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INATION. nt, Even If It but there are evidences that provision for the insane was not entirely neg-

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Beginning of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Four Untrained Superintendents-Specialists Not Required-Treatment of the Insane in Early Periods.

CARE OF THE INSANE

Paper Read Before the New Brunswick Historical Society, by Rev. C. T. Phillips-Feb. 23rd, 1904,

pressure living, when business men, professional men and the fashionable world burn the "candle at both ends," it does not surprise nor startle us very persons who cannot be called insane, Darkness. are yet living in the borderland of innity. Where sanity ends and insanity begins is not easily determined even by specialists in mental diseases. Dryden says: "Great minds are sure to madness near allied, and thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Dr. MacKenzie in his paper on "Borderland Mental Conditions," says "The indefiniteness' of our knowledge of what constitutes soundness of mind is lamentably manifest in the many and varying definitions ascribed to different authors, as to what constitutes insan-

It is a well known fact that even those who have devoted all their abiity and time to the consideration and reatment of mental diseases have met almost insurmountable difficulties their efforts to define the limitations nd requirements of a sound and heal-

If the medical authorities that I enzie, and express themselves as often perplexed in cases where sanity is arly defined.

e medical profession will explain to mind many things that have erplexing. Why, for instance, a who is defending his client acsed of homicide, brings in the plea insanity when he is convinced that evidence will convict the prisoner. s friends may never have suspected he accused of latent insanity-hereity is against the assumption-and t who can say that the insanity plea a dishonest one and made simply to defeat justice, and save a guilty man from the gallows?

Since a great many persons believe that suicide is a prima facie evidence dence of insanity? We shall have more sympathy for the eccentrics who ing machine-that will not fly-when can throw over them the mantle cient times. of incipient insanity.

We shall have more charity for a selves at the expense of the government. Instead of charging them with embezzlement, or plain theft, we again ring into use our insanity mantle, and with expressions of sympathy will label them "political kleptomaniacs."

Laymen who do not visit the insane, with the exception perhaps of students of psychology, have the impression anner, their speech betrays them. But there are numbers of them who

This explains why it has been possisons who wished to get rid of an en-

Charles Read, in "Hard Cash," told the story so graphically and thrillingly dying in insane asylums, that he touched the heart of England, and sation as the sensational story of a novelist, careful investigation showed unfortunate, whose liberty had been stolen, was restored to freedom. In 'Hard Cash" he says that "the tenegity of a private lunatic asylum is unique. A little push behind your back and you slide into one; but to get out of one is to scale a precipice with crumbling sides." The world is indebted to Mr. Read

more than it knows, for he has made to push them in.

who believed the story to commence an investigation, which led to the liberation of numbers of sane men and that began the reform. women who had been for years in private insane asylums. That sane men and women have been

-and are yet to some extent-in insane asylums canot be questioned. But we need not be alarmed, better laws have made it well nigh impossible for the designing and ignorant to put men and women in asylums who ought not to be there. The danger, perhaps, lies in the other direction, that too many insane people who may at any time develope homicidal tendencies, are not placed where they cannot harm themselves or others. There are many criminals who have their liberty who ought to be in prison, and there are some in prison-a small percentage, however-who ought to have their liberty: but there has been no intentional injustice, there has been a perversion of justice through ignorance. The pitiful story of the insane and

their treatment reads like fiction, but no fiction was ever half so sad. The first asylum that we find mentioned in history is one said to have een erected by the monks at Jerusalem in the latter part of the fifth centhis charity during the middle ages;

Among European countries in the fifteenth century, Spain, then a centre of learning, seems to have taken the lead in providing for this class. tion as an alienist, was appointed su- or female patients. The treatment adopted in Spain, as perintendent of an asylum which then

In this electrical age and of high- extreme, and was based on the general belief that the insane were possess ed by evil spirits. Many were burned to death, others were scourged and tormented in the vain hope of expelling the demon and liberating the vicmuch when we are told that many tims from the powers of the Prince of

> It is simple justice to say that among all these prevailing errors, the monks at Saragossa had the first faint conception of open air treatment for the mentally deranged to be found in modern times

Less than a century ago, persons of unsound mind in most countries were treated worse than wild beasts. They were heavily manacled in cells and dungeons. The poisoned air not only prevented cure, but hastened death.

