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REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AND OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM

OF

NEW-BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE YEAR

1850.

SAINT JOHN:

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1851.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

JOHN WARD,	}	<i>Commissioners.</i>
HON. JUDGE WILMOT,		
JOHN SIMPSON,		
HON. WILLIAM McLEOD,		
F. A. WIGGINS,		
WILLIAM OLIVE,		
ROBERT F. HAZEN,		
PETER BESNARD,		
JOHN DUNCAN,	}	
JOHN C. WARD, <i>Secretary.</i>		

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN WADDELL, *Medical Superintendent.*

HUGH McKAY, *Clerk.*

MRS. DONNELLY, *Matron.*

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet,
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the
Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

The Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum herewith inclose their Account of the Receipts and Expenditures for this Institution, for the year ending the 31st December, 1850.

The Receipts are for Warrant on the Treasury, £2400; of Paying Patients, £115 5s. 8d.; balance of last year, £38 10s. 2d; amounting to £2553 15s. 10d.

The Expenditures are for Food, £887 19s. 2d.; Clothing, £96 2s. 4d.; Officers and Servants, £677 6s. 4d.; Building and Improvements, £480 13s. 2d.; Fuel, £106 2s. 6d.; Furniture, £207 1s. 0d.; Miscellaneous, £41 8s. 6d.—amounting to £2496 13s. Balance in hands of Commissioners, £57 2s. 10d.

Credit the amount paid by Paying Patients, £115 5s. 8d., from the amount of expenditure, £2496 13s., leaves the net cost for support and maintenance for the past year, £2381 7s. 4d.

A further outlay will be required this year for a Barn, Root House, and improvements on the grounds. The return from these will, in a short time, more than repay the cost.

An additional supply of Water is also required: the Commissioners, therefore, estimate the cost for the current year at not less than £2400, and have to request that £600 may be placed at their disposal Quarterly, to meet the Expenditure.

The Commissioners have much pleasure in reporting the now serviceable state of this Institution, and the high character it is obtaining under the able superintendence of Doctor Waddell, whose Report and Return are herewith inclosed. As this report fully embraces all the details, the Commissioners think it unnecessary to again go over these, except in so far as to state the pressing necessity of providing further accommodations.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WARD,
L. A. WILMOT,
WILLIAM McLEOD,
JOHN SIMPSON,
WILLIAM OLIVE,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
F. A. WIGGINS,
P. BESNARD.

Saint John, New-Brunswick,
1st January, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

THE close of the year is generally regarded by reflecting minds as a proper season for thoughtfulness. To review the past is calculated, in an eminent degree, to promote improvement. Errors are frequently committed by those who possess great talent and distinguished ability, while success sometimes crowns very humble exertions. It is our highest wisdom to allow these results to influence our conduct: the one to serve as a beacon to warn—the other as a light to guide on our journey through the mazes of that future which still lies before us. It seems a wise arrangement that the close of the year, by general consent, should be fixed upon as a fit time for the discharge of duties so important. Annual revolutions may very justly be considered as so many stages on the journey of life, at which we should acknowledge the invisible hand that has led us, as well as to refresh for further labour. To my mind, I know of nothing more calculated to bring home with force the brevity of human existence, than to mark the extreme rapidity with which a year passes. Multiplying these very short periods of time by the largest number which you can imagine the most healthful organism to carry on the machinery of life, and what is it?—"It is even a vapour." If, then, we would leave a trace of our existence in the improvement of the society with which we mingle, or by promoting the welfare of the institutions in the land in which we dwell, it is absolutely necessary that our actions be at once decided and energetic. Public benevolent institutions may, like individuals, be regarded as having interests peculiarly their own; and at a season such as the present, it is our highest wisdom to review our conduct in reference to their management. If we have, by ought that we have done, injured them, it is our duty to re-

trace our steps with all possible haste, and to the extent of our means repair the evil ; and if, on the contrary, we have been instrumental, in the hands of a kind Providence, of doing any thing calculated to elevate and improve, let us acknowledge the good hand of God upon us, and be encouraged for renewed and increased exertion.

These remarks seem appropriate, as introductory to the Report, which it is my duty now to present, of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the year just ended.

In the paper which I had the honor to lay before you last year, I stated, that at the end of December, 1849, there were ninety-two patients in the Institution—forty-eight of whom were females, and forty-four were males. Of the ninety-two old cases, there still remain seventy-five—forty females and thirty-five males ; one of these—a female, quite recovered from her mental ailment, but being the subject of partial Paralysis—is not in a condition to be discharged, to seek a living for herself, and her friends are unable to provide for her. I have been in correspondence with the Clergyman in the Parish from which she comes, and he is very kindly interesting himself in her behalf, and I hope that in the spring I shall get her sent to her family, if nothing can be done sooner.

In connexion with this case, I beg to suggest that some law should be made to bind the authorities who commit such persons for treatment, to receive them off our hands when they recover ; for, situated as we are at present, we are obliged either to keep and provide for them—increasing our expenses and occupying our room—or to cast them abroad in the world, to be thrown again back upon us in a worse condition than before, induced by hardships to which they would be necessarily subjected.

Of the seventy-four, there are fifty-five returned on our brief statement as unimproved, and their chances of improvement becoming less and less as time wears away. Of the remaining nineteen, seventeen are returned as improved, and two much improved. Of these nineteen, some hopes may be entertained that they may ultimately recover, but it would be too sanguine an opinion to give that they would all likely be restored ;—so that the largest number of these seventy-four may be accounted as persons dependent on your charity for life, and they are just that class of persons, where there is no such Institution.

as this, who are roaming abroad, suffering those privations incident to their unfortunate condition, or, what is worse, confined in places altogether unfit for their treatment.

Here I may remark, that in a country so situated, the number of the Insane must rapidly increase, and those who are treated must be sent abroad at great expense, and this expensive expedient is too frequently not resorted to until every resource has been exhausted at home—valuable time lost—and the poor patient has become a wreck for life.

In justice, however, to this large class, it is my duty to say, that many of them are doing us good service in assisting to carry on the work in which we are constantly engaged, and some of the number, by their labour, so long as they are able to perform it, quite repay us for all that they receive. This remark applies to females as well as to males; and is a circumstance that ought always to be taken into account when looking at the figures representing our expenditures, for our improvements ought at the same time to command attention. Those who have been discharged from the list of old cases, as you will perceive by reference to the statement, are—nine recovered, three much improved, three died. The only remark that I have to make on these statistics is on the amount of mortality—three deaths out of ninety-two old cases, and all among those of the longest standing on our record—one, say thirteen years, one of nine, and the other upwards of three—making an average of eight years to each. This I consider a remarkable fact.

