

Twelfth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton : October, 1867.

Contributors

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT NORTHAMPTON.

OCTOBER, 1867.

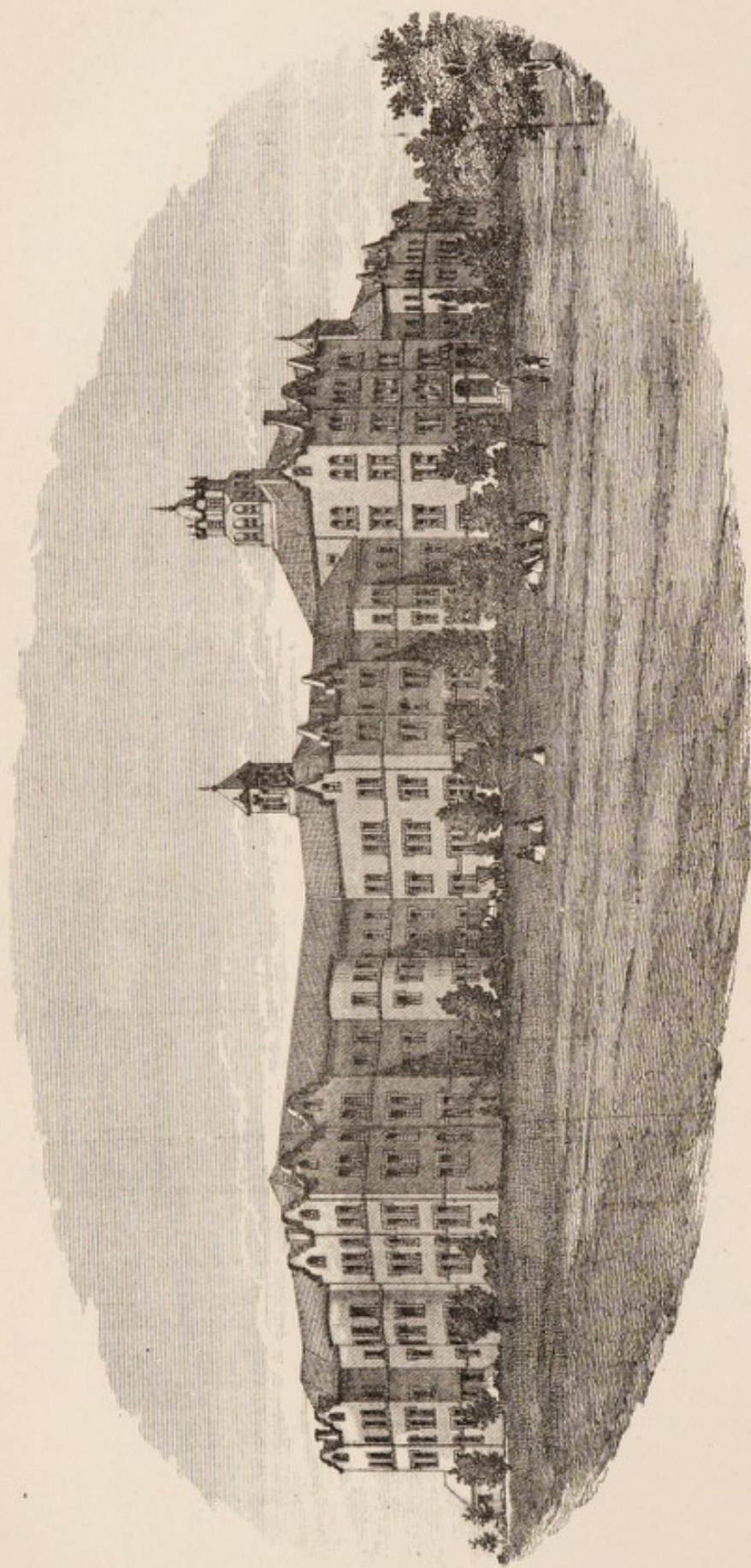
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STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
Northampton, Massachusetts.

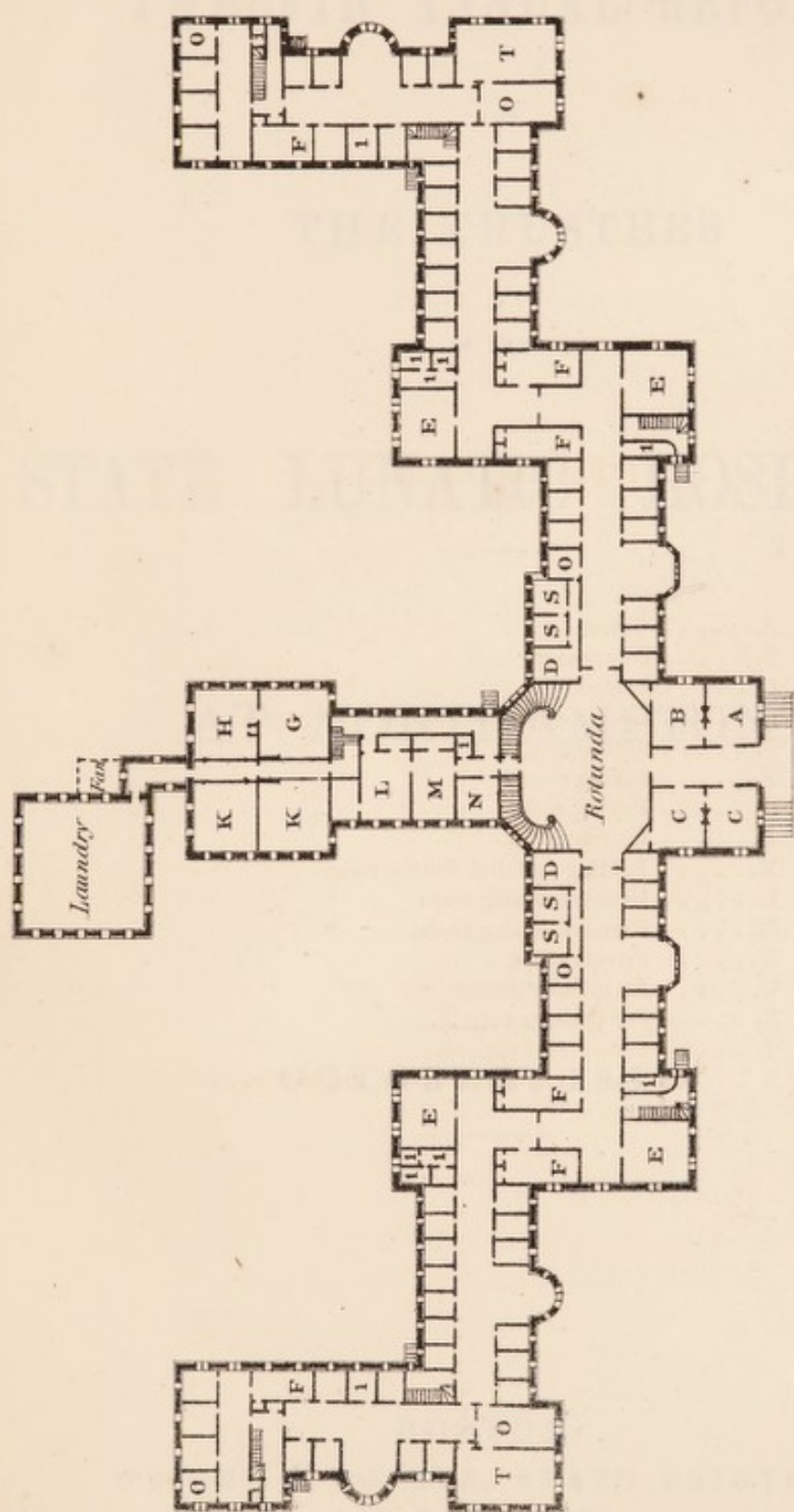


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*Plan of the First Story of the State Hospital for the Insane, Northampton, Mass.
Scale 82 1/2 feet to the inch. Whole Length of Front 512 feet.*

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT NORTHAMPTON.

