

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Asylum for the Insane,

TORONTO, ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT.,

1876.



Toronto:

HUNTER, ROSE & CO., PRINTERS, 25 WELLINGTON ST.

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*See page 16*

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July 12/62

**Officers of the Institution.**

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq., *Inspector.*

DANIEL CLARK, M.D., *Medical Superintendent.*

W. G. METCALF, M.D., *Assistant Medical Superintendent.*

C. K. CLARKE, and  
A. C. BOWERMAN, M.B. } *Clinical Assistants.*

THOMAS J. TRACY, Esq., *Bursar.*

ALLAN McLEAN, *Steward.*

CHARLES GIBBS, *Storekeeper.*

MISS M. A. PARKES, *Matron.*

MISS E. PARKES, *Asst. Matron.*

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# INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

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## GENERAL OPERATIONS AND INSPECTION MINUTES.

The operations of this Asylum for the past year, in respect to the movement of patients, have been more varied and extensive than in any previous year of its history.

At the close of last year there were 659 patients remaining in the Asylum, and during the past twelve months, 297 were admitted, making a total of no less than 956 patients who were under lodgement and treatment, as compared with 790 the preceding year. The admissions comprised 159 patients who were removed from Common Gaols to the Asylum, under the Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant, and 138 who were admitted by medical certificate under the provisions of 36 Victoria, cap. 31. The number of each sex thus admitted was singularly even, being 149 men and 148 women.

The greatest number of patients in residence at any one given time was 658, on the 7th October, 1875, and the lowest number was 568, on the 3rd May, 1876. The daily average population was 617. The aggregate Asylum stay of the 956 patients in residence during the year, amounted to 225,842 days, or an average period of about 256 days to each patient.

The discharges for the year were 112, of whom 63 were men and 49 women, and the condition of mind at the time these patients were discharged was reported by the Medical Superintendent, to be as follows: Discharged cured, 79; improved, 27; unimproved, 6. In addition to these discharges, 136 patients were transferred during the year to the Hamilton Asylum, as follows: On the 17th March, 10 men and 20 women; on the 23rd March, 16 men and 15 women; on the 8th April, 20 men and 20 women; and on the 3rd May, 10 men and 25 women. Six inmates who are certified to be idiotic, have been selected for removal to the Asylum for that class at Orillia, but their transference has not yet been effected.

The deaths during the twelve months have been unusually numerous, comprising 41 men and 30 women, or a total of 71, as compared with

48 during the preceding year. This mortality is equal to 7.47 per cent. of the entire number of patients under treatment. The ages of the patients who died, and the proximate cause of death will be found in Table No. 6, attached to the Medical Superintendent's Report. It will be observed that many of the deaths occurred at very short periods after admission; in some cases only a few days elapsed. The unusually large number for admissions, most of which were acute cases, and many of them having been brought to the Asylum in a very weak bodily condition, accounts in a great measure for the increased mortality.

Full and detailed information in respect to the movements of patients, will be found in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, and the statistical tables attached thereto.

The changes that have taken place in the Asylum, during the past year, have necessitated frequent visits. On the 28th December, I inducted Dr. Clark, as Medical Superintendent, and accompanied by him made a minute investigation into matters pertaining to the Asylum management, making those suggestions which have been carried out during the year, as to the repairs, alteration and additions to the Asylum, and as to the interior economy and discipline of the institution.

At the time of this visit, I found 651 patients in residence, 331 men and 320 women. The movements of patients during the quarter then ending had been :

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|--|----|
| Admissions for 3 months ending December 31st .....           | 32 |
| Applications for admission for 3 months ending December 31st | 52 |
| Deaths for 3 months ending December 31st.....                | 14 |
| Discharges for 3 months ending December 31st.....            | 28 |

The general health of the Asylum, up to this time, was reported as good, and its condition as to cleanliness and order was most satisfactory. Owing to the mildness of the weather, many of the windows were open at the time of my visit, and the atmosphere was sweet and pure, except in the vicinity of the west basement closet, where there was a bad odour, indicating defects in the drains, or improper trapping of the sewage pipes. The Medical Superintendent was directed to have this examined into.

The question of providing amusement and recreation for the patients, was brought to the notice of the Medical Superintendent, and the purchase of a piano was authorized for the amusement hall. Means were suggested to enlarge the capacity of this room, and owing to the kindness of volunteer choirs from the city, a system of amusement for the patients was initiated that has been productive of the best results.

The Library having been found to be much reduced, the Medical Superintendent was authorized to make a requisition for the supply of 400 books of a suitable character for the amusement of the patients.

In view of the opening of the Asylum at Hamilton, the roll of patients was carefully gone over, and a personal inspection made of them, in order to determine which of the chronic cases it would be best to transfer to that Institution. In making the selection the following conditions were taken into account:—

- 1st. None were to be transferred of homicidal or suicidal tendencies.
- 2nd. None were to be transferred of violent or rough character.
- 3rd. None were to be transferred who were subject to recurrent mania.

In addition, selection was confined to non-paying patients, and as far as possible, to those who were received into the Toronto Asylum from the City of Hamilton, the County of Wentworth, or the adjacent counties.

At my visit in July, 1876, when the muster-roll was called, there were only 601 patients in residence, 302 men and 299 women. This decrease in number was owing to the then recent transfer of the patients to Hamilton Asylum. The admissions, owing to the same reason, for the six months ending the 30th June, had been unusually numerous, amounting to 168. The discharges had been 45, and the deaths 43. This large proportion was owing, the Medical Superintendent informed me, to the severity of the winter and the backward spring, which increased the death-rate all over the Province. The transfers to Hamilton Asylum enabled me to transfer all fit cases of insanity from the Gaols within the district allotted to Toronto Asylum, and enabled the reception of many cases who awaited admission from private houses.

The patients were generally very quiet, and boisterous excitement was confined to the female refractory ward. Considering that 168 new patients had been received during the past few months, and that many of them were rough cases from Gaols, this state of things was most creditable to the Medical Superintendent, his assistants, and the attendants of the Asylum, as indicating great care and systematic observation of individual cases. The physical health of the patients was also particularly good at the time of my visit.

The interior condition of the Asylum in its various wards, dormitories, &c., was, in point of cleanliness, order and tidiness, most satisfactory, but it was very clear that considerable expenditures were required in order to bring up the standard of the Asylum in respect to furniture, furnishing, decorations and comforts—it comparing in these respects most unfavourably with the majority of Asylums in the United States. Considering the importance of such adjuncts in the treatment of

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the insane, I trust that an appropriation will be made at the next session of Parliament to thoroughly equip the Asylum in these respects. The immediate requirements are estimated as follows :—

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| 250 Bedsteads, Palliasses, Hair Mattresses and Pillows, | \$      | cts. |
| at \$17 50. ....  | 4,375   | 00   |
| 500 White Counterpanes, at \$2 00 .....                 | 1,000   | 00   |
| 50 Carpet-covered Settees, at \$8 00. ....              | 400     | 00   |
| 50 Wooden " at \$5 00 .....                             | 250     | 00   |
| Furniture for Superior Wards .....                      | 1,500   | 00   |
| 300 Common Chromo-Lithographs and Frames.....           | 750     | 00   |
| Painting, papering and extra labour ...                 | 1,500   | 00   |
|   | <hr/>   |      |
|   | \$9,775 | 00   |

Pending these more extensive alterations, the Medical Superintendent was directed to proceed with the following work in the superior wards, viz. :

- 1st. Painting in three-coat work, a pearl gray colour, the walls of two corridors ; the wood work in white.
- 2nd. Whitewashing the ceilings throughout.
- 3rd. Papering walls in both sitting-rooms.
- 4th. Re-laying and painting in three-coat work the water-closets and bath-room floors.

Means were also taken for the repairs of the roofs, and slating the out-building roofs.

The farm and gardens, at the time of this visit, promised a large yield of both roots and cereals. The subsequent drought, however, damaged all the crops to some extent, and reduced the potato crop to so small an average that a considerable quantity will have to be purchased in order to meet the requirements of the Institution until next year's crop is harvested.

In my report of last year, I made suggestions for additions to the present buildings, and alterations in the heating apparatus, that would have involved a considerable expenditure. The rapid extension of the city to the westward, and the opening out of King Street through the Asylum farm, has, however, convinced me that the day is not far distant, when it will be advantageous to relinquish the use of the present building for Asylum purposes, and to seek a more secluded situation for its inmates. The desiderata in the choice of a site for an Asylum are, quietness and seclusion ; to avoid exposure and publicity. Apart from the unpleasant character which a city Asylum must always possess, as one of the 'sights' to be seen by visitors whom curiosity alone impels to

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| .....    | 1,500   | 00   |
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examine it, is the consideration that diseases of the brain require absolute quietude and peace as curative agents. To the healthy, the bustle of the city, or the shriek of a locomotive, may possess little disturbing influence; but to the patient whose nerves are racked with disease, and whose brain is distraught, these sights and noises may be productive of the worst effects. In view, therefore, of a change, which however distant is I think inevitable, I shall refrain from any recommendation to incur expense which is not absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the inmates, or the economical administration of the Asylum.

It is, however, most necessary that some changes should be made in the kitchen department of the Asylum. The present kitchens must be consolidated, and modern appliances for cookery procured, before it will be possible to manage the matter as economically as it should be done. At present, each separate kitchen requires a separate staff, costing in wages alone, \$948.00 per annum, and separate cooking apparatus; and there are seven kitchens. I have therefore to recommend that a sum be placed in the estimates to consolidate the kitchens, which will involve some changes in internal arrangement, and to purchase cooking apparatus of modern construction.

No provision has been made in the laundry department for other than hand labour. This, although utilizing the labour of a number of patients, is a most expensive and laborious method of carrying on the laundry work of so large an institution. At present it necessitates the employ of seven laundresses at a cost, for wages alone, of \$696.00 per annum. This Asylum now stands alone in this respect, every other public institution under the direct control of Government, being provided with the most improved laundry machinery. I have recommended an appropriation therefore, for the purpose of purchasing laundry machinery and a small engine and boiler for a motive power.

Another defect is in the position and character of the frame coal sheds. Situated as they are, in the quadrangle formed by the buildings, they are at once unsightly and dangerous. I have therefore to recommend that they be removed to a more fitting position, and that their capacity be increased to fulfil the requirements of the Asylum.

It will be apparent to anyone cognizant of the requirements of an Asylum or Hospital that the surroundings of the patients should be cheerful and bright. The bare walls of the Asylum are not up to modern requirements in that respect, which has led me to ask for an appropriation to paint and decorate the wards, so as to remove the dinginess that twenty-two years of occupation have given to the entire building. An appropriation is also recommended to renew the floors, many

of which are so worn as to be dangerous, and to lay hardwood instead of pine, as the more durable and cleanly of the two.

Having in view the desirability of utilizing the entire space afforded by the Asylum for Asylum purposes, I have again recommended that a house be built for the Medical Superintendent. This is a most desirable addition, as it not only releases the space at present occupied by him in the Asylum, but places him in a more fitting position. It may fairly be laid down as a rule, that no person should occupy a part of an Asylum, who is not directly an employé of that Institution, and subject to its discipline and management; I have, therefore, uniformly recommended that the heads of our Public Institutions, having families, should have a separate residence. This is particularly desirable in the case of the Medical Superintendent of Toronto Asylum, who is compelled to occupy apartments in the main building, which are absolutely required for Asylum purposes. It is a matter of economy, therefore, that a house should be built for his occupation, in order to utilize to the utmost the accommodation for the patients that the Asylum affords. I have therefore recommended that a house be built for him, of such a description and in such a position as to enhance the value of the Asylum property.

Many of the suggestions that I have made in my previous reports have been carried out by the Medical Superintendent, and have improved the appearance of the building, and increased the comforts of the inmates in a very great degree. The walls of the entrance halls and stairways, and two of the superior wards, have been painted, and the rooms occupied by the officers of the Institution have been papered or painted. This is a vast improvement upon the bare discoloured walls that have hitherto given the Asylum such a prison-like character. The worn-out floors have in some cases been replaced with hardwood flooring, and the halls and some of the wards have been covered with carpet or oil cloth. Drains have been renewed, the construction of the water-closets improved, the stables, driving-houses and granary have been re-roofed with slate, and many minor works of improvement have been carried out. Much however remains to be done before the Asylum will approach, in appearance or comfort, the representative Asylums of the United States.

Detailed statements of the cost of maintaining the Asylum for the past year, as well as the estimated expenditure for the year 1877, will be found attached to the Report upon Asylums. It will be observed that the total expenditure for the year amounted to \$82,382.24, and as the average population was 617, it is shown that the cost of each patient for the year was \$133.52. The cost per head would have been

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less, had not the daily average population been slightly reduced by the transfers to the Hamilton Asylum.

The receipts from paying patients exceed those of any previous year, amounting to \$17,189.48, in addition to which, the sum of \$1,067.10, was realized from articles sold; making the entire revenue of the Asylum, \$18,356.58. If the amount is deducted from the entire cost of maintenance, it will be shown that the net cost of maintaining this Asylum to the Province for official year ending 30th September, 1876, was \$64,125.66.

An investigation was made into the financial affairs of the Asylum while under the control of Mr. Mooney, the late Bursar, the result of which was duly reported upon.