A little more than a hundred years ago, the insane were irritated and tormented to gratify a morbid and vulgar curiosity. As a result of this treatment many who were originally not beyond hope of recovery became permanently deranged. Those who were not deemed dangerous to the public safety were left to roam about the country in a neglected and pitiful state. Shakespeare must have seen ve consulted agree with Dr. Mac- them wandering through the streets of Stratford-on-Avon, for he thus graphically describes them:

Such frank statements on the part of The country gives me proof and prece-

Of Bedlam beggars, who with roaring voices Stick in their numbed and mortified bare arms Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of

And with this horrible object, from lov farms. Poor pelting villages, sheep cotes, Sometimes with lunatic bans, some

times with prayers

rosemary

Enforce their charity. The history of the treatment of insanity has been stated to be divided

Among the ancient Egyptians, the that scene. of hodily restraint of the insane.

Centuries after those Eastern philosophers had passed away, what might were flogged. be termed the "reign of terror" for the that the insane are easily known, their insane began. It was first the humane and then for long centuries the barbaric method, which was continued up are as mild mannered and spoken as to, and well within, the last century. sane, and only specialists after | The absurd superstition that the insane cureful study of the suspect would de- were possessed by demons led to the cruelties perpetrated upon them. The devils must be driven out of them, and ble for designing, unscrupulous per- so the poor creatures were tormented in every conceivable way. James VI. emy, or get control of the property of of Scotland wrote a learned dissertaward or relative, to have them ad- tion on demonology, in which he conelged insane, and confined in private tended that "evidence not admissable signs of excitement the hydrophatic and they were left in their filth." treatment was continued.

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, certain medical authorities began openly to rebel against the doctrine of demonology, whereupon they were severely censured by the royal James for what he was pleased to term "their damnable opinions." But it possible for many deeply wronged in spite of all that was done by the persons to get out of the "precipice medical profession to educate public ith crumbling sides," and has made opinion, as late as 1716 a woman and it more difficult for unscrupulous men her daughter were sentenced to death at Huntington by an English bench of devil." It is significant that it was the regarded as men and brethren." medical profession, not the clerical,

In Scotland, also, the practice was ommon of putting the insane to death under the belief that they were witches, and possessed of an evil spirit. The first insane asylum in England was established in 1547. A monastic institution established in the twelfth

century was converted by Henry VIII. into an asylum, or, more correctly speaking, "dungeon house," for furious lunatics, in which capacity it became popularly known as Bedlam, hence the term "as crazy as a Bedlam-

The asylum was only large enough to accommodate some sixty patients, and in 1675 it was removed to Moorfields, where a building that would ac- hension of a lunatic or mad person and commodate one hundred and fifty-two inmates was procured.

The earliest legislation bearing directly upon the insane poor was in 1744, in the time of George II., and that was not in the interests of the insane, for relatives could afford the expense, but made a grant and appointed commisno attempt was made to help them. They were placed under restraint to prevent them from injuring others.

The first asylum in England in which the curative princitury. The learned monks appeared to ple is discernible is that of have been the principal pioneers in St. Luke's, supported by the subscriptions of a few charitable persons in London in 1751.

And yet it is not to England, but to France, that the world is indebted for humane and curative treatment of the insane in modern times. Dr. Pinel, who had attained distinc-

male patients, believed not only to be ants, especially for the female pa-incurable, but entirely uncontrollable. tients, those who apply for the position the city. Harry Peters and N. H. Deof the authorities of his own and forand in his earlier years had been apreport on the conditions of the asylums at Paris and Charenton. On assuming the oversight of the asylum he found fifty-three patients loaded with chains, who had been bound for many years. The sight of men grown old and decrepit as the result of prolonged torture appealed to his sympathies as well as his judgment. He made appeal after appeal to the commune, craving power to release the unhappy betardily and unwillingly yielded to his

Dr. Pinel had been a diligent student are coarse and ignorant, and he quaintly adds, "their only qualification for the eign countries on diseases of the mind, position is good muscular development, and absence of all proper sensibility.