OCTOBER, 1867.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
No. 4 SPRING LANE.
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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, and
the Honorable Council.*

As Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, we hereby render to you the Twelfth Annual Report of that institution.

All the operations of the hospital have been upon a somewhat more extensive scale than at any former time. The daily average number of patients has been larger by about *twenty-five* than in any preceding year, and hence the expenditures have been increased.

The number of patients at the commencement of the fiscal year was *four hundred and five*; the number at its close is *four hundred and thirteen*. The largest number on any day in the course of the year was *four hundred and twenty-one*; the smallest, *three hundred and eighty-nine*; and the daily average number for the year was *four hundred and one*.

The whole number admitted was *one hundred and thirty-eight*, of whom *thirty* were transferred, by order of the Board of State Charities, from the State hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, and the State almshouse at Monson.

The number of those who have left is *eighty-three*. Their condition was as follows: cured, *forty-one*; improved, *thirty-three*; unimproved, *nine*. The recoveries of mental health have been more numerous than in any former year in the history of the institution.

The number of deaths was *forty-seven*, a proportion which is above the average of former years, yet not so large as it has sometimes been. The deaths, with few exceptions, were among the cases of long duration, in persons with feeble or impaired constitutions, or suffering from chronic disease. The hospital has still sustained its characteristic of remarkable exemption from acute diseases contracted on the premises.

Throughout the year we have constantly maintained our custom of visiting, upon the days of our monthly meetings, the halls occupied by the patients; and during the intervals between those meetings, frequent visits of inspection, at irregular times, have been made by some of the members of the Board.

The house has been kept in good order; the patients have been properly cared for; and improvements, some of them of much importance, have been introduced in nearly every department of the hospital.

The financial condition of the institution has been considerably improved in the course of the year. This result is due, in part, to the more adequate compensation for the support of State beneficiaries, received in conformity to a legislative Resolve passed in the spring of the current calendar year. It is further due to a pretty largely increased number of boarders, or private patients. The income from this source has been greater by *four thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-two cents* (\$4,633.82) than in any former year. A statement of the receipts from boarders, for each of the last seven years, is as follows:—

Official year 1860-61,	.	.	.	\$12,088 34
“ “ 1861-2,	.	.	.	14,228 19
“ “ 1862-3,	.	.	.	14,972 35
“ “ 1863-4,	.	.	.	17,397 78
“ “ 1864-5,	.	.	.	17,556 62
“ “ 1865-6,	.	.	.	19,475 09
“ “ 1866-7,	.	.	.	24,108 91

This table, with the exception of the official year just closed, was in our report for 1866. It is repeated for the purpose of

saying that it represents the sum charged *for board* alone. It consequently differs from the similar item in the Treasurer's account, which represents the sum received for *board, clothing and other contingencies*.

The iron water-tanks placed in the attic about the time of our last report, have worked admirably throughout the year, and the building has thus been freed from one great source of injury—the abundant leakage of the old tanks.

The additional steam-boiler purchased and set in the fall of 1866, proved to be the one thing needful in the department of heating. The hospital was better warmed, last winter, than ever before; and the heating power is now sufficient to make every part of the building perfectly comfortable, in the coldest weather. This is shown by the table of the temperature of the halls, in January and February last, which is appended to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

The cost of the additional boiler, its setting and fixtures, was defrayed from the regular income of the hospital. It might have been more consistent with the statutes to have asked an appropriation for the special purpose, but there was not time for this after the necessity for the boiler had been satisfactorily demonstrated.

The improvements for which a sum was granted by the last legislature are in progress. The hewn stone for the gate-way at the principal entrance to the premises will soon be finished, and the mason-work probably completed before winter.

In fertility, productiveness and neatness the farm exhibits, from year to year, a satisfactory progress in the results of good and careful agriculture.

By reference to the report of the Treasurer, hereto appended, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the past year may be seen.

The accounts have been audited and approved: they show	
an amount of assets available for current expenses, on the	
30th of September, equal to	\$14,553 00
Liabilities at the same date,	15,497 06

Leaving as a balance of liabilities,	\$944 06
--	----------

Although the institution is now nearly free from debt beyond the measure of its available assets, yet it has been necessary to borrow money for the purchase of fuel and other supplies; and the Treasurer now owes *eight thousand dollars* (\$8,000) at bank. We are endeavoring, so far as it can be done while keeping the hospital in good working order, to increase the assets to such an amount as will enable us to conduct the business independently of loans.

The Trustees take great pleasure in expressing their continued confidence in the Superintendent, in his management of both the sanative and the pecuniary affairs of the hospital. They have watched with interest his supervision of the minutiae of its daily business, as well as his provision for its prospective wants and efficiency. They venture to hope that, with the same management, under the blessing of Divine Providence, it may still prove to be one of the chief sources of that which is the pride and glory of Massachusetts—the success of her charitable institutions. It is now in a condition more satisfactory than at the close of any preceding official year; and, believing that it is fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded, they again recommend it to the watchful oversight and generous consideration of the government.

S. M. SMITH,
EDWARD HITCHCOCK,
ELIPHALET TRASK,
HENRY L. SABIN,
EDMUND H. SAWYER,
Trustees.

NORTHAMPTON, October 12, 1867.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending September 30th, 1867:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1866,	\$1,372 59
Received for board of private and town patients,	33,021 33
for board of State patients,	44,910 83
for animals and produce of farm sold,	1,689 67
on sundry accounts,	105 45
from special appropriation,	2,000 00
of bank, temporary loan, now due,	8,000 00
	\$91,099 87

PAYMENTS.

For provisions and supplies,	\$34,005 91
fuel,	11,559 92
gas and oil,	1,124 85
salaries and wages,	13,691 17
furniture,	4,790 64
clothing and dry goods,	4,435 74
contingencies,	1,126 50
farm,	3,436 46
farm stock,	2,420 00
farm wages,	1,582 68
repairs,	6,632 96
miscellaneous expenses,	842 93

8 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

To bank debt, as per Report of 1866,	\$5,000 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	450 11
	<hr/>
	\$91,099 87

S. M. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

The Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer have attended to the duties assigned to them, and report that they have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and find proper vouchers for all entries made.

E. H. SAWYER.
ELIPHALET TRASK.

NORTHAMPTON, October 12, 1867.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN :—The close of another official year reminds me of the duty of the season, and I hereby present to you a Report of the operations, during the twelve months just expired, of the institution committed to your direction and oversight.

