

1875.

REPORT

OF THE

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM

Addressed to the Honorable the Prime Minister
of the Province of Quebec.

BY THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Printed and Translated by order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC:

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1875.

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MEDICAL SUR

ASSISTANT P

WARDEN ...

MATRON ...

ASSISTANT M

FARMER ...

ENGINEER ...

PORTER ...

INSPECTORS
OF ASYLUM

COMMISSIONERS

VISITING PHYS

CHAPLAINS ...

Quebec Lunatic Asylum,

1875.

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QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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TO THE HONORABLE

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

Premier of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

We have the honor of presenting you with our Annual Medical Report of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1875.

In consequence of the grave and disastrous circumstances which have occurred, we are not enabled to give to it the extent we should have desired; we are also, from the same cause, restrained from giving you anything except the statistics for the year, and to call your attention to the very important questions which have occupied our minds during the last six months.

A terrible and unexpected drama has taken place, which, in one short night, has plunged us into consternation and mourning.

The greater portion of the principal building of the Asylum, then occupied by the Female patients and by the officers of the administration, was destroyed in the commencement of this year.

This event is of such particular moment, that we think it our duty, to the exclusion of all other matters, to dedicate this report to making you acquainted with the principal details which have taken place in connection with this calamitous event.

On the 29th of January last (1875), towards seven o'clock in the evening, at a time when the greater number of our patients were assembled in the Chapel, and assisting at the evening prayers, an alarm of fire was given, and it was discovered that flames were existing in a cell of Division No. 9, situate in the eastern wing of the edifice occupied by the female patients. This cell was then tenanted by a patient named Marie Breton.

Marie Breton was one of those lunatics who was in the habit of suffering from attacks of mental excitement, and when her furious passion became uncontrolled, it was necessary to place her in a cell by herself, so as to protect the patients who were her companions in the ward. During such times she would vow vengeance upon all around her; (this is a trait discoverable in a great many inmates similarly afflicted,) but once the attack over, hardly any traces remain of this hostile disposition. It very often happens that those who are the most menacing do the least harm; they are, however, until their calmness returns, the objects of much sympathy and solicitude. In her happy moments and quiet intervals, Marie Breton testified a thorough appreciation for the kindness displayed towards her and the attention paid her by the guardians.

The cell which had been destined for her was situated at the extremity of the eastern wing of the building. It was, like some others, separated from the large ward by an iron grating, and was only reserved for furious cases. Hardly

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had she been confined there ten minutes, when the fire suddenly declared itself in the cell, and an alarm was at once given.

The whole of the disposable "personnel" of the establishment at once rushed towards the spot, and were united in their efforts to master the fire; it gained ground however, because of the surrounding wood-work, and in spite of every exertion being made to extinguish, the partitions were soon in flames, and nothing could prevent the conflagration from spreading in all directions both in the lower and upper stories of the building. Despite the most courageous and determined fight, the flames redoubled their fierceness and extent, rendering all resistance useless. The large quantity of timber necessarily employed in the construction of an establishment such as ours offered too much material to the devouring element; a thick smoke soon filled the hall and the apartments on the upper floor. It was then necessary to think of removing to a safe distance, the inmates who lived in this quarter of the Asylum. The saving of life was then commenced, by directing and transporting the patients of the east, north-east and eastern pavillions towards the centre and western pavillions. A special messenger was immediately despatched to the City for further assistance.

As the wind was blowing from the westward, it became at once evident that the largest portion of the edifice would be destroyed; we then ordered the transfer of all the females, to the number of 420, to the villas and the buildings occupied by the males.

While this was being done, the conflagration made rapid progress. The light produced by this ardent brazier brilliantly illuminated ours and the surrounding buildings. The flames rushed out of the doors and windows mingled

with huge whirlwinds of the blackest smoke. This terrible spectacle was of a nature to alarm the strongest minded, and a large number of the patients suffered severe nervous shocks, owing to their contemplating so sinister a catastrophe. Terrified and half-fainting, some were reduced to a fearful state of excitement and mental exaltation, and others committed the most insane and dangerous acts.

Their appearance at this time was most heart-rending, these unfortunate women, with haggard eyes, livid cheeks, their hands clasped, and quivering lips, struggled and fought with maniacal fury with all those who wished to save them, and to indicate the road by which they might be conducted out of danger. Neither kindness nor persuasion could induce them to submit. Some obstinately refused to stir from their rooms, others hid themselves in obscure corners; many of the poor wretches ran and hid themselves in the cellars, believing that they there had found a secure refuge; others again got on to the roofs and were found crouched there behind chimneys, and even on the top of the cupola. In many cases it was necessary to employ force and even violence to remove them from their hiding places and save their lives.

Unhappily some of the number remained and died there. A most sad result! but, among so large a number, often an inevitable one!

So fearful a disaster as ours is by no means an unprecedented one. More than one institution, similar to our own, has been destroyed by fire, and some of their inmates suffocated and burnt.

Many Asylums, both in America and Europe, have been destroyed with loss of lives during the last ten years. Only very lately two other institutions of a like nature shared

the same fate, months after t

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the same fate, including the Asylum of *Saint-Pont*, a few months after that of Quebec.

However, after a desperate hand to hand struggle, we succeeded in saving the largest number of these unfortunate creatures and placed them in safety.

During this time others were engaged in saving a portion of the household furniture and effects.

Help from the City arrived, the Fire Brigade and the Sapeurs rendered great service ; soon after the Police Force and a detachment of the 8th Battalion formed a very efficient salvage corps.

About 10 o'clock you, Mr. Minister, were good enough to make us the offer to receive a certain quantity of our patients in the gaol, so as to afford them shelter through the night.

The gentlemen of the Quebec Seminary placed at our disposition their house of the Maizérets, and the Reverend Ladies of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Charity offered us their services.

The Mayor of Quebec also proffered us the use of one of his large farm-houses in the neighbourhood, but fortunately we were able to evitate even the temporary transfer of these poor creatures from our establishment, by lodging a portion of them in the villas and the rest in the buildings used by the males.

While we were doing this, the fire was increasing in its destructive progress, and towards 11 p.m. the right wing and the pavillion of the edifice were simply a roaring furnace. The principal portion was soon after attacked, and at 2 in the morning, the cupola which surmounted the

central portion of the building fell with a terrible crash into the centre of the smoking ruins.

There, however, the fire fiend was stopped. The strenuous efforts made to save this part of the structure were successful, the left side and wing.

All those who were witnesses of this lamentable disaster could not but admire the devotion with which the friends and employees of our establishment worked.

We gratefully acknowledge our sincere thanks to all who assisted in quelling this fire or in removing patients or effects, and assure them that the recollection of such succour in time of need will be held very dear by us.

The destruction of so large a portion of our establishment has temporarily interfered with our arrangements, nevertheless we have striven to provide our patients with every possible comfort. The most assiduous care was at once taken of them, and all illnesses that could have arisen either from emotion or the cold were prevented by prompt attendance on such as manifested any extra indisposition, either mental or physical.

The household regulations naturally became more difficult to carry out and a great deal more expensive; but thanks to the solicitude of our employees, and to the wise precautions which had been taken, our patients did not cease for a single day to enjoy comparatively excellent health

It is useless to inform you, Sir, of the extensive losses which we have suffered. Our insurances hardly cover one-

third of them on rebuilding permit. But great a disaster surmountable necessitated a of our architect hardly recovered through, when task, and it is perseverance construction of the

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Such, Sir, a communicate which it has g adding some o the subsequent rendered by th attending fact

third of them. But, however this may be, we have decided on rebuilding the Asylum as soon as ever the weather will permit. But this enterprise, following quickly after so great a disaster, offered difficulties and obstacles almost unsurmountable, because the carrying out of a new plan necessitated a capital of \$120,000, according to the estimates of our architect himself. It thus happens that we have hardly recovered from the fatigues we have just past through, when it becomes necessary to undertake a new task, and it is only by the force of our exertions and by perseverance that we have been able to guarantee the construction of the burnt portion of the building.

The loan of \$50,000, although at a considerable rate of interest, which your Government kindly advanced us, has been of help in this matter.

The new buildings will include all modern improvements; their proportions and extent will be more extensive and elegant than heretofore, and arranged in such a manner as to respond to the ever increasing requirements, and to offer a new and worthy architectural monument to our province.

We hope that these buildings will be completed towards the end of September next.

Such, Sir, are some of the details which we desired to communicate to you respecting this fire and the projects to which it has given rise. We however take the liberty of adding some others, including the evidence given during the subsequent Coroner's inquest, as well as the verdict rendered by the Jury who were empanelled to judge of the attending facts.

Relying upon your benevolent approbation, we address you the present Report, at the same time soliciting the honor of signing ourselves, Sir,

Your humble Servants,

J. E. J. LANDRY, M. D

F. E. ROY, M. D.

Quebec Lunatic Asylum, }
July, 1875.

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MEDICAL REPORT.

The various statistics which accompany our Annual Medical Report always form the basis of our work.

They are essential, to thoroughly comprehend the condition of the internal population, and indispensable, to establish the results obtained.

Our multifarious duties have entirely prevented us from presenting this report in its ordinary shape and complete form ; but we desire at least, not to deprive those who take an interest in this speciality of useful information, from obtaining from it the statistics which have been prepared with care and exactness.

To show what information may be derived from our report, we submit to the reader the various statistical tables, in the same order that we have adopted and followed in our preceding reports.

We have divided these tables into five groups, under the following titles :

- 1st part : Movement of the Population.
- 2nd " Admissions.
- 3rd " Discharges.
- 4th " Deaths.
- 5th " Summary.

TABLE I
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 1st July, 1874	438	477	
Admitted during the 12 months, (1874-75)..	84	83	
Total.....	522	560	1,082
Discharged.....	69	107	
Died.....	40	56	
Total..	109	163	272
Remaining on 30th June, 1875.....	413	397	810

PERCENTAGES.

Population treated..... ..	1082	(Transferred not included)....	76 = 7.02 p. c.
Population admitted.....	167	Discharged " "	76 = 45.50 p. c.
Population remaining on 30th June, 1875.....	810	Discharged " "	76 = 9.38 p. c.

Same statistics, transferred (to the number of 100,) included :

Population treated.....	1082	Discharged and transferred...	176 = 16.26 p. c.
Population admitted.....	167	" " "	176 = 105.38 p. c.
Population remaining on 30th June, 1875.....	810	" " "	176 = 21.72 p. c.