By reference to the same statement you will find that we have admitted during the year, fifty-nine cases—thirty-seven males and twenty-two females. Of these there have been discharged, recovered, fourteen males and eleven females; much improved, five males and two females; improved, one female, and unimproved, four males. One of these four is the case of the man with the tumour in the eye, to which I referred in my report of last year. The same opinion that I then expressed, I gave in a letter addressed to his father, that in an operation lay his only hope. The father came to see me, and after talking the nature of the case over with him, and consulting the Commissioner for the month, on the propriety of operating in the Asylum, whose opinion it was that a surgical operation should not be performed there, the father called

in Doctors Robert and William Bayard, in consultation, who agreed in the opinion that an operation was necessary. The young man was then discharged to his father, who removed him to the City, where the tumour was very skilfully extirpated by Doctor William Bayard, and the operation was followed by the most happy results. The young man is at work in the country, in the enjoyment of health, both of body and of mind.

Out of all the admissions of the year, we have remaining only eleven unimproved; two of these were admitted during the last week, consequently too late to know the result of treatment; and among the remaining nine, two are old cases, that had been before in the Asylum, and the most remarkable fact in reference to this class of statistics is, that we have had no deaths among those admitted during the year.

The yearly average of the total number of Patients in the Asylum, for five years, say from 1845 to 1849, both included, is 140 1-5. The average yearly mortality in the same time is 8 1-5. The total for 1850 is 151: the mortality is 3.

The medical treatment of the Insane I have conducted on the same general principles that I was accustomed to adopt in private practice. I soon, however, discovered that in most cases they required much larger doses than I have been in the habit of prescribing. I have used as little medicine as possible—never, however, failing to resort to it in cases where, in my judgment, insanity depended on physical disease. In such cases, I have obtained from it its usual beneficial results.

The moral treatment is based on kindness, and it is our constant aim to surround our patients with as many agreeable influences as are in our power. But I regret that our means are so limited: we have no Chapel for religious services, and no Halls, such as are intended to be in the wings, for social parties and in-door amusements. Our Library, too, is not so varied as is desirable, to be well adapted for the use of our patients. Outside we have no Ten-pin Alley, and no arrangements for amusing and healthful recreations, the influence of which enters so largely into this branch of our treatment, and which abound at all the best establishments of the kind in the United States. And I beg to solicit your attention to these deficiencies in any plans that you may have under consideration for future improvement.

I have already mentioned that many of our patients assist us to a very considerable extent in carrying on our work. Labour, well directed, may be regarded as a most valuable agent in treating the Insane. A large number of the old cases in every community where there is no Institution for their treatment, enjoy a large amount of health, and many of them a high degree of energy, and their insanity appears in their directing these in a wrong channel, and in wasting them upon improper objects. Some imagine themselves engaged in an extensive enterprise, and day and night exhaust themselves running from house to house, explaining the nature of their scheme, and its bearing on their own and others' interests. Others seem entirely bent on working mischief, and wander from place to place, most industriously engaged in their favourite pursuit. Others, again, almost invariably in good circumstances, become the unfortunate subjects of a delusion that they are becoming poor, and that absolute want will ere long overtake them, and that they and their family will ultimately come to ruin. This latter class is exceedingly troublesome: they give no sleep to their own eyes, nor slumber to their eyelids, but, night and day alike, driven on by this imaginary monster, Want, they bustle at home, bargain with their neighbours, and wander abroad in pursuit of gain,—keeping their family in tyranny, their neighbourhood disturbed, and the whole community in an uproar. Now so long as such persons are permitted to go at large, so long will they continue the bent of their own wrong inclinations, till they absolutely exhaust the powers of nature, and then follows a period of torpidity, which continues till the system rallies, when again they appear in all their former activity, to go the same rounds, and in turn to be followed by the same results, till at length they become prematurely worn out, and may be seen lying wrecks on the surface of society. To meet the wants of these cases, the restraints of an Asylum are admirably adapted. There the causes of excitement no longer exist—they are confined to one scene and to one set of companions, and these companions generally not of a kind to keep up excitement, for each has his own hobby and peculiar troubles, and enough to do to attend to himself. But restraint is not the only thing necessary in such cases,—some vent must be given to exalted energy, and hence the value of labour, regu-

lated in kind and degree by the will of another ; and when judiciously managed, it is surprising how soon its beneficial influences may be observed, and how soon, in an Institution such as this, it becomes habit.

Prompted by these views, I have been enabled, during the past year, to get a large amount of useful and profitable labour performed, while I have had the high satisfaction of being instrumental in dispelling the mistaken views, and regulating the misguided conduct of a number of persons now at home, discharging the functions and enjoying the reputation of good members of society.

Mechanical restraint we have as far as possible abandoned : there do, however, occur cases when it is necessary to resort to it, and in such cases its use may be considered as kindness. If my views were to become so modified that I would be disposed to do away with it altogether, it would be impracticable in an Institution so incomplete as ours ; but I must confess that I can scarcely conceive of one so perfect in all its parts, that the entire yielding of mechanical restraint would be any thing but a sacrifice,—its indiscriminate and frequent use, I can, however, regard in no other light than that of cruelty.

To Diet I have been particularly careful that it has been both sufficient in quantity and wholesome and nutritious in quality ; in general, I am inclined to think, that the insane require more nourishment than persons in health.

Cleanliness has had our especial attention, for the state of the skin has much to do with those diseases on which insanity depends, and the tidiness and comfort of the apartments exercise a powerful moral influence.

Retiring early to rest, I have, as a general rule, insisted on—believing that sleep, for the insane, is one of the very best restoratives, and regularity in retiring is one of the best means to ensure it.

Trusting that it may not be regarded out of place, I beg to make a remark or two in reference to my views on the subject of Temperance, and the bearing of these views on the discharge of my duties as a Public Officer. Long ago, I arrived at the conclusion that Alcoholic stimulants, in all their forms, when resorted to in a state of health, were useless, and to me at least injurious, and being deeply imbued with this feeling, I determined to act on the principle of total absti-

nence, and to exert my influence to induce others to act with me. The means I used was the simple machinery of the Temperance organization, with which, in all its modifications, I have been identified for nearly twenty years. As a Medical Practitioner, however, I have ever entertained the opinion that Alcoholic stimulants should have a place on the shelf of the Apothecary ; and I am free to admit that, in the present state of my knowledge, there is nothing that I would be willing to place there as a substitute, and I have, from first to last, been accustomed to prescribe them—so far as regards conscientious scruples—as freely as if I had no connexion with the Temperance movement. Entertaining these views, I am quite sure that it will be gratifying to you to learn that I have accomplished the work of the year, having had, under treatment, 151 Patients, and have used but about one quart of each, Brandy and Wine. Let it not be supposed that I have been dealing in “infinitismals” when I speak of so small a quantity in connexion with so large a number of Patients, for I would prescribe, if required, a pound as readily as an ounce ; the truth is, the cases requiring these remedies are rare ; and I would consider it wrong not to avail myself of their medicinal virtues in the few cases in which they are applicable, because I believe their influence on the system in a state of health to be vicious.