A year brings many changes, no inconsiderable suffering, either bodily or mental, or both, some sickness and some sorrow, to any aggregation of four hundred and fifty persons. But as a compensation, it likewise brings many rational pleasures and much enjoyment. The inmates of the hospital have not been exempt from the common lot; and while there have been among them many occurrences which finite wisdom might have wished to avoid, we desire to be thankful that there have been no more, and none greater.

MEDICAL AND STATISTICAL HISTORY.

The general statistical history of the medical department of the institution for the year, is embraced in the following table :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the hospital Sept. 30, 1866, .	182	223	405
Admitted from the general population, .	61	47	108
Transferred from hospitals at Worcester and Taunton,	—	29	29
Transf'd from State Almshouse, Monson, .	—	1	1
Whole number in course of the year, .	243	300	543
Discharged, including deaths,	68	62	130
Remaining Sept. 30, 1867,	175	238	413

CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Recovered,	22	19	41
Improved,	18	15	33
Unimproved,	5	4	9
Died,	23	24	47
	—	—	—
Total,	68	62	130

Daily average number of patients,	178.58	222.44	401.03
Largest number on any day, . . .			421
Smallest “ “ “ . . .			389

The daily average number of patients in the hospital was larger by 24.68 than in any former year.

Of the patients admitted, *sixty-six* were private boarders, *nineteen* town patients, and *fifty-three* State patients.

The number of private patients, or boarders, constantly in the house, has considerably exceeded that of any former year. Inasmuch as within the territory from which this class of patients is supplied, two new hospitals are now in process of construction, it is not unlikely that the number of boarders, hereafter, will be diminished rather than increased.

Of the patients who recovered, *twenty-one* were boarders; *eight* town patients; and *twelve* State patients.

The number of recoveries considerably exceeds that of any former year, and constitutes a favorable proportion of all who have left the hospital.

Of the State patients who recovered, *two* were among those who had been transferred from the other State hospitals. One of these cases was of the most gratifying kind. The patient had long suffered with the most severe and debasing form of chronic mania. Her recovery was perfect.

Among the cases discharged as recovered were *seven* of delirium tremens or habitual inebriety. The application of “recovered,” in these cases, simply implies that the persons were not under the influence of intoxicating liquors when they left.

Of the patients who died, *twelve* were boarders; *six* town patients; and *twenty-nine* State patients.

Of these State patients, *eight* were men, and *twenty-one* women. In the next preceding year the number of deaths among State patients was remarkably small, being but *ten* in an average number of more than two hundred and fifty of that class in the house. This year the law of compensation comes in, and the number is unusually large. They nearly all died of consumption, marasmus, or other chronic diseases. Although the proportion of deaths is larger than the average of past years, yet it has been exceeded.

The tables in the Appendix will furnish some further information in regard to the patients under care in the course of the year. That which is hereto subjoined exhibits the monthly numbers of admissions and discharges, and the daily average number resident in the house.

Admissions, Discharges, and Daily Average in Hospital.

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DAILY AVERAGE IN HOUSE.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, . . .	1	3	4	8	11	19	176.32	218.32	394.64
November, . . .	4	3	7	3	3	6	175.03	215.56	390.6
December, . . .	5	5	10	4	3	7	175.61	217.25	392.87
January, . . .	7	1	8	2	3	5	181.35	215.29	396.64
February, . . .	5	3	8	6	3	9	183.92	215.42	399.35
March, . . .	6	6	12	3	2	5	182.19	217.9	400.09
April, . . .	0	9	9	7	6	13	179.43	219.46	398.9
May, . . .	10	14	24	8	7	15	179.45	229.48	408.93
June, . . .	7	4	11	10	3	13	178.63	229.33	407.96
July, . . .	5	3	8	3	9	12	175.8	224.74	400.54
August, . . .	7	17	24	7	6	13	177.51	228.8	406.32
September, . . .	4	9	13	7	6	13	178.1	237.5	415.6
Totals, . . .	61	77	138	68	62	130			
Daily av'ge for year, . . .							178.58	222.44	401.03

The number of admissions in May and in August, was increased by the transfer of *twelve* patients, in each of these months, from the hospital at Taunton.

TREATMENT.

Perhaps it will not be considered an absurdity, to assume that the legitimate object of a report from a public institution is, to enlighten its readers in regard to the measures and means employed at that institution for the purpose of attaining the object for which it was created. Whatever doubts may exist in regard to the correctness of the proposition, I have always acted upon the assumption that it is correct. Hence, in some former reports from this hospital, there has been a somewhat elaborate description of life and action within these walls. It is proposed, at the present time, to pursue a similar course, avoiding minuteness of detail except in one particular direction—a direction considered important at the present epoch in the history of institutions for the insane.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Insanity at the present time—whatsoever it might have been in the past—is a disease which has its origin in debility, or an exhaustion of brain-power and nervous energy. Hence stimulants and tonics are necessary, to a large extent, in its treatment. It is often accompanied by excitement and loss of sleep, and consequently calmants,—anti-spasmodics and soporifics,—are of marked utility. In its acute forms the liver is very frequently, even, perhaps, in a large majority of cases, implicated, requiring the use of cholagogues. Not unfrequently there is a depraved and perverted condition of the system generally, which can only be removed by the administration of alteratives. This brief epitome comprehends nearly the whole of the therapeutics of insanity. To this more active treatment all hygienic measures are valuable adjuvants. They always contribute their share towards the process of restoration, and sometimes, as in other forms of disease, they will alone effect a cure. In respect to special treatment, in specific forms of mental disorder, it is proper to say that, in cases originating in, or accompanied by, epilepsy, we have, during the past year, derived considerable benefit from the bromide of potassium. No case has been cured by it: but in several the epileptic paroxysms, formerly of almost daily occurrence, have been held for weeks, and in some, even months, in abeyance. From these favorable effects in chronic cases, it is fair to infer that,

in many cases of recent origin, and especially in those in which the mental faculties remain intact, the medicine may possess a curative power.

MORAL TREATMENT.

Neither medicines nor the ordinary hygienic means are the only restorative agents properly applicable to mental disorders. It may be true that if the body be sound the mind will act healthily. But mental influences are of no insignificant importance in sustaining the health of the body, or in the restoration of that health, if it be lost. Hence they are indirect means in the restoration of mental health. These influences, together with some others which might properly be termed hygienic, are comprehended under the general designation *moral treatment*, as that term is used in hospitals.

Persons unconnected with these institutions have no gauge by which to measure the extent and the importance of this treatment. The number of patients cured and returned to their friends and their firesides constitutes no adequate criterion of its merits. The true metre is found within the walls of the hospital alone: in the daily current of life of all the patients, both the curable and the incurable; in the extent of exemption from the frequent concomitants of insanity, turbulence, violence, destructiveness; in the amount of rational conduct where irrational conduct is to be expected; in the degree of quietude where noise may be no surprise; in the measure of good order among the elements of disorder; in the prevalence of the ordinary aspects of domestic households, where the mass of mental influence would, if unrestrained, lead to whimsical and fantastical decoration of house and of person; and in the sum of enjoyment by a collection of persons from whom it is but too often believed that enjoyment is debarred.

MANUAL EMPLOYMENT.