TABLE II.
SYNOPTICAL TABLE,

OF THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION FROM 1845
TO 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Years.	ADMITTED.			DIED.			DISCHARGED.			REMAINING.			Annual Increase.
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	
1845	46	49	95	1	3	4	....	1	1	45	45	90	...
1846	32	26	58	6	10	16	11	7	18	60	54	114	24
1847	26	24	50	8	10	18	10	13	23	68	55	123	9
1848	36	24	60	12	4	16	9	4	13	83	71	154	31
1849	33	35	68	25	15	40	16	11	27	75	80	155	1
1850	46	23	69	17	8	25	11	16	27	93	79	172	17
1851	18	21	39	21	18	39	9	11	20	81	71	152	...
1852	45	39	84	6	10	16	8	2	10	112	98	210	58
1853	35	61	96	20	17	37	22	17	39	105	125	230	29
1854	60	52	112	36	24	60	21	20	41	108	133	241	11
1855	51	65	116	15	13	28	23	14	37	121	171	292	51
1856	64	52	116	27	16	43	20	18	38	138	189	327	35
1857	84	59	143	27	16	43	33	17	50	162	215	377	50
1858	64	44	108	22	26	48	33	22	55	171	211	382	5
1859	52	52	104	17	22	39	21	18	39	185	223	408	26
1860	54	52	106	26	24	50	17	21	38	196	230	426	18
1861	32	22	54	18	10	28	15	10	25	195	232	427	1
1862	37	22	59	14	12	26	13	12	25	205	230	435	8
1863	55	84	139	24	18	42	14	16	30	222	280	502	67
1864	71	84	155	25	24	49	32	20	52	236	320	556	54
1865	60	42	102	14	39	53	28	20	48	254	303	557	1
1866	81	72	153	19	33	52	31	24	55	285	318	603	46
1867	59	69	128	36	30	66	30	19	49	278	338	616	13
1868	88	71	159	20	23	43	17	22	39	329	364	693	77
1869	78	60	138	31	43	74	25	17	42	351	364	715	22
1870	77	79	156	36	37	73	32	32	64	360	374	734	19
1871	92	75	167	35	25	60	29	24	53	388	400	788	54
1872	121	80	201	37	28	65	44	14	58	428	438	866	78
1873	61	53	114	22	22	44	19	33	52	448	436	884	18
1874	105	99	204	38	31	69	77	27	104	438	477	915	31
30th June, 1875.	84	83	167	40	56	96	69	107	176	413	397	810	...
Totals.....	1847	1673	3520	695	667	1362	739	609	1348				

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Up to last year there had been a progressive augmentation in the population treated; the sensible diminution this year is owing to the transfer of a large number of our patients to the St. John de Dieu Asylum, Montreal.

Since its foundation, that is to say, for the 30 years of its existence, our establishment has received within its walls 3520 lunatics; of this number 1348 have left discharged, and 1362 have died. At the present time we have 810 patients in our care.

We now establish some statistics, which include all the patients who have been in our establishment since the commencement.

PERCENTAGE OF DISCHARGES AND DEATHS * (*SORTIES*.)

Admitted... 3,520 Discharged and died (*sorties*)... 2,710
Per cent...76.98

PERCENTAGE OF DISCHARGES ALONE.

Admitted...3,520 Discharged...1,348 Per cent...38.29

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

Admitted..... 3,520 Died..... 1,362 Per cent.....38.69

PERCENTAGE ON THE KNOWN RESULTS.

Admitted3,520
Remaining..... 810
Ascertained results....2,710 { Discharged, 1,348 p. c. 49.74
 { Died..... 1,362 " 50.25

* The French word *sortie* here includes both *discharged and died*.

TABLE III.
DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

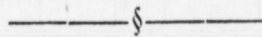
Insane treated since 1st July, 1874, (12 months.)			
DURATION.	M	F	Total.
One month and under.....	7	10	17
From 1 to 2 months.....	15	14	29
“ 2 to 3 “.....	19	14	33
“ 3 to 6 “.....	18	21	39
“ 6 to 12 “.....	43	35	78
“ 12 to 18 “.....	40	44	84
“ 18 to 24 “.....	23	36	59
“ 2 to 3 years.....	60	45	105
“ 3 to 5 “.....	61	82	143
“ 5 to 10 “.....	103	93	196
“ 10 to 15 “.....	52	63	115
“ 15 to 20 “.....	49	54	103
“ 20 to 25 “.....	14	38	52
“ 25 and over.....	18	11	29
Totals.....	522	560	1082

AVERAGE DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

Males5 years, 5 months, 18 days.

Females.....7 years, 3 months, 28 days.

Both sexes.....6 years, 4 months, 23 days.



DISEASES

FORM OF DISEASE.	SEX.
Mania. {	M
	F
Chronic mania. {	M
	F
Mono-mania. {	M
	F
Lype-mania. {	M
	F
Dementia. {	M
	F
Senile dementia. {	M
	F
Paralytic insanity. {	M
	F
Imbecility. {	M
	F
Idiocy. {	M
	F
Epileptic mania. {	M
	F
Totals.....	.....

TABLE IV.

DISEASES TREATED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.

FORM OF DISEASE.	SEX.	TOTAL.	Congenital.	Periodical.	Paralytic.	Epileptic.	Puerperal.	Hysterical.	Uterine disorders.	Onanism.	Inebriety.	Hereditary.	Homicidal.	Suicidal.	TOTAL.	
															M.	F.
Mania.	M	130	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	20	3	3	5	180	112
	F	112	...	3	1	...	9	3	13	3	7	8	...	5		
Chronic mania.	M	157	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	7	10	8	2	2	157	187
	F	187	...	10	5	4	3	4	1	...	...	5	1	2		
Mono-mania.	M	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lype-mania.	M	70	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	5	1	1	12	70	71
	F	71	...	...	2	...	6	3	1	3	2	3	1	9		
Dementia.	M	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	...	41	58
	F	58	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	2		
Senile dementia.	M	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	8
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralytic insanity.	M	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	22	6
	F	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Imbecility.	M	46	39	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	46	76
	F	76	46	...	1	4	...	2	1	3	...	9	...	...
Idiocy.	M	6	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	7
	F	7	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epileptic mania.	M	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	34	33
	F	33	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...
Totals.....	.....	1082	91	27	16	22	20	14	19	43	54	49	10	39	522	560

TABLE V.
OCCUPATION.

AVERAGE WORK OF THE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1874-75.			
OCCUPATION.	M	F	Total.
Household work.....	58	53	111
Gardening and farming	49	6	55
Sewing and knitting.....	...	52	52
Workshops.....	17	...	17
Wash-house and laundry ¹	4	13	17
Cooking	5	6	11
Totals.....	133	130	263

Such has been the movement of our population for the year 1874-75. This general view will advantageously facilitate the knowledge of the details given in the following tables.



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SECOND PART.

ADMISSIONS.

The numerous tables contained in the second portion of the report are particularly interesting.

They give an historical review of the population admitted, and help in forming at once a pretty certain prognostic of the results to be expected.

	TABLE I.
Admissions.	
	TABLE II.
Causes of re-admissions.	
	TABLE III.
Former residence.	
	TABLE IV.
Civil condition.	
	TABLE V.
Language.	
	TABLE VI.
Religion.	
	TABLE VII.
Origin.	
	TABLE VIII.
Occupations.	
	TABLE IX.
Age when admitted.	
	TABLE X.
Manifestation of disease previous to admission.	
	TABLE XI.
Diseases of patients admitted.	
	TABLE XII.
Probable chances of cure.	
	TABLE XIII.
Supposed causes of insanity.	

TABLE I.
ADMISSIONS.

		M	F	Total.
Admitted for the first time.....		70	72	142
Re-admissions, after escape.....		4	...	4
Re-admissions of those discharged from 1845, to 30th June, 1875, after more than one year's absence.	1st Re-admissions.....	5	6	11
	2nd "	2	1	3
	3rd " .....	...	...	...
Re-admissions of those discharged after less than one year's absence.	1st Re-admissions.....	2	3	5
	2nd "	1	1	2
	3rd " .....	...	...	...
Totals		84	83	167

The admissions during last year were 204, while those of this year are but 167. This decrease is due to the want of space which has been felt in our institution since the disaster of the 29th January last.

Physical causes.	{ Child-b...
	{ Sun-str...
	{ Intemp...
	{ che...
Moral causes.	{ Other c...
	{ Domest...
	{ Grief...
	{ Reverse...
Unknown causes.	{ Religio...
	{ Busines...

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF RE-ADMISSION.

	Total.		RE-ADMISSION after more than one year's ab- sence.				RE-ADMISSION after less than one year's ab- sence.				GRAND TOTAL.
			1st. Rea.		2nd. Rea.		1st. Rea.		2nd. Rea.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Physical causes.	Child-birth.....	2	1					1			2
	Sun-stroke.....	1						1			1
	Intemperance and debauchery.....	2	1	1	1	1					3
	Other causes.....	1		1							1
Moral causes.	Domestic troubles.....	1	1			1			1		2
	Grief.....	1						1			1
	Reverses of fortune.....	1		1							1
	Religion.....	3		1				2			3
Business troubles.....	1			1						1	
Unknown causes.....	1	5	1	2				2	1	6	
Totals.....	10	11	4	5	2	1	3	4	1	1	21

TABLE III.
FORMER RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS.

	Admitted during the 12 months.			Admitted since 1845.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Coming from Cities.....	22	33	55	390	454	844
" Gaols.....	35	20	55	768	581	1,349
" Districts.....	25	27	52	590	522	1,112
" Hospitals.....	2	3	5	72	94	166
" Abroad.....	...	...	...	27	22	49
Totals.....	84	83	167	1,847	1,673	3,520

Percentage of the number of patients who came from Prisons :
 On the total number..... 38.32 p. c.
 On the admissions during the 12 months, 32.93 p. c.

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TABLE IV.
CIVIL CONDITION.

	Admitted during the 12 months.			Treated during the 12 months.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Single.....	44	42	86	341	328	669
Married.....	36	29	65	158	194	352
Widowed.....	3	11	14	18	37	55
Unknown.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
Totals.....	84	83	167	522	560	1,082

LANGU
French.....
English.. ..
Others... ..
Totals.

RELI
Catholic.....
Protestant
Unknown.....
Totals.....

TABLE V.
LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE.	Admitted since 1845.	Admitted during the 12 months.
French.....	2,041	113
English.. ..	1,455	51
Others... ..	24	3
Totals.....	3,520	167

§

TABLE VI.
RELIGION.

RELIGION.	Admitted since 1845.	Admitted during the 12 months.
Catholic	2,908	144
Protestant	549	21
Unknown.....	63	2
Totals.....	3,520	167

§

TABLE VII.