Incurable Paralytics and Idiotic persons are being sent to us, and have encroached upon the accommodations designed for the Insane, till the evil has assumed a form that requires a remedy. It is quite possible that the reason why such persons are sent here is, that they may cease to be a burden on the Parish to which they belong. If the object of our Institution were correctly understood, and sufficiently appreciated, and if those who have the power to send them were guided by proper feelings, they would rather protect us from such cases than impose them upon us. The golden rule would, I think, operate well under such circumstances. Let any one put the question to himself: If Providence were to afflict me with insanity, would I like to be confined in a Ward—perhaps already overcrowded—with persons who, from the effects of incurable disease, are deprived of the power, to say nothing of the will, of attending to the ordinary decencies of life ? Now, this is just what happens with us in our present circumstances. If a patient be sent to us in a state of violent excitement, no matter how re-

spectable he may be, or what luxuries he may have enjoyed at home, he must be confined in the Lodge where these persons are, for in the centre building we have not the means to restrain him, so that he, his attendant and the building, may be safe—that part of the establishment was not designed for such a purpose, and at present affords no such accommodation. How painful the sight to witness respectable persons, who have been accustomed to the comforts and even the elegancies of life, peeping, as it were, through the dark cloud in which their intellectual faculties have been enshrouded, to look upon a scene partly made up by objects so disgusting; they naturally shrink back, and plunge deeper into the gloom from which they were emerging, and reason, even in their madness, that that state which makes them imaginary Princes or Heroes is preferable to that. It will be long ere the effect is lost upon my own mind of an exclamation made by a gentleman under the circumstances I have just described, worn out by excitement, his whole body, as it were, a bundle of irritability and sensitiveness, his reason dawning,—I say it will be long before I forget an exclamation of his, when realizing the full effects of these influences: “I wish to God I were mad, then I should be happy.” In the name, then, of our common humanity, I beg your generous interference to put a stop to this crying evil at once, and forever. Let these poor unfortunate persons be removed to some other Institution where they may be made as comfortable as the nature of their circumstances will permit, or let separate accommodation be provided for them here, that they may no longer, by their presence, operate as a dead weight on our curative treatment of the Insane.

By every means in my power I have endeavoured to bring to the notice of the public the defective state of the Institution, for the want of sufficient accommodation. Visitors, Grand Juries, Editors of the City Press, all have inspected our several Wards, and observed their crowded state, and the difficulties in management arising out of that circumstance; and Grand Juries and Editors have alike pointed out the necessity for increased accommodation; and for their kindness in doing so, I beg to thank them; and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, when inspecting the Establishment last August, left a memorandum in our Visitors' Book, of which the following is a copy:—

“ I am much pleased with the order, cleanliness, and general management of this Establishment, whilst I regret that the part of the original design not being completed, interferes in some degree with the requisite accommodation of the Patients, and compels rooms to be occupied, and even crowded, which are hardly fit for the reception of Patients.”

The evil, nevertheless, still exists, and it is painfully felt in our utter inability properly to classify our Patients—for this evil there is only one remedy, and it lies in completing the original design of the Institution by building the wings and another Lodge.

Having thus pointed out the defects in our Institution, it is but right that I should notice what is creditable. While our Lodge is crowded, and while there are, in other parts of the Establishment, more patients perhaps than ought to be, we have elegant apartments in the centre building equal to any thing of the kind, I believe, on the continent of America, some of which are vacant while the class of persons for whom they were designed are spending their means in the support of Foreign Institutions. For a few persons, whose disease has become chronic, who are kind and gentle, and who require a comfortable and respectable home, we have just the accommodations they would like, where they might live in a style equal to the requirements of our best classes, and at an expense as reasonable as accommodations of the kind can be obtained in the United States. But I must admit that I have but little hope of seeing these apartments profitably occupied, while our pauper and non-paying Patients occupy the Chapel on the same flat, and the rooms on the flat just over them, while the same stairs must be used for all. There is too near a proximity to suit our better classes. While in the States, last Summer, I found Patients in the Institutions there, from New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, paying for accommodations an amount of money not far short of, if not equal to, that which it costs to support this Institution. There were no less than twenty in the McLean Asylum, near Boston. It is perfectly evident then that a large amount of means is withdrawn from these Provinces to support similar Establishments abroad. Is it not then, may I ask, poor economy for the Inhabitants of this Province, while they permit themselves to be so largely taxed for the support of the poor Insane, to allow those who

are able to pay—for the want of accommodation suitable to their tastes—to go abroad to spend their means in support of Foreign Institutions, when the amount so spent would go far to make their own self-sustaining? Surely the policy is bad, and the sooner it is rectified the better; and I confidently trust and hope, that correct views on this point will induce those who have the power, to put this establishment in an efficient working condition, ample for the accommodation of all classes, high as well as low.

The following extract from a letter of 30th July last, from Dr. Ray, of the Butler Hospital, appears a-propos:

“I hope your people will see the propriety of placing your Institution on a respectable footing, regarded as a matter of policy. So long as the better class of Patients shun it, so long will it be merely a Pauper Establishment; and though a valuable Institution for Paupers, it will furnish no relief to any class who are able and willing to pay. They will be obliged, as much as ever, to incur the serious expense of placing their Patients in Hospitals abroad, while they contribute to the support of their own Hospital at home. I trust they will, ere long, see the matter in its true light.”

As the Provincial Lunatic Asylum is designed to be a permanent Institution, it is but right that we have respect to the probable future wants of the country; and occupying the position that I do, I feel that it is proper that I should devote my best exertions to shape it to meet those wants. It is the opinion of those best informed on the subject, that the Province is rich in undeveloped resources, and that it is on the very eve of having pass through it a Great Inter-national Highway, and that it is destined at no very distant day to support a numerous and busy population. In this opinion I entirely concur; but before anything great can be accomplished for this country, there must be a population to do the work. The opening up of our mines, and working the minerals, and constructing our Railroad, would require a great accession to our population, and the history of the experience of our neighbours in the United States should guide us here. There the stream of Emigration which their great public works attracted to their shores was composed of the sick and the weakly, as well as the healthy and vigorous, and that has proved a prolific source whence their benevolent Public Insti-

tutions have been peopled. The same results may very reasonably be anticipated here—Besides, the new impulse which such great works will impart to the latent energies of a hitherto quiet population, will contribute largely, I have no doubt, to the production of mental disease. It is probable that to this cause, more than to any other, may be attributed the great increase of insanity in those countries where Railroads and other great public works are revolutionizing the business transactions, and over-stimulating the energies of the people. Against all such contingencies, then, it is but prudent we should be provided, and I beg to submit whether this should not be regarded as an additional reason for increasing our accommodation with as little delay as possible.

During the year, I have freely opened the door to Visitors, and it has afforded me much pleasure to communicate such facts to respectable persons from all parts of the country, relating to our management, as I thought would be gratifying to them to know. And I am not aware of any evil consequences having resulted from the course which I pursued in this particular. I was anxious, for two reasons, that the real state of the Institution should be known by those who took an interest in it,—first, that they should be made acquainted with our mode of working the machinery which we have; and secondly, that they should be informed as to what we still require, and in this way secure their countenance and aid in carrying on our benevolent operations.

Dr. Chandler, in his Report for 1849, of the "State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass.," in expressing his views on this subject, fully sustains the course that I have adopted. He says :

"Some publicity of an Institution of this kind is well, especially when new, and when there was in the public mind some doubt of its utility and its necessity, but there should be some limit to the number and to the time of promiscuous visits. . . . The chronic Insane are often pleased with an opportunity of conversing with any one, and some of this class are not injured by judicious visitors."