Man was made for occupation and activity. They are essential to his well-being, both bodily and mental. Even Adam was "put into the garden of Eden to *dress it* and to keep it." Idleness is not "the parent of many vices," morally alone, as was intimated by the copy in our school-day writing books, but of a vitiation and perversion of the healthy functions of the

body. What is true of mankind in general, in this respect, is true of the insane. Occupation, either bodily or mental, is desirable for all whose health will admit of it; and the occupation should, as far as practicable, be such as will contribute to health by sufficient corporeal exercise. This is especially true in respect to all who have been accustomed to manual labor. It may still be asserted, as in some earlier reports, that not less than three-fourths of all the labor upon the premises, within doors and without, is performed by patients; and to this assertion may be added another—that the amount of work upon the farm, in the course of the year just closed, pretty largely exceeds that of any former year. The change in the location of the road, mentioned more particularly in another place, was made by the usual working force of the institution. The mass of effective laborers are the incurable beneficiaries of the State. But there are many exceptions to this rule; and it not unfrequently occurs, in all classes of curable patients, that when the person begins to work we feel a full assurance that he will be restored to mental health: and this assurance is rarely falsified. The average number of patients employed in the kitchen, is three men and nine women; and in the sewing room, fifteen women. In the laundry the regular force consists of two men and twelve women. The amount of work performed in this department, by the patients, may be conceived when it is known that, for the washing and ironing for a daily average of four hundred and fifty persons, only six dollars a week is paid for labor.

As in the two next preceding years, the beds have been kept in repair, and increased in number, by patients, directed and assisted by the attendants. In the splitting of husks for mattresses, from twenty to thirty-five patients were employed daily, in January and February. A list of the articles made and repaired is hereunto subjoined:—

Hair pillows made,	21
Hair pillows re-picked,	42
Hair mattresses re-picked,	24
Hair mattresses re-tied,	3
Husk mattresses made,	35
Old mattresses re-filled with new husks,	52
Old mattresses made fuller with new husks and re-tied,	52

It is to be regretted that there is not more of this work, so well adapted to the capacity of a large number of patients. Could it be increased threefold, that increase would be a great blessing.

EXERCISES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The plan of having a diversity of exercises and entertainments within doors, which was adopted anterior to the time of the last annual report, has been continued; and not only the actual number, but the *proportion* of patients partaking in those exercises has been increased. We now, for the first time, have the statistics of them during a complete official year. I shall make no apology for the presentation of these statistics, in detail, farther than to suggest the possibility that they may, to some extent, be beneficial to the general enterprise of the treatment of the insane.

The following list shows the number of times in which the patients have assembled, in the course of the year, for each of the several exercises or entertainments.

1. *Exercises in the Chapel, on the Sabbath.*

Divine worship in the afternoon, . . .	52 times.
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2. *Exercises in the Chapel, on secular evenings.*

Scriptural reading and sacred music, . . .	177 times.
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Poetical reading and sacred music, . . .	24 times.
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Prose reading and sacred music, . . .	24 times.
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Lectures,	45 times.
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3. *Exercises in the Rotunda.*

Dance in the evening,	26 times.
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4. <i>No gathering,</i>	17 days.
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Total:—days in the year,	365
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1. EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL ON THE SABBATH.

There is still a diversity of opinion, even among the superintendents of the hospitals, in regard to the propriety and utility of assemblies for divine worship at those institutions. In several hospitals the practice is not pursued, and the controlling power at some of them is utterly opposed to it. Under these circumstances, and knowing that, in some quarters, a spirit of inquiry in reference to the subject has been awakened, I the more cheerfully record my own views, with the statistical results of the year just expired.

The table here presented exhibits the whole number of *persons resident in the house*, whether patients, officers, or employees, who were present at divine worship on every Sabbath in the year. It likewise shows, in respect to forty-one of those Sabbaths, how many of that whole number were officers and employees. Deducting these from the whole number, we have the number of patients.

Attendance at Chapel on the Sabbath.

SABBATH.	WHOLE NUMBER.			OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.			SABBATH.	WHOLE NUMBER.			OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1st,	131	162	293	16	17	33	27th,	140	165	305	15	18	33
2d,	128	146	274	-	-	-	28th,	133	176	309	15	19	34
3d,	123	177	300	-	-	-	29th,	125	164	289	15	16	31
4th,	135	177	312	-	-	-	30th,	133	167	300	14	17	31
5th,	130	176	306	12	17	29	31st,	135	168	303	15	17	32
6th,	127	170	297	13	18	31	32d,	137	166	303	-	-	-
7th,	127	169	296	-	-	-	33d,	134	171	305	15	19	34
8th,	130	176	306	-	-	-	34th,	139	169	308	-	-	-
9th,	128	181	309	-	-	-	35th,	139	167	306	14	19	33
10th,	135	180	315	14	16	30	36th,	138	165	303	16	16	32
11th,	135	168	303	14	15	29	37th,	140	160	300	17	16	33
12th,	136	169	305	15	19	34	38th,	139	159	298	16	18	34
13th,	135	173	308	14	20	34	39th,	135	164	299	17	17	34
14th,	144	172	316	17	20	37	40th,	136	164	300	15	16	31
15th,	139	170	309	16	20	36	41st,	130	169	299	15	17	32
16th,	128	172	300	13	19	32	42d,	121	166	287	15	15	30
17th,	138	163	301	-	-	-	43d,	124	157	281	-	-	-
18th,	133	162	295	14	18	32	44th,	129	163	292	14	20	34
19th,	142	165	307	16	19	35	45th,	122	166	288	13	16	29
20th,	142	173	315	13	19	32	46th,	131	171	302	16	19	35
21st,	136	167	303	13	14	27	47th,	127	168	295	-	-	-
22d,	132	170	302	13	19	32	48th,	124	157	281	12	16	28
23d,	142	172	314	17	21	38	49th,	128	179	307	14	20	34
24th,	139	155	294	13	18	31	50th,	131	174	305	12	17	29
25th,	136	164	300	16	16	32	51st,	130	161	291	15	15	30
26th,	138	163	301	16	16	32	52d,	132	164	296	14	17	31

On each of thirty-four Sabbaths the number of persons present was *three hundred or more*.

Only on six Sabbaths was the number below *two hundred and ninety*; and but *once* below *two hundred and eighty*.

The largest number of men on any day was . . .	144
The smallest number of men on any day was . . .	121
The largest number of women on any day was . . .	181
The smallest number of women on any day was . . .	146
The largest total number was — Men, . . .	144
Women, . . .	172
	— 316
The smallest total number was — Men, . . .	128
Women, . . .	146
	— 274
The average attendance was — Men, . . .	133.1
Women, . . .	167.53
	— 300.63

Thus it will be perceived that, with an average number for the fifty-two Sabbaths, of a fraction more than *three hundred*, we have had no insignificant audience.

On the forty-one Sabbaths upon which a record was kept of officers and employees, the number of patients present is easily ascertained.

This has been done with the following results: —

The largest number of patients present on any day was 285

The smallest number of patients present on any day was 253

The number of patients present was more than 280, twice.

The number was between 270 and 280, eighteen times.

The number was between 260 and 270, sixteen times.

The number was between 252 and 260, five times.

By adding the number of patients in the house on all the forty-one Sabbaths, we have a total of 16,473. The similar total of those who attended chapel is 11,025, which is equal to 66.92+ per cent of the whole number in the house. Thus the average attendance was *more than two-thirds* of the patients resident.