ORIGIN.

	ORIGIN.		
	Admitted during the 12 months.		
	M	F	Total.
Canada	64	48	112
Scotland.....	4	6	10
United States	2	3	5
Sweden	1	...	1
England.....	1	3	4
Ireland	9	23	32
Germany.....	1	...	1
Italy	1	...	1
Belgium.....	1	...	1
Totals.....	84	83	167

§

Liberal profes
Soldiers and
Annuitants or
Carters.....
Industrial or
Teachers or s
Agricultural
Manual or me
House-keeper
Musicians.....
Laborers.
Without profes
Unknown profes

TABLE VIII.
OCCUPATIONS.

ADMITTED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.			
	M	F	Total.
Liberal professions.....	2	...	2
Soldiers and seamen.....	4	...	4
Annuitants or proprietors.....	...	...	...
Carters.....	1	...	1
Industrial or commercial professions.....	10	...	10
Teachers or students.....	...	1	1
Agricultural professions.....	19	...	19
Manual or mechanical professions.....	15	3	18
House-keepers.....	...	37	37
Musicians.....	2	...	2
Laborers.....	23	9	32
Without profession.....	7	32	39
Unknown professions.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	84	83	167

TABLE IX.
AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

AGE.	ADMITTED During the 12 months.			TREATED During the 12 months.			ADMITTED Since 1845.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Under									
15 years..	1	...	1	11	8	19	40	36	76
15 to 20 years.....	4	8	12	23	35	58	112	116	228
20 to 25 "	16	9	25	72	88	160	265	222	487
25 to 30 "	8	13	21	79	90	169	267	274	541
30 to 35 "	9	14	23	76	83	159	239	234	473
35 to 40 "	8	9	17	53	63	116	206	189	395
40 to 45 "	16	5	21	72	61	133	197	158	355
45 to 50 "	7	3	10	39	44	83	152	106	258
50 to 60 "	10	13	23	71	55	126	200	184	384
60 to 70 "	4	5	9	20	23	43	120	108	228
70 to 80 "	1	4	5	6	8	14	41	37	78
80 and over.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	9	17
Totals.....	84	83	167	522	560	1082	1847	1673	3520

MANIFEST

ADMITTED
Under one m
From 1 month
“ 6 “
“ 1 year
“ 2 “
“ 3 “
“ 4 “
“ 5 “
“ 10 “
“ 15 “
“ 20 “
Since birth.
Undetermined t
“
Unknown.....

Average

Males..... 50

Females... 49

Total... 99

TABLE X.

MANIFESTATION OF THE DISEASE, PREVIOUS
TO ADMISSION.

ADMITTED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.	M	F	Total.
Under one month.....	4	8	12
From 1 month to 6 months.....	22	12	34
“ 6 “ 1 year.....	6	4	10
“ 1 year to 2 years.....	6	3	9
“ 2 “ 3 “.....	2	4	6
“ 3 “ 4 “.....	3	1	4
“ 4 “ 5 “.....	1	4	5
“ 5 “ 10 “.....	4	6	10
“ 10 “ 15 “.....	2	1	3
“ 15 “ 20 “.....	...	3	3
“ 20 “ 25 “.....	...	3	3
Since birth.....	5	5	10
Undetermined time, not remote.....	9	6	15
“ “ “ of long standing.....	12	10	22
Unknown.....	8	13	21
Totals.....	84	83	167

Average duration of the disease before admission :

Males..... 50	Duration... 1 years, 10 months, 18 days.
Females... 49	“ ... 4 “ 5 “ 25 “
Total... 99	“ ... 3 “ 2 “ 6 “

TABLE XI.
DISEASES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
12 MONTHS.

FORM OF DISEASE.	SEX.	TOTAL.	COMPLICATIONS.											TOTAL.		
			Congenital.	Periodical.	Paralytic.	Epileptic.	Puerperal.	Hysterical.	Uterine Disorders.	Onanism.	Inebriety.	Hereditary.	Homicidal.	Suicidal.	M	F
Mania.	M	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	27	29
	F	29	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	3	...	3		
Chronic mania.	M	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	1	...	...	15	13
	F	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Mono- mania.	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lype- mania.	M	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	16	17
	F	17	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	2	...	...	4		
Dementia.	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile dementia.	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralytic mania.	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Im- becility.	M	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	7
	F	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idiocy.	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	F	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epileptic mania.	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	F	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....		167	13	...	1	1	6	2	6	2	19	6	...	11	84 83	

OF THE IN
 Chances of
 “
 “

Percentag
 year :
 Males,.....
 Females, ...
 Both sexes,

TABLE XII.

PROBABLE CHANCES OF CURE.

OF THE INSANE PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	M	F	Total.
Chances of cure—favorable.	45	39	84
“ “ doubtful.....	18	22	40
“ “ unfavorable.....	21	22	43
Totals	84	83	167

Percentage of favorable cases on the admissions for the year :

Males,.....	84	Favorable admissions,...	45	53.57 p. c.
Females,...	83	“ “ ...	39	46.98 “
Both sexes, 167		“ “ ...	84	50.29 “

TABLE XIII.
SUPPOSED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

ADMITTED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.		M		F		Total
PREDISPOSING CAUSES.		M		F		Total
Hereditary,	direct {	4	3	6	8	14
	Maternal (" ")	3	4	5	1	6
	Paternal and Maternal.....	1	...	1	1	2
	collateral—Brothers and sisters.....	2	6	16	2	18
mixed {	Collateral and paternal.....	5	...	1	...	1
	— and maternal.....	1	...	1	...	1
	— paternal and maternal	0	1	2	2	4
Totals	16	14	84	83	167	
DETERMINING CAUSES.		M		F		Total
Physical causes,	Congenital defect.....	6	...	...	...	6
	Falls, blows, wounds and abscesses in the head	5	...	...	...	5
	Convulsions, Epilepsy.....	6	...	...	...	6
	Old age.....	1	...	...	...	1
	Fevers.....	1	...	...	...	1
	Alcoholic excesses.....	16	...	...	...	16
	Sun strokes.....	1	...	...	...	1
	Other nervous affections.....	1	...	...	...	1
	Other physical causes.....	2	...	...	...	2
	Disorders of the genital functions.....	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed causes,	Female diseases.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Excessive coition, onanism, dissipation.....	1	...	...	...	1
	Exposure and hardship.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Late hours, excessive intellectual labor.....	1	...	...	...	1
	Disappointed love	1	...	...	...	1
	Grief.....	3	...	...	...	3
	Domestic troubles.....	3	...	...	...	3
	Loss of fortune.....	4	...	...	...	4
	Fear	1	...	...	...	1
	Surprise	1	...	...	...	1
Moral causes,	Jealousy.....
	Anxiety.....	2	2
	Religion.....	8	8
	Unknown causes.....	20	20
	Totals	16	14	84	83	167

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THIRD PART.

DISCHARGES.

The tables contained in this part of the report make known the number of discharges, and the mental condition of the patients at their departure.

We have taken special pains to establish the percentage of discharges, as it shows the results obtained during the year.

The division of the tables is as follows :

TABLE I.

Patients discharged during the 12 months.

TABLE II.

Nature of the disease of discharged patients.

TABLE III.

Duration of the disease before admission.

TABLE IV.

Principal causes of insanity.

TABLE V.

Duration of treatment.

TABLE VI.

Total duration of the disease from its manifestation.

TABLE VII.

Age at death.

Totals 167
83
84
Totals
30
14
16
Totals
30

TABLE I.
DISCHARGES.

	PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.									Patients Discharged since 1845.					
	MENTAL CONDITION.						GRAND								
	CURED.			IM- PROVED.			UNIM- PROVED.			TOTAL.					
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Recommended for discharge.....	26	23	49	...	...	...	...	...	26	23	49			
Claimed by relatives...	...	...	...	4	9	13	1	5	6	5	14	19		
Transferred	12	35	47	18	35	53	30	70	100	739	609	1348
Escaped .....	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	5	S	...	8		
Totals.....	26	23	49	19	44	63	24	40	64	69	107	104			

1° Percentage of discharges of those *cured* among *favorable* cases to the 30th June, 1874. (75 m. 40 f.)

Favorable cases,	Discharged cured,	Average,
115	49	42.60 p. c.

2° Percentage of discharges of those *cured* and *improved* among *favorable* cases to the 30th June, 1874.

Favorable cases,	<i>Discharged cured,</i> <i>improved,</i>	Average,
115	112	102.67 p. c.

Population under treatment	Favorable cases,	Average,
on the 30th June, 1874,	115	12.56 p. c.
915		

Adm
1
Discha
Admissions
10
Admissions
1
Admissions
1

NATUR

PAT
NATU
D I
Mania.....
Lypemania....
Monomania....
Paralytic insar
Dementia.....
Imbecility.....
Idiocy.....
Tot

Abstract made from transfers.

Admissions,	Discharges,	Average,
167	76	45.50 p. c.

Discharged cured and improved, transfers included.

Admissions (12 months),	Discharged,	Average,
167	112	67.06 p. c.
Admissions (12 months),	Discharged cured,	Average,
167	176	105.38 p. c.
Admissions (12 months),	Discharged cured,	Average,
167	49	29.34 p. c.

TABLE II.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE OF DISCHARGED PATIENTS.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.												
NATURE OF THE DISEASE.	MENTAL CONDITION.											
	CURED.			IM-PROVED.			UNIM-PROVED.			GRAND		
	TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Mania.....	18	18	36	16	39	55	2	5	7	36	62	98
Lypomania.....	7	5	12	2	5	7	1	...	1	10	10	20
Monomania.....								2	2		2	2
Paralytic insanity.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	3
Dementia.....							6	14	20	6	14	20
Imbecility.....							8	18	26	8	18	26
Idiocy.....							6	1	7	6	1	7
Totals.....	26	23	49	19	44	63	24	40	64	69	107	176

TABLE III.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

DURATION.	MENTAL CONDITION.						GRAND					
	CURED.			IM-PROVED.			UNIM-PROVED.			TOTAL.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1 month and over.....	4	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	5	10
From 1 to 2 months.....	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
“ 2 to 3 “	2	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	4	7
“ 3 to 6 “ .....	...	6	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	7	8
“ 6 to 12 “	5	2	7	1	4	5	1	...	1	7	6	13
“ 12 to 18 “ .....	...	...	...	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	5	6
“ 18 to 24 “	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
“ 2 to 3 years.....	...	1	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	4	6
“ 3 to 4 “ .....	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	4
“ 4 to 5 “ .....	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	4
“ 5 and more.....	1	...	1	1	4	5	2	8	10	4	12	16
Undetermined, but recent.....	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Unknown.....	...	3	3	12	21	33	16	28	44	28	52	80
Congenital .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Totals.....	26	23	49	19	44	63	24	40	64	69	107	176

Out of the 49 cures obtained, we show in 42 cases the duration of illness before admission, as follows :

Men..... 6 months 13 days.
 Women..... 9 “ 15 “
 Total..... 7 “ 29 “

PATIENT	DETERMINED	
Physical.	Congenital	
	Falls, blow	
	Alcoholic e	
	Diseases of	
	Sun stroke	
	Other phys	
	Mixed.	Hereditary
		Bad treatm
		Late hours
	Moral.	Onanism, d
Anxiety, fo		
Losses, rev		
Grief, dom		
Religious		
Jealousy.....		
Trouble, herea		
Convulsions, ep		
Deception in lo		
Internal trouble		
Unknown... ..		
Totals.....		