Dr. Peters did not seek for the position of superintendent of the asylum the position sought him. As visiting physician to the jail and alms house he had seen convicts and the insane confined in the same room, and he said. very correctly, "that it was an injustice

Dr. Peters, W. Jack, and John Ward, junior, and others whose names I have been unable to find, began an agitation -which shows how public spirited and humane they were-to have an asylum ings of his charge. The authorities built in some central place for the joint use of the provinces of Nova Scotia, P. importunities and the fifty-three men E. Island and New Brunswick; but for were released from their chains, and years nothing was done.

the city. Harry Peters and N. H. De-Veber believed that Gagetown was the proper place for the asylum. Col. A. C. six sites near Sussex. When the commissioners met in committee of the whole they could not agree on any of the sites selected by the several com-

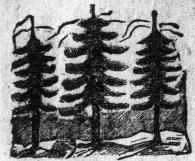
At a subsequent meeting of all the commissioners, after a heated discussion, the present site, which proved to be the "dark horse" was agreed upon. The land was purchased from the mayor and aldermen of St. John for two thousand pounds. Tenders having been received no special training. But Dr asked for, that of Otis Small, being the lowest, or most satisfactory, was ac-

cepted. Matthew Stead was the architect.

tion by his previous study in mental

Dr. Steeves did his best, he became keenly interested in his work. Handicapped as he was by not having had the training of a specialist, the percentage of cures under his administration compared favorably with those of other superintendents who had not had special training for their work.

Dr. Steeves was succeeded by Dr. Hetherington, and as his appointment is of yesterday (historically) I need not dwell at length upon it. It is not recorded that the government hesitated about his appointment because he had Hetherington must have had some scruples about accepting the position without some special training for his work, for he visited asylums in Eng-In the year 1848 the main building was land, Scotland, France and the United finished and on the twelfth day of States, and came back with well filled



Dr. WOOD'S

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E. Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:I had a wild which left me with a very bad cough, I was afraid I was going Into consumption. I was advised to tr DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disap-

PRICE 25 CENTS.

tumn," the superintendent says, "many of these somewhat nomadic members of the hospital family, gather quantities of chestnuts, hickory nuts and butternuts, for which they find a ready market in the city and are enabled with the money obtained to provide themselves with articles of clothing and minor luxuries that add materially to their comfort and happiness. Others find pleasure in fishing and some take vigorous exercise on the bicycle."

In every insane hospital the percentage of deaths and cures and those improved, varies from year to year, from natural causes. In Binghampton insane Hospital, with a population of 1,602 in 1901, 114 died, 74 were discharge ed recovered, 36 were discharged imtheir sanity was tested, &

SOCIETY TIPPLING GROWING

A Priest Urges New York Women to Fight Against Custom.

That drinking intoxicating liquors is on the increase among women of fashion and that their example is having a harmful effect on the poorer classes of society was the belief expressed recently by the Rev. Walter Shanley, ector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hartford, Conn., in his address to the members of the Women's Veronica League of the Church of the Paulist Fathers.

Membership of the league is made up of 1,018 women. Its purpose is to cultivate those virtues-sobriety in particular-which contribute toward better home life. The work of the members is confined almost entirely to their examples in their own home lives and in their social lives. The organiza tion is not public in character, and i works in a quiet, individual way.

Rev. A. P. Doyle, rector of the trained atendants show that there is church, is director of the league. He a much larger percentage cured in the supervises the efforts of the members through thirty-six marshals, each of whom represents from forty to sixty members. He introduced last night the Rev. Mr. Shanley, who said:

"The sphere of total abstinence work is one in which women can achieve particular and pronounced success. Drinking in society is an evil, and woequipped than the one at St. John. man is a power for good society. Wo-Larger grants are made to it and as men engaged in total abstinence work can break down the customs of society -something that now, in intemperance, at least, is working for evil in a "Drinking among women in high so-

clety,' so-called, is growing apace. It is doing harm and eventually is bound humbler grades of society are apt to imitate the fashionable class. Unfortunately, whatever wears the stamp of fashion is a false stamp of excellence. To prevent the large world of women from adopting the society custom of drinking should be one of the paramount object of an organization like the Women's Veronica League."

