



TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

FOR THE YEAR 1845.

NEW-YORK:
EGBERT, HOVEY & KING, PRINTERS, 374 PEARL-STREET,
(SUCCESSORS TO MAHLON DAY'S PRESS)

1846.

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BY PLINY EARLE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN TO THE ASYLUM.

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OFFICERS.

Governors of the New-York Hospital.

*GEORGE NEWBOLD, *President.*

ISAAC CAROW, *Vice President.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

ROBERT I. MURRAY, *Secretary.*

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WILLIAM M. HALSTED,
JOHN L. BUCKLEY,
JAMES DONALDSON,
DAVID S. KENNEDY.

One vacancy.

Bloomingtondale Asylum Committee.

STEPHEN ALLEN, No. 1 Washington Square,
RICHARD M. LAWRENCE, 7 Wooster-street,
AUGUSTUS FLEMING, 10 Bond-street,
JAMES LOVETT, 12 Third-street,
JAMES I. JONES, 5 Washington Place,
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, 31 Nassau-street.

Physician.

PLINY EARLE, M. D.

Warden.

GEORGE W. ENDICOTT.

Matron.

MRS. ELIZA HEWLETT.

Apothecary.

JARVIS TITUS.

N. B.—Applications for the admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the Physician; if otherwise, to one of the Asylum Committee. For further particulars see next page.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

For the admission of patients residing in this State, the Revised Statutes require that a Lunacy Warrant be obtained from two Justices of the Peace, or Police Magistrates, issued upon the evidence of two reputable Physicians as to the alleged fact of insanity. For others, the requisitions of the laws of the State in which the patient resides must be fulfilled. A permit is also necessary from one of the Asylum Committee, with whom the payment of the board (which is always in advance) must be arranged.

The system of inspection in the Establishment is thorough.

1st. The Asylum Committee meet at the Asylum one day in each month, for the purpose of inspection and attending to the general business of the Institution.

2d. Two members of the Committee visit the Institution one day in each week, inspect every part of the premises, and see that all the patients are properly treated.

3d. The Inspecting Committee, appointed by the Board of Governors of the New-York Hospital, is required to visit the Asylum at least once a month for the purpose of inspection.

4th. It is the duty of the President of the New-York Hospital to make a monthly visit of examination to this establishment.

5th. The same duty is required of the Vice-President.

These several authorities report their observations to the Board of Governors of the New-York Hospital, at their stated meeting on the first Tuesday of each month.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

THE closing year renews the pleasing duty of presenting you another Annual record of the Medical history of this Institution; and if, perchance, the results of the proceedings of the last twelve months may not have been all that might be desired; yet, it is believed that, while many of them are gratifying, they will, as a whole, satisfactorily demonstrate that the establishment is still carrying out the benevolent designs of its founders, still answering the great ends which called it into existence, and, in this accomplishment, rewarding you for your labors in its behalf.

The following table gives a general view of the number of patients and the results of treatment.—

TABLE I.—*General Statistics.*

	Males.	Fe- males	Total
Number of patients in the Asylum, January 1st, 1845	54	50	104
“ cases admitted during the year.....	71	67	138
Whole number in the Asylum during the year,....	125	117	242
Number of cases discharged and died.....	65	60	125
Remaining December 31st, 1845.....	60	57	117
Of the cases discharged, there were cured.....	30	31	61
“ “ “ “ “ Much Improved	3	9	12
“ “ “ “ “ Improved.....	17	3	20
“ “ “ “ “ Unimproved...	8	12	20
“ “ “ “ “ Died.....	7	5	12

The year was commenced with one hundred and four patients, of whom fifty-four were males and fifty females. Since that time, one hundred and thirty-eight cases, of which seventy-one were males and sixty-seven females, have been admitted, making the whole number of cases under treat-

ment during the year two hundred and forty-two, of which one hundred and twenty-five were males and one hundred and seventeen, females.

One hundred and thirteen cases,—fifty-eight males and fifty-five females,—have been discharged. Seven males and five females have died, leaving now in the Asylum one hundred and seventeen patients, of whom sixty are males and fifty-seven females.

Of the cases discharged, sixty-one were cured, twelve much improved, twenty improved and twenty unimproved, being discharged at the request of their friends.

Four of the patients who are recorded as much improved, became entirely well soon after their removal. Several others who were believed to be curable, were prematurely taken away, thus losing the advantage which might have accrued from a longer residence in the Asylum.

An analysis of all the patients admitted and discharged, will be found in a subsequent part of the Report.

The subjoined table includes some of the leading statistics of the last three years.

TABLE II.

	1843	1844	1845
Cases admitted:.....	85	106	138
“ discharged, and died.....	95	102	125
Daily average number for the year.....	104 $\frac{36}{100}$	106 $\frac{9}{10}$	119 $\frac{93}{100}$
Greatest number in the Asylum on any day..	113	112	129
Least number in the Asylum on any day....	97	100	103
Whole number in the Asylum during the year	195	206	242
Remaining at the end of the year.....	100	104	117

It will be perceived that in all these items, the numbers for 1845 exceed those for either of the preceding years, while those for 1844 are larger than those for 1843 with but one exception. The greatest number of patients on any day was less, by one, in 1844, than in 1843, but it was not so large by seventeen as in 1845.

The admissions in 1845 were thirty per cent greater than in 1844, and sixty-two per cent greater than in 1843. Notwithstanding this important increase, the deaths have been fewer. There were fourteen in 1843, thirteen in 1844, and twelve in 1845.

The Legislature of New Jersey having made provision for the establishment of an Asylum for the Insane, at Trenton, it is to be expected that when that institution shall be completed, the admissions here, from that State, will be very much diminished.

Inasmuch as the same person is sometimes admitted more than once during the year, and is counted as a patient at each admission, it follows that the number of admissions is not indicative of the number of persons admitted. Deductions being made of the re-admissions during each of the three years in question, the number of *persons* received was, in 1843 seventy-eight; in 1844 ninety-three, and in 1845 one hundred and twenty-seven.

TABLE III.—*Monthly Admissions and Discharges, and daily average number of patients for each month, and for the year.*

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE MONTH		
	Males	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	7	6	13	0	4	4	57.29	50.38	107.67
February,	3	1	4	0	1	1	62.57	51.28	113.85
March,	6	9	15	4	3	7	65.39	55.51	120.90
April,	3	6	9	7	6	13	64.63	56.70	121.33
May,	9	5	14	4	6	10	66.84	57.96	124.80
June,	6	6	12	3	9	12	69.44	55.66	125.10
July,	9	5	14	7	5	12	70.38	53.52	123.90
August,	6	3	9	6	6	12	71.67	53.84	125.51
September,	3	5	8	7	5	12	70.46	52.63	123.10
October,	5	6	11	9	7	16	66.51	51.71	118.22
November,	8	9	17	8	3	11	63.53	52.20	115.73
December,	6	6	12	10	5	15	63.26	55.25	118.51
Total,	71	67	138	65	60	125			
Average for the year.....							66.02	53.90	119.92

The average for the year was obtained by dividing the sums total of daily numbers, by the number of days in the year.

The greatest number of admissions (17) was in November, the least (4) in February. The greatest number in any three consecutive months was 40. This occurred first in May, June and July, and again, in October, November and December. It is a prevalent opinion both among medical men and in the community, that insanity occurs most frequently in the warm season. But during the warmest six-months of the past year, from April to September, inclusive, the number of admissions was not so great by five as during the coldest six-months. This neither supports the opinion mentioned, nor coincides with the general rule as inferred from the past history of this Institution.

The greatest number of discharges (16) was in October, the smallest (1) in February. The number discharged during the six months from April to September, inclusive, exceeded that of the other six months by seventeen.

The smallest daily average number of patients actually resident in the Asylum was $107\frac{67}{100}$, in January. The average increased to $120\frac{9}{10}$ in March, $125\frac{1}{10}$ in June, and $125\frac{51}{100}$, the maximum, in August. The average in December was 118,51, which is 14,19 greater than in the corresponding month in 1844, and 16,13 greater than in December, 1843.

Inasmuch as all the patients who were in the Asylum at the commencement of the year have already been reported once, and some of them many times, in reference to the details of the following tables, and as they will be embodied in an article now in progress, upon the statistics of the Asylum from the time of its opening, in 1821, to the close of the year 1844, they are here omitted, and those cases alone are given which were received in 1845.

All cases re-admitted during the year should be deducted from the whole number of admissions to avoid erroneous results necessarily following from including the same person twice or more. All the statistics of insanity compiled without such deduction are directly calculated to mislead.

Delirium tremens is not, as it ought not to be, generally regarded as insanity proper. Eight cases of this disease have been admitted during the year. These, also, ought to be subtracted, or reported separately. Making the necessary abatement for these two classes of cases, one hundred and nineteen patients remain, of whom fifty-nine were males, and sixty females. These alone are included in all the following tables which relate to admissions.