TABLE IV.
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INSANITY.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.														
DETERMINING CAUSES.	MENTAL CONDITION.						GRAND							
	CURED.			IM-PROVED.		UNIM-PROVED.	TOTAL.							
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.					
Physical.	Congenital vices.....					11	13	24	11	13	24			
	Falls, blows on the head.....			2	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	5		
	Alcoholic excesses.....			5	2	7	2	2	1	1	8	2	10	
	Diseases of women.....			1	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	5		
	Sun strokes.....					1	1	2			1	1	2	
	Other physical causes.....			2	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	6		
Mixed.	Hereditary.....							3	3	1	4	5		
	Bad treatment.....							1	1	1	1	2		
	Late hours.....									1			1	
	Onanism, &c.....					1	1	1	1	2			2	
Moral.	Anxiety, fear.....							1	1	4	2	6		
	Losses, reverses in business.....			1	1	1	1			2			2	
	Grief, domestic troubles.....			2	5	7	1	8	9	2	5	13	18	
	Religious excitement.....			2	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	6		
Jealousy.....			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4		
Trouble, bereavement.....			1	1	2					1	1	2	3	
Convulsions, epilepsy.....					1	1	1	1	2			2		
Deception in love.....					2	3	1	1			4	4		
Internal troubles.....					5	5			1	1	6	6		
Unknown.....			4	2	6	11	25	36	5	16	21	20	43	63
Totals.....			26	23	49	19	44	63	24	40	64	69	107	176

TABLE V.
DURATION OF TREATMENT.

DURATION.	PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.									Patients discharged since 1845.					
	MENTAL CONDITION.									GRAND TOTAL.					
	CURED.			IM-PROVED.			UNIM-PROVED.			M	F	Total.			
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.						
1 month and under.....	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	1	1	2	4	6	43	25	78
From 1 to 2 months...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	58	34	92
“ 2 to 3 “ ...	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	4	7	79	60	139
“ 3 to 6 “ ...	4	8	12	...	2	2	1	1	2	5	11	16	154	114	268
“ 6 to 9 “ ...	5	2	7	2	...	2	2	...	2	9	2	11	74	69	143
“ 9 to 12 “ ...	2	3	5	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	4	8	61	51	112
“ 12 to 18 “ ...	6	4	10	2	4	6	6	4	10	14	12	26	83	57	140
“ 18 to 24 “ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	44	41	85
“ 2 to 3 years.....	2	...	2	2	2	4	1	3	4	5	5	10	44	36	80
“ 3 to 4 “ .....	...	...	...	5	5	3	2	5	3	7	10	22	22	17	39
“ 4 to 5 “ .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	6	6	11	11	17	28
“ 5 years and over. ....	...	...	...	13	26	39	8	24	32	21	50	71	66	78	144
Totals.....	26	23	49	19	44	63	24	40	64	69	107	176	739	609	1348

Average duration of treatment of discharges during the year.

Men..... 3 years, 9 months, 28 days.

Women..... 5 “ 6 “ 7 “

Both Sexes. 4 “ 8 “ 2 “

The long duration of residence of patients transferred greatly augments the average duration of treatment.

TOTAL DU

PAT
From 1 to 2
“ 2 to 3
“ 3 to 6
“ 6 to 9
“ 9 to 12
“ 12 to 18
“ 18 to 24
“ 2 to 3
“ 3 to 4
“ 4 to 5
“ 5 and over
Undetermined
Unknown.....
Since birth ...
Total

TABLE VI.

TOTAL DURATION OF THE DISEASE FROM ITS
MANIFESTATION.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.												
DURATION.	MENTAL CONDITION.											
	CURED.			IM-PROVED.			UNIM-PROVED.			GRAND		
	TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.			TOTAL.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
From 1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
“ 2 to 3 “ .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
“ 3 to 6 “	3	3	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	4	7
“ 6 to 9 “	6	5	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	5	12
“ 9 to 12 “	2	3	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	6
“ 12 to 18 “	6	3	9	...	1	1	1	...	1	7	4	11
“ 18 to 24 “	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3
“ 2 to 3 years	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	1	5
“ 3 to 4 “ .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
“ 4 to 5 “	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	4	5
“ 5 and over.....	1	...	1	4	16	20	2	9	11	7	25	32
Undetermined, but recent.....	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Unknown.....	1	3	4	12	21	33	10	20	30	23	44	67
Since birth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	20	9	11	20
Totals.....	26	23	49	19	44	63	24	40	64	69	107	176

TABLE VII.

AGE WHEN DISCHARGED.

AGES.	DISCHARGED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.			DISCHARGED SINCE 1845.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	1	2	9	9	18
From 15 to 20 years.....	3	6	9	53	43	96
“ 20 to 25 “.....	14	3	17	128	87	215
“ 25 to 30 “.....	12	9	21	117	110	227
“ 30 to 35 “.....	8	15	23	116	97	213
“ 35 to 40 “.....	8	11	19	78	58	136
“ 40 to 45 “.....	3	12	15	78	56	134
“ 45 to 50 “.....	9	14	23	63	47	110
“ 50 to 60 “.....	6	22	28	58	68	126
“ 60 to 70 “.....	3	11	14	28	28	56
“ 70 to 80 “.....	2	3	5	11	6	17
Totals.....	69	107	176	739	609	1348



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The tables

Deaths.

Deaths
insanity.

Duration

Age at d

Nature o

FOURTH PART.

DEATHS.

We beg specially to draw the reader's attention to the exceptionally favorable percentage of deaths this year, particularly if we strike off from the register of deaths the unfortunate victims of the conflagration.

This satisfactory result contributes greatly to prove the excellence of the hygienic system of our establishment.

The tables of deaths are given as follows :

TABLE I.

Deaths.

—

TABLE II.

Deaths classified according to the nature of mental insanity.

—

TABLE III.

Duration of treatment.

—

TABLE IV.

Age at death.

—

TABLE V.

Nature of death.

TABLE I.
DEATHS.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.			
	M	W	Total.
Through sickness.....	40	30	70
Lost at the fire of the 29th January, 1875.....	...	26	26
Totals.....	40	56	96

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

	Treated.	Died.	Average.
Men.....	522	40	7.66 p. c.
Women.....	560	30	5.35 "
Both Sexes.....	1,082	70	6.50 "

The victims of the fire, 26 in number, are not included.

Duration of treatment of deceased during the 12 months.

Men.....	3 years, 11 months, 1 day.
Women.....	6 " 3 " 3 "
Both Sexes.....	5 " 1 " 2 "

DEATHS

INSAN
Suffering fr
Acute M
Chronic
Acute L
Chronic
Monoma
Ordinar
Senile
Paralyti
Epilepti
Imbecil
Idioey..

During t
alienation g
those who
percentage

Chronic r
Simple a
Paralytic
Imbecilit
Acute aff

TABLE II.

DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF MENTAL DISEASE.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.			
	M	W	Total.
Suffering from :			
Acute Mania.....	8	9	17
Chronic ".....	3	16	19
Acute Lypemania.....	6	3	9
Chronic ".....	4	1	5
Monomania.....	1	...	1
Ordinary Dementia.....	4	7	11
Senile ".....	2	2	4
Paralytic Insanity.....	8	1	9
Epileptic ".....	2	9	11
Imbecility.....	1	5	6
Idiocy.....	1	3	4
Totals.....	40	56	96

During the period just elapsed, chronic forms of mental alienation give, on the total number of deaths, including those who perished during the conflagration, the following percentage :

Chronic mania and lypemania..	24	say	25.00	per cent.
Simple and senile dementia.....	15	"	15.62	"
Paralytic and epileptic insanity...	20	"	20.83	"
Imbecility and idiocy.....	10	"	10.41	"
Acute affections.....	26	"	27.08	"

TABLE III.
DURATION OF TREATMENT.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.				SINCE 1845.		
DURATION.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1 month and under.....	3	3	6	45	24	69
From 1 to 2 months.....	3	1	4	47	23	70
“ 2 to 3 “	2	1	3	60	31	91
“ 3 to 6 “	6	3	9	90	61	151
“ 6 to 9 “	1	4	5	54	47	101
“ 9 to 12 “	2	1	3	46	37	83
“ 12 to 18 “	3	4	7	62	71	133
“ 18 to 24 “ .....	...	2	2	44	47	91
“ 2 to 3 years.....	7	5	12	68	74	142
“ 3 to 4 “	3	5	8	54	44	98
“ 4 to 5 “	1	4	5	27	46	73
“ 5 to 10 “	5	11	16	53	96	149
“ 10 to 15 “ .....	...	4	4	30	46	76
“ 15 to 20 “	3	5	8	8	13	21
“ 20 and upwards.....	1	3	4	7	7	14
Totals.....	40	56	96	695	667	1362

INSANE
Under 15 y
From 15 to
“ 20 to
“ 25 to
“ 30 to
“ 35 to
“ 40 to
“ 45 to
“ 50 to
“ 60 to
“ 70 to
“ 80 an
T

Average

Men..

Wome

Both

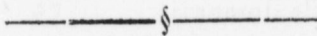


TABLE IV.
AGE AT DEATH.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.				SINCE 1845.		
AGES.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Under 15 years.....	...	...	...	15	10	25
From 15 to 20 years.....	...	...	...	14	16	30
“ 20 to 25 “	3	5	8	47	47	94
“ 25 to 30 “	2	10	12	62	63	125
“ 30 to 35 “	4	5	9	77	74	151
“ 35 to 40 “	3	3	6	80	68	148
“ 40 to 45 “	6	4	10	84	73	157
“ 45 to 50 “	3	3	6	65	49	114
“ 50 to 60 “	8	12	20	100	120	220
“ 60 to 70 “	8	9	17	98	96	194
“ 70 to 80 “	3	5	8	41	40	81
“ 80 and upwards.....	...	...	...	12	11	23
Totals.....	40	56	96	695	667	1362

Average age at death (of the deaths during the year.)