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REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, &c.*

SIR,—According to instructions received from you on the 15th September, I have the honour to submit the thirty-sixth annual report of this Asylum, up to 30th September, inst. I have departed from the usual method of inserting the customary tables in the text, and have appended them to the remarks recording the requirements, workings, and history of the Institution for the current year. I hope in this way to entice many who should take an interest in our work “to read and inwardly digest” the explanatory notes, to whom tables and figures have no attractions. At the same time it must be remembered that the biting sarcasm of a modern cynical philosopher, who says that “nothing lies like figures,” is not in strict accordance with facts, when applied to the carefully compiled statistics of Asylums. In the conclusions drawn therefrom often lie the fallacies; but no one is responsible for such deductions except the illogical theorist. At the same time such figures are of great interest to theologians, political economists, and specialists. It is to be hoped they will not be overlooked, even if they should not be placed before them in the most inviting way.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

During the present year a dumb waiter has been erected through the central part of the main building. The provisions for the use of three tables were formerly carried by hand, up one, two and three flights of stairs, from distant kitchens in the basement, involving a great amount of labour. The waiter reduces the work greatly, and the cooked victuals are more presentable.

Part of the main drain running parallel to the main building, on the south side, fell in when spring opened, and a considerable section had

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to be replaced with sound bricks. Several of the branch drains running from the building into the main were also found in a bad condition, and the walls of brick, where discovered to be dilapidated, were replaced by tiles in a substantial manner.

The faulty construction of the water-closets in the wings, has been the cause, since their erection, of much discomfort, and the source of disease. The work of tearing down and rebuilding according to a more rational sanitary plan, has been done by our own employees, in the east wing, under my supervision. The former arrangement consisted of one main perpendicular side pipe put through the building from base to garret. It had inserted into it, on the different stories, the exit pipes of all the closets. At the bottom of this upright tube was inserted a syphon trap to prevent the gases of the main drain from ascending into the main building, but there was no provision for preventing the foul emanations generated on the sides of the pipes from always filling the tubes and infecting the air of the several wards into which they entered. These outlets are always coated more or less with fæcal accumulations. The consequence was, that not only was there a never ceasing discharge of putrescent air, but when fluids were poured in, and occupied necessarily the lower part of the upright tube, by a natural law of displacement, the foul air was shot upwards with a rush into the rooms and corridors. The pipes for outflow of water from the sinks, baths, and *water tanks* enter the soil pipes *untrapped*. The foul air rushes upward into these rooms, and especially over the surface of large reservoirs containing water for domestic purposes. How long would pure water remain so if set in a vessel on a seat of an untrapped water-closet? In spite of constant flushing and the maintenance of the utmost cleanliness, the nostrils could always detect foulness in the adjacent atmosphere. To obviate this difficulty it was found necessary to take out the trap near the drain, to allow the free outflow of fluids. An S trap was put immediately under each closet pan. A ventilating tube from the upper edge of each pan was run into the nearest chimney. The one shut off all the foul air from the closets, and the other freed the respective closets of any which might accumulate in each room from neglect to properly flush the several pans. It is difficult to describe the two methods in words; suffice it to say, that the result has been highly satisfactory. Under the former arrangement, the sinks for furnishing necessary water to the various wards were in the same rooms as the water-closets. The pipes inserted to carry away the overflow ran through an adjacent partition, and between the floor and ceiling almost on a dead level. As might have been expected, constant leakage took place in this horizontal section, and kept ceilings

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as well as walls wet from the percolation of water. The destruction of the wood work of that section of the building throughout all its stories, and the unhealthy vapours from decaying and saturated timber made these compartments, as well as the corridors, unhealthy. The sinks have been placed in the bath-room, near the baths. The horizontal pipes have been removed, being now unnecessary. Baths, closet-pans, sinks are near the perpendicular pipes which lead into the main drain. The floors and joists in these bath-rooms and closets, including three in the main building have been relaid, much to the comfort of the patients.

The walls of the different landings and stairways in the main entrance and upwards have been painted. The rooms occupied by the different officers have either been papered or painted. Wards No. 5 and 6 have been painted in the corridors, and two sitting-rooms in each. The large sitting-room in No. 5 has been papered. It is used by paying patients. The colours are light and add much to the cheerful appearance of the sections renovated.

The stables, driving house, and granary have been roofed with slate, instead of the old shingle roof which had become leaky and rotten. This improvement gives a greater security against fire, not to speak of its comparative economy in the end.

The foundations of the south and east sides of the bakery have sunk. It seems to have been built on an unstable substratum, with the usual results. The walls have swayed outwards to such an extent as to become dangerous, and have been propped up from the outside with ungainly timbers, to prevent their falling into ruins. It is possible that brick buttresses built on the outside might make the walls secure, if not the walls must be taken down, and a better foundation sought for. The concrete floor, being made on the sand has settled in sections, and is broken into fragments whose surfaces show a variety of angles. The floor of the basement in the main building needs renewing. On the underside the timber and flooring are rotten, and on the upper worn so much as to be dangerous. This floor is that put down 30 years ago.

When referring to these slight structural changes it will not be out of place to note the gloomy entrance of such a substantial and fine pile of buildings. The original design intended the main entrance door to enter on the first floor, from a landing approached by two substantial flights of stone steps. This foundation was to have been protected by a roof supported by costly and elaborate pillars of stone. That design has not been carried out, but if the landing only could be erected, so as to make the entrance where it was originally intended, it would materially improve the appearance of the front part, and give cheerfulness to the corridor

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within, most desirable to patients being admitted for the first time, whose ideas of a mad house are usually of the most gloomy kind. The existing arrangement compels all who enter the main building through any of the doors to descend several steps into a cellar passage not by any means conducive to exaltation of spirits. The cost would not be much, and the advantage would more than compensate for the outlay.

There are seven kitchens in operation in different parts of the building. Under the best management, the necessary waste must be far greater than would be in one large kitchen, built on the more improved plan of modern construction, and heated by steam. The wholesale grocer has little waste in comparison to the retail, because his sales require little division of supplies. The kitchen that does a wholesale business in cooking victuals has very little more waste than any moderately sized kitchen, for the larger proportion of loss is in minute distribution of raw material. It is scarcely necessary to add that a small amount of difference daily, between one common kitchen and seven small ones, means a considerable sum total of lost value yearly, when multiplied by 365 days. But that is not the only objection to the existing plan. All the cooking stoves use wood. They consume 200 cords of hard-wood per annum, at an average price of \$5.00 per cord, viz., \$1,000 of fuel each year. An improved range, heated by steam that can be economised for other purposes after serving the kitchen, would reduce the heating expense to a minimum. Seven cooks and four scullery maids are now required for the different kitchens; with an improved cooking range, four cooks and two scullery maids could do the same work, with greater ease than at present. That would make a monthly saving in the wages of three cooks and two scullery maids, amounting to \$43.00, or an annual reduction of \$516.00. I am sure these changes would effect a saving in wastage each year of at least \$400.00, and I cannot urge too strongly that needed erections should be completed at an early day. A reduction from these sources would far more than compensate, in one year, for the outlay, because a "penny saved is a penny gained."

In the quadrangle are four unsightly wooden sheds, in close proximity to one another, and to the main building. They are as dry and combustible as tinder. In the autumn and early winter 1,000 tons of coal and 200 cords of wood are "stowed away" here. I need scarcely say that a fire in them would put in great danger the buildings. In fact, it may be safely said that the destruction of the former by fire, means the consumption of the latter. Such a large quantity of fuel, not to speak of the erections themselves, would literally roast out the whole establishment, if such a disaster should take place. These sheds are only 40 feet from

the wings, 103 feet from the main building; and the wooden sheds are 24 feet from those containing coal. Brick sheds could easily be erected near the south wall, sufficiently far away to be safe, and easy of access.

#### DISCHARGES.

The discharges of the current year are considerably above the average, but this can be accounted for, in the first place, by the large number of warrant cases, who came under treatment, while suffering from recent attacks. In other words, the cases of disease had not become chronic and incurable. In the second place, a number were sent from gaols who might have been set at liberty without transfer here. Several were cases of dipsomania; they got on a drunken spree; they became the victims of dissipation, and were seized with *delirium tremens*. If they did not see snakes in their boots, or his Satanic Majesty prowling about the house corners, they had other hallucinations or illusions of the senses. The friends are anxious to get such in "durance vile" out of the way; doctors are called in to consign them to limbo, with pens which are mightier than pills; the victim of the bottle recites the story of his sights and sounds; he performs a few fantastic tricks, and is trundled off to prison. He finally finds his way to an asylum under warrant, but long before this time, because of enforced total abstinence, he has been restored to a sound mind, if not to sound habits, and if not a criminal, should have been set at liberty. It will be observed in the tabulated statement that a considerable number was those afflicted with puerperal mania, consequent on child-bed fever, of whom a large percentage speedily recover. This may be said of all recent cases. Insanity in its incipiency is as amenable to treatment as any other disease, and as large a proportion recover. This is the experience of all specialists, whose testimony might be quoted almost to an indefinite extent, corroborating this statement. It shows the importance of friends at once consigning their insane to asylum treatment, and the responsibility they incur in nursing such at home, until the cases become chronic, incurable and hopeless. The State is not guiltless, if from want of proper and efficient accommodation it allows those over whom it has legislative control, to become a permanent burden on the people, who might when properly cared for, again become active, industrious, and useful members of society.

By referring to the tables, it will be seen that the discharges this year amount to the large number of 106 cured, and 6 improved, of these only two returned to us from relapse. When it is considered that at least seven-eighths of the inmates are chronic cases, in fact the filterings of a series of years, and that the large majority of recoveries must necessarily

be among those admitted during the year. Of that number one-sixth only are stronger and more cases at the institution compared with recent cases. The series are p

It will be seen that there is a large increase in the number of patients in this ward during the year. On the greater part of the year this ward is in other parts of the hospital. The ward has been vacant for some time but has been occupied by patients, and has been used for twenty-four patients, and two other relatives. The patients pay from the State for their comforts, and the State is responsible for the maintenance of the ward and if we are to be nearer home, the United States. The cent of the Prov but they separate of dorm purpose lawn, and Thirty d beginning ment. relatives to send



be among those who are recently admitted, it will be seen that 297 were admitted during the year. The recoveries have been nearly 36 per cent. of that number, and even taking chronic cases in the calculation this year, one-sixth of the whole have been discharged as cured or improved. No stronger argument need be adduced of the importance of putting recent cases at the early stage under asylum treatment. The history of the Institution corroborates this fact, of as many comparative recoveries from recent cases, but from so many vacancies occurring this year, the recoveries are proportionately larger.

#### PAY PATIENTS.

It will be observed in the financial statement that there has been a large increase in the revenue from paying patients during the current year. On the female side, the superior paying ward has been full for the greater part of the time, and often more applied for admission into this ward than could be accommodated; such were temporarily located in other parts of the building (by the consent of friends), waiting for a vacancy. The superior male ward has not been crowded to this extent, but has been well filled. These wards are fairly comfortable and cheap at \$4.00 per week. This sum scarcely pays for board and lodging of patients, not to speak of medical attendance. These wards only hold twenty-four patients each. Those who pay less are accommodated in two other wards. A considerable number of persons applying to have relatives admitted, being in comfortable circumstances, were willing to pay from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week, if better furnished rooms, more comforts, and *isolated lodgings* were furnished to their friends. The residence in the large building, so prison-like, is always repugnant to such, and if wealthy, or even well-to-do, they send their friends to "retreats" in the United States, when, if proper accommodation could be provided nearer home, of a superior kind, they would be sent here for treatment. The central location would make this point accessible from all parts of the Province. Our east and west hospitals are used for quiet patients, but they could easily be provided for elsewhere, and those substantial separate edifices could be used for extra-paying patients, by the addition of dormitories, and a proper furnishing of rooms, in keeping with the purpose indicated. They are finely situated among the trees of the lawn, and are well adapted for comfortable and quiet asylum treatment. Thirty dormitories attached to each hospital would be sufficient for a beginning, and the financial results would satisfactorily warrant the investment. It would be a great comfort to Canadians to have their suffering relatives within visiting distance of their homes, instead of being obliged to send them to a foreign country, to seek relief and comforts not sup-

plied in this Dominion. It is easy to show that it would pay, were I to urge it on that low ground. The sums received from year to year for paying patients have been gradually augmenting, and if extended accommodation were furnished, a goodly income would be the result. In the financial year 1868-69, there was received \$5,573.10, and in the current year, \$17,189.00. We cannot realize much more *per annum* from paying patients, for lack of more extended accommodation, unless by raising the rate per week for the occupants now in the Asylum. This would not be advisable, for the paying wards now in use meet the wants of a large class of our population who are in moderate circumstances, and not able to pay for comfort and space that would readily be accepted by those in affluence, to whom money is no object. There is still remaining a considerable sum in arrears on current year, more than was proportionately due last year at the same time, and this is due largely to the hard times. If the usual payments had been made at the customary time, the receipts would have been at least \$2,000 more. Of course this sum will swell the amount paid up for next year, but it is not available at present.

#### PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

Fire would make swift progress if unfortunately it got the mastery in the building; although the main part is substantially built, and the wings fairly constructed, and notwithstanding the structural precautions in the shape of iron doors, brick walls and partitions, as well as a thick layer of mortar between the floors and subjacent ceilings. The dumb waiters are wooden shafts running through all the stories; and the bed shafts and wooden stair passages perforate the building throughout, lined with wood. A spark from the pipe of an inmate in the basement, or an ignited match among the straw bedding, however keenly watched and strictly forbidden, would blow with a fierce draught up these flues to the topmost story, with a force equal to a furnace fire. It would devour the wooden casings on its way upward, and with our meagre means of extinction, would be uncontrollable. These avenues of possible destruction, not to say tragedy, are causes of great anxiety to myself, both night and day. To remedy these obvious defects, it is recommended that the walls of these shafts be constructed of brick or sheet iron, with outlets at the top to ensure perfect safety. There is a reel of hose in every corridor; but as the reservoir in the dome holds only 12,000 gallons of water, and those on the wings are proportionately small, it is evident that were they full the supply would soon be exhausted in a conflagration. The distance of the Asylum from the quarters of any of the city Fire Companies, is considerable. The time

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required to reach us would necessarily be sufficient to allow the most disastrous results. Fire extinguishers in every corridor are required to ensure comparative safety, and their presence would relieve my mind of the constant dread of a calamity, with no adequate means at hand to avert it.

## VISITORS.

One of the many annoyances a Superintendent has to endure, is the continual demand of the general public to see the Asylum, and, as a matter of course, the inmates. It is a public Institution, and it is the privilege of the British subject, if he should happen to be "a free and independent elector" to look upon an Asylum to the support of which he has contributed his mite of taxes, as a huge menagerie, erected for the purpose of gratifying his morbid curiosity. It is a matter of secondary importance to such, that a daily influx of visitors to the wards causes undue excitement, and retards the recovery of the afflicted under treatment. If Paul Pry should be refused, he threatens an appeal to "our member," and a complaint to Government about the audacious conduct of Asylum officials. He pretends to think that there must be "ways that are dark," and corruption lurking in an institution within whose walls he is not privileged to air his importance, and carry off his budget of news, gathered from the mad utterances of ones "more unfortunate," so that their babblings may be the gossip of a country side. His inspection often consists of a view of a clean floor, and taking attendants for patients. It is necessary he should look through the wards for the benefit of Her Majesty's liege subjects, lest any of them should be immured in dungeons, chained to stone walls, loaded with iron manacles, or illegally detained by designing knaves outside. It never enters the noddles of such visitors how they would like *their* fathers or mothers, sisters or brothers, wives or dear friends to be stared at from day to day, and made the object of jeer, jest, or jollity from ignorance, or hard heartedness. Not having the fear of these before my eyes, and believing that my first duty was the care of the patients committed to my charge, not only in the employment of every legitimate means for their recovery at my command, but also in the prevention of aught detrimental to them, I imposed strict regulations to prevent needless visitations. Many relatives and friends possessed of good judgment would come to visit patients, sometimes from long distances, but learning that their appearance might injure them, by exciting longings for home, or in stirring up emotions not desirable, have returned home without seeing them, after providing for their comfort, if in a financial position to do so. It is a pity the same could not be said of all who have been warned of the evil conse-

quences of visiting excited lunatics at periods when their language and conduct could give no comfort to any one. It is a pleasure to conduct relatives to see such, when they are quiet, improving, or restored to soundness of mind. Those having such claims, or sent by them, and professional men having scientific objects in view are always welcome under these conditions and considerations which must commend themselves to every thoughtful and well-minded person. None were more grateful for this check upon sight-seers than a majority of the patients themselves. It is often pitiful to see them hiding in corners, closets, bed-rooms, or any other available place when strangers are approaching, in order to avoid their gaze and questionings. They know their sad condition, and naturally desire to flee from the presence of the gaping multitude of curiosity hunters. My stringent rules may have brought displeasure upon my head, but not from the merciful and Christian visitor. The grounds are always open to the public during the day time, and are much admired by citizens and strangers, who look upon them as one of the sights of the city.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

During the winter months, and well into the summer, the patients were entertained weekly with concerts, readings, and dramatic performances on every Monday evening. Each Friday evening there was a dance, which was enjoyed by the patients who were able to attend. The attendants were also benefited, for these evenings helped to relieve the tedium and monotony of the wards, consequent on incessant supervision of those under their charge. The different City Choirs kindly came to our assistance. Three Dramatic Companies freely gave their time and talents. Several professional singers charmed us with their vocal powers. Members of our staff, with outside assistance, gave three performances and two dissolving views. These entertainments made an excellent programme for the winter. Henry Cameron, Esq., of the city, acted as secretary, and to his energy is largely due our success in securing so much talent. He has the thanks and gratitude of all who were recipients of his kindness. A new piano of excellent tone has been purchased for the concert room, to supersede one whose days of service had nearly ended. Four hundred and fifty-four books were purchased for the library. The sum total of volumes in use is nine hundred, consisting of books relating to history, biography, science, travels, and the highest class of light literature. To keep this small number up to the requirements of the patients, at least fifty volumes are required annually. It is impossible to estimate the great benefits derived from these sources of amusement, instruction, and recreation. The ministry "to a mind diseased" by all

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lawful auxiliaries within reach, can never be estimated at its true value, because the benefits are not immediately evident ; but the diversion of the mind towards anything external to itself is a great boon, and a powerful remedial agent for good, especially to those afflicted with melancholia and monomania, that

“ Which crazed King Lear,  
The continual racking of the brain  
With *one* idea.”

#### BAD WATER.

When the spring began to open, typhoid fever broke out simultaneously in the Asylum and Central Prison. Both Institutions are supplied from the same source, at the western outlet of the Bay. An examination of the water showed that it was full of animal impurities. It needed no chemical process to do this. The putrescent water that stood only for a few hours could be detected by not overly sensitive nostrils. The unusually large quantity of sediment found in a vessel containing water taken from our reservoir, consisted to a large extent of organic matter, and doubtless was supplied from the sewers of the city, with the addition of the fluid extract of a dead-horse, and of a few dogs floating in the Bay, when spring dissolved their icy coverings. The sewers from this Asylum, and from the Central Prison empty into the Bay about 250 yards from where we procure our supply. The City sewage also enters the Bay at different points in front of the City, making in the aggregate a continual flowing river of filth. A few drops of dirty water will defile a bucket full of it. It need not be stated what must be the condition of a small land-locked sheet of water like that of the Bay, with a stream of pollution pouring into it night and day, of sufficient volume to drive the machinery of a dozen grist mills. In winter time when ice covers this enclosure, the still water beneath becomes a cesspool, and continues in that state for months. There are only two comparatively small and shallow outlets into the lake. At the cold season of the year the wind has no influence to move out this impregnated body of water. There is no ebbing and flowing tide, as at the seaboard, to do the work of scavengers. The impurities of the city lie at the bottom of the Bay, or in a state of solution above the fouler deposit. When spring comes, and the ice disappears, the wind and waves stir up the unsavory compound. The germs of disease are carried back to their fountain ; there is “ death in the pot ; ” the air becomes impregnated with the impure exhalations, to the destruction of precious lives. It is a well established fact that water apparently too pure for the chemist to detect any foulness in, may still be loaded

with causes of disease. The rice water evacuations of cholera patients, may be diluted to such an extent that no impurities can be detected after the most searching examination, but still are capable of generating that particular disease. The experiments of medical men of high repute show that, in all probability, vaccine matter cannot be diluted sufficiently to render it incapable of inoculation. That indefinable organic matter which is known to generate disease according to its kind, can have its watery vehicle augmented until this *seed* can only be present to an infinitesimal extent, and still it will have the potency to propagate communicable disease. It is a matter of experiment that living organisms will exist and flourish under conditions of heat and cold, that were long supposed to be antagonistic to vitality. If atmospheric or artificial influences are favourable, a small quantity of sewage charged with specific germs of disease will produce a luxuriant crop. When unusual mortality takes possession of the city, and especially of our crowded and mammoth Institutions, then it will be discovered, that "some one has blundered" when too late to avert a calamity consequent upon the violation of sanitary laws. In a direct line southerly from the Asylum, the open lake can be reached, at a distance no greater than at present. Here much purer water can be obtained at a moderate cost, but in a matter of life and death pecuniary expenditure should be of secondary consideration. This is of vital importance, and doubtless will receive from the proper authorities the attention it deserves. So detrimental to health is the water, that since the fever broke out, the patients are not allowed to use the Bay water for drinking purposes. We have several wells, and our supply from these sources, although limited in quantity, has contributed greatly to our comfort and health. Immediately after we refrained from using lake water, the fever subsided, and in a few weeks disappeared.

#### VISIT TO UNITED STATES.

The visits made to Asylums in the United States, and the attendance at the discussions which took place during the sittings of the Association of Medical Superintendents of Asylums held at Philadelphia on June 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, proved not only pleasant but profitable. The public Asylums at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Utica were inspected, and through the uniform kindness of the officers of these different Institutions a good insight was obtained of their organization and economies. No two of them were alike in these respects, and a majority of them had excellent features which were of interest, and by a species of eclecticism the commendable of each could be profitably copied. This Asylum has much in its executive arrangement equal

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to that of our energetic and intelligent neighbours. None of the seven Asylums visited had as fine a pile of buildings externally as those of this Asylum. It is a pity the same could not be said of its internal fittings. In this the contrast was most marked. In all but two of those Institutions the comfort of the patients was greatly enhanced by superior ranges for cooking, steam laundries of the most approved design in structure, including appliances, and ventilation, by means of fans driven by steam, as well as heating by the same process. Bedsteads, bureaus, carpets, sofas, pictures, statuary, apparatus for amusements, gymnasia, &c., were all appropriate, excellent in design and superior in quality. Liberal though our legislators have been in providing accommodation and comfort for all our afflicted, yet much remains to be done in this respect to enable us to approximate in excellency, with communities no wealthier *per capita* than the Province of Ontario, south of the lakes.

## CERTIFICATES OF INSANITY.

Medical practitioners too often forget that the Superintendent of an Asylum must admit a patient of whose insanity three medical men have certified to, not only based upon the statements of other observers, but also upon *specific acts* perceived by themselves, from which they would infer unsoundness of mind. The statutory certificates filled up by the medical examiners require those two principal items of information about the patient. On these two classes of observed facts they form an opinion of the insanity of the individual examined, and of the desirability or otherwise of confining such in an Asylum. The Superintendent must base his judgment of the mental state of the individual so charged by these credentials, before admission; and is responsible to the subject, as well as amenable to law, if he admits and retains any who are not insane, especially if the certificates are not sufficiently definite, or are too ambiguous to warrant committal for insanity. It would be ludicrous, were it not so provoking, to have the certificates of insanity filled up with vague generalities which might be predicated with genuine fitness of every adult son and daughter of Adam. Those subjoined are a few choice specimens upon the reception of which I was expected to incarcerate the parties charged; and which could be applied with equal propriety to the writers even were they Solons or Bacons. I give the answers in full under the important heading of facts observed by the medical men, and, in all, they recommend Asylum treatment based on these loose statements. How many of these medical men would like to file these Bills of Charges in a Court of Justice, or recite them in a witness box, and ask that lunacy be recorded against the person thus accused, founded on such premises?

I am well aware it is sometimes difficult to extract facts from those who are sullenly taciturn, or subject to melancholy, and in whom no overt or unusual conduct is observed. It is but just to the writers to say that none of that class are included in the following examples culled out of hundreds which might be adduced. They are inserted for the purpose of preventing repetition. Of course these are the worst examples I could find, and are in striking contrast to the majority of certificates sent by the members of a profession second to none in intelligence and acuteness of observation.

In answer to the question,

"Facts indicating insanity observed by myself," the following replies were received:—

1. "Disposed to fuddle in water and slop around the house, working the door and washing the clothes."

2. "He refused to allow me to feel his pulse, and in a loud peremptory manner ordered me to get away from him. Refused to talk to me about his health."

3. "Peculiar manner and demeanour."

4. "From his conduct, and from the fact of his having been in an Asylum before."

5. "In answer to all my questions he merely replied "a Scotchman is always a Scotchman."

6. "From the eyes I would *infer* that there is some disease of the brain. His emaciated condition."

7. "Personal acquaintance."

8. "Personal appearances. Fretful disposition. Peculiar manner."

It might not be improper to say here, that the existing method of sending patients to Gaol, and then to Asylums from thence, is not satisfactory. When the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant is received by a Sheriff to transfer a patient from his keeping to an Asylum, the Superintendent is notified of it, and a statutory form containing a history of the patient is sent, being filled out by the committing justice. Many of the questions that require to be answered are medical, and cannot have the blanks satisfactorily filled up but by a professional man. For example, very few magistrates can answer the following medical queries, for the simple reason that the bodily diseases to which they refer are seldom matters of study or observation outside of medical circles.

(12.) Whether the prisoner is subject to epilepsy or paralysis?

(13.) Whether the prisoner has been subject to any bodily ailments, and if so, their *nature*.

(17.) Whether the prisoner is idiotic, imbecile, or *incurable*.

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The justice who can answer these intelligently should receive a license to practise medicine, especially if well versed on the *incurability* of the insane. Either all medical men should be made justices, or all magistrates should be made medical men, in order to answer these questions in a proper manner. The medical certificates of insanity, on the strength of which the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant is issued and commitment to Gaol takes place, are not seen by those in charge of Asylums. The warrant compels admission when a vacancy occurs, and the above-mentioned history is all the information a Superintendent receives about the patient sent. The ordinary admissions are much more satisfactory. The friends of other than warrant patients must produce three medical certificates, and bearing date "*within three months* of the time of admission." The warrant order, on the other hand, requires us to receive patients, without being in possession of any evidence of insanity beyond the general history referred to until the mental state is ascertained in time and by observation, yet the records of Asylum authorities testify that many of these have been several years in prison, and if they had been re-examined medically at the end of a definite time, a large percentage might have been returned to relatives or friends without the trouble, expense, and chagrin consequent on Asylum confinement, and which to many is a matter of much social importance. The medical certificates first obtained, should be forwarded with the history as in non-warrant cases; but the patient should be re-examined by qualified men when about to be transferred to an Asylum, if the person has been confined longer than three months, and set at liberty if sane, as provided by statute, or if not, these certificates should precede the patient to his new abode. The medical testimony is very important to those in charge, for the purpose of classification, but is wanting in all warrant cases, and the absence of something definite about the peculiarities, and, it may be, dangerous tendencies of those recently admitted from Gaol, is a source of much anxiety to those in whose charge they have been placed.