On the Sabbath when 285 patients came to the chapel, there were 392 in the hospital. The percentage of attendance was

consequently 72.7 per cent., or but 2.3 per cent. less than *three-fourths* of the whole number.

As has been shown, the smallest number of patients in chapel was 253. Upon the day when that occurred there were 413 in the house. The attendance was consequently but 61.25 per cent.

Our acknowledgments are cordially rendered to members of the choirs of the First Congregational Church and of the Baptist Church, of Northampton, for their valuable addition to the music in the chapel upon several Sabbaths.

The observation of three years in this hospital has led me to the conclusion that, in a State institution of this description, if, from the time of its opening, the position were taken that attendance at chapel was expected, as a part of the general *regime*, it would not be difficult to secure the regular attendance of at least three-fourths of the patients.

The plan pursued here of employing in rotation the pastors of several churches of different denominations in the neighborhood, rather than that of having an official chaplain, I believe to be by far the best, as it can hardly fail to give the most general satisfaction.

Among the patients here, there are a few members of the Roman church who do not attend at chapel, because the services are exclusively Protestant. But this objection has far less influence than would generally be supposed; and more than half of those who do attend are Catholics.

One of the objections which has been alleged against assemblies for divine worship in these hospitals, is the danger that they may excite wrangling and controversy among the patients, upon creeds, dogmas, and other matters of faith and opinion.

Such has not been the experience at this institution. Never since my connection with it have I either heard, or heard of, an excited discussion upon religious subjects among the patients. It is not unlikely that some persons will demand no farther evidence of the insanity of our inmates.

Without an endeavor to portray the advantages of these Sabbath assemblies, it may suffice to express the opinion that it would be seriously detrimental to the hospital to abolish them. Were the design of the buildings for a similar institution to be intrusted to me, one of the radical elements of the

plan would be the construction of a chapel, — or a room to be used for both religious and other purposes, — of capacity co-equal with the other accommodations for patients.

2. EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL ON SECULAR EVENINGS.

Scripture Reading and Sacred Music.—By far the most frequent exercise in the chapel on secular evenings, is that of reading a chapter from the Bible, and singing two hymns accompanied by instrumental music.

As before mentioned, this has occurred *one hundred and seventy-seven times* in the course of the year. A record of attendance was kept for every evening, and a brief summary of the results is here presented.

Largest number of men on any evening,	139
Smallest number of men on any evening,	99
Largest number of women,	167
Smallest number of women,	124
Largest total number,	294
Smallest total number,	229
Average number for 177 times—Men,	118.76
Women,	149.17
Total,	267.93

Only upon *seven* evenings were there less than 250 persons present; and upon *one* alone less than 245.

The attendance upon these occasions has very decidedly improved, the average number being greater by *forty-one* than in the preceding year.

Aside from any question of higher significance, there is no better method of finishing the day, of preserving good order and all the other semblances of rational and reasonable beings, than this general coming together of all, or nearly all, who have not retired for the night; seeing one another face to face; listening, or having the opportunity to listen, to words of instruction; and being subjected to the soothing influence of music. The chapel is furnished with a good cabinet organ, but the members of the choir indulge the hope that the time will come when it will be incorrect to prefix the word *cabinet*.

Poetical Reading and Sacred Music.—The usual exercise was modified, upon *twenty-four* evenings, by the substitution

of poetry in place of a chapter from the Scriptures. In the selection of pieces to be read, it was intended to give variety by seeking not the simply serious alone, but the pathetic and the humorous, as well. The following is a list of the selections :

Robin Hood and the Beggar,	by ——— ———
The Barefoot Boy,	WHITTIER.
Snow Bound, (two evenings,)	"
The Arsenal at Springfield,	H. W. LONGFELLOW.
The Prisoner of Chillon, (two evenings,)	BYRON.
The Settler's Christmas Eve,	ALICE CAREY.
A Boy's Dream of Snow,	from HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Hymn to Deity on the Seasons,	by THOMSON.
Closing Stanzas of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,	BYRON.
Evening in Paradise,	MILTON.
Parting of Hector and Andromache,	from POPE'S HOMER.
John Gilpin,	by COWPER.
The Chameleon,	—————
The Veteran,	from HARPER'S WEEKLY.
The Bells,	by E. A. POE.
Footsteps of Angels,	H. W. LONGFELLOW.
Lines by an English Officer,	—————
Both Sides,	" GAIL HAMILTON."
Langley Lane,	G. BROWNING.
The Wants of Man,	J. Q. ADAMS.
The Shepherd and the Philosopher,	—————
Lazarus and Mary,	N. P. WILLIS.

A synopsis of the record of attendance upon these *twenty-four* evenings is subjoined.

Largest number of men on any evening,	132
Smallest number of men on any evening,	104
Largest number of women on any evening,	162
Smallest number of women on any evening,	133
Largest whole number,	294
Smallest whole number,	250
Average for the twenty-four evenings—Men,	121.58
Women,	147.62
Total,	————— 269.02

The average attendance was a little larger than at the ordinary exercises above mentioned.

Prose Reading and Sacred Music.—For the first time, not only at this hospital but in my whole experience with the insane in similar institutions, I have, during the past year, attempted occasionally to interest the patients by the reading of miscellaneous articles in prose. The measure of success has been far beyond my anticipations, insomuch that my preconceived opinion of the superiority of poetry, as a source of this kind of entertainment, has been essentially modified.

The selections for the twenty-four evenings devoted to this class of exercises, included nearly every variety of composition,—historical, descriptive, narrative, didactic, and dramatic; short fictitious stories, and lively sketches from newspapers; the marvellous fairy tales of Laboulaye; and the humorous ebullitions of any one the over-bubblings of whose wit and humor have been at hand.

And here again comes in the old story, doubtless true in all time and of all people,—true of the sane and true of the insane, true of the learned and true of the unlearned, true of the sage and true of the boor,—that nothing else so gratifies an audience as an inkling of the humorous, whether it be sense or whether it be nonsense,—the latter, perhaps, having somewhat the advantage.

The records of these twenty-four evenings present the following statistics:—

Largest number of men on any evening,	.	.	137
Smallest number of men on any evening,	.	.	109
Largest number of women on any evening,	.	.	157
Smallest number of women on any evening,	.	.	140
Largest whole number,	.	.	291
Smallest whole number,	.	.	255
Average attendance for twenty-four evenings,—			
	Men,	122.79	
	Women,	151.	
Total,	.	.	273.79

The average attendance was larger by *five* than on the ordinary evenings. Whether this was merely accidental, or whether it was an indication of preference for these readings, I am unable to decide, having asked no questions upon the subject.

If a preference existed, it is presumably attributable to more variety in the subject-matter, and a greater prevalence of the humorous.

Lectures.—The number of entertainments in the course of the year which are placed under the general title “lectures,” is *forty-five*. With two exceptions, both of them exhibitions of pictures, they were what is implied by the word *lecture*, the substance being in that which was said, and the illustrations, so far as any were used, subordinate agents, to render that substance more intelligible.