Men..... 49 years, 5 months, 3 days.

Women..... 46 “ 10 “ 15 “

Both Sexes..... 48 “ 1 “ 24 “

TABLE V.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 12 MONTHS.				
DISEASES.	M	F	Total.	
Diseases of the brain and nervous system.	Appoplexy.....	1	...	1
	Chronic Meningitis.....	...	1	1
	Cerebral congestion.....	1	1	2
	Paralysis.....	9	1	10
	Epilepsy.....	1	2	3
	Nervous exhaustion.....	6	2	8
	Cerebral compression.....	...	1	1
Diseases of the heart..	Hypertrophy.....	1	...	1
	Insufficiency of valves.....	1	...	1
Diseases of the lungs..	Pleurisy.....	...	1	1
	Empyema.....	2	...	2
	Phthisis.....	3	3	6
	Congestion.....	1	1	2
	Bronchitis.....	1	...	1
Diseases of the diges- tive organs.....	Disease of the liver.....	...	1	1
	Chronic diarrhœa.....	2	3	4
	Dysentery.....	1	1	2
Diseases of the loins...	Albuminaria.....	1	...	1
Various diseases.....	Asphyxia.....	1	...	1
	Scurvy.....	...	2	2
	Marasma.....	2	5	7
	Anemia.....	3	3	6
	Typhoid fever.....	...	1	1
	Senility.....	2	2	4
	Not accounted for.....	1	...	1
	Victims of the fire.....	...	26	26
Totals.....	40	56	96	

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SUMMARY.

This last part of the report shows the number of patients remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

The following tables indicate their mental condition, and a more or less certain prognostic of their chances of cure, &c.

TABLE I.

Movement of the population.

—

TABLE II.

Duration of residence.

—

TABLE III.

Age.

—

TABLE IV.

Diseases of patients remaining.

—

TABLE V.

Probable chances of cure.

Total.
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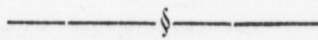
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TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Population on 1st January, 1874.....	438	477	915
Admitted during the 12 months.....	...	...	...	84	83	167
Totals.....	...	...	...	522	560	1082
Discharges	69	107	176			
Deaths.....	40	56	96			
	109	163	172	109	163	172
Totals.....	413	397	810



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Under 1 mo	
From 1 to	
“ 2 to	
“ 3 to	
“ 6 to	
“ 12 to	
“ 18 to	
“ 2 to	
“ 3 to	
“ 5 to	
“ 10 to	
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TABLE II.
DURATION OF RESIDENCE:

INSANE PATIENTS REMAINING ON 30th JUNE, 1875.			
DURATION.	M	F	Total.
Under 1 month.....	2	3	5
From 1 to 2 months..	10	12	22
“ 2 to 3 “	14	9	23
“ 3 to 6 “	7	7	14
“ 6 to 12 “	26	24	50
“ 12 to 18 “	24	28	52
“ 18 to 24 “	22	32	54
“ 2 to 3 years	48	36	84
“ 3 to 5 “	54	61	115
“ 5 to 10 “	91	67	158
“ 10 to 15 “	47	45	92
“ 15 to 20 “	39	38	77
“ 20 to 25 “	11	25	36
“ 25 and upwards.....	18	10	28
Totals.....	413	397	810

AVERAGE OF DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

Men..... (413) 7 years, 6 months, 24 days.
 Women..... (397) 7 “ 7 “ 14 “
 Both Sexes..... 7 “ 7 “ 4 “

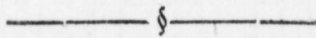
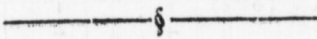


TABLE III.

AGES.

INSANE PATIENTS REMAINING ON 30th JUNE, 1875.			
STATEMENT OF AGES.	M	F	Total.
Under 15 years	5	1	6
From 15 to 20 "	9	14	23
" 20 to 25 "	27	26	53
" 25 to 30 "	42	42	84
" 30 to 35 "	52	58	110
" 35 to 40 "	51	50	101
" 40 to 45 "	62	50	112
" 45 to 50 "	38	35	73
" 50 to 60 "	77	67	144
" 60 to 70 "	31	41	72
" 70 to 80 "	16	11	27
" 80 and upwards.....	3	2	5
Totals.....	413	397	810



DISEASES

FORM
THE
DISEASE
Mania.....
Chronic mania.....
Monomania.....
Lypemania.....
Chronic Lypemania.....
Dementia.....
Senile dementia.....
Paralytic mania.....
Imbecility.....
Idiocy.....
Epileptic mania.....
Totals.....

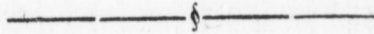
TABLE IV.
DISEASES OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE
30th JUNE, 1875.

FORM OF THE DISEASE.	SEX.	TOTAL.	COMPLICATIONS.											TOTAL.		
			Congenital.	Periodical.	Paralytic.	Epileptic.	Puerperal.	Hysterical.	Uterine Disorders.	Onanism.	Drunkenness.	Hereditary.	Homicidal.	Suicidal.	M	F
Mania.....	M	104	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	13	2	3	4	} 104	85
	F	85	...	3	1	...	9	3	7	3	4	4	4			
Chronic mania.....	M	138	...	9	1	...	...	...	6	10	7	2	2	} 138	127
	F	127	...	10	5	4	2	3	1	2	...			2
Monomania.....	M	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	} 11	2
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lypomania.....	M	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	8	} 36	48
	F	48	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	1	2	3		
Chronic Lypomania...	M	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	} 14	9
	F	9	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	3	1	1	4		
Dementia.....	M	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	} 30	37
	F	37	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	2		
Senile dementia.....	M	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 2	4
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralytic mania.....	M	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	} 11	5
	F	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Imbecility.....	M	37	34	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	} 37	53
	F	53	33	...	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	6	...			
Idiocy.....	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} ...	3
	F	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epileptic mania.....	M	30	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	} 30	24
	F	24	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	
Totals.....		810	67	27	14	12	18	12	10	34	37	33	7	413	397	

TABLE V.

PROBABLE CHANCES OF CURE.

OF THE INSANE PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE 30th JUNE, 1875.			
	M	F	Total.
Chances of cure—favorable.....	100	82	182
“ “ very doubtful.....	92	79	171
“ “ unfavorable.....	221	236	457
Totals.....	413	397	810



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REPORT

*Of the inquest held by James Prendergast, Esq, coroner, on
the conflagration of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, on the
29th January, 1875.*

Before proceeding to the examination of witnesses, the
Coroner addressed the jury as follows :

GENTLEMEN,

The case submitted to your consideration is of such importance, that it is my duty to entreat you to bestow your most earnest attention to the facts to be established, and to their appreciation when elicited. Though jurors are always bound, by the solemn obligation of their oath, to carefully enquire into the different points submitted to their consideration, one will readily understand that the more there are interests at stake, the greater the responsibility is, and therefore, calls for proper attention and caution. You are already aware gentlemen, of the nature of the present inquest, it is needless for me therefore to point out to you its importance. During the night of the 29th to the 30th of January last, a fire broke out and partially destroyed an establishment which, by its magnificent construction, was the cause of admiration even for strangers, and which by its internal management seemed to leave nothing wanting. This institution, known under the name of "Quebec Asylum" or "Beauport Lunatic Asylum," was a private property, and was, in virtue of a private contract with the Quebec

Provincial Legislature, used for the board, support and treatment of people deprived of their reason. These unfortunates expected from others that protection which they could not of themselves secure. At the time of the said fire, that part of the building where it originated, was occupied by female patients to the number of 420, of whom, immediately after the fire, 26 were missed.

In the hope that some of them might have escaped during the excitement that naturally prevailed at the time, public notices were published asking for information to that effect, but they remained unanswered. Whilst intelligence as to the whereabouts of such patients was expected with the greatest anxiety, a search in the ruins which had been commenced on the very morning of the fire, was zealously pursued.

The searches resulted in the discovery of human remains, charred and disfigured; also, a quantity of fragments of bones which are now before you, and which will be submitted to the inspection of a surgeon, who will establish their number and nature.

After the question of the identity of these remains, and after establishing the spot where they were found, the exact place where the fire originated will be a matter for your consideration. It will be your duty to ascertain if it was the result of an accident or whether it was kindled with design, which would, it is useless for me to tell you, amount to murder, if the party setting it had the use of his free will, and consequently was responsible for his acts.

Your duty, in the case of this fire being quite accidental, is to inquire if at the time of said fire there were rules and regulations tending to prevent such occurrence, and if so,

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if they were enforced. The existence of those rules and regulations, or their non-observance, if they existed, might, in case of death arising from such omission, render the responsible party apt to be found guilty of manslaughter

Your duty is also to establish if these human remains are those of one or more of these 26 persons who at the time of the fire were immediately above that part of the ruins where such remains were found. If at the time of the fire they were alive; if at the time of said fire the House was fit to meet the ends for which it was intended. If said establishment was provided with tools and implements necessary to suppress fire; and if it was so provided, was the best use made of them? If the staff of the institution was sufficient, both as to number and efficiency, and if the patients in their helpless state received at their hands all the available assistance?

Such are, gentlemen, the propositions which I have considered my duty to submit to your careful consideration, and which your oath binds you to resolve.

I shall now proceed to the examination of the several witnesses.

EVIDENCE OF MR. VINCELETTE.

CLÉMENT VINCELETTE, Esq., of Quebec, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

I am Warden of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, and I have held that position since the 1st of October, 1864.

The Asylum is the private property of Doctors Landry and Roy.

On the night of the fire—29th January last—I was in my office when, 35 minutes after six, Johanna Carl, head nurse in Ward 9, informed me that fire had broken out in her ward.

I immediately ran in that direction, and was there in a few seconds. Passing by Ward No. 7, I entered the cell, occupied I believe by Ellen Hurly. I immediately saw fire in one corner of the ceiling of that cell; the fire seemed to make its way from the cell adjoining, and was between the deafening floor and the ceiling. This deafening floor was made of boards covered with mortar. Such deafening floors are always to be found in private and public buildings, and have the effect of preserving heat, and of lessening the sounds.