## WARRANT PATIENTS.

On account of the Inebriate Asylum at Hamilton having been changed into an insane Asylum for the quiet and incurable, one hundred and thirty-six of our inmates were sent there. The vacancies were filled up from those insane who found temporary lodgings in the Gaols of the Province. Some of them had been confined in prison cells for years, and a large portion was unruly and turbulent. These came in by instalments to enable us to classify according to their condition. I feel it my duty to state that a large number of these were delivered into my care

tied with ropes, and manacled with irons like savage beasts would be. Some had large ulcers on the wrists and ankles, as many as seven being on the two wrists of one person, from the chafing of the handcuffs. Another had burns on the hands, and large ulcers on the back. Several were brought in a dying condition, so helpless that it was found necessary to carry them into the wards, only to die in a few days after admission. Such should never have been removed; long journeys only precipitated their death. A number were covered with vermin; dirty in person and clothing. In some sections of the Province soap must be dear and water scarce. The idea seems to prevail even among Gaol officials, that insane persons must be tied up and cribbed lest manslaughter ensues, forgetting that kindness is never lost on the worst of these objects of pity, and that undue restraint only aggravates the evil, by unnecessarily irritating those, who would otherwise never have become excited and violent. It is gratifying to state that although an addition of nearly one-fourth of the whole number of inmates was admitted within the months of March, April, May, and June, no unusual difficulty was found in putting them under proper treatment, supervision, and classification. I reported to you at once the deplorable state of the warrant patients referred to, and it is pleasing to record that the energetic action taken by you resulted in the dismissal of several Gaol officers, also led to an improvement in the condition of those sent here since that time.

Although this Asylum has been temporarily relieved by the exodus of a comparatively small number to Hamilton, already it is rapidly filling, as the tables of admissions testify. The Gaols, whence a large proportion of the new arrivals come, are being occupied largely by this class, as a temporary refuge until provided for in Asylums. In a year from this time the cry will be for more room, but in the majority of cases it will be in vain. The poor creatures must lie for months and years in prison cells, not intended nor adapted for the accommodation of such. Philanthropy demands that provision should be made in time for this ever increasing class in a manner commensurate with its need. It is a work of years to erect suitable structures, and I cannot refrain from sounding a warning note, which I am sure will be attentively listened to, and carefully considered by those legislators who have the weal of the commonwealth in their keeping. We have a plethoric public purse, and while millions are being devoted to other public works, a few thousands expended in this way must always be a noble contribution to a work of mercy, that in the mysterious ways of Providence may prove a boon to us or our friends in a dark hour, which may come like "a thief in the night."

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One of the three ways to provide the increased space required might be adopted (1) by adding wings to the present building; (2) by building cottages in the grounds for the most tractable patients, such as are now domiciled in our detached hospitals; (3) by erecting another Asylum. Much might be said in the favour of the first two, but the third plan would be in the end most satisfactory. The city is spreading on all sides of these premises, with all the noise consequent from streets and houses. Three railroads and King Street run through our farm, and it seems another will do so soon, with possibly sheds, station, &c., erected near by. A fourth now skirts the southern boundary. The trains and shrieking locomotives keep up a concert night and day, more forcible than melodious, much to the disquietude of our patients, especially recent arrivals, who are not accustomed to such dismal choruses, and whose sleep is disturbed thereby. It is possible a migration must be made from these commodious buildings at some distant day. If any lands could be found suitable in close proximity to the city, and a beginning made by the erection of a wing for males, say of sufficient size to accommodate 300, a step in the direction of permanent removal could be made, and the necessary adornment, tillage, drainage, fencing, &c. could be commenced by means of the labour of patients. Property is now cheaper than it ever can be expected again, in proximity to a growing city like Toronto. A purchase of this kind with its erections would give additional room, and at the same time would only be necessary expenditure in a permanent location. Out of that number sufficient labour could be utilized to such an extent as to be beneficial to the health of the patients, and at the same time contribute largely toward their maintenance. For a few years one wing of this branch Asylum could be occupied by males, and by these the lands could be efficiently worked, leaving one wing and the main building here for females, until finally the sexes could be cared for in two distinct buildings. My limited experience teaches me that a separation of the males and females into two distinct buildings would be preferable in many respects. Wherever this plan has been adopted it has succeeded as might be expected. Dr. Nichols, "President of the Association of Medical Superintendents of the U.S.," says, in his report of 1875,

"The treatment of the insane patients of both sexes in the same connected structure is attended with many embarrassments, occasionally, in spite of all precautions, with serious evils, and is a source of unremitting anxiety to the officers of institutions of this class. The liberty of both sexes, but especially that of the females, is necessarily much restricted by their exercise in the same grounds; and in addition to the

unsuitable acquaintances that will spring up between the sexes when treated in contiguous buildings, sometimes attended with ultimate consequences much to be deplored, the surveillance necessary to render their proximity to each other as innocuous as possible is a source of considerable irritation and ill-feeling on the part of those who are the most needful of it. The Board of Visitors and Superintendent have given the important question of the most suitable manner of enlarging the hospital much consideration, and for the reasons that have now been briefly set forth, they earnestly recommend the erection of a separate hospital edifice for the female patients. The patients of each sex could enjoy as much liberty and derive as much benefit from exercise in the air as the individual cases would be capable of, without the liability of the augmentation of morbid sexual susceptibilities, to the formation of unsuitable acquaintances, and to one of the irritations of restraint which must always, more or less, attend their proximity in the same buildings and grounds." At the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in the City of Philadelphia; the New York City Lunatic Asylum, on the islands in the East River; and the Michigan State Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, provision has been made for the treatment of the sexes in separate buildings, and the conductors of these institutions bear the strongest testimony to the unqualified advantages of such separation. Dr. Thomas S. Kirbride, the very distinguished Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, writes the Superintendent of this Institution—"We have now had sixteen years experience of a separation of the sexes. We have found only advantages in the arrangement, and nothing would induce us to go back to the old plan of having both sexes in the same building. Of the advantages of the plan, it seems to me there can be no doubt, and I am inclined to think that in the end it will be found more economical than any other."

#### ELOPEMENTS.

The elopers for the year were six. Unfortunately one of these was found drowned in the lake a week after he escaped from the Asylum. It is impossible to say whether his death was the result of accident or by suicide. He had always been quiet, and seemed contented, and at the time of his escape was with a working party on the farm outside of the walls. The jury, at the inquest, returned a verdict, "Found drowned."

Three of the others were much improved in mind, and would soon have been discharged. They were allowed a good deal of liberty, and took advantage of it to go home when the opportunity offered. I think it better to give out-door exercise and a reasonable latitude without

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strict prison-like *surveillance* to the improved and quiet patients, even if one occasionally escapes, than to keep such in constant confinement for fear of a few elopements. Three of those were traced to their homes, but they were found to be harmless and contented, and allowed to remain with their friends.

## DEATHS.

The mortality of the past year has been large, numbering as high as seventy-one. This is attributable to the fact that the year has proved unusually severe on the aged, not only in our public institutions, but also among the general population. It will be seen in the appended tables that a large number of deaths is among the old people. The sending to Hamilton of 136 patients who were comparatively healthy, necessitated a large proportionate residue, who were of weakly constitutions or on the sick list. A quarter of those well were deducted from the balance of healthy and sick together, so it is evidence that a much larger percentage of the remainder must be more liable to die than if those transferred had remained, and few warrant cases had been sent in their stead.

In the place of these sent away, I received a large number from the Gaols who were in the physical condition I have mentioned elsewhere. A number of these died shortly after admission when delivered to my care. Twenty-eight of these who died were admitted during the current year. In other words, over a third of all the deaths were among recent admissions, and some were residents for only a few days, or weeks at the most, before death put an end to their misery.

Among the deaths was a number of old patients. Reg. No. 1871, was aged 68 years; residence in Asylum, 18 years 6 months and 6 days. Reg. No. 1486, aged 66; residence in Asylum, 21 years 10 months 12 days. Reg. No. 1541, aged 62 years; residence in Asylum, 21 years 7 months 16 days. Reg. No. 514, aged 68 years; residence in Asylum, 28 years 4 months 14 days. Reg. No. 998 was a well-known character, who had a residence of 25 years 7 months 13 days. She had killed her husband, and doubtless was insane at the time. Since her admission she has been quiet and harmless, showing at no time of her residence murderous propensities. She was a great reader of the Bible, but her study of the Scriptures was to a great part mechanical.

Reg. No. 4234 had the delusion that she had no mouth, and consequently could not eat. She had to be fed with a tube for several weeks, and at last the stomach pump had to be resorted to. She was fed with milk, eggs and a little whiskey in this way for four months and a day, but at last died from dysentery. I am not aware of any one having been

kept alive for that length of time by the same means. It is not for me to say that physiologists are in error in making saliva so indispensable to digestion, but it is certain that no saliva could mingle with her food at the time of injection and that it could only be supplied in small quantities by deglutition.

#### FARM.

The farming operations of the year have been carried on as successfully as formerly. The wet spring, followed by a long drought in July and August, did considerable injury to the crops. In comparison with the agricultural prospects in the country around us, we, perhaps, should not complain. The Hungarian grass and Indian corn were only an average crop, and did not turn out nearly as well as last year. The quality of the potato crop is excellent; but the continuous dry weather at a critical time, diminished the number and size of the tubers. An "irrepressible conflict" was carried on against the industrious and destructive potato bug. The popular antidote, Paris Green, could not be used on account of its poisonous properties, but patients were furnished with tin pails. The potato fields were turned into a gymnasium, and bushel after bushel of the enemy was captured. In spite of our vigorous daily assaults, they did us some injury, but the yield will be an average crop. The oats and hay are splendid crops. A field of hay was purchased for use. Our own labour cut and housed it. It is possible we may not need all the fodder, but it is economy to buy cheaply in the fall, and if the hay should not be required it can be sold to advantage in the spring. If the winter should happen to be severe, and of the usual duration, our stock will need it all. The details of our farming operations will be seen in another part of the report. The proceeds of the farm, as will be seen from Steward's report, amounted in value to \$11,537.91.

There is a total of about 160 acres of land, of this at least 20 acres are ornamental. King Street has been extended through the farm, and has taken from us a wide strip of our most arable land. Including our pasturage there is not more than 135 acres under cultivation, and it is no boast to say, considering the unpropitious season, the appended amount of valuable farm products will compare favourably with the best tilled farms of the Province. Of the above amount \$495 was realized from pork, and \$112 from rye sold, the products of 1875, but disposed of after last year's returns were made. This system of crediting such amounts to current year being annually adopted, the two sides of the equation is approximately correct in comparing one year with the other.

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## EXPENSES PER HEAD.

By looking at the Bursar's Statement, it will be seen that the expense per head for this year is \$133.51, against \$129.42 last year. This increase is more apparent than real, and is not due to any *per capita* augmentation of expenditure, but is sunk in the ordinary running cost of the establishment, with a smaller average number of patients. The transfer to Hamilton left us for several months, and even up to the present date, with vacancies, that did not occur last year. This gave us less mouths to feed, and fewer to clothe, but that is the only reduction. The salaries, consumption of fuel, general repairs, usual tear and wear, &c., are the same with one number as the other. Our daily average in 1876 is 317, and that of 1875 was 350. The keeping of 33 patients during the year would be much less proportionately than would a corresponding reduction (were it possible) of the necessary running expenses. The whole machinery has to be kept in motion to the same extent for the smaller number as for the larger. A boarding-house can keep twenty persons at a cheaper rate per head than half that number on the same principle.

The expenditure for 1875 was \$84,125. That of the current year is \$82,382, or \$1,743 less than last year. The cost of the 33 patients that would be required to equal last year at this year's average, if residents during the whole year, would be \$4,405.83. If we deduct the difference of the expenditure mentioned above, this sum would be \$2,662.83, the amount required to pay extra current expenses, with 33 patients less to supervise and provide for. In other words, the expenses last year and this year, if the Asylum had remained full, would have been nearly the same, and should be this year, less the cost of feeding and clothing 33 patients to make the full complement. It will be seen that to divide the annual expenditure by the 350 in the one year, and only 317 in the following, makes an erroneous quotient in calculating the cost per patient. The \$17,189.48 received for paying patients, and the \$1,050.94 from sales, will reduce the actual total outlay from the public treasury annually per patient to \$103.95. Of course it will be understood that this sum is applied to all current expenses, and that the actual personal expenditure of each patient for food and clothing (less the consumption of the products of the farm), must necessarily be much less per head than above sum.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

Divine Service has been held very regularly throughout the year. The Church of England supplied us on the mornings of Sunday, and one of

the other religious bodies in the afternoons. It need scarcely be said that all these services have been highly appreciated by the inmates. To all ministers who so freely came to our aid during the past year, the heartfelt thanks of this community is due. Provost Whitaker and the Rev. William Reid, who kindly undertook to correspond with those ministers who had volunteered their services, have my thanks for their labour of love. These religious services were eagerly looked forward to from week to week, and were productive of good results. The Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church hold no regular service in the building, but I find them ready to visit, by night or day, any members of their Church who are in need of their services, and the sick or dying of that Communion have always manifested thankfulness for these spontaneous visitations.

#### TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A Telegraph Office was opened last spring, in the building, and has been found of great service to us. Under the former order of things, messages were sent to a city office, the nearest being some distance off, and a messenger carried the telegram to its destination. For this service he was paid the usual *bonus* as car hire. If a dispatch for us reached the city late in the evening it was often next morning before it was delivered. On the other hand, in order to send a message away, a servant had to be sent to a city office to deliver a telegraphic order, and there was no assurance then that it would be sent away in time to be of service. In a large Institution like this, where bodily sickness is often suddenly fatal on account of the large number of fit cases and of those afflicted with chronic disease, it is a great comfort to be able to telegraph at once to friends in the city or at a distance, the condition of patients thus situated. A good deal of ordinary business is done by the wires in a more expeditious and satisfactory manner than by mail. The Montreal Company laid the wires, furnished the necessary instruments, and sent an instructor to teach the younger members of the staff free of charge. Now all of them can send and receive messages with considerable skill and dexterity. The Company has not lost pecuniarily by the new arrangement.

It would be a great service to us to have throughout the buildings electric calls such as are in hotels, and in many of the new asylums recently erected. They save many a weary step necessarily taken by attendants when their presence is required in different parts of the building and hospitals. This will be readily understood when it is known that the main building is 523 feet in length, and from four to six stories

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in height. The wings attached are 190 feet in length, and four stories high. The Hospitals are 200 and 250 feet respectively from the wings, and could be cheaply connected with the main building, by under-ground wires. The whole apparatus would not cost more than \$175. To an ordinary reader, a number of these requirements may seem insignificant, but it needs only a limited experience of large establishments to know that in details of apparently minor importance success depends. Those of greater importance are few, but the so-called insignificant "littles" are legion, and in the aggregate materially affect the whole organization for better or worse. A screw loose and unattended to will in the end bring destruction to the best machinery.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The following newspapers and periodicals have been sent gratuitously.

|                               |             |                                  |         |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Toronto <i>Leader</i> .....   | Weekly.     | Algoma <i>Pioneer</i> .....      | Weekly. |
| London <i>Herald</i> ....     | Daily.      | <i>Christian Advocate</i> ....   | "       |
| Chatham <i>Planet</i> .....   | Tri-weekly. | <i>Chronicle and News</i> ...    | "       |
| Ottawa <i>Citizen</i> .....   | Weekly.     | Elora <i>Lightning Express</i>   | "       |
| Woodstock <i>Review</i>       | "           | <i>Canada Statesman</i> ....     | "       |
| Woodstock <i>Times</i> ...    | "           | Peterboro' <i>Review</i> ....    | "       |
| <i>Christian Guardian</i>     | "           | <i>Montreal Witness</i>          | "       |
| Guelph <i>Mercury</i> .....   | "           | (2 copies).....                  | "       |
| Guelph <i>Herald</i> .....    | "           | <i>Evangelical Churchman</i> ..  | "       |
| Galt <i>Reporter</i> .....    | "           | <i>Canada Presbyterian</i> ..    | "       |
| Stratford <i>Beacon</i> ..... | "           | Paris <i>Star</i> .....          | "       |
| Stratford <i>Herald</i> ..... | "           | <i>Journal of Education</i> ..   | "       |
| Berlin <i>Telegraph</i> ..... | "           | <i>Collingwood Enterprise</i> .. | "       |

All the papers received, have been sent free, with the exception of the Toronto dailies. If the proprietors of these newspapers could only see the avidity with which they are read, especially those published in the different sections, whence the patients come, and containing local news, they would be amply rewarded for their kindness. At the same time, these papers should be paid for, on the same principle as we pay for our flour, beef, and groceries. Editors do not live on ambrosia, however angelic they may be, and in justice should receive the subscription prices as they do from other readers, and on behalf of other public Institutions. A number on the free list have been sent for a quarter of a century. Dues for the past will not be expected, but it is a commercial transaction, and when value is received, remuneration should follow. The proprietors have my thanks for their generous donations.

On the second day of March, Mr. D. H. Mooney, Bursar, came to a melancholy end by drowning. On account of his genial, kindly disposition, he was a general favorite. On the 12th day of June, Mr. James Henry, Steward, died, after a comparatively short illness. He had been a faithful servant for over seventeen years. He gave no eye service, but was found at his post early and late, doing his utmost to make his department a success. Mr. Thos. J. Tracey has been appointed Bursar, and Mr. Allan McLean, Steward. The above is a summary of the changes and work of the year. It will be seen that these are numerous, in respect to structural arrangements, internal economy, and officers. It has been to me a year of anxiety, care, and labour. Throughout the 365 days of the year, the responsible head of an Institution of this kind has no freedom, night or day, from the burdens which belong to a trying position. It is a great satisfaction to me to say that the different officers in their varied relations, have seconded all my efforts in the most efficient manner; and especially is this true of Dr. Metcalf, Assistant-Superintendent, who had sole charge of the Asylum for several months before my incumbency on the 28th of last December.

Before closing this Report, I feel it to be my duty to thank you for your kindly assistance and generous support in every effort made to increase the efficiency of this Asylum. Dr. Workman, my distinguished predecessor for twenty-two years, has given me valuable advice from time to time, on matters which need experience to unravel in connection with this mystery of mysteries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

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TABLE No. I.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1876.

|   | Male.       | Female.     | Total.      |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Remaining, October 1st, 1875,.....                    | 337         | 322         | 659         |
| Admitted during year :—                               |             |             |             |
| By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant .....                | 91          | 68          | 159         |
| “ Medical Certificate.....                            | 58          | 80          | 138         |
| <b>Total number under treatment during year .....</b> | <b>486</b>  | <b>470</b>  | <b>956</b>  |
| Discharges during year :—                             |             |             |             |
| As cured.....   | 48          | 31          | 79          |
| “ Improved.....                                       | 11          | 16          | 27          |
| “ Unimproved .....                                    | 4           | 2           | 6           |
| <b>Total number of discharges during year.....</b>    | <b>63</b>   | <b>49</b>   | <b>112</b>  |
| Died.....   | 41          | 30          | 71          |
| Eloped.....   | 5           | 1           | 6           |
| Transferred.....                                      | 50          | 80          | 136         |
| Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1876.....        | 321         | 310         | 631         |
| <b>Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.</b> | <b>2481</b> | <b>2217</b> | <b>4698</b> |
| “ Discharged.....                                     | 1320        | 1153        | 2473        |
| “ Died.....   | 559         | 487         | 1046        |
| “ Eloped.....   | 48          | 10          | 58          |
| “ Transferred .....                                   | 233         | 257         | 490         |
| “ Remaining 30th September, 1876.....                 | 321         | 310         | 631         |

TABLE NO 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum from the 1st October, 1875, to 30th September, 1876 :—

|  | Male.                      | Female.    | Total.     |  |              |              |
|--|----------------------------|------------|------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of October, 1875)..... | 336                        | 322        | 658        |  |              |              |
| Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 3rd of May, 1876). .....   | 284                        | 284        | 568        |  |              |              |
| Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year .....       | 115,657                    | 110,185    | 225,842    |  |              |              |
| Daily average population.. .....   | 316                        | 301.05     | 617.05     |  |              |              |
| <b>SOCIAL STATE.</b>   | <b>Admissions of year.</b> |            |            | <b>Total admissions since opening.</b> |              |              |
|  | M.                         | F.         | T.         | M.                                     | F.           | T.           |
| Married.....   | 65                         | 88         | 153        | 1,120                                  | 1,427        | 2,547        |
| Widowed .....  | 0                          | 0          | 0          | 0                                      | 0            | 0            |
| Single.....  | 84                         | 60         | 144        | 1,361                                  | 790          | 2,151        |
| Not reported.....  | 0                          | 0          | 0          | 0                                      | 0            | 0            |
| <b>Total.....</b>  | <b>149</b>                 | <b>148</b> | <b>297</b> | <b>2,481</b>                           | <b>2,217</b> | <b>4,698</b> |

| RELIGION.                | Admissions of year. |            |            | Total admissions since opening. |              |              |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                          | M.                  | F.         | T.         | M.                              | F.           | T.           |
| Presbyterians .....      | 32                  | 44         | 76         | 566                             | 528          | 1,094        |
| Episcopalians .....      | 29                  | 20         | 49         | 729                             | 637          | 1,366        |
| Methodists .....         | 28                  | 40         | 68         | 394                             | 354          | 748          |
| Baptists .....           | 4                   | 0          | 4          | 24                              | 10           | 34           |
| Congregationalists ..... | 0                   | 0          | 0          | 21                              | 33           | 54           |
| Roman Catholics.. .....  | 31                  | 26         | 57         | 565                             | 485          | 1,050        |
| Menonites.....           | 0                   | 0          | 0          | 0                               | 2            | 2            |
| Quakers.....             | 2                   | 1          | 3          | 21                              | 16           | 37           |
| Infidels.....            | 0                   | 0          | 0          | 0                               | 0            | 0            |
| Other denominations..... | 14                  | 11         | 25         | 132                             | 131          | 263          |
| Not reported .....       | 9                   | 6          | 15         | 29                              | 21           | 50           |
| <b>Total.....</b>        | <b>149</b>          | <b>148</b> | <b>297</b> | <b>2,481</b>                    | <b>2,217</b> | <b>4,697</b> |
| <b>NATIONALITIES.</b>    |                     |            |            |                                 |              |              |
| English.....             | 25                  | 16         | 41         | 424                             | 353          | 777          |
| Irish.....               | 27                  | 38         | 65         | 825                             | 769          | 1,594        |
| Scotch.....              | 19                  | 20         | 39         | 357                             | 331          | 688          |
| Canadian .....           | 68                  | 69         | 137        | 695                             | 621          | 1,316        |
| United States .....      | 6                   | 3          | 9          | 95                              | 78           | 173          |
| Other Countries.....     | 3                   | 2          | 5          | 84                              | 65           | 149          |
| Unknown .....            | 1                   | 0          | 1          | 1                               | 0            | 1            |
| <b>Total.....</b>        | <b>149</b>          | <b>148</b> | <b>297</b> | <b>2,481</b>                    | <b>2,217</b> | <b>4,698</b> |

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1876.

|                                | Admitted During Year. |         |        | Total Admissions. |         |        |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|
|                                | Male.                 | Female. | Total. | Male.             | Female. | Total. |
| Algoma.....                    | 1                     | 0       | 1      | 4                 | 0       | 4      |
| Brant.....                     | 1                     | 5       | 6      | 41                | 38      | 79     |
| Bruce .....                    | 5                     | 1       | 6      | 12                | 6       | 18     |
| Chaleton.....                  | 0                     | 1       | 1      | 51                | 41      | 92     |
| Elgin.....                     | 0                     | 0       | 0      | 20                | 20      | 46     |
| Essex .....                    | 0                     | 0       | 0      | 17                | 11      | 28     |
| Frontenac.....                 | 1                     | 0       | 1      | 91                | 60      | 151    |
| Grey.....                      | 10                    | 3       | 13     | 43                | 46      | 89     |
| Haldimand .....                | 3                     | 3       | 6      | 23                | 22      | 45     |
| Halton.....                    | 2                     | 2       | 4      | 61                | 52      | 113    |
| Hastings.....                  | 6                     | 7       | 13     | 48                | 41      | 89     |
| Huron .....                    | 2                     | 1       | 3      | 49                | 42      | 91     |
| Kent.....                      | 1                     | 0       | 1      | 20                | 18      | 38     |
| Lambton .....                  | 0                     | 1       | 1      | 24                | 21      | 45     |
| Lanark.....                    | 2                     | 3       | 5      | 49                | 39      | 88     |
| Leeds and Grenville.....       | 4                     | 1       | 5      | 52                | 42      | 94     |
| Lennox and Addington .....     | 1                     | 0       | 1      | 17                | 12      | 29     |
| Lincoln.....                   | 5                     | 6       | 11     | 84                | 69      | 153    |
| Middlesex .....                | 1                     | 0       | 1      | 69                | 58      | 127    |
| Norfolk.....                   | 0                     | 1       | 1      | 15                | 17      | 32     |
| Northumberland and Durham..... | 6                     | 16      | 22     | 173               | 154     | 327    |
| Ontario.....                   | 5                     | 9       | 14     | 78                | 74      | 152    |
| Oxford .....                   | 0                     | 3       | 3      | 26                | 26      | 52     |
| Peel.....                      | 7                     | 4       | 11     | 72                | 70      | 142    |
| Perth.....                     | 1                     | 0       | 1      | 38                | 37      | 75     |
| Peterborough .....             | 2                     | 3       | 5      | 47                | 45      | 92     |
| Prescott and Russell .....     | 0                     | 2       | 2      | 13                | 17      | 30     |

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Bruce.....  
Carleton .....