ENGINEER RAFFERTY FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Was Run Down and Laid Up, and the Great Kidney Remedy Made Him Strong and Vigorous Again.

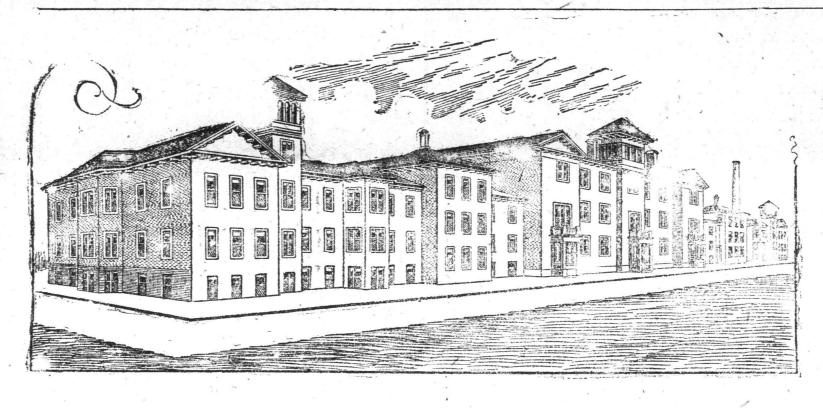
WINNIPEG. Man., Feb. 26 .- (Special.)-One of the best known and most popular locomotive engineers running out of Winnipeg on the C. P. R. is Mr. Ben Rafferty, who lives at 175 Maple street. And Mr. Rafferty gives some advice to rallway men that in these days of blockades and strain and worry none can afford to overlook. That advice is, "Use Dodd's Kidney Pills." Mr. Rafferty says:

sliced away piecemeal. to death. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I got so bad I had to lay off work.

Kidney Pills did it."

(Montreal Star.)

CASTORIA Bears the Signature Chart Flitchire,



the man who had been regarded as the most dangerous, and who for forty years had been a hopeless prisoner be-

The reforms of Pinel were not confined to this asylum, which was an esthe insane were safe within the prison with the exception of the ninety who and given to the public—he will find tablishment exclusively for men, but was extended to the Salpetriere, an in-

stitution for women. There is no more touching scene in history than that of the kind-hearted insanity, may not homicide be evi- into three epochs—the barbaric, the and wise physician removing the bands humane, and the remedial. But this and chains from the ill-fated inmates does not take into account the very of that place of horrors, and no picwant to patent a new religion or a fly- humane and highly remedial system of ture exhibited at the Paris exposition treatment which obtained in very an- of 1878 created such a sensation as the one by Robert Henry which depicted

priests along with their supposed all Reform in England regarding the rtizan press, for political gymnasts, potent spiritual agencies, employed treatment of the insane moved slowly.

Which shows that the money was put cause it was almost impossible to get A comparison of the such powerful aids as the influence of Twenty-three years after Pinel's re- back into their pockets, but it is not at proper attendants. music and the beautiful in nature and form in France, Dr. R. Gardner Hill all likely that they were made to sufin art, together with healthy recrea- says: "Lunatics were kept constantly fer for their generosity. tion and agreeable occupation. Later, chained in dungeons, and were gagged, During the first year of the establisha member of a Greek medical school outraged and abused. The keepers vi-publicly condemned the excessive use sited them whips in hand and lashed tients were admitted, the most of them

> 1877, said:—"I recollect I used to see as to the wall. I never knew a keeper go one hundred pounds. about who had not leg-locks and hand-

without remorse. are now, but they were ignorant, and of the times, and of the treatment of many of them thought that a madman | the patients. was a creature so devoid of sense and feeling that he might not only be treatagainst other offenders should be ac- ed as a beast, but worse than a beast. pence. cepted against so-called witches, that I remember as to the White House marks should be searched for and pick- asylum in Bethnal Green, it came out cord." of same men and women suffering and ed with a long needle to ascertain whe- in the evidence, and the physicians ther they are insensible to pain or not who were at the head of it never deand that their bodies should be floated nied the statement, and as a matter of while those who were accused of such on water." At St. Nun's pool it was course he did not think there was anycrimes professed to sneer at the accu- the custom to plunge patients back- thing wrong in the fact, that on Saturward in the water until their excite- day night more than two hundred pament had subsided, then they were ta- tients were chained down in their cribs that Mr. Read had kept well within ken to the neighboring church-if liv- and never visited again until Monday the facts, and as a result many a poor ing-where thanks was offered for morning. There was a crust of bread their recovery. If they still showed and a cruse of water put beside them

The first asylum in America was 1773. The object of this institution, as defined by an act of the legislature, was the "cure of those whose cases have not become quite desperate, and for restoring others who might be dangerous to society."