TABLE IV.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Mania.....	34	31	65
“ Partial.....	6	5	11
“ Moral.....		2	2
Melancholia.....	7	15	22
Dementia.....	10	5	15
Congenital Imbecility.....	2		2
Delirium of Phrenitis.....		2	2
Total.....	59	60	119

In these cases, Mania, as usual, predominates; Melancholia occupies the second rank, and Dementia the third. The terms “partial Mania” and “Melancholia” as here employed, are synonymous with the Amenomania and Tristimania of Dr. Rush. Under these two heads are placed the cases which, by some authors, would be grouped together under the term Monomania. This term is very convenient, but, inasmuch as, from its etymology, it signifies insanity upon but one subject, it names a disease of very rare occurrence. Nearly all persons called Monomaniacs,

have delusions or hallucinations upon a class or series of subjects. Hence their mental affection may, perhaps, be more properly named "partial Mania."

TABLE V.—*Exciting Causes of Disease.*

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	M.	F.	T.	MORAL CAUSES.	M.	F.	T.
Intemperance	6	1	7	Pecuniary loss,disappoint-			
Self-abuse	8		8	ment, &c.	8	5	13
Injury of head by blows				Religious excitement....		3	3
or falls	3	1	4	Disappointed affection...		3	3
Cerebral disease, causing				Political excitement.....	3		3
paralysis	2		2	Anxiety.....		1	1
Cerebral congestion.....	1		1	Death of husband		1	1
Epilepsy	1	1	2	Domestic trouble or af-			
Fever		1	1	fliction	1	1	2
“ Typhus	1		1	Want of employment ...	1		1
“ Bilious	1	1	2	Millerism	1		1
“ Intermittent.....		1	1	Excessive study.....	1		1
Excessive bodily exertion		1	1	Mental excitement.....	1		1
Exposure to heat of sun..		1	1	Loss of children.....	1		1
Phrenitis		2	2	Gambling	1		1
Child-birth		7	7	Jealousy	2	1	4
Lactation		2	2				
Abortion		1	1				
Weaning child		1	1				
Change of life		8	8				
Irregular menstruation ..		3	3				
Amenorrhœa		2	2				
Congenital	2		2	Unknown	14	11	25

In accordance with the belief that mental alienation is always induced by an exciting cause, even though the patient may have inherited a predisposition thereto, or may have a constitution highly susceptible of it, the terms "hereditary" and "constitutional" are rejected from the foregoing table.

While the exciting cause is often so clearly manifest as not to admit of a doubt, it is not unfrequently very obscure, and sometimes entirely beyond detection.

Nearly all the older authors agree in the opinion that of

the two classes of causes, the mental are more frequently productive of insanity than the physical. From more recent observations, it has been made to appear that the reverse of this proposition is the fact. This change of opinion may have been effected by confounding the remote with the proximate, the predisposing with the exciting causes.

Thus, it is possible that a large proportion of the cases arranged under the head of physical causes, in the above table, might be traced to some agent acting upon the mind. Intemperance, cerebral disease, epilepsy, typhus fever may be induced, and frequently are, by mental influences. With this view of the subject, the relative numbers in the two classes of causes might be essentially varied.

The number of patients admitted during the past year, as compared with the annual admissions for several of the preceding years, being assumed as the data upon which to found an opinion, the necessary inference is, that mental disorders are increasing. Whether the increase be in a greater ratio than that of the population of the City and its adjacent country, is a proposition which cannot easily be demonstrated. However this may be, it is an unquestionable fact, that the exciting causes of mental alienation were never, in time of peace, more active, among any people, than at the present day among the inhabitants of the United States; and particularly so in the States which, bordering on the Atlantic, were the earliest peopled by European emigrants.

Intoxicating liquors are so cheap that the labor of a few hours will procure enough to addle the brain for a week, and prevent the healthy exercise of reason perhaps a much longer period. The avenues to wealth, place and power are open to all: the child of the cottager thus entering into

the strife of competition with the son of the most wealthy citizen. The progress of civilization and refinement, and the comparative ease with which the products of both nature and art in every quarter of the globe are here obtained, have a direct tendency to foster a luxurious life. Hence human desires and human wants are greatly multiplied, while both mind and body are exerted to the utmost power of endurance to gratify the former and supply the latter. The almost unavoidable effect of the artificial mode of living thus produced, is either a debility of the system, or an augmentation of nervous excitability, either of which facilitates the invasion of mental disease.

Art has made advances so rapid towards the annihilation of time and space, that, if life be measured by the proper standard—the number of events, circumstances and conditions, seen, felt or perceived—the amount of pleasure enjoyed and of pain endured—the people of the present generation have an existence of ten-fold longer duration than their forefathers. As if this were not enough, the mind is forced into an activity corresponding with the new era of art.—Children, before the body has acquired sufficient tone, or the brain sufficient firmness, to endure much mental exertion with impunity, are placed in schools where the intellectual faculties are unduly urged, while the physical exercise necessary to the due development of the frame is too often neglected. Under such circumstances, the head will expand, but the body cannot grow in size or vigor sufficiently to maintain “a balance of power.”

If the child escape the more immediate dangers thus produced, he arrives at manhood with an unnatural susceptibility of mental excitement, as well as an increased disposition to diseases of the brain, by what causes soever they

may be induced. He enters the arena of life, and engages in the general struggle for advancement before alluded to. If a merchant, he is subject not only to the ordinary fluctuations of trade, but to those financial revulsions which appear to be consequent upon an unsettled policy of government, and an instability of the laws affecting commerce. Whatever may be his occupation or condition, he may become interested in some of the prevalent doctrines in politics, morals and religion, which are both maintained and opposed by a partizanship, a zeal, an enthusiasm, in many instances too nearly allied, it is feared, to madness.

TABLE VI.—*Duration of Disease, when the Patients were Admitted.*

		DURATION OF DISEASE.			
		M.	F.	Total.	
Recent cases.	}	Less than 1 month	4	15	19
		From 1 to 3 months	14	6	20
		“ 3 “ 6 “	9	9	18
		“ 6 “ 12 “	3	8	11
Chronic cases.	}	From 1 to 2 years	7	9	16
		“ 2 “ 3 “	5	2	7
		“ 3 “ 5 “	7	4	11
		“ 5 “ 10 “	3	3	6
		“ 10 “ 20 “	3	3	6
Congenital	}	“ 20 “ 25 “		1	1
		2		2
Unknown		2		2	
Total		59	60	119	

Thus it appears that of the one hundred and nineteen cases, the disease in sixty-eight commenced within one year previous to the time of admission, while in fifty-one it had existed more than a year. The most important practical fact connected with the duration of the disease, is its influence upon the curability of the patient. Of the recent

cases admitted, thirty-two have been discharged cured, and of those that remain, nineteen are believed to be curable.

Of the chronic cases only seven have been discharged cured, and of the remainder only eight are considered curable. These facts alone exhibit the importance of treatment in the early stages of mental disorder.

TABLE VII.—*Number of Attack, and of Admission.*

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	M.	F.	Total	NUMBER OF ADMISSION.	M.	F.	Total.
	1st Attack	50	46		96	1st Admission	54
2d "	7	7	14	2d "	4	5	9
3d "		4	4	3d "	1		1
4th "	1		1	22d "		1	1
Several previous attacks		2	2				
Many " "		1	1				
Unknown.....	1		1				
Total.....	59	60	119	Total.....	59	60	119

TABLE VIII.—*Ages at the time of admission, and at the time of first attack.*

AGES.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN FIRST ATTACKED		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	1		1	2	1	3
From 16 to 20 years.....	4	5	9	8	9	17
" 21 " 25 "	12	10	22	12	11	23
" 26 " 30 "	11	9	20	10	11	21
" 31 " 35 "	9	8	17	8	7	15
" 36 " 40 "	5	6	11	6	6	12
" 41 " 50 "	10	13	23	6	8	14
" 51 " 60 "	3	8	11	3	5	8
" 61 " 70 "	3		3	2		2
" 71 " 75 "	1		1			0
" Unknown		1	1		2	2
" Congenital				2		2
Total.....	59	60	119	59	60	119

Some European authors maintain that insanity prevails to a greater extent in persons between the ages of 30 and

40 years than in any other decennial period of life. It is proved, however, that in this country the first invasion of the disease is the most frequent in the decade between 20 and 30 years. This fact is corroborated by the cases included in the foregoing table. Forty-two of the patients were, at the time of admission, between 21 and 30 years, inclusive, and but twenty-eight, from 31 to 40. At the time of first attack, forty-four were from 21 to 30, and but twenty-seven from 31 to 40.

The people of the United States are generally called into the active and responsible duties of life at an earlier age than are those of European countries. The mind is thus prematurely forced into exertions, to sustain which, all the strength and stability of perfect manhood are required.

TABLE IX.—*Civil Condition.*

CIVIL CONDITION.	M	F.	Total.
Single	28	22	50
Married.....	27	30	57
Widowed.....	4	8	12
Total.....	59	60	119

Of males, the single exceed the married, exclusive of widowers, by one. On the contrary, of females, the married exceed the single by eight. Of both sexes, the number of the married is seven greater than that of the single. This does not accord with the general rule deduced from a large number of cases. Of 5,322 patients, of both sexes, received into twelve institutions, 2,777 were single, 2,120 married, and 425 (135 men and 290 women) widowed. Here the number of the single exceeds that of the married, by 657, or very nearly 31 per cent. It is generally admitted that among the insane there are more unmarried

than married, and it is a current opinion that prolonged celibacy increases the tendency to mental derangement.

The number of widowed females insane, is generally much larger than that of widowed males. It will be perceived that twice as many of the former as of the latter were received during the year, and that in the statistics from twelve asylums, the former exceed the latter more than 100 per cent.

