to New-York. The vacancies thus occasioned have been filled by the appointment of J. Edwards Lee, M. D., who had been associated with us for several years, and C. H. Nichols, M. D. Both these gentlemen are well educated physicians, and efficient and capable officers. On them has devolved laborious and responsible duties, which they have discharged ably and faithfully.

The steward and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Sly, have devoted themselves unremittingly to the duties of their respective stations, and have given entire satisfaction.

The various overseers, supervisors, attendants, and assistants, attached to this establishment, have, with very few exceptions, uniformly manifested a desire to promote the best interests of the institution, and the welfare of the patients. They have been attentive, frugal and kind, and to their zeal and faithfulness in performing the various duties assigned them, we are largely indebted for whatever good has here been effected during the year.

AMARIAH BRIGHAM.

NEW-YORK STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
 Utica, November 30, 1847. }

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