I am fully aware that it is impolitic to attempt to proceed in advance of the people of any country in developing its public Institutions, and I am quite satisfied that if the real position and true wants of the Asylum for the Insane were fully

brought to the notice of the people of this Province, they would, with one voice, vote us the means for its immediate completion.

In June last, I had the privilege to meet in convention, at Boston, Superintendents of some Twenty-six Asylums for the Insane. At that meeting, most of the leading questions, touching the accommodations, management, treatment, both moral and medical, of the Insane, were fully discussed. Practical, as well as theoretical, views were elicited from all parties, and made common stock. The meeting was most interesting, and highly useful, and pleasing circumstances in connexion with it were the unbounded civility of the civic authorities in their official capacity to the Association as a body, and the gentlemanly and polite bearing of the American members to Doctor Douglas, of Quebec, and myself, the only representatives there of British Provincial Institutions. After the Convention adjourned, I proceeded to visit some of the most interesting Asylums in that country. Besides those at Somerville and South Boston, the former under the superintendence of Doctor Bell, and the latter under that of Doctor Stedman, I went to Providence, R. I., to visit the Butler Hospital under the superintendence of the justly celebrated Dr. Ray. This Institution had for me an especial interest, as it is the one of which ours is a copy. I was struck, however, with the great difference that exists in many respects between that fine Establishment and our own. The Building was complete, Wings, Lodges and all, and there were but 110 Patients occupying those ample accommodations. While we with the centre building and one Lodge, being minus both Wings and one Lodge, accommodate ninety-five upon an average throughout the year, and frequently over one hundred.*

From Providence, I proceeded to Worcester Hospital for the Insane, under the superintendence of Doctor Chandler; thence to Retreat, at Hartford, under Doctor Butler; thence to Bloomingdale, under Doctor Nicholas; Flushing Sanford Hall, under Doctor Ruel; the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, under Dr. Ranney; State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, New Jersey, under Doctor Buttolph; Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley, under Doctor Heanes; Friends

* At the time that this goes to press, (1st February,) our number is 102.

Asylum for the Insane, Frankford, (Pa.) under Doctor Worthington, Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, under Doctor Kirkbride. At all of these Institutions I was cordially welcomed, and politely entertained; and from the Medical Gentlemen in charge, as well as from other officers, I received the utmost attention; every thing was done that I could desire, to promote the object of my mission. To all those gentlemen I owe a lasting debt of gratitude, and the new friendships which I had the pleasure to form will be among my most enduring.

In my absence to the States, my place was filled by your appointment, by Doctor John Boyd, of the City, and the kind and gentlemanly manner in which he discharged his duty—which was most faithfully performed—has made him quite a favourite with all the inmates.

The Chaplaincy being vacant, it may be a matter of interest to know how I have managed under the circumstances. I have already informed you that we have had three deaths, one of these was a member of a family who, when informed of the event, removed the body and buried it themselves. Another being a Methodist, the Rev. Mr. Daniel was requested to attend the funeral; the other being an Episcopalian, the Rev. Mr. Coster was invited to do that duty—both of whom very kindly consented. The Rev. Mr. Daniel, Wesleyan, the Rev. Robert Irvine, Presbyterian, the Rev. Mr. Harris, Baptist, have each preached once for us. To all these Rev. Gentlemen we are under obligations, and they are hereby most gratefully acknowledged. To the Clergy of all denominations alike I freely open the doors for them to visit the sick, and they have all very promptly attended when requested.

To His Honor Mr. Justice Parker we owe a contribution from the Bible Society, of Bibles and Testaments, and from the Church Society a contribution of the Books of Common Prayer, and from his own Library a lot of Penny Magazines—these Books have been much used, and highly valued; and to His Honor the Judge we beg to tender our thanks.

To the Proprietors of the "Halifax Guardian," through the kindness of George E. Morton, Esq.; to the Proprietors of "The Free Church Witness," through the kindness of Wm. Murray, Esq., and to the Proprietors of "The Christian Visi-

tor," through the kindness of N. S. Demill, Esq., we are indebted for their respective Papers. They will please accept our thanks.

The Buildings are, I believe, in as good order from the roof to the basement as they can well be, under our present arrangements. There is scarcely a room in the whole Establishment that has not had something added in the course of the year, which has materially increased our expenses, but has, to the full extent, increased the value of the Property and comfort of the Inmates, and the Chapel to which I called your attention last year, as being in a bad state for a Ward, has been improved till it is now one of the most commodious, and every way one of the most comfortable, Wards in the Institution.

The Farm, Orchard, and Pleasure Grounds have been improved considerably; the Farm to such an extent as will involve the necessity for the erection of a large Barn, with Cellar for vegetables and a Piggery.

The crop of the last year consisted chiefly of Oats, Turnips, and Potatoes, which has to some extent reduced our expenditures for these supplies, besides the Straw has saved us an outlay for that article.

In review of all that has passed under my observation in reference to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, I think we have much for which to be grateful. No accident of any serious nature has occurred, and an amount of general comfort has been secured, quite equal to what, under the circumstances, could reasonably have been anticipated. Some of our Patients have been restored to their friends, and to usefulness; others have been prevented from injuring themselves and those around them; some have been kindly nursed in sickness, who had no friends of their own to attend to them; others still, have had their sorrows soothed by all the kindness that they could have enjoyed in the midst of their own relations, and have gone down to the tomb; and a large number are yet enjoying a comfortable home and good health. While this was being accomplished here, the community has been freed from the trouble that would have resulted from their being at large, and private families have been relieved from burdens that they were ill able to sustain: and when all this is compared with the state of the country without such an Institution, it is only then that the aggre-

gate of the good that we have accomplished swells into its own real importance.

While I thank the Commissioners for their generous confidence, kind assistance, and valuable counsels — and here I include William Jack and A. Campbell, Esquires, who have retired from the Board — I feel it but due to the Officers, Attendants and Servants, who have assisted me in carrying on the work, to say, that for the most part I have been highly pleased with their industry and faithfulness. And now, with a heart overflowing with gratitude to the Great Giver of all Good, for bringing us to the close of another year, under such favourable circumstances, I pass from its duties with renewed energy and greater experience, to enter upon those of a new year.

JOHN WADDELL.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum,

Saint John, N. B., 1st January, 1851.