|                                      | Admitted During Year. |            |            | Total Admissions. |              |              |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                      | Male.                 | Female.    | Total.     | Male.             | Female.      | Total.       |
| Prince Edward .....                  | 3                     | 1          | 4          | 23                | 20           | 43           |
| Renfrew .....                        | 2                     | 2          | 4          | 2                 | 2            | 4            |
| Simcoe .....                         | 5                     | 9          | 14         | 85                | 83           | 168          |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..... | 6                     | 3          | 9          | 56                | 55           | 111          |
| Victoria .....                       | 3                     | 6          | 9          | 17                | 23           | 40           |
| Waterloo .....                       | 2                     | 0          | 2          | 36                | 31           | 67           |
| Welland .....                        | 2                     | 2          | 4          | 35                | 30           | 65           |
| Wellington .....                     | 4                     | 8          | 12         | 102               | 98           | 200          |
| Wentworth .....                      | 13                    | 10         | 23         | 186               | 165          | 351          |
| York .....                           | 42                    | 34         | 76         | 645               | 618          | 1,263        |
| Muskoka .....                        | 1                     | 1          | 2          | 1                 | 1            | 2            |
| Not Classified .....                 | 0                     | 0          | 0          | 49                | 12           | 61           |
| <b>Total Admissions.....</b>         | <b>149</b>            | <b>148</b> | <b>297</b> | <b>2,481</b>      | <b>2,217</b> | <b>4,698</b> |

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which Warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1876.

|                                      |           |           |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Algoma .....                         | 1         | 0         | 1          | 3          | 0          | 3          |
| Brant .....                          | 1         | 2         | 3          | 2          | 2          | 4          |
| Bruce .....                          | 2         | 0         | 2          | 3          | 0          | 3          |
| Carleton .....                       | 0         | 1         | 1          | 9          | 1          | 10         |
| Elgin .....                          | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Essex .....                          | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Frontenac .....                      | 1         | 0         | 1          | 3          | 1          | 4          |
| Grey .....                           | 7         | 1         | 8          | 17         | 2          | 19         |
| Haldimand .....                      | 2         | 1         | 3          | 3          | 1          | 4          |
| Halton .....                         | 0         | 0         | 0          | 2          | 0          | 2          |
| Hastings .....                       | 3         | 5         | 8          | 8          | 6          | 14         |
| Huron .....                          | 2         | 0         | 2          | 3          | 0          | 3          |
| Kent .....                           | 1         | 0         | 1          | 2          | 0          | 2          |
| Lambton .....                        | 0         | 1         | 1          | 1          | 1          | 2          |
| Lanark .....                         | 2         | 2         | 4          | 7          | 2          | 9          |
| Leeds and Grenville .....            | 3         | 1         | 4          | 6          | 2          | 8          |
| Lennox and Addington .....           | 1         | 0         | 1          | 7          | 0          | 7          |
| Lincoln .....                        | 4         | 4         | 8          | 8          | 6          | 14         |
| Middlesex .....                      | 1         | 0         | 1          | 2          | 0          | 2          |
| Norfolk .....                        | 0         | 1         | 1          | 1          | 1          | 2          |
| Northumberland and Durham .....      | 2         | 3         | 5          | 24         | 3          | 27         |
| Ontario .....                        | 4         | 6         | 10         | 15         | 7          | 22         |
| Oxford .....                         | 0         | 3         | 3          | 1          | 3          | 4          |
| Peel .....                           | 3         | 0         | 3          | 8          | 0          | 8          |
| Perth .....                          | 1         | 0         | 1          | 5          | 0          | 5          |
| Peterborough .....                   | 1         | 3         | 4          | 12         | 3          | 15         |
| Prescott and Russell .....           | 0         | 1         | 1          | 5          | 2          | 7          |
| Prince Edward .....                  | 1         | 0         | 1          | 3          | 0          | 3          |
| Renfrew .....                        | 2         | 1         | 3          | 4          | 1          | 5          |
| Simcoe .....                         | 3         | 5         | 8          | 15         | 5          | 20         |
| Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..... | 6         | 2         | 8          | 9          | 2          | 11         |
| Victoria .....                       | 3         | 4         | 7          | 12         | 5          | 17         |
| Waterloo .....                       | 2         | 0         | 2          | 7          | 0          | 7          |
| Welland .....                        | 2         | 1         | 3          | 4          | 2          | 6          |
| Wellington .....                     | 1         | 2         | 3          | 7          | 2          | 9          |
| Wentworth .....                      | 7         | 3         | 10         | 23         | 3          | 26         |
| York .....                           | 22        | 15        | 37         | 69         | 36         | 105        |
| <b>Total admissions .....</b>        | <b>91</b> | <b>68</b> | <b>159</b> | <b>310</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>410</b> |

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

| —  | Register No. | Initials.     | Sex.    | When Admitted.             | When Discharged. |
|----|--------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|------------------|
|    |              |               |         |                            | 1875.            |
| 1  | 4348         | W. G. ....    | M. .... | 28th May, 1875. ....       | October 1        |
| 2  | 4241         | J. M. ....    | M. .... | 12th August, 1874. ....    | October 1        |
| 3  | 4274         | G. H. ....    | M. .... | 25th November, 1874. ....  | October 1        |
| 4  | 4357         | E. W. ....    | F. .... | 4th June, 1875. ....       | October 1        |
| 5  | 4286         | O. D. ....    | F. .... | 21st December, 1874. ....  | October 1        |
| 6  | 4344         | D. D. ....    | M. .... | 19th May, 1875. ....       | October 1        |
| 7  | 4299         | T. McC. ....  | M. .... | 15th January, 1875. ....   | October 2        |
| 8  | 4243         | W. McL. ....  | M. .... | 15th August, 1874. ....    | October 2        |
| 9  | 4311         | J. B. ....    | M. .... | 17th February, 1875. ....  | October 4        |
| 10 | 3863         | E. S. ....    | F. .... | 4th January, 1872. ....    | October 4        |
| 11 | 4266         | A. B. ....    | F. .... | 2nd November, 1874. ....   | October 5        |
| 12 | 4362         | J. F. ....    | M. .... | 8th June, 1875. ....       | October 5        |
| 13 | 4393         | F. W. ....    | M. .... | 19th September, 1875. .... | October 18       |
| 14 | 4206         | T. B. ....    | M. .... | 14th May, 1874. ....       | October 19       |
| 15 | 4376         | D. P. ....    | M. .... | 11th August, 1875. ....    | October 21       |
| 16 | 4337         | S. C. ....    | F. .... | 5th May, 1875. ....        | October 26       |
| 17 | 4385         | J. G. ....    | M. .... | 30th August, 1875. ....    | November 2       |
| 18 | 4254         | W. M. ....    | F. .... | 9th October, 1874. ....    | November 11      |
| 19 | 4140         | J. W. ....    | F. .... | 23rd December, 1873. ....  | November 20      |
| 20 | 4355         | G. P. T. .... | M. .... | 3rd June, 1875. ....       | November 30      |
| 21 | 4248         | S. F. ....    | F. .... | 26th August, 1854. ....    | December 1       |
| 22 | 4343         | P. G. ....    | M. .... | 18th May, 1875. ....       | December 7       |
| 23 | 4123         | J. B. ....    | F. .... | 4th November, 1873. ....   | December 9       |
| 24 | 4159         | G. W. ....    | M. .... | 10th February, 1874. ....  | December 10      |
| 25 | 4379         | W. F. ....    | M. .... | 18th August, 1875. ....    | December 15      |
| 26 | 4372         | A. W. ....    | M. .... | 20th July, 1875. ....      | December 24      |
| 27 | 4360         | E. M. R. .... | F. .... | 5th June, 1875. ....       | December 4       |
| 28 | 4478         | E. D. ....    | F. .... | 12th August, 1875. ....    | December 31      |
|    |              |               |         |                            | 1876.            |
| 29 | 4380         | E. R. ....    | F. .... | 19th August, 1875. ....    | January 1        |
| 30 | 3675         | A. G. ....    | F. .... | 22nd October, 1870. ....   | January 3        |
| 31 | 4347         | J. C. ....    | M. .... | 27th May, 1875. ....       | January 3        |
| 32 | 4406         | T. G. ....    | M. .... | 15th October 1875. ....    | January 11       |
| 33 | 4364         | E. J. B. .... | M. .... | 14th June, 1875. ....      | January 24       |
| 34 | 4328         | W. M. ....    | M. .... | 19th April, 1875. ....     | February 15      |
| 35 | 4038         | C. McR. ....  | F. .... | 21 March, 1873. ....       | February 19      |
| 36 | 4436         | M. S. ....    | F. .... | 29th December, 1875. ....  | March 7          |
| 37 | 4391         | A. R. W. .... | F. .... | 16th September, 1875. .... | March 8          |
| 38 | 4390         | T. G. ....    | M. .... | 7th September, 1875. ....  | March 14         |
| 39 | 2895         | P. M. ....    | M. .... | 7th July, 1863. ....       | March 14         |
| 40 | 4221         | J. S. ....    | M. .... | 15th July, 1874. ....      | March 15         |
| 41 | 4416         | E. S. R. .... | F. .... | 15th November, 1875. ....  | March 17         |
| 42 | 3692         | P. R. ....    | M. .... | 18th November, 1870. ....  | March 17         |
| 43 | 4403         | G. R. ....    | M. .... | 7th October, 1875. ....    | March 25         |
| 44 | 4402         | E. W. ....    | F. .... | 4th October, 1875. ....    | March 30         |
| 45 | 4426         | A. W. ....    | M. .... | 8th December, 1875. ....   | March 28         |
| 46 | 3588         | A. K. ....    | F. .... | 15th March, 1870. ....     | April 5          |
| 47 | 4244         | E. A. ....    | F. .... | 19th August, 1874. ....    | April 6          |

| —   | Reg N |
|-----|-------|
| 48  | 43    |
| 49  | 40    |
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| 52  | 44    |
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| 95  | 44    |
| 96  | 44    |
| 97  | 44    |
| 98  | 44    |
| 99  | 44    |
| 100 | 44    |
| 101 | 44    |
| 102 | 44    |

| Register No. | Initials. | Sex.       | When Admitted.          | When Discharged. |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
|              |           |            |                         | 1876.            |
| 48           | 4381      | E. H.      | F 11st August, 1875.    | April 8          |
| 49           | 4071      | E. R.      | F 25th June, 1873.      | April 13         |
| 50           | 3431      | M. B.      | F 13th June, 1868.      | April 18         |
| 51           | 4397      | R. J. A.   | M 25th September, 1875. | April 20         |
| 52           | 4443      | W. B. T.   | M 20th January, 1876.   | April 22         |
| 53           | 4414      | E. C.      | M 14th November, 1875.  | May 7            |
| 54           | 4329      | M. T.      | F 29th April, 1875.     | May 10           |
| 55           | 4389      | R. B.      | F 4th September, 1875.  | May 15           |
| 56           | 4522      | C. L.      | M 19th April, 1876.     | May 18           |
| 57           | 4228      | J. H.      | M 23rd July, 1874.      | May 19           |
| 58           | 4174      | J. McC.    | M 19th March, 1874.     | May 15           |
| 59           | 4520      | O. G.      | F 19th April, 1876.     | May 23           |
| 60           | 4429      | J. T.      | M 14th December, 1875.  | May 27           |
| 61           | 4572      | M. J. D.   | F 19th May, 1876.       | May 29           |
| 62           | 4452      | T. M.      | M 22nd February, 1876.  | May 30           |
| 63           | 4504      | R. G.      | M 10th April, 1876.     | June 5           |
| 64           | 4395      | E. G.      | F 24th September, 1875. | June 7           |
| 65           | 4461      | M. J. S.   | F 20th March, 1876.     | June 8           |
| 66           | 4354      | M. W.      | F 23rd June, 1875.      | June 9           |
| 67           | 4457      | J. A. B.   | M 14th March, 1876.     | June 13          |
| 68           | 4417      | A. H.      | M 15th November, 1875.  | June 14          |
| 69           | 3497      | J. D.      | M 18th May, 1869.       | June 16          |
| 70           | 4593      | J. A. McK. | F 15th June, 1876.      | June 23          |
| 71           | 4440      | L. L.      | F 13th January, 1876.   | June 29          |
| 72           | 4463      | E. M.      | F 22nd March, 1876.     | June 1           |
| 73           | 4437      | J. J.      | M 4th January, 1876.    | July 5           |
| 74           | 4434      | R. A. O.   | F 28th December, 1875.  | July 12          |
| 75           | 4438      | W. McG.    | M 4th January, 1876.    | July 17          |
| 76           | 4513      | E. B.      | F 12th April, 1876.     | July 13          |
| 77           | 4459      | J. B.      | F 18th March, 1876.     | July 26          |
| 78           | 4387      | S. D.      | F 3rd September, 1876.  | August 1         |
| 79           | 4399      | M. G.      | F 29th September, 1875. | August 1         |
| 80           | 4570      | W. H.      | M 18th May, 1876.       | August 1         |
| 81           | 4563      | J. H.      | M 15th May, 1876.       | August 1         |
| 82           | 4532      | J. B.      | M 24th April, 1876.     | August 1         |
| 83           | 4615      | A. W.      | M 5th July, 1876.       | August 1         |
| 84           | 4568      | T. C.      | M 16th May, 1876.       | August 1         |
| 85           | 4560      | T. C.      | M 17th May, 1876.       | August 8         |
| 86           | 4290      | W. M.      | M 2nd January, 1875.    | August 2         |
| 87           | 4448      | E. J. K.   | F 4th February, 1876.   | August 4         |
| 88           | 4458      | E. J. R.   | M 17th March, 1876.     | August 4         |
| 89           | 4515      | C. K.      | F 18th April, 1876.     | August 5         |
| 90           | 2878      | J. C.      | F 3rd June, 1863.       | August 7         |
| 91           | 4533      | S. A. G.   | F 24th April, 1876.     | August 19        |
| 92           | 4584      | A. E. W.   | M 31st May, 1876.       | August 21        |
| 93           | 4518      | F. M.      | M 19th April, 1876.     | August 22        |
| 94           | 4509      | E. L.      | M 11th April, 1876.     | August 22        |
| 95           | 4330      | P. McD.    | M 30th April, 1875.     | August 23        |
| 96           | 4600      | A. J.      | M 20th June, 1876.      | August 24        |
| 97           | 4609      | S. H. J.   | M 26th June, 1876.      | August 22        |
| 98           | 3869      | G. R.      | M 27th January, 1872.   | August 24        |
| 99           | 4633      | D. A. McD. | M 15th June, 1876.      | September 7      |
| 100          | 4500      | J. L.      | M 8th April, 1876.      | September 7      |
| 101          | 4575      | C. J.      | F 22nd May, 1876.       | September 9      |
| 102          | 4639      | B. G.      | M 18th July, 1876.      | September 9      |