A list of the subjects, together with the numerical record of attendance, will be found below :—

Number.	S U B J E C T S.	P E R S O N S P R E S E N T.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
1	Description of Dublin,	120	159	279
2	The Menai Bridge and Ascent of Mt. Snowdon, . .	129	160	289
3	Description of Edinburgh,	122	154	276
4	History and Description of Venice,	121	145	266
5	“ “ “ “	126	147	273
6	The Pass of the Simplon,	119	150	269
7	Oxygen, with experiments,	134	153	287
8	The Whirling Dervishes of Constantinople, . .	125	156	281
9	Oxygen, with experiments,	125	158	283
10	The Hurlers, or Howling Dervishes of Constantinople,	125	144	269
11	Oxygen and its Compounds, with experiments, . .	142	164	306
12	General Description of London,	130	153	283
13	The Alkalies; with experiments,	130	155	285
14	Order is Heaven’s First Law,	126	154	280
15	Electricity; with experiments,	131	160	291
16	The Vatican; Worship in the Sistine Chapel, . .	138	166	304
17	Pneumatics; experiments with the air-pump, . .	134	154	288
18	The Crusades,	137	159	296
19	The Reformation,	129	148	277
20	Phosphorus; with experiments,	130	155	285
21	History and Description of Tyre,	144	168	312

Number.	SUBJECTS.	PERSONS PRESENT.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.
22	The Stomach and Digestion,	132	154	286
23	The Lungs and Respiration,	128	154	282
24	Structure and Functions of the Liver,	122	161	283
25	“ “ “ Brain,	129	146	275
26	The Brain, Spinal Marrow, and Nerves,	132	147	279
27	The Sympathetic Nerve,	129	154	283
28	Diseases of the Stomach,	134	147	281
29	“ “ Liver,	130	146	276
30	“ “ Lungs,	131	139	270
31	“ “ “	125	158	283
32	Delirium and Delirium Tremens,	131	154	285
33	Convulsions; Epilepsy,	130	154	284
34	Exhibition with the Magic Lantern,	132	156	288
35	Typhomania; Apoplexy; Paralysis,	128	160	288
36	Nature and Causes of Insanity,	133	155	288
37	Causes of Insanity,	122	154	276
38	Forms of Insanity,	138	156	294
39	Exhibition with the Magic Lantern,	133	159	292
40	Peculiarities of the Society of Friends,	136	166	302
41	Paris and the Parisians,	125	153	278
42	“ “ “	114	152	266
43	Andersonville and Schools for Freedmen,	114	166	280
44	Scripture History, illustrated with the Magic Lantern,	115	155	270
45	Natural History of the Honey Bee,	118	145	263

Largest number of men on any evening,	144
Smallest number of men on any evening,	114
Largest number of women on any evening,	168
Smallest number of women on any evening,	139
Largest whole number,	312
Smallest whole number,	263
Average attendance, forty-five evenings,—Men,	128.4
Women,	154.51
Total,	282.91

Here again is exhibited an improvement in attendance, the average number being larger by *forty* than in the year next preceding. It is only *eighteen* less than the average attendance upon the Sabbath.

We are indebted to Professor William S. Tyler, of Amherst, for the interesting and instructive lecture upon Tyre.

Our thanks are likewise due to Mr. Charles W. Post, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for one of the lectures upon Oxygen; and to Miss Julia A. Sherman, of the same city, for that upon Andersonville, and the Schools for Freedmen.

The lecture upon Scripture History, that upon the Natural History of the Honey-Bee, and the two exhibitions of pictures with the magic lantern, were by Dr. Bartlett, the Assistant-Physician of the hospital; and the remaining thirty-eight lectures, by the Superintendent.

It is needless, at this time, and it would too greatly prolong this Report, to enter into an elaborate discussion of the question of the utility of these literary and scientific entertainments. To no inconsiderable number they are an agreeable mental pabulum, appropriated as by intelligent audiences in other places. To a large middle class, they convey some new ideas; while to a few, they fall as upon ears of stone.

But to all they offer these advantages: first, that whatever intellect there may be has the opportunity of being called into exercise, and the circumstances are such as are calculated to stimulate it to action; and, secondly, they promote order by inciting the power of self-control.

Nor is it, perhaps, necessary to repeat what has already been reiterated in former reports, that these assemblies are, as a whole, as quiet and orderly as similar public gatherings. They are vastly more so than those to which we were accustomed while engaged in the study of medicine. The deviations from silence and good order are somewhat different from those of other congregations. If the "unruly member" of any patient begins to run, as at times, with some one present, it will, it is almost invariably checked by a word from the desk. If, however, after this word has been spoken, the running continues, the owner of the unruly member is withdrawn from the room.

One incident of this kind is worthy of mention. In one of the lectures upon oxygen, it was said that this gas is the supporter of human life, and the fact was dwelt upon to a considerable extent. Hereupon one of our Celtic inmates, a worthy man, more pious than learned, informed the lecturer that he was mistaken, and that it is the spirit of Christ that preserves and prolongs the life of man. Being persistent in his endeavor to carry his point, he was requested to withdraw, which he did, quietly. A day or two afterwards some one rallied him upon his misfortune in being sent from the lecture-room. He manifested some chagrin, but insisted that, in regard to the scientific point in dispute, he was right. "And indade," said he, "if it's the doctor's gases that keeps folks alive, why isn't Moses alive now?" It was the general opinion about the house, that if the patient did not gain the victory, the fault was not in his logic.

There is one feature in this course of lectures to which I desire to direct your attention; and that is, that no less than six of the discourses were upon diseases of the brain which are accompanied by mental disorder. This is the first time that an audience of insane persons ever listened to a course of lectures upon their own malady. When we remember how cautiously any allusion to the insanity of a person is generally avoided when in conversation with him; and further still, in view of the prevalent fear of the insane in the popular mind, the attempt to entertain a gathering of more than two hundred and fifty mental aliens by discourses upon their disorder, may, by some persons, be regarded as hazardous. It must be confessed that, notwithstanding my long experience with this class of persons, the attempt was approached with some doubts and misgivings. It was considered possible both that offense might be given, and that some of the most excitable patients might become noisy by speech and turbulent in action, and that the tumult might extend until the only resource would be in an adjournment to home quarters.

The event demonstrated the folly of any fears on those grounds, and triumphantly vindicated any claims which might have been advanced by the patients of being *reasonable* if not wholly rational. No public speaker need desire a more quiet audience than that at each of the six lectures in question. By

the more intelligent of the patients they were considered the most interesting lectures of the course ; and, to a large extent, they were the subject of daily discussion among them.

To what extent the hearers severally applied to themselves that part of the lectures which was properly applicable, cannot well be estimated : but there is good reason for the belief that many of them applied much that was said, as scandal will have it that men generally apply the pith of sermons,—to *their neighbors*.

3. EXERCISES IN THE ROTUNDA.

The Dance.—If “all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,” before his admission to the hospital, it is unreasonable to suppose that, under similar treatment, he will become a very brilliant boy after admission. Psychological laws are not utterly annulled within the precincts of a psychopathic institution. If rational amusements, reasonably indulged in, contribute to the well-being of any people, as they doubtless do, the law not only holds good in an establishment like this, but is the more imperative because of the comparative isolation of the inmates from the general excitements of the external world. To this proposition perhaps no person would withhold assent ; but there might be discordance of opinion as to what is, and what is not, a *rational* amusement.