Some physicians have endeavored to ascertain if any specific complexion predominates among the insane. John Haslam asserts that of 265 patients in Bethlem Hospital, London, 205 had dark-colored hair; and Dr. Rush says that the same was true of all except one, of nearly seventy patients in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in 1812. In the table subjoined, are the results of observations upon the patients admitted during the year.

TABLE X.—*Color of Hair.*

COLOR.	M.	F.	Total.
Sandy	3	1	4
Red	1		1
Light Brown	6	6	12
Brown	14	16	30
Dark Brown	15	22	37
Very Dark Brown	8	6	14
Black	12	9	21
Total	59	60	119

The darker colors are by far the most prevalent, but perhaps not to a greater degree than in the community.

The color of the eyes has also been examined, in connection with mental derangement. Dr. Rush says that of 79 patients at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1812, fifty-six had light colored eyes.

TABLE XI.—*Color of the Eye.*

COLOR.	M	F.	Total
Blue	18	15	33
Grey	16	25	41
Hazle	9	7	16
Chestnut.....	14	13	27
Black	2		2
Total	59	60	119

Of females, and of the whole number in this table, grey is the most frequent color, but of the males, blue.

Of the facts developed by this investigation, perhaps none is more worthy of remark than the frequent association of the darker shades of hair with the lighter shades of the eye.

The following table exhibits the results of observations in regard to temperament.—

TABLE XII.—*Temperament.*

ASSOCIATED.	PREDOMINATING.	M	F.	Total.
	Nervous		2	2
Sanguine	Nervous	3	6	9
Bilious		8	3	11
Sanguine Bilious		1		1
Lymphatic			1	1
	Sanguine.....	2		2
Nervous	Sanguine.....	12	11	23
Bilious		2	4	6
Lymphatic			1	1
Lymphatic Nervous			3	3
Lymphatic Bilious	Bilious.....		1	1
Nervous Lymphatic			1	1
		6	3	9
Nervous		9	10	19
Sanguine	Bilious.....	8	4	12
Lymphatic		1	3	4
Nervous Sanguine		2	2	4
Lymphatic Sanguine		3	4	7
	Lymphatic.....			
Nervous	Lymphatic.....	1		1
Sanguine			1	1
Bilious		1		1
Total.....		59	60	119

The Bilious predominates in fifty-five, the Nervous in thirty-seven, the Sanguine in twenty-four, and the Lymphatic in three.

TABLE XIII.—*Occupation of the Males.*

OCUPATION.	No.	OCUPATION.	No.
Farmer	5	Brought up.....	36
Lawyer	3	Carpenter	1
Merchant's Clerk.....	3	Jeweller	1
Merchant.....	2	Upholster	1
Clock and Watch Maker.....	2	Grocer	1
Tailor	3	Storekeeper	1
Fisherman.....	2	Porter	1
Laborer	2	Pedlar	1
Shoemaker	2	Dealer in Fruit.....	1
Magistrate	1	“ “ Hose.....	1
Student	1	“ “ Junk.....	1
Sea Captain	1	“ “ Birds.....	1
Inspector of Customs.....	1	“ “ Market-truck.....	1
Mayor's Marshall	1	Refiner of Copper.....	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Turner of Wood	1
Paper-hanging Maker.....	1	Circus-rider	1
Cap Maker	1	In-coasting trade	1
Cigar “	1	Seaman	2
Hatter	1	Auctioneer	1
Blacksmith	1	Young men without occupa- tion.....	4
Butcher	1		
Carried up.....	36	Total	59

These data are insufficient as premises from which to derive an opinion in regard to the influence of occupation in the production of insanity. Sedentary employment, particularly if it be accompanied by much mental exertion, undoubtedly predisposes to the disease in a greater degree than avocations in which a medium amount of physical exercise is required. Most of the arts and trades which expose the laborer to excessive heat, or to metallic fumes, may also be considered as facilitating the invasion of mental disease.

TABLE XIV.—*Places of Nativity and Residence.*

STATE OR COUNTRY.	NATIVITY.			RESIDENCE			COUNTRY.	NATIVITY.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
New York	27	28	55	38	43	81	Brought up	45	44	89
New Jersey	12	12	24	18	14	32	England	3	3	6
Massachusetts	2	2	4				Scotland	1	0	1
Vermont	1	0	1				Ireland	6	9	15
Connecticut	1	1	2	1	1	2	Wales	2	1	3
Rhode Island	1	0	1	1		1	Germany	1	2	3
Pennsylvania		1	1		2	2	Poland		0	1
Canada	1			1		1	Bavaria		1	1
Carried up	45	44	89	59	60	119	Total	59	60	119

Eighty-nine of the patients were Americans, and thirty foreigners. Fifty-five were natives of New-York, and eighty-one were residents within it. Of New Jersey twenty-four were natives, and thirty-two residents.

OF THE PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

As stated in the table of General Statistics, one hundred and twenty-five patients, (including twelve deceased,) of whom sixty-five were males, and sixty females, have been discharged. Of this number, ten were cases of Delirium tremens, two of which were admitted in 1844, and the remainder in 1845. The results in these cases were as follows :

TABLE XV.—*Delirium tremens.*

	RESULT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	8	1	9
Died	1		1
Total	9	1	10

This disease generally comes to a crisis within a few days after the patient is admitted, and, in nearly all cases, is cured. Thus nine, of the ten here reported, recovered.

The constitution of the patient who died was completely worn out by the excessive intemperance of many years, and by repeated attacks of Delirium tremens.

Of the whole number discharged, eleven were cases of re-admission. They left under the following conditions.

TABLE XVI.—*Result of Cases Re-admitted.*

CONDITIONS.	Males.	Fem ^{ls} .	Total.
Cured.....	2	5	7
Improved.....	1		1
Removed on Trial.....	2	1	3
Total.....	5	6	11

Four of the cures mentioned in this table, were restorations from successive attacks in a case of paroxysmal mania.

The cases of Delirium tremens, and of re-admission should be deducted from the whole number discharged, for reasons similar to those already given in reference to the patients admitted. This being done, the number of *persons* discharged, whose disease was insanity proper, was one hundred and four, of whom fifty-one were males, and fifty-three females. Of these, thirty-nine were in the Asylum at the commencement of the year, and sixty-five were admitted since that time. The following table exhibits their condition at the time of discharge.

TABLE XVII.—*Condition of Patients discharged.*

CONDITION.	RECENT CASES.			CHRONIC CASES.		
	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total
Cured.....	15	21	36	5	4	9
Much Improved.....	2	6	8	1	3	4
Improved.....	4	2	6	12	1	13
Unimproved.....	1	1	2	5	10	15
Died.....	2	3	5	4	2	6
Total.....	24	33	57	27	20	47

Four of the recent cases—one male and three females—discharged “much improved,” were entirely well a short time after they left. These make the number of cures in recent cases forty, and in the whole number of cases, forty-nine.

Several cases believed to be curable were prematurely removed.

In the foregoing table, all cases supposed to be recent *at the time of admission*, are discharged as such, although they may have remained in the Asylum several years. If a distinction be made between recent and chronic cases, it is important that this method of reporting be adopted, and not that by which, if a recent case remain under treatment more than a year, it is passed over to the chronic cases, and so discharged. The object of the distinction is to ascertain the relative proportion of the two classes which can be cured, *reckoning from the time at which treatment is commenced*.

TABLE XVIII.—*Ages of Patients discharged cured.*

AGES.	Males.	Fem.	Total
Under 20 years	2	3	5
From 20 to 30 years.....	6	8	14
“ 30 “ 40 “	7	8	15
“ 40 “ 50 “	2	1	3
“ 50 “ 60 “	2	4	6
“ 60 “ 70 “	1		1
Unknown		1	1
Total.....	20	25	45

It is generally believed that insanity is curable in a proportion inverse to that of the ages of the patients. This may, to a certain extent, be correct, but it is probable that the rule is of far less general application than is usually supposed. By consulting the table, it will be perceived that several of the persons who recovered, were somewhat advanced in life.

TABLE XIX.—*Relation between the Form of the Disease and its Curability.*

FORM OF DISEASE	No. of cases.	Cured.			M'ch Imp			Improved			Unimpr'd			Died.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania	62	14	17	31	2	6	8	4	2	6	4	6	10	5	2	7
" partial	4		1	1				2		2		1	1			
" moral	2					1	1					1	1			
Melancholia	19	3	7	10	1	1	2	4	1	5		1	1		1	1
Dementia	15	3		3		1	1	6		6	2	2	4	1		1
Delirium of Phrenitis	2														2	2
Total.....	104	20	25	45	3	9	12	16	3	19	6	11	17	6	5	11

In Mania 50 per cent were cured, in Melancholia 57 per cent, in partial Mania 25 per cent, and in Dementia 20 per cent. The number of the patients, however, is so small that it would be unsafe to make general rules from these results. Insanity is not generally susceptible of a rapid cure. The shock to the system is so great that, frequently, even if the patient be brought to the Asylum soon after the commencement of the disease, several months are requisite to restore it to its natural condition.

There is a strong tendency in the disease, from the time of its invasion, to assume the chronic form; and if this be assumed, the case becomes more difficult of cure. The practical lesson to be learned from this fact, is the high importance of placing the patient under a judicious course of curative treatment at as early a period as possible.