| No. | Register No. | Initials.    | Sex.    | When Admitted.         | When Discharged. |
|-----|--------------|--------------|---------|------------------------|------------------|
|     |              |              |         |                        | 1876.            |
| 103 | 4594         | J. J. A..... | M.....  | 16th June, 1876.....   | September 11     |
| 104 | 4524         | D. P. ....   | F ..    | 20th April, 1876.....  | September 11     |
| 105 | 4626         | S. S.....    | F ..    | 13th July, 1876.....   | September 14     |
| 106 | 4566         | S. A. H..... | F ..    | 15th May, 1876 ..      | September 15     |
| 107 | 4670         | A. B.....    | M.....  | 30th August, 1876..... | September 16     |
| 108 | 4648         | R. P .....   | M.....  | 1st August, 1876.....  | September 20     |
| 109 | 4477         | E. C.....    | F ..... | 31st March, 1876 ..    | September 23     |
| 110 | 3215         | M. H.....    | F ..... | 1st February, 1866 ..  | September 26     |
| 111 | 3487         | G. McC. .... | M ..... | 17th March, 1869.....  | September 26     |
| 112 | 4189         | M. B.....    | F ..... | 23rd April, 1874.....  | September 29     |

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Age, Length of Residence, and proximate Cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1876.

| No.  | Initials.   | Sex.  | Age. | Date of Death.     | Residence in Asylum. | Proximate cause of Death. |
|------|-------------|-------|------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
|      |             |       |      | 1875.              | Yrs. mos. dys.       |                           |
| 1871 | B. H. ....  | F ... | 68   | 4th October ....   | 18 6 6               | Old age, &c.              |
| 4188 | F. M. ....  | F ..  | 29   | 5th October ....   | 1 5 14               | Phthisis, latent          |
| 4312 | J. R. ....  | M...  | 30   | 19th October. ..   | 0 10 0               | Exhaustion                |
| 3149 | J. G. H. M. | M ..  | 58   | 21st October. ...  | 10 5 5               | Pneumonia                 |
| 4303 | W. S. ....  | M...  | 22   | 26th October ...   | 0 0 3                | Phthisis                  |
| 3808 | P. F. S..   | M...  | 69   | 30th October. ...  | 4 3 1                | Senile decay              |
| 1486 | J. S. ....  | M...  | 65   | 8th November..     | 21 10 12             | Senile decay              |
| 514  | M. H. ....  | F ... | 68   | 10th November..    | 28 4 14              | Ascites                   |
| 3504 | T. W. ...   | M..   | 71   | 2nd December..     | 6 6 4                | Senile exhaustion         |
| 3703 | E. A. ....  | F ... | 49   | 6th December... 4  | 11 30                | Phthisis                  |
| 4405 | S. C. ....  | F ..  | 41   | 14th December. 0   | 2 0                  | Exhaustion                |
| 4258 | J. G. B..   | M...  | 51   | 17th December. 1   | 2 4                  | General paresis           |
| 3959 | D. D. ....  | M...  | 25   | 23rd December. 3   | 5 4                  | Epilepsy                  |
| 1541 | H. M. ....  | M...  | 62   | 26th December. 21  | 7 10                 | Paralysis                 |
| 4418 | A. McD.     | M...  | 60   | 29th December. 0   | 1 13                 | Diarrhoea                 |
|      |             |       |      | 1876.              |                      |                           |
| 4232 | J. F. ....  | M..   | 39   | 8th January ....   | 1 5 19               | General paresis           |
| 2778 | M. F. ....  | F ... | 33   | 9th January ....   | 13 2 15              | Phthisis                  |
| 4236 | J. K. ....  | M...  | 41   | 13th January. ...  | 1 5 14               | Paresis, general          |
| 2487 | S. M. ....  | F ... | 60   | 21st January. ...  | 14 8 27              | Phthisis                  |
| 4043 | A. C. ....  | F ... | 30   | 22nd January ...   | 2 9 21               | Phthisis                  |
| 4172 | J. K. ....  | M ..  | 62   | 23rd January. ..   | 1 9 13               | Phthisis                  |
| 2960 | R. A. ....  | F ... | 55   | 23rd January. ...  | 12 1 26              | Phthisis                  |
| 4342 | J. R. ....  | M..   | 30   | 5th February. ...  | 0 8 23               | Phthisis                  |
| 3770 | W. D. ...   | M..   | 43   | 11th February... 4 | 9 14                 | Phthisis                  |

No. In  
3958 J.  
3797 R.  
4155 W.  
3695 W.  
3257 J.  
4464 G.  
4205 P.  
3831 A.  
4433 H.  
4460 L.  
4304 J.  
4193 J.  
4383 P.  
3934 T.  
4439 A.  
4345 W.  
3855 A.  
4067 A.  
4466 A.  
3983 J.  
4512 S.  
3867 S.  
4453 E.  
4523 J.  
4451 J.  
4514 M.  
3993 R.  
3664 M.  
4577 M.  
4534 J.  
4508 M.  
4484 C.  
4301 J.  
4527 M.  
3944 E.  
4620 J.  
998 J.  
4551 A.  
3569 E.  
4640 T.  
3813 J.  
4401 A.  
4234 E.  
4668 C.  
4384 E.  
2651 A.  
4421 M.



| No.  | Initials.  | Sex. | Age. | Date of Death.   | Residence in Asylum. | Proximate cause of Death. |
|------|------------|------|------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
|      |            |      |      | 1876.            | Yrs. mos. dys.       |                           |
| 3958 | J. G. B... | M... | 65   | 24th February... | 3 6 4                | Old age                   |
| 3797 | R. J. W.   | M.   | 43   | 29th February..  | 4 7 22               | Epilepsy                  |
| 4155 | W. S.....  | M... | 25   | 2nd March.....   | 2 0 26               | Phthisis                  |
| 3695 | W. F.....  | M... | 65   | 10th March....   | 5 3 18               | Heart disease             |
| 3257 | J. McD...  | M... | 38   | 23rd March....   | 9 6 12               | Phthisis                  |
| 4464 | P. R. C.   | F... | 58   | 27th March....   | 0 0 5                | Enlargement of heart      |
| 4205 | G. G.....  | M... | 31   | 29th March....   | 1 10 15              | General paresis           |
| 3831 | A. W...    | F... | 48   | 31st March....   | 4 6 1                | Paralysis                 |
| 4433 | H. G.....  | F... | 60   | 1st April.....   | 0 3 18               | Exhaustion                |
| 4460 | L. P. B.   | F... | 41   | 3rd April.....   | 0 0 14               | " acute mania             |
| 4304 | J. McG...  | M... | 76   | 10th April.....  | 1 2 18               | Senile decay              |
| 4193 | J. C. P.   | M... | 48   | 10th April.....  | 1 11 11              | General paresis           |
| 4383 | P. J. T.   | M... | 40   | 12th April.....  | 0 7 21               | General paresis           |
| 3934 | T. W. ...  | M... | 26   | 12th April.....  | 3 9 21               | Phthisis                  |
| 4439 | A. McG.    | F... | 68   | 13th April.....  | 0 3 2                | Old age                   |
| 4345 | W.H. D.    | M... | 55   | 23rd April.....  | 0 11 0               | General paresis           |
| 3855 | A. B.....  | M... | 32   | 24th April.....  | 4 4 24               | Congestion of lungs       |
| 4067 | A. W....   | M... | 15   | 24th April.....  | 1 10 3               | Enteric fever             |
| 4466 | A. L.....  | M... | 36   | 26th April.....  | 0 0 29               | General paresis           |
| 3983 | J. E. T.   | M... | 52   | 27th April.....  | 3 5 23               | General paresis           |
| 4512 | S. E. G.   | F... | 29   | 27th April.....  | 0 0 15               | Gangrene                  |
| 3867 | S. S.....  | F... | 39   | 27th April.....  | 4 3 7                | Congestion of lungs       |
| 4453 | E. G. B.   | M... | 20   | 3rd May.....     | 0 2 11               | Enteric fever             |
| 4523 | J. O.....  | M... | 60   | 8th May.....     | 0 0 18               | Enteric fever             |
| 4451 | J. S.....  | M... | 44   | 13th May.....    | 0 2 24               | Epilepsy                  |
| 4514 | M. W....   | M... | 47   | 17th May.....    | 0 1 3                | Exhaustion of mania       |
| 3993 | R. H.....  | M... | 53   | 21st May.....    | 3 5 24               | Paralysis                 |
| 3604 | M. P.....  | F... | 50   | 21st May.....    | 5 7 6                | Cancer                    |
| 4577 | M. A. A.   | F... | 17   | 26th May.....    | 0 0 3                | Exhaustion from chorea    |
| 4534 | J. W. S.   | M... | 49   | 27th May.....    | 0 1 3                | Exhaustion from mania     |
| 4508 | M. J. W.   | F... | 24   | 1st June.....    | 0 1 20               | Peritonitis               |
| 4484 | C. S.....  | F... | 52   | 8th June.....    | 0 2 5                | Exhaustion                |
| 4301 | J. Mc D.   | M... | 58   | 12th June.....   | 1 4 25               | Senile decay              |
| 4527 | M. C....   | M... | 31   | 17th June.....   | 0 1 25               | Epilepsy                  |
| 3944 | E. W. ...  | F... | 37   | 9th July.....    | 4 0 7                | Phthisis                  |
| 4620 | J. H.....  | M... | 34   | 15th July.....   | 0 0 6                | Exhaustion of mania       |
| 998  | J. McL...  | F... | 71   | 24th July.....   | 25 7 13              | Old age                   |
| 4551 | A. M. F.   | F... | 33   | 2nd August.....  | 0 3 24               | Puerperal fever           |
| 3569 | E. P.....  | F... | 57   | 7th August..     | 5 6 17               | Phthisis                  |
| 4640 | T. K. .... | M... | 29   | 10th August..    | 0 0 22               | Chr. mania                |
| 3813 | J. H.....  | M... | 70   | 14th August....  | 5 0 9                | Senile decay              |
| 4401 | A. A. ...  | F... | 82   | 23rd August....  | 0 10 25              | Old age                   |
| 4234 | E. R. ...  | F... | 40   | 29th August....  | 2 1 2                | Diarrhoea                 |
| 4608 | C. S. ...  | F... | 65   | 6th September.   | 0 0 8                | Exhaustion of mania       |
| 4384 | E. T. ...  | F... | 31   | 8th September.   | 1 0 2                | Phthisis, latent          |
| 2651 | A E DeG    | F... | 57   | 23rd September.  | 14 7 3               | General dropsy            |
| 4421 | M. McD.    | F... | 70   | 23rd September.  | 6 10 3               | Senile decay              |

TABLE No. 7.