RECORD OF PATIENTS

In the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, in the County of St John, from 1st January to 31st December, (inclusive,) 1850.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Place of Nativity.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of Admission.	Date of discharge, and in what condition, or death.	Remain'g Dec 31, 1850, & in what condition.	County from which sent.
1	Male.	33	Saint John.	Single.	Justices.	In Ward from 31st 7th April, 1837.	December, 1849, viz:		Saint John City.
2	"	60	Co. Westmorland, N. B.	"	"	20th Aug. "	Died (Epileptic fit) March 10, '50	Unimproved.	Westmorland County.
3	"	35	County King's.	"	"	20th June, 1838.		"	King's "
4	Female	45	County Cork (Ireland).	"	"	24th May, 1839.		"	York "
5	"	35	Ipswich (England).	"	"	28th Aug. "		"	Charlotte "
6	"	49	Co. Fermanagh (Ireland).	Widow.	"	15th Oct. "		"	Sunbury "
7	M.	39	County Cork, do.	Single.	"	10th March, 1840.		"	Charlotte "
9	F.	53	County Donegal, do.	Widow.	"	11th Oct. "		"	U. S. & Charlotte Co.
10	"	35	Co. Westmorland (Eng.)	Married.	"	25th Oct. "	{ Recovered and Discharged } 1st April, 1850. { Re-admitted 16th Dec. 1850. }	Re'g Imp'ved.	Northumberland "
12	M.	57	Cumberland, do.	"	"	10th April, 1841.			York "
13	F.	50	London, do.	Widow.	"	25th April, "	Died (Pneumonia) May 7, 1850.	Unimproved.	Saint John City.
14	M.	36	Saint John.	Single.	"	6th January, 1842.		"	Kings County.
15	F.	53	Co. Fermanagh (Ireland).	"	"	16th April, "		"	Saint John County.
17	"	46	Co. Westmorland, N. B.	"	"	7th August, 1843.		"	Westmorland "
18	M.	34	Co. Kilkenny (Ireland).	"	"	3rd Nov. "		"	Gloucester "
19	"	50	Derry (Ireland).	Married.	Justices.	4th Nov. "		Improved.	Kent "
20	"	26	County York, N. B.	Single.	"	23d Dec'ber, "		Unimproved.	York "
21	"	37	Co. Antrim (Ireland).	Married.	Friends.	18th March, 1844.		"	Saint John City.
22	F.	64	Caithness Shire, Scotland.	Single.	Justices.	4th April, "		"	Charlotte County.
23	"	18	County Charlotte.	"	"	29th May, "		Recovered.	Charlotte "
24	M.	42	Co. Wexford (Ireland).	"	"	15th June, "		Unimproved.	Saint John "
25	F.	39	Co. Leitrim, do.	Married.	"	2d July, "		Improved.	King's "
26	M.	31	County Donegal, do.	Single.	"	10th Sept. "		Much Imp'ed.	Charlotte "
27	F.	32	Co. Westmorland, N. B.	Married.	"	12th Sept. "		Unimproved.	Westmorland County.
28	"	27	Co. Cork (Ireland).	Single.	"	24th Dec'r, "		"	Saint John City.
29	"	35	Do. do.	"	"	25th Jan., 1845.		Improved.	Charlotte County.
30	M.	44	Buffalo, United States.	"	"	28th Jan., "		Unimproved.	U. S. and King's Co.
31	F.	31	Co. Fermanagh (Ireland).	"	"	31st Jan., "		"	York County.

32	F.	45	Unknown.	Unknown	Justices.	14th Feb.,		Improved.	Charlotte County.
33	M.	34	County Tyrone (Ireland).	Single.		17th Feb.,		Unimproved.	Saint John "
34	F.	39	County Queen's, N. B.	Widow.	"	6th June,		"	King's "
35	"	50	Caithness Shire, Scotland.	Married.	"	4th August,		"	Saint John "
37	F.	25	County York.	Single.	"	22d Oct.		"	York "
38	M.	35	Saint John.	"	"	15th Nov.		"	Saint John City.
41	"	31	State Pennsylvania.	Unknown	"	27th Feb., 1846.		"	Carleton County.
42	"	33	Nova Scotia.	Married.	"	13th April,		"	King's "
43	F.	28	County Clare (Ireland).	Single.	"	5th May,		"	Saint John City.
44	"	49	Co. Northumberland, N.B.	"	"	21st May,		"	Northumberland Co.
45	"	36	Co. Limerick (Ireland).	Married.	"	1st June,	Recov'd & Disch'd March 13, '50	"	Saint John "
46	"	32	County Clare, do.	Unknown	"	18th June,		Unimproved.	Saint John "
47	"	29	Co. Queen's (Ireland).	Married.	"	1st July,		"	Northumberland Co.
48	M.	44	Nova-Scotia.	"	"	1st August,		Improved.	Nova-Scotia & Co. Gaol
50	"	35	Co. Waterford (Ireland).	Single.	"	14th Dec'er,		Unimproved.	Saint John County.
53	"	27	Do. do.	Unknown	"	6th January, 1847.		"	Saint John "
54	"	23	County Cork, do.	Single.	"	29th January,		"	Saint John "
55	"	32	Co. Kilkenny, do.	"	"	29th January,	Recov'd & Disch'd April 26, '50.	"	Carleton "
56	"	49	State Massachusetts, U.S.	"	"	1st February,		Unimproved.	Saint John City.
57	F.	23	County Kerry (Ireland).	"	"	8th February,	Died (Consumption) 5th June, '50	"	Saint John "
59	"	33	Do. do.	Married.	"	9th July,		Unimproved.	York County.
60	M.	40	County Tyrone.	Single.	"	15th July,		"	Saint John County.
61	"	59	Co. Longford (Ireland).	Widower	"	31st August,		Improved.	Saint John "
63	"	40	County Cork, do.	Single.	"	3d October,		Unimproved.	Saint John "
64	"	44	Island Cape Breton.	"	"	9th Dec'ber,		Improved.	Saint John "
65	"	38	Bath (England).	Married.	"	15th De'ber,		"	Charlotte "
66	"	25	County Kerry (Ireland).	Single.	"	22d De'ber,		Unimproved.	Charlotte "
69	"	16	Saint John.	"	Dr. G. P. Peters	24th April, 1848.		Improved.	Saint John "
70	F.	53	County Cork, do.	Widow.	Justices.	9th May,	Recov'd & Disch'd June 17, '50.	"	Northumberland Co.
71	"	46	Co. Kilkenny, do.	Unknown	"	9th May,		Unimproved.	Carleton "
73	"	42	Co. Donegal, do.	Married.	"	12th June,		"	Carleton "
75	"	37	Co. Tipperary, do.	"	"	29th June,		"	Charlotte "
77	M.	52	Co. Kilkenny, do.	Single.	"	17th July,	Recov'd & Disch'd April 1, '50.	"	Westmorland "
78	F.	47	County Derry, do.	Married.	Dr. G. P. Peters	17th July,		Unimproved.	Saint John City.
79	"	30	Unknown.	Unknown	Justices.	21st July,		"	York County.
82	M.	28	County Kerry (Ireland).	Single.	"	24th Sept.	Improved and Discharged to Friends. } 14th May, 1850.		Gloucester County