TABLE XX.—*Term of Residence in the Asylum.*

	Less than one month	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 4 months.	4 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	more than 2 years.
<i>Cured.</i>								
Males	0	1	6	5	3	1	1	2
Females ..	4	1	4	4	8	5		
Total.....	4	2	10	9	11	6	1	2
<i>Much Improved</i>								
Males		1			2			
Females ..			2	2	2	2	1	
Total.....		1	2	2	4	2	1	
<i>Improved.</i>								
Males		1	1	3	4	3	3	1
Females ..				1	2			
Total.....		1	1	4	6	3	3	1
<i>Unimproved.</i>								
Males	1			1			1	3
Females ..	1		1		2	1	4	2
Total.....	2		1	1	2	1	5	5
<i>Died.</i>								
Males	1	1				3	1	
Females ..	2	1						2
Total.....	3	2				3	1	2

Twenty-nine of the patients were in the Asylum less than three months each. Of these, sixteen were cured. Other facts in relation to the term of residence here, may be learned by an examination of the table.

TABLE XXI.—*Causes of Death.*

DISEASES.	Males	Fem.	Total.
Congestion of Brain.....	2	1	3
Acute Phrenitis.....		2	2
Paralysis-hemiplegia.....	1		1
Consumption.....	1		1
Epileptiform Convulsions.....	1		1
Suicide.....		1	1
Colliquative Diarrhœa.....	1		1
Marasmus.....		1	1
Total.....	6	5	11

The two patients who died of phrenitis—inflammation of the brain—were perfectly delirious when admitted. One of them lived but about 36 hours, the other eleven days.

Two of the cases which terminated fatally, by congestion of the brain, had the form of the Paralysis of the Insane, a disease of rare occurrence in this country, and frequently ending, in countries where it is more prevalent, as these did, in a fatal “rush of blood to the head.” The patient who died of marasmus—a gradual wasting of the system, without any acute disease—had been in the Asylum more than six years; and he who died of consumption, had been here about two years.

Thus, by no inconsiderable labor, the statistics of the Asylum for the past year are presented in a form which will not only make them intelligible to the general reader, but also render them available for the purpose of arriving at valuable medical truths, which can be ascertained by observation alone.

Mental derangement is so generally and so justly considered as one of the greatest of human afflictions; it usually so entirely incapacitates its victim for the fulfilment of the duties of life; it so effectually disrobes him of the heavenly vestment by which he is distinguished from the lower orders of existence, that it is highly desirable that the most efficient method of treating it should be discovered and generally understood. This being known, it would become the imperative duty of the friends or guardians of persons suffering under insanity, to see that they be subjected to it sufficiently long to test their curability.

Although, of the modes now in practice, there undoubtedly is one which is preferable to all others, yet it is not pretended, neither is it believed, that a better may not be

ascertained. Medical science in this, as in all its departments, is progressive, and a near approximation to perfection can be looked for in the distant future alone. Some important facts have, however, been learned, and it is essential to the general welfare of the community that a knowledge of them be disseminated. Among them are the following :

FIRST.—As a general rule, the first measure in the curative treatment of insanity, is to remove the patient from home, from acquaintances, and from all familiar scenes and associations.

To the truth of this all recent authors upon the disease, and all physicians much accustomed to its treatment bear testimony. The principle was so firmly believed by Sir Francis Willis, that when he undertook the treatment of George the Third, and, probably from motives connected with royalty, it being thought inexpedient to remove the monarch from his accustomed residence, he ordered that the apartments should be newly furnished, the servants discharged, and their places supplied by others who were strangers to the patient.

The insane can be managed by persons with whom they have previously been unacquainted with far less difficulty or labor, and by far milder measures, than they can be by their immediate relatives. They will take medicine from the hand of a stranger, when no effort of a parent, brother or sister could induce them to take it.

It is not always necessary that the patient be placed in an asylum, although, in nearly all cases, such a proceeding is undoubtedly far more judicious, and better than any other.

These institutions are established for the specific purpose of the curative management of the insane. If what they ought to be, they are furnished with all the available means for promoting a cure, and for making their inmates

comfortable. Their officers, it is fair to presume, understand the business better than persons who have not, like them, devoted much time and attention to it, or who have gained their knowledge from books rather than from practical experience.

That there are strong prejudices against these institutions, in some portions of the community, cannot be denied; but that such prejudices are founded upon any sufficient grounds, can and will be denied by all who, of late years, have thoroughly examined the best asylums in the country.

The tales of our fathers, who saw the maniac manacled, fettered and chained, are not the criterion by which to judge of asylums as most of them are now conducted.

SECOND.—*When the insane are placed under proper curative treatment in the early stages of the disease, from 75 to 90 per cent recover.*

THIRD.—*On the contrary, if they be not put under treatment before the disease has continued a year or more, from 15 to 20 per cent only, are cured.*

Hence, if these truths be known, it is apprehended that a fearful responsibility rests upon such as, having the control of persons becoming deranged, neglect, from any ordinary motives, immediately to place them in a situation most favorable to recovery.

MORAL TREATMENT.

Every event, condition and circumstance in the life of man—the quality of his food, his drink, his clothing, even of the air he breathes; the furniture of his apartments and his table, his walks, his rides, his amusements, his occupation, his reading,—in short, every physical or intellectual agent to the influence of which he may be subjected, has an effect, for good or for evil, upon that part of his being

which the French so happily term the *morale*. Whatsoever is true, in this respect, of man without the walls of an institution for the insane, is, generally, equally so of man within those walls. -

No idea more erroneous was ever entertained, than that the mass of persons whose minds are disordered cannot appreciate the conveniences and comforts of civilized, domestic life. Humanity never wandered more widely from her proper path than when she placed the man bereft of reason upon a level with the felon.

It would appear that the moral treatment of the insane, like literature and science, felt the deteriorating influence of the dark ages. The ancient Egyptians, three thousand years ago, removed their patients to temples where "agreeable songs and melodious sounds perpetually charmed their ears, and gardens of flowers and ornamented groves furnished delightful walks and delicious perfumes. Every moment was consecrated to some diverting scene and amusement which had a most beneficial result on the diseased mind; interrupted the train of melancholy thought, dissipated sorrow, and wrought the most salutary changes on the body through the agency of the mind."

Although much of the superstition of the Egyptians, and many of the ceremonies of their mystic religion were mingled with these enlightened measures, yet, upon the whole, the treatment was far more rational than that which has been recommended by some high authorities in comparatively modern times and among a people professing Christianity.

Dr. Cullen, one of the most eminent of the British physicians of his time, "considered it necessary to inspire mad patients with a feeling of awe and dread of those who are to attend them, and *that this is to be acquired by stripes and blows.*"

Burns, in expounding the principles of "Justice," asserts that "any man may justify confining and *beating* his friend, being mad." It might well be asked, which of the two, the maniac or his "friend," would, under such circumstances, be the most truly mad.

For centuries, however, this system was pursued in the treatment of the insane, and, even at the present time, is not abolished in some places. In the most enlightened communities, there is still an impression that persons of disordered mind can be governed only through fear. But few ideas are more erroneous than this. It is not intended that fear shall enter, as a principle, into the system of management pursued at this institution, and all measures calculated to inspire the patients with awe, are as far as possible avoided.

Show the insane man that you feel an interest in his case, that you really consult his welfare; that you will even submit to some self-denial or self-sacrifice to promote his interests, and, in nineteen cases of twenty, you have secured a friend who will be the foremost to protect you from injury. There are but very few persons laboring under mental derangement who cannot be approached as a brother would meet a brother. There is no place in all the earth where the infant can be more safely entrusted than in most of the halls of a well regulated asylum for the insane; and none where the little child is more petted and caressed.

It is a fact which probably will not be questioned, that, in what point of view soever the subject be considered, the true policy in an institution like this, is to make it, as far as the circumstances and condition of the patients will admit, an agreeable home. Render the insane comfortable and a great point is gained, not only in preserving quiet in the

house, but in hastening a cure, if a cure be possible. It is believed to be the honest endeavor, not only of the Committee, but of the officers and others concerned in the management of the Asylum, to effect the object mentioned.

The apartments of the patients are well furnished, their tables mostly set with cloths and all the furniture used in private families, and well supplied, in both quantity and quality, with a sufficient variety of meats, vegetables, pastry and fruit. They have access to a variety of means for instruction and amusement, a more particular account of some of which may not be devoid of interest.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—With a single exception, the religious services on the Sabbath have been continued throughout the year. Of the two hundred and thirty-one persons who have been in the Asylum as patients during the year, one hundred and ninety-eight have attended, some portion of the time. The greatest number present at any time was seventy-nine, of whom fifty-one were males and twenty-eight females. The least number at any time was forty-five, and the average number for the year, sixty-three.

With the officers, attendants and others employed in the establishment, the audience is increased to from ninety to one hundred and ten.

As great a degree of order usually prevails as in most assemblies convened for divine worship. The experience of the past year has wrought no change in the opinion that attendance at religious services holds an important rank among the means of moral treatment. The disciplinary effect is almost invariably favorable, while a more important advantage is frequently obtained.