As the dance is conducted here—under strict and constant surveillance by the officers, imperative requisition of the observance of order and propriety, and no compulsory participation or attendance—I cannot regard it otherwise than as a useful entertainment for the patients. As both a physical exercise and an agreeable psychic stimulus, it ministers directly to the health of the body, and hence indirectly to that of the mind. Be it what it may in other places, it is, beneath this roof, “a thing of beauty,” for, assuredly, it “is a joy forever” to a large part of the household. Under these circumstances, perhaps it is neither a necessity nor a duty for a physician to pause to inquire whether it be rational or irrational.

The dances have usually been attended by about one hundred and seventy-five residents of the house, from twenty-five to thirty-five of whom were officers and employees.

Here closes the history of the assembly entertainments in the course of the year. So elaborate an exposition of them can be justified only by the estimate placed upon them as an important controlling power in the hospital. In respect to all the exercises in the chapel, it is believed that never before, in the history of hospitals for the insane, have so large a proportion of the patients joined, regularly and constantly, in similar gatherings.

If in any quarter it should be asked, in the modified language of the French proverb, "Is the game worth the candle?" the reply, so far as my opinion is concerned, must be in the affirmative. I believe these exercises to be among the most valuable means for the attainment of the important objects for which the hospital was founded.

READING, RECREATION, AMUSEMENTS.

Reading.—The library, which is accessible to the patients upon stated days, contains about twelve hundred and fifty volumes of standard and popular books, nearly one hundred of which have been added in the course of the year.

According to the record of the librarian, the number of volumes taken out for reading, in the year, is fourteen hundred and thirty-four, which is an excess of one hundred and fifty-three over that of the preceding year.

The general fund of reading matter is further increased by the current publications of literature and news. Four monthly magazines, and thirteen daily, nine semi-weekly, and thirty weekly newspapers are taken by the hospital and its residents; and eighteen "exchanges" are received, on every week, from the office of the "Hampshire Gazette."

Recreation.—As a means of both recreation and exercise, the practice of walking out, by the patients, such of them as have not the liberty of the premises being accompanied by their attendants, is regularly continued as a part of the hygienic regime of the hospital. The large extent of road and path upon the farm furnishes superior advantages in this respect; but the walks are not wholly restricted to these limits.

In the female department a record is kept of the number who walk out daily; and from this the following table is compiled.

MONTH.	Number who walked out.	MONTH.	Number who walked out.
October, 1866, . .	1,996	April, 1867, . .	1,727
November, " . .	1,499	May, " . .	2,036
December, " . .	1,168	June, " . .	1,860
January, 1867, . .	1,515	July, " . .	1,486
February, " . .	1,412	August, " . .	1,794
March, " . .	1,350	Sept., " . .	2,070

The aggregate for the year is *nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirteen*, the number being larger by *four thousand four hundred and twenty-three* than in the official year 1865-6.

The summer walking, particularly in July, was much restricted by the extraordinary prevalence of unfavorable weather.

The grove east of the hospital was supplied in the spring with an additional number of park settees, and has been a favorite resort.

The two-horse carriage has been used, as heretofore, in giving the patients rides, both on the premises and through the neighboring country.

Amusements.—The bowling-alley, billiards, base ball and swings have contributed each a share in giving amusement to exercise and variety to amusement. The resources for this class of entertainment within doors have been increased in the course of the year by the purchase of the apparatus for several household games.

LIGHTING OF THE HOSPITAL.

When the hospital was erected a contract was made with the gas company in Northampton to supply it with gas for ten years. That contract will expire in the course of the ensuing year, when it will become necessary to make provision for lighting in the future. The question will doubtless then arise, whether it will not be more economical to have the gas made upon the premises.

The following schedule shows the amount annually paid to the Northampton Company for the last seven years. In the

first two years of the contract the amount was included with that of fuel, and hence cannot be accurately ascertained from the books of the hospital:—

Cost of gas for the official year 1860-61,	.	\$2,030 69
“ “ “ “ “ 1861-2,	.	2,085 29
“ “ “ “ “ 1862-3,	.	2,109 02
“ “ “ “ “ 1863-4,	.	2,069 79
“ “ “ “ “ 1864-5,	.	1,653 05
“ “ “ “ “ 1865-6,	.	1,107 98
“ “ “ “ “ 1866-7,	.	1,056 16

A daily record is kept of the number of cubic feet consumed ; and hence we are enabled to show the consumption per month as well as the daily average, as follows :—

	Gas Consumed.	Daily Average.
October, 1866,	. 32,150 cubic feet.	1,037 cubic feet.
November, 1866,	. 41,750 “ “	1,391 “ “
December, 1866,	. 48,950 “ “	1,579 “ “
January, 1867,	. 50,750 “ “	1,637 “ “
February, 1867,	. 31,600 “ “	1,129 “ “
March, 1867,	. 27,300 “ “	881 “ “
April, 1867,	. 19,350 “ “	645 “ “
May, 1867,	. 14,050 “ “	453 “ “
June, 1867,	. 8,600 “ “	253 “ “
July, 1867,	. 8,900 “ “	287 “ “
August, 1867,	. 11,550 “ “	373 “ “
September, 1867,	. 17,450 “ “	582 “ “

The quantity consumed in the year was 312,400 cubic feet, equal to a daily average of 856 cubic feet.

FARM.

The season, somewhat remarkable for the abundance of rain, has been very favorable for vegetable growth upon the soil of the larger part of the land under tillage. The foliage has been dense, and the grass-land has hardly for a day lost the fresh, deep verdure of early spring. The quantity of hay was about twice as great as in 1866, and larger by twenty tons

than in any preceding year. Most of the other crops were liberal in proportion to the land devoted to them. An exception must, however, be made in regard to potatoes. Although those which were planted early, and upon dry soil, yielded very largely, those which were intended for later digging have proved, to a certain extent—how far is not yet ascertained—a failure.

An orchard of one hundred and two young apple trees was set in the spring, upon ground recently reclaimed. Other trees, in kind and number as follows, were likewise set, viz.: pear, forty-five; peach, fifty; maple, twenty-four; evergreens, thirty-four; quince, twenty-five; horse-chestnut, ten. The season has been so favorable for them that but few have died. Thirty trees, set seven or eight years ago, were transplanted, to adapt them to the alteration made in the location of the road. All of these are living.

The cutting of underbrush in the woods and the grubbing of hitherto unreclaimed soil, have been continued. Large quantities of rocks have been excavated, and many of them split, to be used in the building of wall and for other purposes. Some underdrains and sluices have been laid, and much earth removed in grading upon the southern and eastern boundaries of the premises.

Mr. Wright, under whose immediate direction the management of the farm still continues, has returned the subjoined list of the products for the year. Some of the items are estimates, the crops not yet having been harvested.