In 1817 the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania purchased fifty-two acres | coats at twenty shillings each. of land at Frankford, near Philadel-There were enough influential men judges for "selling their souls to the the insane might see that they were

> The first effort to provide for the acrovince was made in the year 1836, when a building was procured in the afterwards used as a cholera hospital. house. Those who were dangerous, or were supposed to become dangerous. were sent to jail. The law, as it then cate-"to issue a warrant for the appre-

some safe place, and if they deemed it and occupied before our more conservanecessary to be there chained." Some insane persons were sent to the United States for treatment when their house of assembly the government only in exceptional circumstances was this done. There were no railroads, and tenders for the erection of an insane boats very irregularly at that day, plied hospital. between this port and Boston, so that

Dr. Geo, R. Peters, a graduate of of the asylum. He had received no he was able, energetic, generous, and place the most beautiful. interested in the state of the insane, he did exceptionally good work, considering how he was handicapped, with no

Dr. Peters reports "that he finds it elsewhere, was, however, cruel in the contained upwards of two hundred very difficult to secure proper attend- and John Ward selected one site on the Steeves shown his fitness for the posi- sountry every fine day. "In the au-

The insane did not came the devoted and faithful servant pauper insane, and the jail was the proper place for the violent insane. If and fifty-two patients had been re-

> legislators of that day. ance of the temporary asylum in the been taken from the alms house or jails years.

them into obedience. Patients in a taken from the jails of the province. state of nudity, women as well as men, George Matthews held the joint office of overseer of the poor and super-The Earl of Shaftsbury, chairman of intendent. For his services he received the English board of commissioners in one hundred and twenty-five pounds. lunacy, before a parliament inquiry in Dr. Peters was the visiting physicianthere was no resident one for several

many as thirty or fifty patients chained | years-and for his service he received The total expenditure for the year locks at his waist which were applied 1840 was fourteen hundred and eightysix pounds, three shillings, and one I do not mean to say that people in penny half-penny. Some of the articles those days were less humane than we in the itemized account are suggestive

Harvie & Allen, for eight tin bleeding cups and one tin pan, seven and six W. Tisdale, for four pounds "lacing

water (for one month), one pound, fif-D. Collins (saddler), for three hand mufflers, one pound fifteen shillings. W. Hammond, for thirty lbs. rush lights, ten pence per lb., one pound five

Twenty lbs. tobacco at one shilling per lb. Paid T. McAvity & Co., for four razors, at one shilling six pence. Twenty opened at Williamsburgh, Virginia, in lbs, sad irons (why this sadness?), one day in the week-Meal pudding and

> J. Boyle, for two shaving boxes, two kets, nine shillings and seven pence. G. T. Ray, for twelve straight waist-

Dr. Peters became superintendent of phia, and there opened a hospital, the the temporary asylum in 1842. It is object of which is best expressed in significant that Dr. Peters urged the the language of the projectors, "That government to get a physician from England who had been trained in the best schools, to take charge of the new insane asylum. He did not believe that commodation of insane persons in the training in mental diseases was fitted held a service every Sabbath afternoon. the year 71 inmates of the institution

for the position.