INSTRUCTION.—About the 1st of September a school was commenced in the men's department, in which the ordinary branches of a common English education are taught, together with chemistry, natural philosophy and geometry. Most of the patients that attend, read and write, and many of their writing-books are filled with neatly written copies. A large proportion study either geography or arithmetic.

Although the actual amount of available knowledge acquired must necessarily be small, excepting, perhaps, by a few of the younger patients, yet the school may be accounted as one of the most valuable auxiliaries in the moral treatment. In reviewing the studies pursued in early life, old associations are awakened, the pleasing recollections of school-boy days are revived, and the mind is thus won, for a time, from the delusions of disease. Many patients are ordinarily inclined to write, either for amusement or for the purpose of communicating with their friends. The school-room is the resort for these, where materials for writing are always at hand. In this way, no small amount of inconvenience has been avoided.

A school has this advantage;—it keeps a larger number of the patients under the influence of a curative discipline during a greater portion of the time than any of the other means of moral treatment.

LECTURES.—The lectures mentioned in the last annual report as having been commenced in the autumn of 1844, were continued through the winter, but suspended at the approach of warm weather. Another course was begun in September last and, hitherto, eleven have been delivered. The subjects treated of, together with the number of patients present on each occasion, are given in the following schedule.

	Male patients present.	Female patients present.	Total.
1st. Mechanical properties of air	37	20	57
2d. " " " "	42	19	61
3d. Modes of Mahometan, Jewish and Christian worship,	34	21	55
4th. Hydrogen,	38	27	65
5th. National and local peculiarities,	37	21	58
6th. Oxygen,	48	26	74
7th. Nitrogen and Carbonic Acid,	38	27	65
8th. National and local peculiarities,	41	21	62
9th. Chlorine and Iodine,	38	28	66
10th. Electricity,	38	29	67
11th. Astronomy.—The solar system,	41	21	62

It will be perceived that the lectures possess an advantage similar to that ascribed to the school. They exercise a disciplinary restraint of the most salutary kind, (it being coupled with an engrossing subject for the mind,) upon a large number of the patients.

Care is taken to select subjects calculated to attract attention. Hence such are generally chosen as can be illustrated by experiment or by diagrams.

Desirous of promoting the curative treatment of the patients by every judicious means, the Asylum Committee have made a liberal appropriation for the purchase of materials to be used in the lectures. The institution is already furnished with the following apparatus.

- 1st. An air-pump, with its accompaniments.
- 2d. A set of mechanical powers.
- 3d. A magic-lantern, with numerous pictures.
- 4th. An Orrery.
- 5th. An electrical machine, with its implements.

6th. Pneumatic trough, receivers, retorts and other articles used in Chemistry.

7th. One hundred and forty-six diagrams painted upon bleached muslin, illustrative of the structure of the human frame and of that of the lower orders of animals.

8th. Twenty similar diagrams explanatory of the laws and phenomena of light.

9th. Ninety-five diagrams illustrating various subjects.

With the aid of these, a long series of lectures may be given, and, in proportion to the expense, it is believed that no part of the means for moral treatment is more useful.

LIBRARY, &c.—The library now contains about eight hundred volumes. It is under the care of a librarian, who supplies books as they are wanted, in all parts of the establishment.

Twelve newspapers, two Monthly Magazines and four Quarterly Reviews are taken, regularly, and these afford a large fund of rational entertainment.

RECREATION.—A carriage and horses are devoted to the use of the patients, from twelve to twenty-four of whom ride, daily, in suitable weather. The patients also take walks over the adjacent country, accompanied by an attendant. Many of the men have the liberty of going out unaccompanied by an attendant, under a pledge that they will not abuse the privilege.

The social parties may be mentioned in this connection. These have been continued once a week throughout the year, with the exception of a short period during the summer. From ten to twenty-five patients, of both sexes, assemble, upon invitation, in one of the parlors of the central building, the officers being present, and pass the evening in conversation and amusements. The ordinary refreshments of evening parties are supplied on these occasions.

Secluded from their accustomed society as most of the inmates of the Asylum necessarily are, these parties are, by many, highly prized, and how much soever the fact may conflict with the ideas of people unacquainted with the subject, they are far from being devoid of interest to persons who are not patients. He must be little conversant with mental alienation or the mentally alienated, who does not know that among the number here, there are many whose conversation is both interesting and instructive, provided the proper topics be introduced.

AMUSEMENTS.—The principal amusements out of doors are quoits and ten-pins. These are much resorted to, and are particularly beneficial, inasmuch as they require active bodily exercise. Within doors, are bagatelle, (a game similar to billiards,) cards, chess, chequers, dominoes and other games.

A ball is given once each month during the cold season. About sixty of the patients are generally present, together with from fifteen to twenty officers and attendants. The power which some of the patients exhibit in controlling themselves on these occasions, is truly remarkable. It is exercised to such a degree that, most of the time, a casual observer would notice no peculiarity leading him to suspect what class of persons he was among.

MANUAL LABOR.—Although, in this account, precedence has been given to most of the other means of moral treatment, yet manual labor yields to none in utility. As a promoter of appetite, sleep and general health, as a subduer of excitement, as an amusement to the mind, it is eminently serviceable. At this Asylum, the proportion of persons who, before admission, were unaccustomed to labor with

the hands, is so large that it is somewhat difficult to carry out any regular system of employment. Many of the men, however, are occupied, either upon the farm or in some part of the establishment. Some work in the carpenter's shop. A large number of the females either sew, knit or keep their apartments in order.

RESTRAINTS.—No subject connected with the management of institutions for the insane has received more attention, or awakened more discussion, during the last few years, both in Great Britain and the United States, than that of corporeal restraints. Although, in some instances, this may have resulted in an ultraism of sentiment, yet, much good has been effected. The important fact has been learned, that the insane can be as easily and better managed with a comparatively rare resort to mechanical appliances for the confinement of the limbs, as by a constant or very frequent use of them; while much is gained on the score of humanity.

It is now one year and eight months since the "tranquilizing chairs," so called, were taken from the halls, and neither of them has since been used. It is more than thirteen months since the muffs, mittens, wristbands, straps, and all other leathern apparatus were removed, and during that period not one of them has been carried into the men's department.

During the cold weather of last January, one of the men-patients, who was dangerously ill and in the delirium of a typhoid condition, threw off the clothing of his bed and exposed himself to the air to such an extent that it was thought expedient to confine his hands. This was accordingly done, for three days, with the camisole.

Sometime in the summer the hands of another man were similarly restrained, a few hours, while a blister was "*draw-*

ing." These are the only instances during the aforementioned thirteen months in which the limbs of any of the men have been confined by any means whatever. During that period the average number of men has been about sixty-five. Of those who have been admitted, no less than five were brought to the Asylum in irons, and several others with their limbs bound with ropes, leathern thongs, or other implements.

Probably not one in ten of those admitted, has seen, while in the Asylum, any apparatus for confining either the hands or the feet. Many of them have left, and what other recollections soever they may now have of the institution, they certainly have none of the means of corporeal restraint. There is no hesitation in asserting the belief that the patients have been more quiet and orderly, under this general disuse of the means in question, than they could have been with their constant use. Moreover, the amount of damage to clothing, windows and furniture has not increased.

In the female department there has not been so general an exemption from restraints, yet their use has been greatly diminished and the camisole* has almost invariably been sufficient.

It was thought proper thus minutely to enter into a detail of this and other portions of the discipline of the institution, in order that the community may understand the policy here pursued. It is but a few days since one of the

* If the sleeves of the ordinary female dress be made of twice the length of the arm, they answer the purpose of the camisole. The arms of the patient being folded across the breast, the sleeves are carried around the body and tied behind. There is thus no pressure upon the hands or wrists.

convalescent patients, an intelligent man from the city, who, three months ago, was a raving maniac, remarked that, "the people in the city are not at all aware of the system of treatment in this Asylum;" and added, "the patients are undoubtedly more easily controlled by gentle means than by any other." His opportunities for observation have been good, as he has been in every hall of the men's department.

ATTENDANTS.—The character of the persons employed to take the immediate care of the insane has a very important influence in determining the extent to which confinement of the limbs is expedient. There is this difference in attendants; that, with a given class of patients, while one would find it necessary to ask a resort to restraints, perhaps daily, and even then be in the midst of continual disorder, another would preserve a satisfactory degree of tranquility without ever having recourse to those means of confinement. The latter would also have an easier task than the former and perform it with generally milder measures. Nature, to some extent, qualifies men for all the departments of duty in life. A peculiar talent and a peculiar tact are requisite to the good government of persons whose reason is disordered.

It is highly essential that the qualifications of attendants should be such that they will be regarded by the patients as friends and companions. The advantages thus derived are greater than can easily be conceived by one unacquainted with the subject. In reference to this end, there has been an endeavor to procure persons of intelligence, education and disciplined passions. Five of the attendants in the men's department, at the present time, have been successful school-teachers

It is to be hoped that the time will come when persons will be specially educated for attendants, as teachers are educated in the normal schools, or as nurses are taught in France. During the past few years the subject has received much attention in England, and in 1842, a society was formed in London, with the Earl of Shaftsbury at its head, the object of which is—

“The advancement of the moral, intellectual and professional education of the immediate attendants on insane patients.”

The same subject presents an uncultured field to the philanthropists of the United States.