I remember that, upon my arrival here, in several interviews between the Inspectors, Messrs. Ferris and O'Reall and Doctor Douglas, then proprietor of the Asylum, mention of those deafening floors was made. The joists in the ceilings of the cells could then be seen, and it was after those interviews that the cells were ceiled (*plafonnées*) but a small space for the purpose of ventilation was left, and it was through that small space that I saw the fire issuing from the cell occupied, as I was informed, by Julie Breton. There was smoke in the cell I first entered. Upon seeing the fire, I ran as fast as possible to my office, on the same flat, viz: on the second floor, called Alphonse Ouellet, door-keeper, and told him to take up immediately one of the two Fire Extinguishers. These extinguishers are always ready and placed in a cupboard in close proximity to the door.

I only took the time necessary to send for the men who were then at prayers in the Chapel, and to have the axes, placed on the same flat, taken out, and I immediately re-

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turned to where the fire was. Ouellet arrived with one extinguisher at the same time as I did. All this was done in a few seconds. The fire did not seem to have made any progress since I had first seen it.

I then made use of the extinguisher, which I discharged entirely upon the fire. Judging by the fact that the fire had not increased in that spot, I inferred that it must have made headway in another direction of the ceiling, and seeing that the smoke had increased, I thought all further resistance impossible and that the fire was beyond control.

As I had the whole responsibility, I reasoned thus: "Perhaps the fire was controllable, but if not, and that we should lose valuable time in trying to control it, we would risk the lives of all the patients (about 100) in that part." I then gave a general order to save the patients.

The men in the Chapel had then had time to return and were all with me. I sent one to town to inform the proprietors and to ask help from the firemen. I also ordered the furnace of the fire engine to be lit, if it was not. I ordered also the ringing of the bell, to call in those who were out of the building. During all that time men and women were busy saving the patients.

I then went up to Ward thirteen, which is immediately above number nine, and cut off the gas to prevent an explosion similar to the one which had taken place in the Court House. Hyppolite Lessard and his nephew, I think, followed me to number thirteen. Having no gas, we used candles, but the smoke was then so dense that they were of no use, and we were obliged to grope our way with the patients we saved. This part was immediately above the one where the fire had been discovered. As it was the

most threatened, I thought it my duty to work there, leaving to the others to save the occupants of the cells below. My son, and nurses and keepers, male and female, had, nevertheless, responded to my call. I cannot say how many patients we thus took out from there. We had about thirty patients in that ward, number thirteen. We took the patients as far as the stairs, where other persons took them to the front wards. I do not know how many patients we thus saved. In my last attempt I entered a bed-room containing six or seven beds, in one of which Honora Wilmot slept. She is one of those missing. To the best of my belief, I felt all the beds, which I all found empty, with the exception of the last, in which was a woman whom I placed under my left arm and took away.

On going out of this room, I stumbled over another woman her head covered and in a sitting posture; I took her under my right arm. After having thus stumbled I lost my way. I then called on Lessard who, without coming, answered: "This way, this way."

It was then impossible to breathe there. Having called for the third time, I was caught hold of by Lessard, who himself, I was told, had been conducted there by his nephew. I then fell down the stairs with the two women I held under my arms. The stairs had about 15 or 16 steps—these women were immediately picked up.

When I arrived at number thirteen, almost all of the patients in that part had been saved by others, that is the guardians. These guardians were all obliged to run down on account of the smoke, leaving behind them all they possessed in clothing and in money. The greater part of the patients had already been saved then, and that explains the reason why I found the beds empty.

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When I came down for the last time, there was no possibility to breathe in the place where the fire had first been discovered. As nothing further could be done there, I went down to number three Ward on the first flat. All the patients in this ward were saved, but they were so saved with the greatest difficulty, as after being taken out of their cells, they would often get out of the hands of their rescuers and precipitate all themselves towards the fire.

I had told the nurses to abandon all their goods, and to save the patients, promising them that I would endeavor to see them reimbursed of their losses, and I must say that they heard my appeal. It was as a precautionary measure that I acted so, for all the nurses and keepers were most active and energetic in their endeavors to save their patients. By all the means possible I wanted to make sure of prompt and complete saving of lives. All the patients of wards number one and three were thus saved. I was then informed that those occupying the infirmary and in the other rooms had been saved.

No one being then in the eastern wing, I closed the iron doors. I then returned to my office and ordered my son to save all the books and documents belonging to the establishment. The fire steam engine being then working, according to the order, I have above mentioned, the fire had abated, and my office was intact. A few minutes afterwards I fainted, and I was taken in a cariole to the men's buildings.

The proprietors had arrived, and help had long previously been received from town.

As means of protection, in cases of fire, we had two of "Dick's Fire Extinguishers," one on the old system and another on the new; 6 axes in a box placed in a room adjoin-

ing mine; two cisterns on the building, containing, according to my information, 10,000 gallons of water; a stationary Fire Engine used for pumping water on the buildings and used also in cases of fire. The tube of this engine is of a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This engine can throw 5,000 gallons of water in one hour. To it is attached 300 feet of hose, which were in good order and worked perfectly at the time of the fire. Those hose, with a hand pump, were bought by the Proprietors from a person who had purchased them from the Imperial Government. The last mentioned pump is worked by twenty-four men, and was also in good order at the time of the fire.

The Establishment was also provided with a bell for the ordinary service, but which when rung apart from the usual hours became an alarm bell, and all those who were out were obliged to come back to the establishment.

On the night of the fire, the steam-engine was fed by water from the reservoir, which has a diameter of 25 feet and 6 or 7 feet high, and I have every reason to believe that it was full then, as it is fed by the water of a reservoir by the means of a pipe through which the water runs continually.

The establishment in all its parts has been visited by the gentlemen comprising the Grand Jury, during the sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the Sessions of the Peace.

Their reports have been published and consequently are public property. These reports have always been favorable to the establishment, and in them no suggestions tending to change or modify the plan, or calling the attention of the Government to defects which might have existed, were ever made.

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The Inspectors of Jails and Asylums have also visited the establishment, and in their reports they never suggested anything to the proprietors, and in the same they always expressed themselves favorable to the establishment.

There is also a Commission appointed by the Government, and composed of Messrs. Lindsay, McGie, Sirois and Bowles; the latter is now in England; their secretary is Mr. A. LeMoine; they are bound to visit the establishment four times a year, and they do so.

Apart from those visits, there are frequent individual visits. Mr. LeMoine visits almost every week. There is also a visiting surgeon, Dr. Jackson, who calls daily.

The Grand Jury, the Commissioners, Inspectors and Visiting Surgeon, visit whenever they think fit, and at such hours as suit them without warning the officers of the establishment; the two chaplains likewise.

Mr. A. LeMoine, Secretary of the Commission, has sometimes called at night, as also Dr. Roy at the time he was visiting Surgeon of the Asylum.

I have always supposed that these visits were "surprise visits." The cells and bed-rooms are lit only by means of the gas which is in the passages, the fixtures of which are above the reach of the tallest man. Patients are never allowed the use of candles or other lights in their cells or other places. The use of matches is also strictly forbidden and carefully watched. Nevertheless, they are sometimes found in the possession of patients, and we are yet at a loss to account for it.

I relate a fact which took place to my knowledge and which would account for one of the means by which patients become possessed of articles. Patients in the second story got matches from outsiders by means of a thread, which occurrence was discovered and checked.

The patients, both male and female, annoy visitors by their requests for tobacco and matches, and notwithstanding constant watch and a public notice to that effect posted up at the gate, it is a fact as above stated that the patients generally provided themselves with matches.

The document (marked A) produced by Dr. Ulric Bélanger is a correct list of the (26) persons who, at the time of the fire, were in the Asylum, and who have been missing since. This list is an extract of the Registers of the house.

I consider that at the time of the fire, the staff of the Asylum was sufficient both in number and competency.

The whole of the premises were burned. At different times the Insurance Agents or Inspectors visited the premises and have since renewed the Insurance. I remember that previous to this renewal, very minute inspection took place. That portion which was destroyed by fire was put down by them as first-class.

As much as I can remember we had in last mentioned portion about 225 patients—but by referring to my book I could establish the exact number.

All the Wards were provided with one or more cocks and couplings to connect the small hose in communication with the reservoirs placed on the highest part of the premises.

FLOOR W

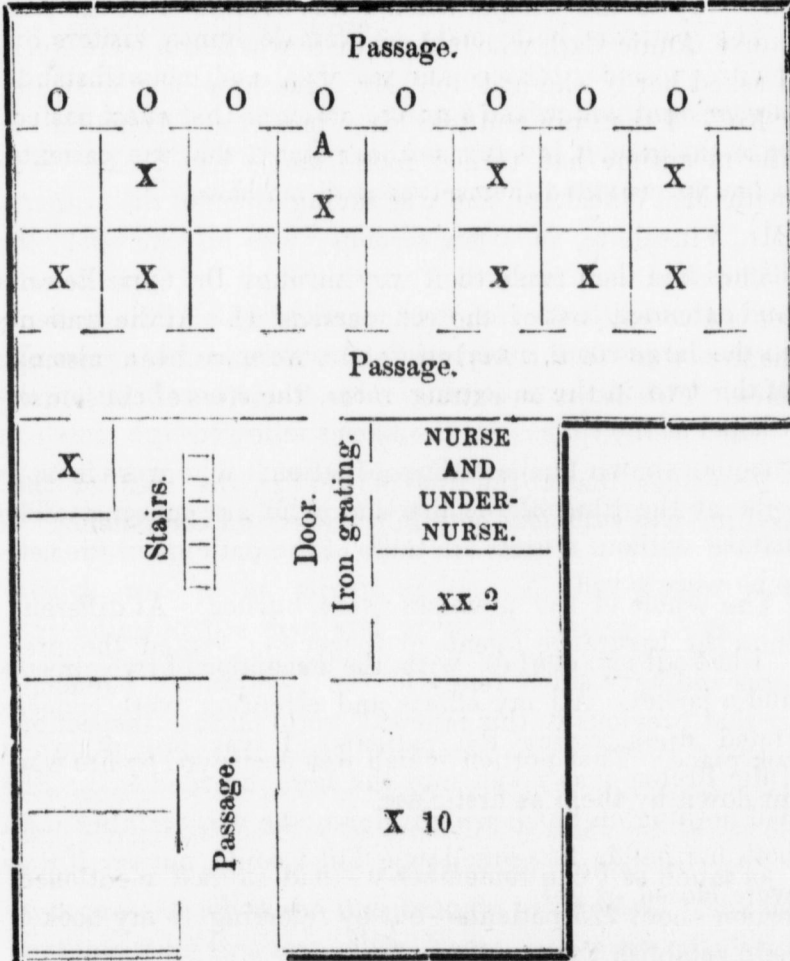
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FLOOR WHERE FIRE ORIGINATED, IN NORTH WING OF
WESTERN BLOCK.