RECORD OF PATIENTS—Continued.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Place of Nativity.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of Admission.	Date of discharge, and in what condition, or death.	Remain'g Dec. 31, 1850, & in what condition.	County from which sent.
83	F.	29	Co. Fermanagh, (Ireland).	Single.	Justices.	In Ward from 31st 6th October, 1848.	Dec. 1849, (continued) viz:	Improved.	York County.
84	"	44	County Down, do.	Married.	"	8th October, "		Unimproved.	Charlotte "
86	"	37	Renfrew Shire (Scotland).	"	Dr. G. P. Peters	2d Nov. "		"	Saint John City.
87	M.	52	Argyle Shire, do.	Single.	Justices.	20th Nov. "		Improved.	Charlotte County.
88	"	53	Saint John.	"	"	20th Nov. "		Unimproved.	King's "
89	F.	36	County Donegal (Ireland).	Married.	"	23d Nov. "		"	York "
91	"	20	Co. Waterford, do.	Single.	"	16th De'ber, "	Much Improved and Discharged to Friends, } July 26, 1850.		Charlotte "
92	"	38	County Sligo, do.	Married.	"	3d January, 1849.		Unimproved.	Carleton "
94	M.	34	County King's, N. B.	"	"	5th February, "		Improved.	Saint John "
95	"	27	County Kerry (Ireland).	Single.	"	14th Feb. "	Recov'd & Disch'd March 13, '50		Saint John "
96	"	65	Kidderminster, (England).	Widower	"	16th Feb. "	Much Improved and Discharged to Friends, } June 4th, 1850.		Saint John "
97	F.	25	Londonderry, Nova-Scotia.	Single.	Dr. G. P. Peters	17th Feb. "		Unimproved.	Saint John "
98	M.	31	County Leitrim (Ireland).	"	Justices.	8th March, "		"	Saint John "
99	F.	27	County Tyrone, do.	Married.	"	17th March, "		"	Saint John "
101	M.	37	County Donegal, do.	Single.	Dr. G. P. Peters	29th March, "		Improved.	Saint John "
103	"	43	County Derry, do.	"	Justices.	3d April, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Jan. 29, '50.		Charlotte "
110	F.	25	County Galway, do.	"	"	8th May, "		Improved.	York "
111	M.	15	County Kent, N. B.	"	"	11th May, "		"	Kent "
126	F.	38	Annapolis, Nova-Scotia.	Married.	Friends.	20th August, "	Improved and Discharged to Friends, } August 16, '50.		Nova-Scotia—direct.
127	"	27	County Cork (Ireland).	Single.	Dr. G. P. Peters	23d August, "	Recov'd & Disch'd May 30, '50.		Saint John.
128	M.	36	County Down, do.	"	Justices.	24th August, "	Recov'd & Disch'd April 1, '50.		Saint John.
131	"	57	Norfolk, England.	"	"	7th October, "		Unimproved.	Saint John.
132	"	19	County Carleton, N. B.	"	"	19th Oct. "	Recovered and Discharged to Friends, } March 13, '50.		Carleton County.
133	"								

134	M.	30	County Cork (Ireland).	Married.	Justices.	24th Oct.	1849	Unimproved.	Saint John.
136	"	39	County Sligo, do.	"	"	9th Nov.	"	Much imp'vd.	Saint John.
137	F.	24	County Cork, do.	Single.	"	13th Nov.	"	Improved.	Charlotte County.
138	"	51	Do. do.	Married.	"	20th Nov.	"	Unimproved.	Saint John.
139	"	35	County Tyrone, do.	"	"	11th Dec'ber,	"	Much improved, and discharged to friends—May 24, 1850.	Sunbury County.
					Admitted,	1850, viz:			
140	M.	26	County York, N. B.	Single.	Justices.	12th Jan.,	1850.	Eloped (Improved) Feb. 19, '50.	York "
141	"	65	County Tyrone (Ireland).	Married.	"	19th Jan.,	"	Unimproved.	Queen's "
142	"	27	Granville, Nova-Scotia.	Single.	Friends.	23d January,	"	"	Nova-Scotia—direct.
143	"	22	Co. Westmorland, N. B.	"	Justices.	26th Jan.,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd July 15, '50.	Westmorland County.
144	"	20	County Cork (Ireland).	"	"	31st Jan.,	"	Improved.	Saint John "
145	"	23	County Kent, N. B.	"	"	13th Feb.,	"	Discharged to friends, unimproved—April 18, '50.	Kent "
146	"	45	County Charlotte, do.	Married.	"	20th Feb.,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd May 14, '50.	Charlotte "
147	F.	38	County Donegal (Ireland).	Widow.	"	20th Feb.,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd May 16, '50.	Saint John "
148	"	49	County Armagh (Ireland).	Married.	"	28th Feb.,	"	Improved.	Charlotte County.
149	M.	14	County King's, N. B.	Single.	"	28th Feb.,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd April 2, '50.	King's "
150	"	45	Co. Fermanagh (Ireland).	Married.	"	28th March,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd May 27, '50.	Charlotte "
151	"	32	County Cork, do.	Widower	"	4th April,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd Oct. 15, '50.	York "
152	F.	46	Do. do.	Married.	"	9th April,	"	Improved.	York "
153	"	20	County Carleton, N. B.	Single.	Friends.	12th April,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd July 12, '50.	Saint John "
154	M.	53	County Tyrone (Ireland).	Married.	Justices.	13th April,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd July 10, '50.	Saint John.
155	"	66	Clements, Nova-Scotia.	"	Friends.	22d April,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd Aug. 27, '50.	Nova-Scotia—direct.
156	"	25	Co. Northumberland, N.B.	Single.	Justices.	3d May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd Aug. 4, '50.	Northumberland Co.
157	"	50	County Derry (Ireland).	Married.	Friends.	4th May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd May 22, '50.	Saint John.
158	M.	48	Co. Fermanagh, do.	Single.	Justices.	4th May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd June 11, '50.	York County.
159	"	58	Co. Tipperary, do.	"	"	4th May,	"	Much Improved, and discharged to friends—Dec. 7, '50.	Saint John.
160	"	19	County Charlotte, N. B.	Married.	"	7th May,	"	Discharged to friends, unimproved—July 5, 1850.	Charlotte County.
161	"	25	County Westmorland, do.	"	"	8th May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd Aug. 13, '50.	Saint John.
162	"	50	Nottingham Shire (Eng.)	"	"	8th May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd July 4th, '50.	Saint John County.
163	"	18	County York, N. B.	Single.	"	12th May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd July 23, '50.	York "
164	F.	20	Do. do.	"	"	17th May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd Oct. 12, '50.	York "
165	"	36	Edinburgh (Scotland).	Married.	"	30th May,	"	Recov'd & Disch'd Aug. 3, '50.	Saint John "
166	"	32	Co. Charlotte, N. B.	"	"	1st June,	"	Improved.	Charlotte "
167	M.	25	Saint John.	Single.	"	4th June.	"	{ Improved and Discharged } 2d September, 1850. { Re-admitted 5th Oct. 1850. }	Re'g Imp'vd. Saint John.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Place of Nativity.	Civil condition.	By whom committed.	Date of Admission.	Date of discharge, and in what condition, or death.	Remain'g Dec. 31, 1850, & in what condition.	County from which sent.
168	M.	23	Saint John.	Single.	Justices.	8th June, 1850	{ Disch'gd (much Improved) 10th July, 1850. } { Re-admitted 22d Oct. 1850. }	R'g.unimp'vd.	Saint John.
169	F.	50	County Antrim (Ireland).	Married.	"	11th June, "	Recov'd & Disch'd June 17, '50.		Saint John.
170	M.	40	Saint John.	"	"	12th June, "	Recov'd & Disch'd June 22, '50.		Saint John.
171	"	30	Co. Clouester, N. B.	Single.	"	3d July, "	Much Im'vd & Dis'd Aug. 6, '50.		Kent County.
172	"	30	County Dublin (Ireland).	"	"	9th July, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Sept. 2, '50.		Saint John.
173	"	30	County Cork, do.	"	"	11th July, "		Improved.	Charlotte County.
174	"	50	Halifax, Nova-Scotia.	Married.	Friends.	20th July, "		Unimproved.	Nova-Scotia—direct.
175	F.	52	County Tyrone (Ireland).	Widow.	Justices.	30th July, "		Improved.	Charlotte County.
176	"	24	Quebec.	Single.	"	2d August, "		Unimproved.	Westmorland "
177	"	29	Saint John.	Married.	"	15th August, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Aug. 24, '50.		Saint John.
178	"	21	County Charlotte, N. B.	Single.	"	20th August, "	Much improved, and discharged to friends—Oct. 30, 1850.		York County.
179	"	44	County Cork (Ireland).	Married.	"	28th August, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Sept. 3, '50.		Saint John.
180	M.	33	Do. do.	Single.	"	30th August, "	Much Im'd & Dis'd Nov. 22, '50.		Carleton County.
181	"	30	Co. Gloucester, N. B.	"	"	2d Sept'ber, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Oct. 7, '50.		Saint John.
182	"	44	County Tyrone (Ireland).	Married.	"	3d Sept'ber, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Oct. 7, '50.		Saint John County.
183	M.	50	Worcester Shire (Eng.)	Single.	"	21st Sept. "	Discharged unimproved, sent back to Co. Charlotte—Sept. 28, '50.		Charlotte
184	"	38	Nova-Scotia.	Married.	Friends.	25th Sept. "	Recov'd & Disch'd Oct. 30, '50.		Boston, U. S.—direct.
185	F.	25	do.	Single.	Justices.	26th Sept. "	Recov'd & Disch'd Oct. 30, '50.		Saint John.
186	M.	6	Saint John.	"	"	1st October, "	Discharged to Mother, unimproved—October, 5, '50.		Saint John.
187	F.	41	County Cork (Ireland).	Widow.	"	5th October, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Nov. 2, '50.		Saint John.
188	"	55	County Leitrim, do.	Single.	"	10th October, "		Unimproved.	Charlotte County.
189	M.	35	County Cork, do.	"	"	18th October, "		Improved.	Northumberland Co.
190	F.	46	Long Reach, N. B.	Married.	Friends.	18th October, "	Improved, and discharged to friends—Dec. 13, 1850.		Saint John.
191	M.	49	Fife Shire (Scotland).	Single.	Justices.	22d October, "		Improved.	Charlotte County.
192	"	27	Co. Westmorland, N. B.	"	"	1st Nov'ber, "		Unimproved.	Westmorland County.
193	F.	32	County Cork (Ireland).	Married.	"	4th Nov'ber, "	Recov'd & Disch'd Nov. 18, '50		Saint John City.
194	M.	30	Do. do.	Single.	"	28th Nov'ber, "		Improved.	Saint John "
195	F.	60	Perth Shire (Scotland).	Married.	"	5th Dec'ber, "		Unimproved.	Saint John "
196	"	23	County Derry (Ireland).	Single.	"	5th Dec'ber, "		"	Saint John County.
197	M.	53	Truro (Nova-Scotia).	Married.	Friends.	25th De'ber, "		"	Nova-Scotia—direct.
198	"	14	County of York, (N. B.)	Single.	Justices.	31st De'ber, "		"	York County.