The Attendants now employed in the Asylum, are industrious and faithful, discharging their important duties with much credit to themselves, and to the comfort and welfare of the persons entrusted to their care.

In conclusion, it may not be useless again to advert to the fact of the curability of a very large proportion of the insane, if they be brought to the Asylum soon after the first invasion of the disease. There is still, however, a hope of recovery, in many cases, although the disorder may have existed many years. Even if the disease be incurable, its symptoms are mitigated, and the patient made more comfortable in the Asylum than he can generally be at home.

Although insanity does not work so great a change in man as is popularly believed, yet its existence is greatly to be deplored. No palliation, no argument, no artificial gloss can entirely divest it of its deformity, or conceal its melancholy horrors. Beneath its sway Reason is deprived of her throne; the most glorious attribute of man is, for the time, destroyed; the distinctive characteristic of the human race obliterated. Yet often, in its most protracted forms, when years, both many and long, have rolled away beneath its

influence; when the sands in the glass of time are nearly spent, and the flame of life is flickering towards extinction, the mind rises, superior to the power that has crushed it, and, like the sun at the close of a clouded day, shines forth in the brightness and beauty of its primeval lustre. And when this resumption of the throne of reason does not occur in life, it is a cheering consolation of the Christian's faith, that the trammels of earth—the diseases incident to mortality—cannot be borne beyond the grave.

Respectfully submitted,

PLINY EARLE,

Physician.

December 31st, 1845.

APRIL.

MARCH.

Out Door Ther.		Barom ^e r in-door		Ther.		Winds.		Weather.		Rain.	Remarks.
2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	Inches.	
133 52 51	30 .. 30	30 .. 30	66 68 65	Calms.	South	South	Cloudy	Pleas't	Pleas't	2-10	Windy Search, win high win and [dusty] [during night snow Sun sets in a cloud High wind High wind and dusty Rain needed
335 30 43	30 10 30	30 05 67	67 67 67	N E	East	Rain	Hazy	Clear	1-10		
355 55 46	29 10 30	30 15 67	67 65	South	N W	Clear	Cloudy	Clear			
432 40 40	30 40 30	30 40 67	68 67	S E	West	Rain	Clear	Clear			
537 35 45	29 50 29	30 50 67	68 68	N E	West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
641 55 52	30 20 30	30 35 66	67 67	N E	West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
717 39 50	30 30 30	30 35 66	68 67	South	S E	Mist	Cloudy	Cloudy			
810 35 45	30 30 30	30 65 30	67 69 65	N E	East	Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy			
946 40 42	30 .. 30	30 65 30	67 72 69	N E	North	Cloudy	Rain	Rain	3-10		
1038 38 36	30 10 30	30 20 30	66 69 69	N E	N E	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy	2		
1132 40 36	29 30 30	30 10 30	66 69 69	N E	North	Snow	Clear	Clear			
1229 41 36	30 45 30	30 40 65	69 69	N E	South	Clear	Clear	Clear			
1331 45 42	30 40 30	30 35 65	65	N E	S E	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy			
1438 41 39	30 20 30	30 55 20	80 65 65	N E	N W	Rain	Rain	Rain	1-6-10		
1543 41 34	29 30 29	30 .. 63	65 64	N W	"	Clear	Pleas't	Clear			
1625 35 39	29 29 30	29 75 63	65 64	N W	East	Clear	Clear	Clear			
1728 40 33	29 60 29	30 50 65	65 65	East	South	Clear	Clear	Clear			
1820 40 36	29 70 29	30 70 63	65 65	West	West	Pleas't	Squally	Squally			
1924 41 30	29 90 29	30 90 62	65 65	West	West	Squally	Pleas't	Pleas't			
2024 37 36	29 95 29	30 61 64	65	West	N W	Pleas't	Clear	Clear			
2132 36 33	30 05 30	30 15 60	63 64	N W	N West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2247 46 46	25 30 25	25 62 65	65	N W	West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2431 52 44	20 30 20	30 05 64	64	Calms	S E	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2439 47 43	29 30 30	30 62 65	64	N W	N W	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2536 44 42	30 30 30	30 10 65	65	N W	N W	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2633 46 42	30 50 30	30 45 63	65 64	N W	East	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2741 05 59	30 35 30	30 25 65	66 65	N W	S E	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2849 10 57	30 25 30	30 63 73	73	N E	S W	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2949 10 52	30 45 30	30 40 63	65 64	N E	East	Fog	Pleas't	Pleas't			
3048 57 60	30 40 30	30 40 62	66 64	East	S E	Fog	Clear	Clear			
3147 65 63	30 45 30	30 40 64	66 64	S E	S E	Clear	Clear	Clear			

Out Door Ther.		Barom ^e r in-door		Ther.		Winds.		Weather.		Rain.	Remarks.
2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	2 P. M.	Sun-rise	Inches.	
133 52 51	30 .. 30	30 .. 30	66 68 65	Calms.	South	South	Cloudy	Pleas't	Pleas't	2-10	Windy Search, win high win and [dusty] [during night snow Sun sets in a cloud High wind High wind and dusty Rain needed
335 30 43	30 10 30	30 05 67	67 67 67	N E	East	Rain	Hazy	Clear	1-10		
355 55 46	29 10 30	30 15 67	67 65	South	N W	Clear	Cloudy	Clear			
432 40 40	30 40 30	30 40 67	68 67	S E	West	Rain	Clear	Clear			
537 35 45	29 50 29	30 50 67	68 68	N E	West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
641 55 52	30 20 30	30 35 66	67 67	N E	West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
717 39 50	30 30 30	30 35 66	68 67	South	S E	Mist	Cloudy	Cloudy			
810 35 45	30 30 30	30 65 30	67 69 65	N E	East	Rain	Cloudy	Cloudy			
946 40 42	30 .. 30	30 65 30	67 72 69	N E	North	Cloudy	Rain	Rain	3-10		
1038 38 36	30 10 30	30 20 30	66 69 69	N E	N E	Cloudy	Snow	Cloudy	2		
1132 40 36	29 30 30	30 10 30	66 69 69	N E	North	Snow	Clear	Clear			
1229 41 36	30 45 30	30 40 65	69 69	N E	South	Clear	Clear	Clear			
1331 45 42	30 40 30	30 35 65	65	N E	S E	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy			
1438 41 39	30 20 30	30 55 20	80 65 65	N E	N W	Rain	Rain	Rain	1-6-10		
1543 41 34	29 30 29	30 .. 63	65 64	N W	"	Clear	Pleas't	Clear			
1625 35 39	29 29 30	29 75 63	65 64	N W	N W	Clear	Clear	Clear			
1728 40 33	29 60 29	30 50 65	65 65	East	South	Clear	Clear	Clear			
1820 40 36	29 70 29	30 70 63	65 65	East	West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
1924 41 30	29 90 29	30 90 62	65 65	West	West	Pleas't	Squally	Squally			
2024 37 36	29 95 29	30 61 64	65	West	N W	Pleas't	Clear	Clear			
2132 36 33	30 05 30	30 15 60	63 64	N W	N West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2247 46 46	25 30 25	25 62 65	65	N W	West	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2431 52 44	20 30 20	30 05 64	64	Calms	S E	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2439 47 43	29 30 30	30 62 65	64	N W	N W	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2536 44 42	30 30 30	30 10 65	65	N W	N W	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2633 46 42	30 50 30	30 45 63	65 64	N W	East	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2741 05 59	30 35 30	30 25 65	66 65	N W	S E	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2849 10 57	30 25 30	30 63 73	73	N E	S W	Clear	Clear	Clear			
2949 10 52	30 45 30	30 40 63	65 64	N E	East	Fog	Pleas't	Pleas't			
3048 57 60	30 40 30	30 40 62	66 64	East	S E	Fog	Clear	Clear			
3147 65 63	30 45 30	30 40 64	66 64	S E	S E	Clear	Clear	Clear			

JUNE.

MAY.

Out Door Ther.		Winds.		Weather.		Rain	Remarks.
5 P. M.	5 Sun-time	10 P. M.	5 Sun-time	2 P. M.	5 Sun-time	Inches.	
1 49	72	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
2 01	73	NW	NW	Clear	Clear		High wind
3 51	67	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		land dusty
4 58	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
5 50	57	NW	NW	Pleasant	Pleasant		
6 43	62	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
7 40	62	NW	NW	Cloudy	Squally		
8 42	52	NW	NW	Clear	Clear		1-10 Slight show'r
9 47	37	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
10 43	32	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
11 48	77	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
12 62	88	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
1 64	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		Thun. show'r
2 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		[4 pm wd. dr.
3 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
4 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
5 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
6 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
7 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
8 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
9 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
10 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
11 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
12 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
1 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
2 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
3 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
4 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
5 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
6 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
7 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
8 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
9 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
10 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
11 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
12 65	79	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		