The opinion of Dr. Peters is an imcity of St. John and appropriated to the portant one, from the fact that it was well behaved and decorous as any of died then. December ranked next with purposes of a Provincial Lunatic Asy- given in direct opposition to his interlum. The building was on Leinster ests. It had weight from the fact that street, corner of Wentworth. It was his day was not the day of specialists. In 1845 commissioners were appointed Previous to that time the demented, by the respective governments of Nova to read over the sermon before going twenty-five years, and one for over who were deemed harmless, wandered | Scotia and New Brunswick to consider where they pleased and begged for their | the practicability of erecting and mainsupport, or were sent to the Alms taining a Lunatic Hospital at the joint

expense of the lower colonies. The commissioners reported "while it was very desirable that better existed, authorized any two justices of provision should be made for the inthe peace-without any medical certifi- sane, they did not think it advisable to have a joint establishment." Prince Edward Island at once com-

cause him to be securely locked up in menced a building and it was finished tive province had decided to build. But after years of discussion in the sioners to select a site and call for

The site was not easily agreed upon the insane who were violent were cared for a number of places began to bid for for by their friends as best they could. it, and it is amusing to read the reasons given why each place should be Edinburg, was the first superintendent chosen. The water in one place was of the purest, the air in another place the

The commissioners were appointed from different sections of the province. G. M. O'Dell, M. D., J. R. Toldervey, suitable atter 'nts for the care of male M. D., and B. W. Wholhaupter report-

syr- December of that year Dr. Peters, with note books regarding the treatment of ams house ininety patients, moved to the new and the insane in the places he visited, commodious quarters.

the public safety was not menaced, and ceived into the temporary asylum, and walls, what more was needed That had been removed to the new asylum, that from the first year the present the insane might be cured and that the others had been discharged as asylum had been occupied the percenevery effort ought to be made to cure cured, or had died. The percentage of tage of cures has steadily increased, them did not occur to many of the deaths during these years was much and the percentage under Dr. Hetherhigher than at any subsequent period. It was with great difficulty that a This may be accounted for from the intendent, Dr. Travers, has been a grant was procured for the mainten- fact that the most of the patients had fraction higher than during previous city. Only one thousand pounds was of the province. Some of them had The question naturally arises, if one granted, and Dr. Peters, Mr. Ward and been there for a long time, and their with only partial special training, does Mr. Jack had to make up the deficit- confinement, without any attempt at better work than those who have had which amounted to three hundred and curative treatment, had worn them none, would not a doctor thoroughly thirty-seven pounds-out of their own out, and the temporary asylum did not trained in Mental Alienation do still pockets. I have not found any record materially better their condition, be- better work?

Dr. Waddell was appointed to his

Dr. Waddell had received no special training for the position; it is not recorded that he hesitated about accepting the appointment for that reason; and it is not on record that the government of the day hesitated about appointing a superintendent who had received no special training. Dr. Waddell, whatever his qualifications for the important work may have been, or whatever his limitations, did conscientious work, and there were none to lum and did all in his power to make it an efficient institution. He might have physician for his reports while well

Dr. Waddell saw that his patients W. McBay, for twelve hogshead of made by the governments permitted. Here is the menu for the patients for each day of the week:

Sunday morning-Bread, tea and suwithout sugar. Monday for dinner-Rice and molasses. Tuesday-Beef soup molasses. "Extras as butter, eggs, and Grand total twelve shillings and six wine supplied when absolutely required, as having had no occupation; 36 are and ordered by doctor."

> in his report he thanks the editors of two cases is given as students, for the gifts of books and magazines.

their church congregations. to the asylum service, gravely and half a century. earnestly urged the hearers not to have their influence exclusively to their own

Special mention is made of the faithful services rendered by Father Dollard, Rev. Mr. Coster, Rev. William Scovil, A. M., and other clergymen. In 1860 Rev. Mr. Scovil was appointed chaplain, and was granted a small salary, but altogether disproportionate to

the faithful service he rendered. In 1855 Dr. Waddell, in his annual report says "on the third of October two of our most faithful and experienced attendants, Wm. Carroll and Barry Mills, came to their death by the violmaterial circumstances are involved in mystery and are likely so to remain. and was succeeded by Dr. Steeves. Dr.