Showing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

|                                | During the Year. |          |        | During former Years. |          |        | Total. |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|
|                                | Males.           | Females. | Total. | Males.               | Females. | Total. |        |
| Professor of Music.....        | 2                | 1        | 3      | 4                    | 0        | 4      | 7      |
| Bookkeepers .....              | 5                | 0        | 5      | 8                    | 0        | 8      | 13     |
| Labourers .....                | 31               | 0        | 31     | 592                  | 0        | 592    | 623    |
| Carpenters .....               | 9                | 0        | 9      | 100                  | 0        | 100    | 109    |
| Teamsters .....                | 1                | 0        | 1      | 3                    | 0        | 3      | 4      |
| Masons .....                   | 3                | 0        | 3      | 37                   | 0        | 37     | 40     |
| Farmers .....                  | 35               | 1        | 36     | 647                  | 8        | 655    | 691    |
| Gardeners .....                | 1                | 0        | 1      | 1                    | 0        | 1      | 2      |
| Harnessmakers .....            | 1                | 0        | 1      | 7                    | 0        | 7      | 8      |
| Domestics .....                | 1                | 24       | 25     | 4                    | 847      | 851    | 876    |
| Tinsmiths.....                 | 1                | 0        | 1      | 9                    | 0        | 9      | 10     |
| Grocers .....                  | 3                | 0        | 3      | 0                    | 0        | 0      | 3      |
| Butchers.....                  | 1                | 0        | 1      | 12                   | 0        | 12     | 13     |
| Druggists.....                 | 3                | 0        | 3      | 5                    | 0        | 5      | 8      |
| Millers.....                   | 2                | 0        | 2      | 21                   | 0        | 21     | 23     |
| Blacksmiths.....               | 1                | 0        | 1      | 29                   | 0        | 29     | 30     |
| Sailors.....                   | 2                | 0        | 2      | 17                   | 0        | 17     | 19     |
| Tailors.....                   | 5                | 0        | 5      | 50                   | 0        | 50     | 55     |
| Shoemakers .....               | 3                | 0        | 3      | 68                   | 0        | 68     | 71     |
| Machinists .....               | 5                | 0        | 5      | 4                    | 0        | 4      | 9      |
| Merchants .....                | 5                | 0        | 5      | 54                   | 0        | 54     | 59     |
| Painters.....                  | 1                | 0        | 1      | 14                   | 0        | 14     | 15     |
| Clerks.....                    | 5                | 0        | 5      | 79                   | 0        | 79     | 84     |
| Printers.....                  | 3                | 0        | 3      | 20                   | 0        | 20     | 23     |
| Moulders .....                 | 2                | 0        | 2      | 14                   | 0        | 14     | 16     |
| Jewellers .....                | 1                | 0        | 1      | 2                    | 0        | 2      | 3      |
| Coopers .....                  | 1                | 0        | 1      | 13                   | 0        | 13     | 14     |
| Clergymen .....                | 1                | 0        | 1      | 17                   | 0        | 17     | 18     |
| Railway Conductor.....         | 1                | 0        | 1      | 0                    | 0        | 0      | 1      |
| Wood-workers .....             | 1                | 0        | 1      | 0                    | 0        | 0      | 1      |
| Commercial Travellers.....     | 1                | 0        | 1      | 2                    | 0        | 2      | 3      |
| Cigar-makers .....             | 1                | 0        | 1      | 4                    | 0        | 0      | 5      |
| Teachers .....                 | 2                | 3        | 5      | 39                   | 33       | 72     | 77     |
| Barbers .....                  | 1                | 0        | 1      | 1                    | 0        | 1      | 2      |
| Railway Foremen.....           | 1                | 0        | 1      | 0                    | 0        | 0      | 1      |
| Housekeepers.....              | 0                | 51       | 51     | 0                    | 190      | 190    | 241    |
| Laundresses .....              | 0                | 1        | 1      | 0                    | 0        | 0      | 1      |
| Weavers .....                  | 0                | 2        | 2      | 11                   | 1        | 12     | 14     |
| Seamstresses .....             | 0                | 3        | 3      | 0                    | 60       | 60     | 63     |
| Spinsters .....                | 0                | 6        | 6      | 0                    | 56       | 56     | 62     |
| Cooks .....                    | 0                | 1        | 1      | 0                    | 5        | 5      | 6      |
| No occupation .....            | 7                | 55       | 62     | 83                   | 149      | 232    | 294    |
| Wives.....                     | 0                | 0        | 0      | 0                    | 431      | 431    | 431    |
| Nurses .....                   | 0                | 0        | 0      | 0                    | 4        | 4      | 4      |
| Milliners and Dressmakers..... | 0                | 0        | 0      | 0                    | 19       | 19     | 19     |
| Gentlemen .....                | 0                | 0        | 0      | 16                   | 0        | 16     | 16     |
| Ladies.....                    | 0                | 0        | 0      | 0                    | 8        | 8      | 8      |
| Innkeepers.....                | 0                | 0        | 0      | 5                    | 0        | 5      | 5      |
| Brewers .....                  | 0                | 0        | 0      | 9                    | 0        | 0      | 9      |
| Physicians .....               | 0                | 0        | 0      | 11                   | 0        | 11     | 11     |
| Students.....                  | 0                | 0        | 0      | 10                   | 0        | 10     | 10     |
| Bakers .....                   | 0                | 0        | 0      | 10                   | 0        | 10     | 10     |
| Pedlars.....                   | 0                | 0        | 0      | 7                    | 0        | 7      | 7      |

Lawyers ..  
Engineers ..  
Soldiers ..  
Mechanics ..  
Photograph ..  
Others ...  
Occupation

Patients

| Reg. No. | Sex |
|----------|-----|
| 4286     | F.  |
| 4241     | M   |
| 4266     | F.  |
| 4385     | M   |
| 4140     | F.  |
| 4159     | M   |
| 4372     | M   |
| 4406     | M   |
| 4038     | F.  |
| 4391     | F.  |
| 4403     | M   |
| 4426     | M   |
| 4520     | F.  |
| 4389     | F.  |
| 4452     | M   |
| 4463     | F.  |
| 4375     | F.  |
| 4457     | M   |
| 4417     | M   |
| 4290     | M   |
| 4533     | F.  |
| 3869     | M   |
| 4448     | F.  |
| 4575     | F.  |
| 4189     | F.  |

|                             | During the Year. |          |        | During former Years. |          |        | Total. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|
|                             | Males.           | Females. | Total. | Males.               | Females. | Total. |        |
| Lawyers .....               | 0                | 0        | 0      | 14                   | 0        | 14     | 14     |
| Engineers .....             | 0                | 0        | 0      | 13                   | 0        | 13     | 13     |
| Soldiers .....              | 0                | 0        | 0      | 5                    | 0        | 5      | 5      |
| Mechanics .....             | 0                | 0        | 0      | 21                   | 0        | 21     | 21     |
| Photographers .....         | 0                | 0        | 0      | 4                    | 0        | 4      | 4      |
| Others .....                | 0                | 0        | 0      | 33                   | 12       | 45     | 45     |
| Occupations not stated..... | 0                | 0        | 0      | 203                  | 246      | 449    | 449    |
|                             | 149              | 148      | 297    | 2,332                | 2,069    | 4,401  | 4,698  |

TABLE No. 8.

Patients discharged on probation from Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1876.

| Reg. No. | Sex.  | Initials.    | Date of Probational Discharge. | Term of Probation. | Result.                                  |
|----------|-------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
|          |       |              | 1875.                          |                    |  |
| 4286     | F...  | O. D. ...    | 1 October .....                | 2 weeks            | Never returned to Asylum                 |
| 4241     | M...  | J. M.....    | 1 " .....                      | 4 "                | Re-admitted 14th Dec., 1875, dangerous   |
| 4266     | F..   | A. B....     | 5 " .....                      | 3 "                | Retained at home, quiet                  |
| 4385     | M..   | J. G....     | 2 November .....               | 2 "                | " "                                      |
| 4140     | F.... | J. V....     | 20 " .....                     | 4 "                | " "                                      |
| 4159     | M..   | G. U. ..     | 10 December .. ..              | 4 "                | " "                                      |
| 4372     | M..   | A. W....     | 24 " .....                     | 4 "                | " "                                      |
|          |       |              | 1876.                          |                    |  |
| 4406     | M...  | T. G....     | 11 January .....               | 3 months           | Re-admitted 19th April, 1876, intem.     |
| 4038     | F.... | C. McR.      | 19 February .....              | 3 "                | Retained at home, quiet                  |
| 4391     | F.... | A. R. W.     | 8 March .....                  | 3 "                | " "                                      |
| 4403     | M...  | G. R. ...    | 25 " .....                     | 6 "                | Warrant case, removed to home in U. S.   |
| 4426     | M...  | A. W....     | 28 " .....                     | 6 "                | " remains quiet at home                  |
| 4520     | F.... | O. G. ...    | 23 May .....                   | 6 "                | " "                                      |
| 4389     | F..   | R. B....     | 15 " .....                     | 2 "                | Remains quiet at home                    |
| 4452     | M...  | T. M. ...    | 30 " .....                     | 3 "                | Still at home, but becoming troublesome  |
| 4463     | F.... | E. M. ...    | 1 June .....                   | 3 "                | Heard nothing of since discharge         |
| 4375     | F.... | E. G. ...    | 8 " .....                      | 3 "                | Completely recovered at home             |
| 4457     | M...  | J. B....     | 13 " .....                     | 1 "                | Retained at home                         |
| 4417     | M...  | A. H. ...    | 14 " .....                     | 6 "                | Warrant case, family report him improved |
| 4290     | M..   | W. M. .      | 2 August .....                 | 1 "                | Remains quiet at home                    |
| 4533     | F.... | S. A. G.     | 19 " .....                     | 3 "                | " "                                      |
| 3869     | M...  | G. R. ...    | 24 " .....                     | 2 "                | " "                                      |
| 4448     | F.... | E. J. K..    | 4 " .....                      | 3 "                | Still at home                            |
| 4575     | F.... | C. J.....    | 9 September .....              | 3 "                | " "                                      |
| 4189     | F.... | M. B....     | 29 " .....                     | 1 "                | Remains quiet at home                    |
|          |       | Males..      |                                |                    | 12                                       |
|          |       | Females..... |                                |                    | 13                                       |
|          |       | Total.....   |                                |                    | 25                                       |

RETURNS from Farm and Garden for the year ending September 30th,  
1876.

|        |         |                                  |          |
|--------|---------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 2,140  | Bunches | Onions at 4c.....                | \$85 60  |
| 530    | "       | Rhubarb at 10c.....              | 53 00    |
| 1,870  | "       | Asparagus at 5c ..               | 93 50    |
| 1,260  | "       | Lettuce and Raddishes at 4c..... | 50 40    |
| 320    | "       | Parsley, Mint and Sage at 4c..   | 12 80    |
| 14     | Bushels | Spinach at 75c.....              | 10 50    |
| 10     | "       | Chalots at 75c.....              | 7 50     |
| 15     | "       | Peas at 75c.....                 | 11 25    |
| 12     | "       | Beans at 60c.....                | 7 20     |
| 3,075  | "       | Potatoes at 60c.....             | 1,845 00 |
| 150    | "       | Parsnips at 50c..                | 75 00    |
| 120    | "       | Carrots at 30c.....              | 36 00    |
| 150    | "       | Tomatoes at 80c ..               | 92 00    |
| 12     | "       | Cucumbers at \$1.20.....         | 14 40    |
| 30     | "       | Beets at 56c.....                | 16 80    |
| 62     | "       | Onions at \$1.25. .              | 77 50    |
| 55     | "       | Apples at 60c.....               | 33 00    |
| 12½    | "       | " Crab at \$1 50.....            | 18 75    |
| 2,175  | "       | Oats at 40c.....                 | 870 00   |
| 1      | "       | Beet Seed.....                   | 4 00     |
| 109    | Tons    | Hay at \$14.....                 | 1,526 00 |
| 120    | "       | Straw at \$10.....               | 1,200 00 |
| 31     | "       | Mangle Wurtzel at \$8 ..         | 248 00   |
| 140    | Loads   | Green Fodder at 90c ..           | 126 00   |
| 65     | Dozen   | Indian Corn at 15c.....          | 9 75     |
| 312    | "       | Eggs at 20c ..                   | 62 40    |
| 12,590 | Gallons | Milk at 20c.....                 | 2,518 00 |
| 30     | Quarts  | Red Peppers at 10c.....          | 3 00     |
| 75     | "       | Strawberries at 10c.....         | 7 50     |
| 340    | "       | Currants at 5c.....              | 17 00    |
| 96     | "       | Gooseberries at 5c.....          | 4 80     |
| 62     | "       | Raspberries at 8c.....           | 4 96     |
| 120    | Pounds  | Grapes at 5c ..                  | .6 00    |
| 305    | "       | " at 6c.....                     | 18 30    |
| 6,520  | Heads   | Cabbage at 5c.....               | 326 00   |
| 480    | "       | Cauliflower at 8c.....           | 38 40    |
| 1,250  | "       | Celery at 5c ..                  | 62 50    |
| 115    |         | Citrons at 25c.....              | 28 75    |
| 420    |         | Pumpkins at 6c.....              | 25 20    |
|        |         | Garden Flower Seeds ..           | 31 00    |
| 319    |         | Flowering Plants at 10c... ..    | 31 90    |
| 895    | "       | " at 20c.....                    | 179 00   |

*Increase of Stock.*

|     |                     |       |
|-----|---------------------|-------|
| 1   | Colt.....           | 25 00 |
| 2   | Calves at \$10..... | 20 00 |
| 21  | Pigs at \$4.....    | 84 00 |
| 320 | Fowls at 30c .....  | 96 00 |

*Killed and Consumed.*

|       |                |                  |        |
|-------|----------------|------------------|--------|
| 7,487 | Pounds         | Porks at 7c..... | 524 09 |
| 208   | "              | Veal at 7c.....  | 14 56  |
| 140   | Chickens and 6 | Turkeys.....     | 41 00  |

*Sold.*

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 45 Hogs.....        | 688 70      |
| 10 Calves.....      | 10 00       |
| 2 Calfskins.....    | 1 60        |
| 1 Bull.....         | 28 00       |
| Potatoes.....       | 4 30        |
| 71 Bushels Rye..... | 112 00      |
|                     | <hr/>       |
|                     | \$11,537 91 |

er 30th,

5 60  
 3 00  
 3 50  
 0 40  
 2 80  
 0 50  
 7 50  
 1 25  
 7 20  
 5 00  
 5 00  
 6 00  
 2 00  
 4 40  
 6 80  
 7 50  
 3 00  
 8 75  
 70 00  
 4 00  
 26 00  
 00 00  
 48 00  
 26 00  
 9 75  
 62 40  
 18 00  
 3 00  
 7 50  
 17 00  
 4 80  
 4 96  
 .6 00  
 18 30  
 326 00  
 38 40  
 62 50  
 28 75  
 25 20  
 31 00  
 31 90  
 179 00

25 00  
 20 00  
 84 00  
 96 00

524 09  
 14 56  
 41 00