Out Door Ther.		Winds.		Weather.		Rain	Remarks.
5 P. M.	5 Sun-time	10 P. M.	5 Sun-time	2 P. M.	5 Sun-time	Inches.	
1 55	73	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		Rain needed
2 58	75	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
3 60	78	SE	SE	Cloudy	Hazy		Hot
4 66	84	SE	SE	Pleasant	Pleasant		
5 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
6 60	75	SE	SE	Rain	Cloudy		
7 58	74	SE	SE	Pleasant	Pleasant		
8 67	84	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
9 76	91	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
10 71	92	SE	SE	Rainy	Cloudy		Very hot (for last 8 yrs)
11 71	95	SE	SE	Pleasant	Foggy		(fine rain w/)
12 60	66	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		(lightn. thun)
1 66	82	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		Slight rain
2 62	75	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		1-10 Showery
3 62	75	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
4 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
5 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
6 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
7 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
8 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
9 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
10 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
11 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
12 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
1 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
2 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
3 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
4 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
5 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
6 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
7 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
8 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
9 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
10 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
11 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
12 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		

Out Door Ther.		Winds.		Weather.		Rain	Remarks.
5 P. M.	5 Sun-time	10 P. M.	5 Sun-time	2 P. M.	5 Sun-time	Inches.	
1 55	73	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
2 58	75	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
3 60	78	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		
4 66	84	SE	SE	Pleasant	Pleasant		
5 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
6 60	75	SE	SE	Rain	Cloudy		
7 58	74	SE	SE	Pleasant	Pleasant		
8 67	84	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
9 76	91	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
10 71	92	SE	SE	Rainy	Cloudy		Very hot (for last 8 yrs)
11 71	95	SE	SE	Pleasant	Foggy		(fine rain w/)
12 60	66	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		(lightn. thun)
1 66	82	SE	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy		Slight rain
2 62	75	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		1-10 Showery
3 62	75	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
4 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
5 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
6 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
7 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
8 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
9 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
10 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
11 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
12 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
1 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
2 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
3 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
4 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
5 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
6 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
7 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
8 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
9 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
10 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
11 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		
12 67	81	SE	SE	Clear	Clear		

31 45 62 63 30 40 30 45 30 40 62 62 63

JULY.

AUGUST.

Out Door Ther.		Barom't'r in-door attach'd		Winds.		Weather.		Rain.		Remarks.	
Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.
1.52	71.60	30.10	30.10	S E	Clear	3-4	Thun. light				
2.02	71.74	30.10	30.10	E S	Cloudy	3-4	"				
3.09	69.6	29.95	29.95	N W	Fog		Cool				
4.58	74.6	30.35	30.35	"	Clear		"				
5.66	75.75	30.15	30.15	S W	"		"				
6.67	82.30	29.30	29.30	E	"		"				
7.70	80.35	30.20	30.20	W	"		"				
8.74	82.30	30.05	30.05	N W	"		"				
9.70	78.6	30.10	30.10	S	"		"				
10.66	81.74	30.25	30.25	S E	"		"				
11.70	83.80	30.30	30.30	S W	"		"				
12.76	94.89	30.05	29.95	"	"		"				
13.80	93.90	29.95	29.95	"	"		"				
14.76	94.77	29.90	29.90	variable	Cloudy		Thun. shower				
15.73	93.88	29.95	29.95	S E	Clear		"				
16.78	94.86	30.00	30.00	S W	Clear		"				
17.76	95.90	30.00	30.00	W	Fog		"				
18.73	87.84	30.00	30.00	N W	Clear		"				
19.65	84.30	29.30	29.30	S E	Hazy		"				
20.65	85.74	30.25	30.25	"	Cloudy		"				
21.73	86.84	30.05	30.05	calm	"		"				
22.78	82.29	29.90	29.90	N W	Clear		"				
23.78	74.29	29.90	29.90	"	Clear		"				
24.60	79.60	29.30	29.30	"	Clear		"				
25.52	73.30	30.05	30.05	N E	Clear		"				
26.66	80.74	30.00	30.00	S E	"		"				
27.68	81.68	29.85	29.85	calm	"		"				
28.63	81.73	29.80	29.80	N W	"		"				
29.61	84.76	29.90	29.90	S W	Clear		"				
30.72	80.77	29.29	29.29	variable	Cloudy		"				
31.02	70.29	29.85	29.85	W	Clear		"				

Ther.		Barom't'r in-door attach.		Winds.		Weather.		Rain.		Remarks.	
Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.	Sun-rise.	9 P. M.
1.64	74.73	30.95	30.30	S E	Clear						
2.65	71.22	30.35	30.30	N	Cloudy						
3.68	68.74	30.30	30.69	E	Hazy						
4.65	76.75	30.30	30.70	S	Clear						
5.68	86.76	30.30	30.25	S E	"						
6.69	84.79	29.30	29.30	"	"						
7.67	77.30	29.30	29.30	N E	Rain						
8.68	84.77	30.20	30.20	S W	Fog						
9.70	86.75	30.15	30.15	"	Cloudy						
10.73	85.70	30.15	30.65	S E	"						
11.71	82.79	29.95	29.90	S W	variable						
12.69	82.79	29.90	29.95	N W	"						
13.69	82.77	30.10	30.10	S E	"						
14.72	86.77	30.15	30.15	S E	Cloudy						
15.70	78.75	30.15	30.20	N E	"						
16.66	78.75	30.30	30.20	"	"						
17.70	83.76	30.25	30.25	N E	Clear						
18.67	75.71	30.15	30.15	E	Cloudy						
19.65	76.73	30.15	30.69	N E	Clear						
20.65	78.73	30.30	30.20	N E	"						
21.74	82.76	30.15	30.15	S E	"						
22.73	83.77	30.10	30.10	variable	"						
23.75	82.76	30.15	30.15	calm	"						
24.78	86.80	30.15	30.15	"	"						
25.67	84.80	30.15	30.20	calm	"						
26.70	87.84	30.15	30.15	S W	Clear						
27.71	86.75	30.10	30.15	variable	Fog						
28.50	70.69	30.30	30.30	N E	Cloudy						
29.58	73.67	30.40	30.40	E	Clear						
30.60	77.30	30.30	30.30	variable	"						
31.64	84.77	30.05	30.05	calm	Clear						

NOVEMBER.

DECEMBER.

Out Door Ther.			Baromet'r in-door.			Ther. attach.			Winds.			Weather.			Rain	Remarks.		
Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Inches.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.
1 51	56	51	30	55	29	90	64	67	S	W	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	1	Cloudy	Rain	High, wind	
2 50	57	56	29	56	28	70	65	65	S	E	Rain	Rain	Rain		"	"	"	
3 50	58	57	29	57	28	70	65	65	S	E	"	"	"		"	"	"	
4 50	59	58	29	58	28	70	65	65	S	W	Pleasant	Cloudy	Cloudy		"	"	"	
5 42	51	45	29	50	30	68	63	65	"	"	Clear	"	"		"	"	"	
6 42	52	49	29	53	29	68	63	65	variable	variable	Cloudy	"	"		"	"	"	
7 42	50	45	29	55	30	67	63	65	N	W	Pleasant	Pleasant	Pleasant		"	"	"	
8 43	45	46	30	59	33	69	69	69	N	W	Cloudy	Rain	Rain		"	"	"	
9 42	45	42	30	59	33	68	68	68	N	E	Cloudy	"	"		"	"	"	
10 39	45	41	29	55	29	70	65	70	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
11 36	52	51	30	59	30	68	68	68	S	W	Pleasant	Hazy	Hazy		"	"	"	
12 45	48	43	30	53	30	71	70	70	N	W	Cloudy	Pleasant	Clear		"	"	"	
13 45	48	43	30	53	30	71	70	70	N	W	Pleasant	"	"		"	"	"	
14 41	58	54	30	59	30	69	71	72	S	W	Clear	Cloudy	Cloudy		"	"	"	
15 42	45	40	30	50	30	70	67	69	N	W	Pleasant	Pleasant	Pleasant		"	"	"	
16 39	55	54	30	59	29	68	72	72	S	W	Cloudy	"	"		"	"	"	
17 43	61	54	30	60	30	70	69	69	E	W	Cloudy	"	"		"	"	"	
18 61	62	55	30	60	30	70	69	69	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
19 65	56	53	30	58	30	70	69	69	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
20 45	62	54	30	59	29	80	66	69	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
21 50	53	47	29	70	29	75	69	69	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
22 33	46	42	30	60	30	72	67	69	N	W	Clear	Rain	"		"	"	"	
23 62	53	42	29	65	29	70	69	70	S	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
24 50	32	27	30	55	30	70	69	67	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
25 35	41	36	30	59	30	70	68	71	S	W	Pleasant	Hazy	"		"	"	"	
26 32	47	43	30	55	30	70	68	69	N	W	Pleasant	Rain	Rain		"	"	"	
27 52	54	47	29	59	29	80	66	69	W	W	Clear	Rain	Rain		"	"	"	
28 25	25	25	30	55	30	70	65	67	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
29 22	33	29	30	55	30	70	65	66	N	E	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy		"	"	"	
30 29	37	33	30	50	30	70	65	67	N	E	Snow	Sleet	Rain		"	"	"	
31 26	29	27	30	50	30	70	65	67	N	E	"	"	"		"	"	"	