PLAN B.-WARD 9.

[North.]



- A. Julia Breton's cell, where fire originated.
- X. Small crosses, 10 in number, indicate the missing patients, as referred to by the witnesses at the inquest.
- O. Cells opened by nurse Annie Carl.
- xx. Cells opened by nurse Annie Carl.

CATHERINE HURLEY, second witness, sworn, doth
depose and say :

I am under-nurse at the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. Between seven and half-past, on the night of the fire, I was on my way to the Chapel when I was overtaken by the head nurse, Annie Carl, who told me there was fire in ward No. 9. I asked her if she had told Mr. Vincelette, she answered "No." I then ran and told Mr. Vincelette. Annie Carl in the meantime had turned round, and when I came back with Mr. Vincelette, she was saving some of the patients. Mr. Vincelette, in a few seconds, was on the spot; the flames had then made their way through the opposite cells and extended to the iron door (marked 1). All the patients in the large room, numbering ten, were saved, as also one of the two in the adjoining room, the others being in the Chapel at the time. All the names followed by a cross (on the plan shown me) are those of patients who were in their cells at the time of the fire and who are missing. The names without a cross are those of the patients in the cells who were saved.

I lost all my clothes, with the exception of two dresses and a jacket. All my efforts and attention were concentrated upon saving the patients. I was present when Julie Breton was taken into the high boarded cell. She had nothing on but her night dress, she was walking with both her hands hanging down, but I could not say if they were closed or not.

ANNIE CARL, one of the keepers, third witness, said :

I am head-nurse in this establishment, and at the time of the fire I had charge of ward nine. Catherine Hurley was my assistant.

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The ward nine contained seventeen cells, and was divided as shewn and indicated by Plan marked B. Seventeen patients occupied the cells. There was also a large room containing two. The patients in the two latter rooms were saved. The names marked by a cross are the names of those who were present in the cells at the time of the fire, but who are missing since.

The names of the others without a cross are those patients who were in their cells at the time but who were saved. The Plan B is a fair representation of the ward nine and its cells as occupied by the several patients.

At about half-past seven on the evening of the 29th January last, coming out of my room into the passage, I met Julie Couture, one of the patients, who cried out that the cell of Julie Breton (another patient) was on fire. I opened Julie's cell, which had been closed on account of its inmate being in a fit of excitement. I called on her to come out, but she would not. The fire was in a straw bedtick, which was in the middle of her cell—the flames were extending to the door and up to the ceiling. Julie had been placed in that cell about ten minutes before.

Previous to that I had perceived that she was breaking the mortar of the cell she then occupied, and having told Mr. Vincelette about it, he ordered her to be put in the cell where I first saw the fire, that is in a high boarded cell. I was present when she was brought to that cell. She was put into it by two men of the house, who were called in to assist us, as we had not sufficient strength to do so ourselves. She had only a night gown on at the time. She had her two hands hanging down, and I did not see if her hands were closed or not, therefore I cannot say if she had any matches or not. I never saw matches in her

possession, nor other patients. When I first discovered the fire, I am positive that it was in that spot only. I attempted, as already stated, to induce Julie to come out, but she would not, I then turned round, and seeing my under-nurse, I told her to go to Mr. Vincelette's. I then tried to save the patients. I opened the cells marked O on the plans, that is the cells up to the passage.

Having reached the head of the passage, I there saw Julie Breton sitting down—I tried to drag her away with me, but she would not go. I tried to induce Basilice Leroux to follow me, but she also refused. As flames were issuing from Julie Breton's cell and crossing the passage, and thus preventing any chance of my escaping, I retraced my steps and ran for my life. On going round I met Mr. Vincelette and his son with other men. They immediately turned to saving the patients. During that time I again saved three from the cells adjoining the first above mentioned. I also saved the ten in the large room marked on the plan by a large X. One of the two in the adjoining room marked XX was also saved by me at the time. The other was in the Chapel. After the alarm had been given I saw other nurses busy saving patients in my ward.

There is a strict order, invariably complied with, to the effect that the two nurses cannot leave at the same time. I lost all my clothes and my money, about six dollars.

ELLEN ROACH, nurse, fourth witness sworn, said :

As head nurse, on the 29th of January last, I was in charge of ward thirteen, immediately over ward nine. The plan marked C is a good representation of my ward.

WARD No. 13.

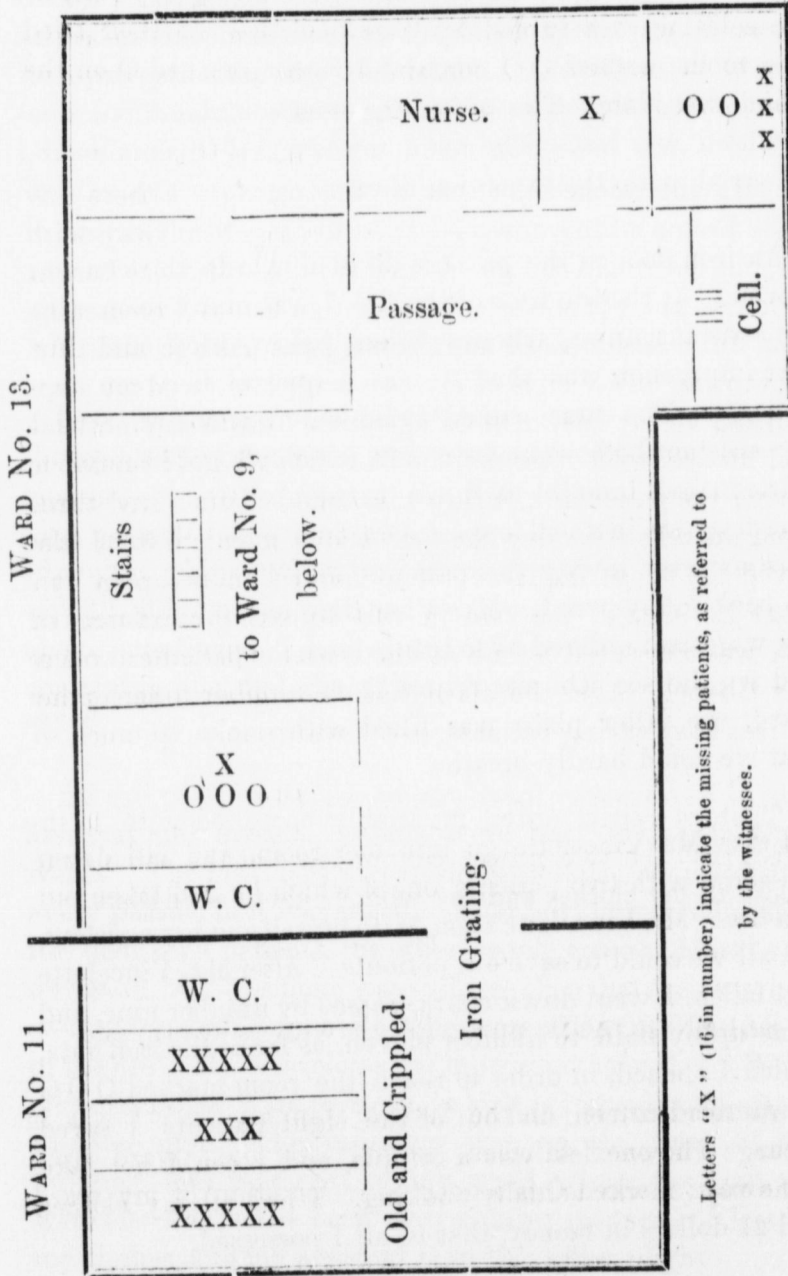
Stairs

WARD No. 11.

PLAN C.—WARDS 11 & 13:

UPPER FLOOR—OVER WARD 9.

[North.]



Letters "X" (16 in number) indicate the missing patients, as referred to by the witnesses.

It contained two cells and three rooms besides my own, and a general day-room in the centre of the ward. There were stairs leading from the middle of this last mentioned room to ward nine. These stairs were straight. Two of the cells were occupied by two patients; one in each. The room marked O O contained eight patients, three of which were lost. The adjoining room contained five, one of which was lost. The room marked O O O contained 8, all saved with the exception of one.

An iron door in the passage divided wards thirteen and eleven. At the the time of the fire, I was in my room with the assistant nurse, when a patient below cried out. My first impression was that it was a quarrel between two patients. The same patient cried out it was fire. I and my assistant both went for water, which we got in number thirteen, and brought it down to number nine, my ward. The fire was in a cell opposite an iron gate. I then saw persons busy saving the patients, and I immediately ran up back to my ward. Mr. Vincelette was immediately in my ward and ordered us to bring down the patients at once, and we did so. On our return from number nine, to our ward, the latter place was filled with smoke, so much so that we could hardly breathe.

I saw Mr. Vincelette go into one room, and fall down the stairs with two patients, one of which he had taken out of a bed. Mr. Vincelette's son, with myself and my assistant, did all we could to save our patients. After Mr. Vincelette had fallen, I went down stairs, passed by number nine, and came up by stairs to number eleven, as far as the iron gate, which I opened, in order to reach the room marked O O O in number thirteen, and out of the eight patients I saved seven. The one lost was a cripple, and I could not take her away; I was actually choking. I lost all my clothes and 21 dollars in money, that is, all I possessed.

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During all that time my assistant, who is my sister, helped me. As soon as the fire was discovered, all the cells were opened with the exception of that one marked eleven, which I could not open on account of the smoke. The names marked with a cross are those of the patients who were present at the time and who are now missing. Wards eleven and thirteen were divided by the gate-door, which I have already mentioned. From my ward down to the first flat, one could go without any impediment, there being no door in the way.

MARY RYAN, head nurse, fifth witness, said :

I was in charge of ward number eleven. The plan C shows a part of my ward and two rooms containing seventeen patients at the time of the fire. Out of these seventeen patients ten are missing. I had also the charge of an adjoining room containing seven patients, who are all saved. Besides the patients contained in the three rooms above mentioned, I had charge of two more rooms, one containing ten and the other eleven, all of whom were saved.

All the patients saved in my ward were saved by my assistant and myself. Others were busy saving in their wards. The infirmary was on the same flat as my ward, and every patient in it was saved. After having worked at saving their own patients, the other people came to assist us in our ward, but the smoke was so dense then that their services were of no avail. I opened all the doors as soon as I first heard of the fire. Mr. Vincelette having given that order. Ward eleven adjoins ward thirteen, which is immediately above number nine. The infirmary was on the front of the building, and that part of my ward where the patients were lost was in the back, near number thirteen. I lost all my clothes, and my assistant is in the same plight.