an alienist. He had been a successful physician, but had not made mental diseases a a good library and the patients are special study. It is not recorded that the government hesitated in making the ed that there were four eligible sites appointment because some member is allowed the patients. In summer near Fredericton. Dr. Peters, W. Jack, had asked the question: "Had Dr. many of them take long walks into the

them-since they were first published ington and that of the assistant super-

cures in hospitals, well equipped, and Dr. Peters resigned his position and With trained attendants, and those who are neither well equipped nor have well equipped institutions. The insane hospital at Augusta, Me., has about the same number of patients as the one at St. John. Dr. Sanborn, the superintendent, is regarded as an expert alienist; he has trained assistants and an institution much better

evidence of the generosity and their interest in the insane under their care, question his integrity. He was always the commissioners granted two thouinterested in the wellfare of the asy- sand and three hundred dollars (\$2,800) for entertainments, and their verdict is deplorable degree. that no money ever expended gave been a successful clergyman as well as better results. The superintendent reports that there were 664 patients in worth reading, if one has time, go on the institution, Nov. 30, 1903, increase into "seventeenthly" and "in conclus- of 23 over the number on the same date greatest resultant danger is that the a year earlier. Of those in the hospital 377 were men, 287 women. During the were as well cared for as the grants year 209 were admitted; 132 men and 77 women. Of those admitted ten were under twenty years of age, six were over eighty years of age, one man being over ninety years. In the gar. Other mornings—Bread and tea, table of the causes of insanity of the 209 admitted for the year, 75 are mark-

ed unknown, and in 48 cases heredity and bread. Wednesday-Fish and po- is given as the cause; ten were made tatoes. Thursday—Beef soup, beans. insane by alcoholism, one woman being amongst the number. Of those ad-Beef soup, beans. For supper every mitted, 86 were married; 95 single, 19 widowed; 5 divorced and 4 unknown. Of the 209 admitted, 40 are put down given as laborers; 320 housewives; 22 as For the mental pabulum of his pa- farmers; 16 as domestics; 80 mill opera-

looking glasses and four clothes bas- tients the doctor provided papers, and tives, and so on. The occupation in the Christian Visitor, Religious In that of one woman is given as a Chrisligencer, Presbyterian Witness, Morntian Scientist. One bartender was ading News, Freeman, and the Globe for mitted during the year. Fifty-seven copies of their papers, and other friends patients were discharged as having recovered, 38 men and 19 women. Of For a number of years there was no this number, 16 had been in the instituchaplain appointed by the government, tion less than three months, and no but the clergymen of different churches fewer than 47 of the 57 had been there gave their services gratuitously and less than one year. One had been in a doctor who had received no special visited the sick, buried the dead, and the institution sixteen years. During The clergymen report the services as died, 46 men and 25 women. January well attended, and the congregation as was the most fatal month, as twelve eight deaths. Three of those who died The story is told of one clergyman had been inmates less than one month, who had hurriedly gone to his "bar- and twenty-one had been insane less rel" for his sermon, but not having time than a year. Three had been insane

> The whole number treated in the "itching ears" and run from church to hospital for the year was 840, the church, but to stay at home and give greatest number in the hospital on any one day being 668, and the daily average being 646. As stated above, fiftyseven were discharged as recovered; thirty-one are put down as improvedand seventy-one as unimproved.

At Binghampton, New York, there is a large insane hospital; last year it had 1,347 patients. There are seven resident physicians, one of them a lady physician. There is a training school for attendants, and they have superimtendents of attendants, who are responsible for the proper attention given to the patients. They have a well equipence of one of the patients. Many of the ped gymnasium, and there are workshops where those who have trades can work at them, and they have ap-In the year - Dr. Waddell resigned prentices as well, for it is the policy to keep the patients employed as much Steeves' appointment was not made be- as possible, for congenial employment special training for the position, but as healthiest, the scenery in still another cause he had distinguished himself as for the insane, especially the melancholiac patients, is one of the most curative agents employed. They have

encouraged to make use of it. As much personal freedom as possible

"Years of long runs on the railway had broken down my constitution. My back gave out entirely. Terrible sharp cutting pains would follow one another, till I felt as if I were being "I would come in from a run tired

"After being laid up teh days 1 started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I had worn for years and now I have not the slightest pain in the back. I sleep soundly and wake up joyous and refreshed, and Dodd's

TWO OF A KIND.

Mr. Emmerson says he was licked at St. John, N. B., through treachery. The Czar says the same thing about the licking he got at Port Arthur,