Out Door Ther.			Baromet'r in-door.			Ther. attach.			Winds.			Weather.			Rain	Remarks.		
Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.	Inches.	Sun-rise	9 P.M.	Sun-set.
1 35	38	30	20	55	29	50	64	67	N	E	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	1	Cloudy	Rain	High, wind	
2 23	26	23	30	50	25	65	66	65	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
3 19	27	23	30	50	30	50	64	63	N	E	Cloudy	Snow	Snow		"	"	"	
4 26	34	31	29	96	29	95	65	67	N	E	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
5 29	35	32	30	80	30	10	66	67	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
6 19	30	29	30	46	30	45	65	65	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
7 20	29	27	30	60	30	65	65	63	N	W	Clear	Snow	Snow		"	"	"	
8 26	33	32	30	40	30	20	65	68	W	W	Pleasant	Pleasant	Pleasant		"	"	"	
9 32	39	38	29	95	29	80	68	67	W	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
10 33	29	29	30	90	30	80	62	68	W	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
11 20	25	22	30	30	30	40	69	70	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
13 19	21	16	30	65	30	69	30	70	65	69	69	N	E	Calm	"	"	"	
13 12	25	22	30	75	30	70	30	70	65	69	69	N	E	Calm	"	"	"	
14 22	42	46	30	45	30	30	25	70	71	69	N	E	Calm		"	"	"	
15 38	40	38	29	80	29	60	72	65	68	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"
16 34	34	31	29	50	29	80	63	65	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"	
17 32	43	34	30	15	30	20	68	67	66	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"	"
18 36	42	35	30	10	30	05	30	05	69	68	Calm	"	"		"	"	"	
19 34	25	25	29	96	30	30	05	69	68	66	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"
20 17	19	17	30	15	30	10	30	05	63	63	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"
21 15	19	17	30	15	30	05	30	05	63	63	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"
22 14	23	23	30	20	30	20	30	61	64	63	W	S	W	Pleasant	Pleasant	Pleasant		
23 19	25	24	30	40	30	45	36	50	63	64	61	N	E	"	"	"	"	
24 24	20	20	30	30	30	30	60	63	64	61	N	E	"	"	"	"	"	
25 30	37	33	30	25	30	20	30	15	65	65	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"
26 30	37	33	30	25	30	20	30	15	65	65	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"
27 17	29	27	30	30	30	35	30	61	67	67	N	W	Clear	Clear	Clear		"	"
28 25	36	33	30	30	30	35	30	63	65	65	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
29 22	33	29	30	30	30	15	30	15	63	70	61	N	E	"	"	"	"	
30 33	39	37	30	15	30	15	30	30	68	69	69	S	W	"	"	"	"	
31 26	29	27	30	05	30	05	30	05	70	69	67	N	W	"	"	"	"	
31 26	29	27	30	25	30	40	30	45	65	65	70	N	W	"	"	"	"	

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM, FOR THE YEAR 1845.

Beef, Mutton, Veal, and Pork, -	38,706 lbs.	\$ 2,041	84
Poultry, - - - - -	598 "	71	51
Butter, - - - - -	6,080 "	1,216	18
Cheese, - - - - -	1,315 "	92	09
Lard, - - - - -	479 "	39	32
Brown Sugar, - - - - -	6,729 "	572	54
White Sugar, - - - - -	1,888 "	241	92
Molasses, - - - - -	189 galls	65	47
Coffee, - - - - -	2,278 lbs.	153	81
Tea, green and black, - - -	966 "	434	70
Flour, - - - - -	251 bbls.	1322	56
Indian and Buckwheat Meal, -	7 "	33	56
Rice, 1277 lbs. Pearl Barley, 508 lbs.	1,785 lbs.	90	79
White Beans, - - - - -	5 bush	12	59
Salt, - - - - -	35 s'cks	62	13
Fish, fresh and salt, - - -		358	57
Fruit, - - - - -		172	38
Baking, - - - - -		269	32
Crackers, - - - - -		75	37
Spices, Mustard, \$45 66 Sal'tus \$17 03		62	69
Vinegar, \$23 63—Sweet Oil \$4 63,		28	26
Ice, - - - - -		24	87
Potatoes, - - - - -		124	05
Lamp Oil, - - - - -	360 galls	323	05
Soft Soap, - - - - -	190 bbls.	285	00
Hard Soap, - - - - -	1,970 lbs.	118	24
Starch, - - - - -	278 "	22	30
Furniture, - - - - -		494	48
Crockery and Glass Ware, -		104	32
Wooden Ware, - - - - -		121	15
Hard Ware, - - - - -		196	81
Tin Ware, - - - - -		72	72
Coal and Cartage, - - - - -	181 tons.	948	87
Charcoal, - - - - -	82 bbls.	38	56
Dry Goods, - - - - -		638	80
Bedding, - - - - -		250	00
Repairs and Improvements, -			3,659 30
			2,766 72
Amount carried forward, - - -			\$ 8,426 02

Amount brought forward -			6,426 02
Window Glass, - - -		20 24	
Repairs of Carriages, &c. - -	\$	33 76	
Blacksmith's Work, - - -		127 45	
Annual House Cleaning & Whitewashing,		171 50	
Clearing Vaults, - - -		70 00	
Chloride Lime, \$7, White sand \$10 09		17 09	440 04
Liquors, - - - - -		36 31	
Medicine, - - - - -		286 00	
Chemical and other apparatus,		45 50	367 81
Printing and Stationery, - - -		243 65	
Medical and other books, - - -		203 65	447 30
Postage, - - - - -			68 66
Garden and other Seeds, - - -		84 00	
Trees and Shrubs, - - - - -		112 63	
Farming Implements, - - - - -		47 42	
Live Stock, - - - - -		93 02	
Oats, - - - - - 1,025 bush.		358 77	
Straw, - - - - - 4,233 bun.		127 49	
Ground Feed, - - - - - 474 bush.		166 40	
Manure, - - - - - 400 loads		316 00	1,305 73
Amusements, - - - - -		88 52	
Insurance \$125—Surveying \$20,		145 00	
Collecting and Exchanges, - - -		26 50	
Coach hire for Committee, - - -		268 17	
Contingencies, - - - - -		20 23	548 42
Clothing for Patients, - - - - -		1,453 27	
Return Money, - - - - -		939 50	
New-York Hospital, - - - - -		88 09	2,480 86
SALARIES AND WAGES.			
Physician, - - - - -	\$1,800 00		
Warden, - - - - -	1,000 00		
Matron, - - - - -	250 00		
Chaplain, - - - - -	150 00		
Apothecary, - - - - -	100 00		
Attendants, - - - - -	2,503 20		
Domestics, - - - - -	2,103 10		
Farmers, - - - - -	870 06		
		8,776 36	
Total, . . .			28,427 72
Deduct—			
Clothing for Patients, - - - - -	\$1,453 27		
Return Money, - - - - -	939 50		
New-York Hospital, - - - - -	88 09		
			2,480 86
The Expenses of the Establishment were			25,946 86

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, AND MARKET VALUE
FOR 1845.

Potatoes, - - -	844 Bushels, at	50 c'ts,	\$422	
Sugar Beet, - - -	330 " "	37½ "	123	75
Mangel Wurtzel, - - -	96 " "	" "	36	
Blood Beet, - - -	100 " "	50 "	50	
Ruta-Baga, - - -	45 " "	37½ "	16	87½
Turnips, - - -	495 " "	25 "	123	75
Carrots, - - -	30 " "	50 "	15	
Parsnips, - - -	150 " "	50 "	75	
Onions, - - -	25 " "	87½ "	21	87½
Corn, - - -	156 " "	37½ "	58	50
Egg Plants, - - -	50 " "	50 "	25	
Radishes, - - -	125 " "	\$1 00 "	125	
Beans, pole and bush, - - -	110 " "	50 "	55	
Pumpkins, - - -	80 " "	37½ "	30	
Squashes, - - -	140 " "	" "	52	50
Spinach, - - -	100 " "	75 "	75	
Asparagus, - - -	30 " "	\$3 00 "	90	
Tomatoes, - - -	150 " "	75 "	112	50
Peas, - - -	30 " "	" "	22	50
Cucumbers, - - -	10 " "	\$1 00 "	10	
Peppers, - - -	5 " "	75 "	3	75
Rhubarb, - - -	50 " "	\$2 00 "	100	
Nasturtiums, - - -	1 " "	\$2 00 "	2	
Celery, - - -	2500 Heads,	\$2 per 100	50	
Cabbages, - - -	3500 " "	4 " "	140	
Leeks, - - -	2000 " "	50 c'ts pr "	10	
Salsify, - - -	1500 " "	75 c'ts pr "	11	22
Lettuce, - - -	4000 " "	\$1 00 "	40	
Hay, - - -	30 tons,	\$15 p'r ton,	450	
Oats, cut in the milk, - - -	10 " "	" "	150	
Butter, - - -	672 lbs.	20 c'ts,	134	40
Milk, - - -	5460 gallons,	16 "	373	60
Eggs, - - -	225 doz.	12½ "	25	62½
Pork, sold, \$32	1277 lbs.	6 "	108	62
Poultry, - - -	100 lbs.	6 "	6	
FRUITS.			\$3645	46
Apples, - - -	50 barrels,	\$1 00 "	50	
Pears, - - -	15 " "	2 00 "	30	
Cherries, - - -	250 bushels,	1 00 "	250	
Currants, - - -	25 " "	1 00 "	25	
Peaches, - - -	16 " "	1 50 "	24	
Grapes, - - -	1100 pounds,	6 "	66	
Strawberries, - - -	5 bushels,	\$2 00 "	10	
Raspberries, - - -	2 " "	" "	4	
			\$459	00