BRIEF STATEMENT.

	Number and Sex of Patients.			RESULT OF TREATMENT.														
				DISCHARGED.										Remaining.				
	Recovered.	To Friends.						Died.	Fleped.									
		Much Improved.	Improved.	Unimproved.	F.	M.	F.											
													F.				M.	F.
														M.	F.	Total		
Old Cases in Asylum, at 1st January, 1850 - - -	44	48	92	5	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	35	40	75		
Admitted since 1st Jan. '50,	37	22	59	14	11	5	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	13	8	21		
	81	70	151	19	15	6	4	1	2	4	-	2	1	48	48	96		

Remaining at 31st December, 1850, and in what Condition.

	Number and Sex of Patients.			Recov- ered.	Much im- proved.	Im- proved.				Unim- proved.	Remaining.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.			M	F	M	F		M	F	Males.	Females.	Total.
Old Cases..	35	40	75	-	1	2	-	10	7	23	32	35	40	75	
New Cases.	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	6	4	7	4	13	8	21	
	48	48	96	-	1	2	-	16	11	30	36	48	48	96	

JOHN WADDELL,
Medical Superintendent.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN ASYLUM AT FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

Jany.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
44 48	48 48	50 50	49 47	47 48	50 48	50 47	46 46	44 47	45 48	46 47	47 46
92	96	100	96	95	98	97	92	91	93	93	93

NUMBER OF PATIENTS FROM EACH COUNTY.

Char-lotte.	Carle-ton.	Glou-ces-ter.	Kent	King's	Northum-berland.	Queens	Sun-bury	St. John	West. morland.	York.	Total.
26	7	2	4	8	7	1	2	69	7	18	151

ABSTRACT of the Total Expenditure on the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for the Year ending the 31st December, 1850.

	Food.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Building.	Furniture.	Grounds.	Fuel.	Miscellaneous.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FIRST QUARTER, — ending the 31st March,	209 12 2	37 13 6	169 19 0	38 12 4	95 10 11	33 17 8	12 7 6	7 12 11	605 6 0
SECOND QUARTER, — ending the 30th June,	231 9 0	15 13 4	174 11 8	192 10 1	26 15 1	71 12 11	13 13 2	725 15 3
THIRD QUARTER, — ending the 30th September,	221 1 8	4 12 5	170 0 2	32 11 10	21 9 1	16 16 6	59 7 6	11 12 0	537 11 2
FOURTH QUARTER, — ending the 31st December,	225 16 4	38 3 1	162 15 6	52 0 2	63 5 11	42 11 8	34 7 6	9 0 5	628 0 7
	887 19 2	96 2 4	677 6 4	315 14 5	207 1 0	164 18 9	106 2 6	41 8 6	2496 13 0

RECAPITULATION.

FOOD,	£887 19 2
CLOTHING,	96 2 4
SALARIES AND WAGES,	677 6 4
FUEL,	106 2 6
MISCELLANEOUS,	41 8 6
	£1808 18 10
BUILDING,	£315 14 5
FURNITURE,	207 1 0
GROUND,	164 18 9
	687 14 2
TOTAL,	£2496 13 0

Dr. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum in Account Current with the Commissioners, for the Year ending 31st December, 1850. Cr.