MARCELINE GRAVEL, widow of Charles Chaput, sixth witness, head nurse in the infirmary, said :

The infirmary adjoined ward number eleven, but in order to reach it, one had to go through ward eleven. On the night of the fire I had twenty patients under my care. A few minutes after seven o'clock, I heard a noise, which I thought was caused by some of the patients ; I then ascertained there was a fire. Mr. Vincelette immediately ordered the patients to be saved. There was no smoke at the time. I was then with the nurse in the Hospital. I first got help from Mr. Vincelette's son, who was followed by several others, by whose exertions all the patients under my care were saved. I attributed to the fact that the infirmary contained sick and crippled patients the immediate and effective help we received. I, as well as my assistant, lost personally goods, clothing, to the value of about \$36 or \$40.

ALFRED JACKSON, Physician and Surgeon, seventh witness, said :

At the request of the Coroner I examined the remains of several charred bodies and a number of separate bones said to have been taken from the ruins of part of the Lunatic Asylum lately destroyed by fire. The trunks of four different individuals were pretty perfect, the extremities, however, were missing, and the surface of the bodies were much destroyed by the action of fire. Two of the trunks I identified as females. The two other trunks were apparently those of females. A large number of loose bones were likewise produced, which I examined, and from the number of vertebrae present, must have belonged to at least two or three different persons. From the size of the vertebrae and other bones, I concluded that they were those of females, but they were very much broken, rendering it difficult to pronounce a positive opinion.

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EDOUARD LABERGE, joiner, eighth witness, said :

I am in the service of my father, who is employed by the Proprietors of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, in clearing the ruins of that part of the Asylum recently destroyed by fire. The bones produced before the Coroner, and which were placed in a box, were found by me or in my presence, in the cellar, immediately beneath the wards occupied by the patients at the time of the fire.

ARTHUR VINCELETTE, Medical Student, ninth witness, said :

One of the trunks examined by Dr. Jackson was found in the cellar under the cells destroyed by fire. Another trunk, also examined by Dr. Jackson, had been removed when I saw it, but I have no doubt that it has been found in the same spot. Several persons were employed during the day following the fire, searching for the remains, orders having been given to place such bones and remains in a box. Two trunks, also produced before the Coroner, were, in my presence, placed in a barrel, and were also examined by Dr. Jackson, as also the bones contained in a box.

To the best of my knowledge, the whole of these trunks and bones were found under the cells of the patients.

ANDREW KAY, Engineer and Plumber, tenth witness, said :

I am engineer and superintendent of the engines, pumps, gas, water and heating apparatus, and of everything connected with my calling, in the Beauport Lunatic Asylum. Cocks, hoses, engines, steam pump and hand pump, the fire extinguishers, three or four hundred feet of small hose in-

side the house, cocks provided with nozzles to fix the hose upon, axes, eight hundred feet of four inch large leather hose, are always kept in good working order and superintended by me, and were so at the time of the fire. The cistern on the top of the house on the night of the fire was full, as usual. I established that fact during the fire by means of the floater, which indicated six feet, equal to about twenty tons. There is also a reservoir from which water is pumped into the cistern. This reservoir is about forty feet in diameter and six feet deep, and it is supplied by a pretty powerful stream, which never leaves it without water. One year only, through heavy frost, we were a little short of water, but we always had a sufficient supply to fill the reservoir and for the wants of the establishment. Even on the day of the fire our supply of water was good. For about two and a-half hours during the fire we were short, as several engines were feeding from it, but after having cut the brook or stream in question, we again obtained a sufficient supply. The reason why we cut the brook was because it was frozen pretty near the ground, for a length of about ten feet; there was plenty of water above that. There is a drain passing from the river above the men's buildings to near the road bridge. And it was by the means of damming the brook at the road bridge below the water pipe that the City Steam Fire Engine was supplied. I have been about ten years in this establishment, always in the position I now occupy, and I am of opinion that the said establishment is doubly provided with everything necessary, in any case of fire.

There are several boilers, four of them. We can always supply the engine by either of them, by a connecting pipe which exists. This steam engine, with a three-inch nozzle, throws water to a height of seventy feet, and the roof of the centre building was of a height of about sixty feet. The hand pump throws water to a height of about sixty

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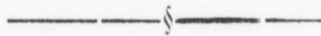
ULRIC ANTOINE BELANGER, Medical Doctor, eleventh witness, said :

The document (marked A) which I produce is an authentic list taken from the Registers of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, of the patients who were present in the Asylum at the time of the fire on the 29th January last, and who are missing to-day. It is to my knowledge that the newspapers have published a notice requesting the public to give information of the discovery of any of the patients who might have escaped from the Asylum at the time of the fire. No such information has since been received. The above mentioned list contains twenty-six names of so many of the patients who are missing.

HYPOLITE LESSARD, twelfth witness, and one of the keepers, said :

At about half-past seven on the night of the fire, I was requested by Mr. Vincelette to help the nurses, Annie Carl and Catherine Hurley, in transferring Julie Breton from one cell to another, that is to the last cell she occupied. Another keeper, named Sylvain, accompanied me, but he did not come as far as the cell. The nurses above named having opened the door of Julie Breton's cell, told her I came to transfer her to another cell, she answered : " Very well, I will go by myself." I walked in the direction of the new cell followed by her, and she entered it alone. She was then in her night gown. She did not make attempt as if to take something before going out of her cell. She went out quietly and entered her new cell in the same manner.

This new cell was not occupied. I saw nothing in her hands when she entered. The nurses did not enter the cell. I did not either, and when the door was opened there was no sign of smoke or fire. There was a straw beddic placed along one of the sides of the cell, and I am positive that said straw beddic was not on fire at that time. Immediately after the patient entered her cell, the door was closed, and I left.



The Coroner afterwards charged the jury as follows :

Gentlemen of the Jury,

You have heard the evidence which has been laid before you in a plain and lucid manner. It is for you now to say if you are in a position to resolve the several propositions I had the honor of submitting to you when I first addressed you, and ready to render your verdict.

The jury, by their foreman,—We are.

The several propositions and answers thereto having been agreed upon between the Coroner and jurors, the verdict was worded by the Coroner and submitted to the jury, who unanimously accepted it as being the true expression of their mind upon the subject of the inquest. The following verdict was accordingly found :

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Quebec, the fifteenth day of February, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, before James Prendergast, Esquire, Coroner for her said Majesty, in and for the said district, in view of the remains of seven bodies found in the ruins of that part of the Quebec Asylum; otherwise called the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, which said part of the Quebec Asylum was destroyed by fire during the night of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth of January last; under the oath of Edouard J. DeBlois, Foreman, Pierre A. DeBlois, Antoine Lortie, Damase Richard, Edouard Pepin, Joseph Parant, Georges Barbeau, Fortunat Legros, Onézime Pâquet, Cyprien Audet, Joachim Nolet, Alexis Lortie, Joseph Bédard, Jean Marie Bélanger, Napoléon Nolet, François Parant, fit and trusty men, duly chosen, and who being then and there sworn and commissioned to enquire for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, when, where, who and in what manner the individuals whose remains had been found came to their deaths, state upon their oath :

“ That during the night of the twenty-ninth to the thirtieth of January of the year aforesaid, the part of the Quebec Asylum, commonly called and known under the name of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, containing the female lunatic patients, became a prey to fire.

“ That the list hereunto annexed and marked A, certified as an authentic extract from the registers of the said Asylum, and signed by Dr. U. A. Bélanger, assistant-physician, and in fact a true copy, and verified as such, contains the names of the patients who, at the time of the fire, were in that part of the building destroyed by the fire, who have disappeared or failed to appear immediately after the fire, and who have not since re-appeared, to the number of (26) twenty-six.

“ That the remains of the seven bodies above mentioned are evidently those of seven of the patients named on the said list, but that it has been impossible to identify the said bodies, the action of the fire having deprived them of all form of humanity.

“ That the fire originated in a cell to which a patient had shortly before been relegated.

“ That it became necessary, as a measure of safety, to transfer this patient, Julie Elie *alias* Breton by name, she being in a state of frenzy, to the cell in question, in which there was only a simple straw-bed.

“ Then when the said Julie Elie *alias* Breton was placed in the said cell, the said straw-bed was laid along one of the sides of the cell, and was perfectly intact, showing no sign of fire or smoke.

“ That a few moments subsequently, fire was discovered in the mattress, which was then found in the middle of the cell.

“ That during all the time that elapsed between her entry into the cell, and the moment when the straw-bed was discovered to be on fire, the said Julie Elie *alias* Breton, remained alone confined in the said cell inaccessible to any other person, except the nurses and officials of the institution.

“ That at the time of the admission of the said patient, there were no light, fire, matches, or any other material of a nature to produce fire in the said cell.

“ That when the said patient was thus transferred to the said cell, she was only clothed in a night-gown, came out of her own cell with her hands hanging down, and entered the last mentioned cell in the same manner.

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“ That it was found impossible to ascertain whether this patient, at the time of such transfer, had her hands open or closed, and consequently whether it was possible for her to conceal matches in them during that period, a thing which would have been opposed to the rules established and enforced, and would have baffled the strict supervision proven to have existed by this inquest, but which would have accounted for this fire.

“ Having exhausted all available proof and carefully weighed the testimony that it was necessary to hear, the jurors are of opinion that the fire broke out in the cell above mentioned after the introduction therein of the said Julie Elie *alias* Breton.

“ That the fire in question originated in the mattress in the said cell, but how it did so it has been impossible to establish.

“ That the fire communicated to the ceiling and thence spread throughout the entire part subsequently consumed.

“ That at the time of the fire the institution was amply provided with every appliance to fight with fire.

“ That the staff of the institution did the best they possibly could with the means at their disposal under the exceptional circumstances in which they were placed, having at one and the same time to combat the fire and effect the rescue of the patients, to the number of four hundred and twenty.

“ That in the rescue of the patients the greatest heroism was displayed, and that no efforts that could reasonably be expected from the proprietors, their officers and employees were spared.”

In faith and testimony of which the said Coroner, as well as the said Edouard J. DeBlois, the foreman of the said jurors, acting for himself and the remainder of the said jurors, and in their presence, have to this inquest affixed their signatures and seals, the day and year above written.

(Signed.) JAMES PENDERGAST,
Coroner.

(Signed.) ED. J. DEBLOIS,
Foreman.



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