1850			1850		
March 31.—To	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter, as per		By Balance, 31st December, 1849,	- -	£38 10 2
	Account rendered, - - - - -	£605 6 0			
June 30.—“	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter, as per		March 13.	“ Treasury Warrant, No. 90, -	£700 0 0
	Account rendered, - - - - -	725 15 3	July 2.	“ Treasury Warrant, “ 285, -	600 0 0
Sept'r. 30.—“	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter, as per		Aug. 16.	“ Treasury Warrant, “ 450, -	600 0 0
	Account rendered, - - - - -	537 11 2	Dec'r. 7.	“ Treasury Warrant, “ 569, -	500 0 0
Dec'r. 31.—“	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter, as per				2400 0 0
	Account rendered, - - - - -	628 0 7	April 19.	“ Clothing furnished the Inmates, to the	
			30th June, - - - - -	10 2 4	
	Balance, the 31st December, 1850, - -	57 2 10	July 12.	“ Iron Pipes sold to the Saint John	
			Water Company, - - - - -	6 4 9	
			“ “	“ Wm. L. Avery, overpaid him,—see	
				Voucher, No. 40, - - - - -	0 1 0
			Aug. 16.	“ Clothing furnished the Inmates, to the	
			30th September, - - - - -	0 15 6	
			Dec'r. 7.	“ Clothing furnished the Inmates, to the	
			31st December, - - - - -	3 5 10	
				“ On Account of Paying Patients, to the	
				30th June—per statement, -	16 13 0
				“ On Account of Paying Patients, to the	
				30th September—per statement, -	42 12 10
				“ On Account of Paying Patients, to the	
				31st December, per statement, -	35 10 5
					115 5 8
					£2553 15 10
		£2553 15 10			£2553 15 10

We, the Commissioners of the **PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM**, do hereby Certify, that the foregoing Account is correct and true, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Saint John, New-Brunswick, 31st December, 1850.

JOHN WARD,
WM. McLEOD,
WM. OLIVE,
PETER BESNARD,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
J. SIMPSON,
F. A. WIGGINS.

JOHN C. WARD, SECRETARY.

EXTRACT
FROM THE
BY-LAWS AND RULES
OF THE
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

That none but Lunatics proper shall be admitted as patients.

That no mere Idiot shall be received except on clear proof that such Idiot, being at large, is dangerous, and that his admission be forthwith reported to the Lieutenant-Governor, and sanctioned by him on a medical report.

That persons labouring under the temporary insanity of delirium tremens, or its effects, shall only be admitted as patients, on their board and attendance, at a rate not less than Fifteen Shillings per week, to be settled by the Medical Superintendent, being first paid or secured to the satisfaction of the Audit Committee.

SECTION II.

That no female, in a state of pregnancy shall be knowingly admitted as a Patient, except on clear proof that such a female being at large is dangerous, and that her admission be forthwith reported to the Lieutenant Governor, and sanctioned by him on a medical report; and should it be ascertained that any Patient admitted is pregnant, the Secretary shall immediately notify the relations or parties procuring her admission of the fact; and she shall, without delay, be removed by them before confinement. And that no infant shall be admitted with its insane mother, except in cases where payment shall be secured for the additional attendance and expense thereby occasioned.

SECTION III.

That whenever an Insane Pauper shall be sent to the Asylum by any Parish, he or she shall be provided by such Parish, at the time of admission, with two full suits of strong and comfortable Clothing.

SECTION IV.

That Patients shall be admitted to the Asylum as follows :

FIRST CLASS, PAYING PATIENTS.

The person in charge of the Patient shall produce to the Medical Superintendent a Certificate, from a qualified Physician or Surgeon, that the party is insane, with all the particulars of the case,* embracing age, occupation, the cause, character, and duration of the insanity, habits of life, and previous medical or other treatment, so far as the said particulars are known to, or can be ascertained by, the certifying Physician, and shall furnish with the Patient, and during his continuance at the Asylum, a sufficiency of comfortable clothing, and shall give security to the satisfaction of the Committee of Audit, for the payment of the board of the Patient, and suitable attendances, as required,

* Attention is respectfully but particularly desired to this.

at a rate to be agreed upon at the time, or to be referred to the decision of the Medical Superintendent, on a reasonable trial.


SECTION V.

SECOND CLASS, NON-PAYING PATIENTS.

When such a Certificate of a Physician or Surgeon as aforesaid shall be produced, together with a Warrant under the hand of two Justices of the Peace nearest to the Patient, that such Patient is a Pauper upon the Parish of ———, in the County of ———, or if poor, but not a pauper, that such Patient has no property or means of support, and is a fit subject for admission into the Asylum as a non-paying Patient,

SECTION VI.

That every Patient shall be discharged whenever, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, he or she shall have been restored to a sound mind, notice of such intended discharge being previously given to the relations or parties acting in procuring the admission of the Patient.

 Persons not belonging to the Province cannot, under any circumstances, be received for a less sum than .£25 per Annum, payable quarterly in advance.

FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That We, ———, of ———, and Province of ———, and ———, of the same place, are held, and stand jointly and severally bound unto the present Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, in the County of Saint John, and Province of New-Brunswick, and to their Successors in Office, in the penal sum of ——— pounds of lawful money of the said Province, to be paid to the said Commissioners, or to their Successors in Office; for which Payment, well and truly to be made, We bind Ourselves, Our, and each of our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals, and dated the — day of ———, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and ———

WHEREAS ———, of the ———, and Province of ———, now is and has for some time past been labouring under Mental Derangement, and unsafe to be at large; and whereas the Friends of the said ———, have resolved to send ——— to the Asylum for the Insane, situate in the County of Saint John as aforesaid, in order as well to ——— safe keeping as to receive the treatment best suited to cases of the like description.

Now, the condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bounden ———, or either of them, shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, as aforesaid, such reasonable sum as is customary to be paid by persons in the like circumstances of the said ———, and shall otherwise conform to the Regulations of the said Institution, then this Obligation to be void; otherwise to be, and remain in full force, virtue, and effect.

In Witness whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals this ——— day of ——— A. D. 18——.

Sealed and Delivered, &c.
in presence of
—————

FORM OF COMMITMENT.

County of ———.

To any of the Constables of the said ——— County aforesaid.

WHEREAS it hath been made to appear to us (A. B. and C. D.), two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the ——— aforesaid, on the Certificate of E. F., M. D., in said ———, herewith annexed, That G. H., of said ———, (here insert Civil Condition, Occupation, and means of support,) is at present so far deranged in Intellect as to be extremely troublesome and dangerous to be permitted to go at large.

These are, therefore, in Her Majesty's name, to Command you or either of you to apprehend the said ———, and ——— safely convey to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, in the County of Saint John, and deliver ——— up, along with this Warrant, to the Manager or Superintendent of the Institution, there to be detained and held in safe keeping until ——— be discharged by due course of law.

And for so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

Given under our hands and Seals this ———, in the ——— Year of Her Majesty's
Reign. A. B.
C. D.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I have carefully examined A. B. of C. D., and believe him to be Insane.

—————, M. D.