Hay,	82 tons,	\$1,475 00
Corn fodder,	50 “	150 00
Corn fodder, dry,	15 “	75 00
Corn,	500 bushels,	700 00
Oats,	23 “	23 00
Broom seed,	50 “	20 00
Potatoes,	1,500 “	1,125 00
Carrots,	2,500 “	750 00
Beets,	300 “	150 00
Onions,	125 “	93 75
Turnips,	150 “	37 50
Parsneps,	25 “	12 50

Beans,	125 bushels,	\$187 50
Beans, string,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	27 00
Peas, green,	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	80 25
Sweet corn,	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	49 50
Cucumbers,	58 "	71 00
Tomatoes,	83 "	83 00
Cherries,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	14 00
Crab apples,	8 $\frac{2}{3}$ "	16 00
Currants,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	55 00
Quinces,	6 "	24 00
Summer squashes,	12 "	24 75
Lettuce,		14 25
Asparagus,		21 25
Pie plant,		31 25
Beet greens,	22 bushels,	23 00
Melons,	2,200 lbs.,	44 00
Winter squashes,	4 tons,	240 00
Broom brush,	500 lbs.,	50 00
Pork,	7,416 "	890 32
Veal,	817 "	124 69
Turkeys,	145 "	37 03
Chickens,	67 "	20 10
Roasting pig,		2 00
Cabbages,	4,000	240 00
Apples,	10 bbls.,	50 00
Eggs,	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.,	25 39
Milk, grass fed,	15,691 qts.,	1,255 28
Wood,	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords,	71 75
Lumber,	8,500 ft.,	170 00
Cider,	6 bbls.,	36 00
Calf skins, head and pluck,		12 22
Total value,		\$8,602 28

The estimated value, as will be perceived, is eight thousand six hundred and two dollars and twenty-eight cents. Had this list been made out, as similar lists still are made, at some institutions, the result would have appeared much more favorable. But three-fourths of the whole product of milk is omitted, because *it was produced by the consumption of hay and vegetables included in the list.*

The butter made on the place is omitted, three-fourths of it for the reason just given, and the other fourth because it was *made from the milk mentioned in the list, and for the full value of which the farm is thus already credited.*

The manure is omitted, because it was produced, in part *from the hay, grain and vegetables already credited, at full value, in the list, and in part from grain and meal directly purchased.*

The beef killed upon the premises is omitted, because, although the animals had long been upon the farm, they were originally purchased, and hence *were not* (excepting, perhaps, some additional flesh) *the product of the farm.*

Had these several articles been included, the exposition would have been as follows; viz.

Total of above list,	\$8,602 28
Milk, ($\frac{3}{4}$ of whole product) 47,073 quarts,	3,765 84
Butter, 500 lbs.,	150 00
Manure, 598 cords,	1,794 00
Beef, 3,697 lbs.,	476 56
<hr/>	
Total,	\$14,788 68

This makes a very pleasing but an exceedingly deceptive result. Farmers might, in this way, very easily and rapidly grow rich—upon paper.

The whole quantity of hay cut and put into the barn, including the product of grass purchased standing, was *two hundred and twenty-two tons.*

The stock of animals now on the farm is as follows; viz., six horses, six oxen, one bull, twenty-five cows, one calf, twenty-nine hogs, thirty-two pigs.

IMPROVEMENTS.

It is believed that no secular day, other than holidays, has passed without some progress in the permanent improvement of the buildings.

As inferential evidence of this, two carpenters and one painter have been employed throughout the year, and another painter, three-fourths of the year.

The barn and the farm-house have been painted, the former for the first time since it was erected, and the latter for the first time since it became the property of the Commonwealth.

The sewing-room has been doubled in dimensions, by the addition of the adjacent room, through a broad door-way. All the old shelving and drawers have been removed and replaced by others more convenient and of better workmanship.

Much labor and considerable expense have been devoted to repairs and re-arrangements of thirty small rooms, mostly bath-rooms, sink-rooms and water-closets. In some of them, owing to imperfect original construction and placing of fixtures, not only the floors but the timbers supporting them were so much decayed that it was found necessary to remove them and build anew. In three of the bath-rooms and sink-rooms the new floors are of stone.

Among the household furniture supplied in the course of the year were fifty-six wardrobes, mostly for patients' rooms. These were made on the premises.

It is unnecessary to go further into detail in respect to internal improvements. Be it sufficient to say, that in no former year during my connection with the institution has so much been done to repair, to make better, to embellish, and to render convenient the interior of the building.

Out of doors an important change has been made by altering the route of the road from the hospital to the easterly entrance to the premises. Of all the changes of the last three years no one has contributed more than this toward the perfection of the establishment as a hospital for the insane. It has removed many causes of excitement to the patients, and given to them a pleasant summer resort, in the grounds in the front of the south wing.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. W. B. Washburn, M. C., and the Hon. E. H. Rollins, M. C., for valuable public documents.

Dr. Bartlett has performed the duties of his office to my satisfaction; and those duties have been increased by the increased number of patients.

Nor can I lose this opportunity of acknowledging, in regard not only to him but to all the other resident officers, and to the subordinate officers as well, their general industry, their

interest in their duties, their constancy at their posts, their promptness, and their general harmony of action. No change has taken place, in the course of the year, in either class of officers, with the single exception of clerk; that office now being filled by Walter B. Welton.

In thus bringing to a close the labors of another official year, it is with pleasure that I again recognize the invariable support of the Board of Trustees in all matters believed to contribute to the welfare or the improvement of the hospital. Under your watchful care it is hoped that the institution may become more and more worthy of the confidence of the people and the benevolent liberality of their government.

Respectfully submitted.

PLINY EARLE,
Superintendent.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 12, 1867.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Supposed Causes of Insanity in Patients admitted this year.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health,	4	7	11
Epilepsy,	9	5	14
Intemperance,	13	1	14
Overwork,	3	3	6
Puerperal,	—	3	3
Tobacco,	1	—	1
Paralysis,	2	1	3
Self Abuse,	4	—	4
Business Difficulties,	—	1	1
Hard Study,	—	1	1
Spiritualism,	—	1	1
Anxiety,	7	6	13
Old Age,	—	3	3
Hereditary,	4	7	11
Unknown,	14	38	52
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Occupations of the Male Patients.

Farmers, 10	Actor, 1
Laborers, 8	Artist, 1
Merchants, 8	Naval Engineer, 1
Clerks, 4	No business, 13
Students, 2	
Carpenters, 2	Total, 61
Mechanics, 11	

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single,	26	41	67
Married,	31	21	52
Widowers,	3	—	3
Widows,	—	11	11
Unknown,	1	4	5
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Ages of all admitted in the course of the Year.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years,	2	2	4
20 and 30 years,	16	19	35
30 and 40 years,	14	25	39
40 and 50 years,	11	17	28
50 and 60 years,	11	7	18
60 and 70 years,	6	4	10
70 and 80 years,	1	3	4
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Ages at which Insanity appeared.

AGES.	Males	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years,	7	3	10
20 and 30 years,	9	23	32
30 and 40 years,	11	10	21
40 and 50 years,	8	10	18
50 and 60 years,	7	3	10
60 and 70 years,	4	5	9
70 and 80 years,	—	1	1
Unknown,	15	22	37
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Duration of the Disease before Admission.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 year,	18	18	36
From 1 to 2 years,	2	5	7
2 to 5 years,	13	16	29
5 to 10 years,	7	11	18
10 to 15 years,	4	5	9
15 to 20 years,	1	3	4
Over 20 years,	1	1	2
Several years,	4	2	6
Unknown,	11	16	27
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Causes of Death in those deceased.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis,	6	13	19
Marasmus,	3	5	8
Epilepsy,	3	—	3
Paralysis,	3	2	5
Paresis,	1	—	1
Diarrhœa,	—	1	1
Dysentery,	—	1	1
Typhomania,	1	1	2
Convulsions,	1	1	2
Abscess,	1	—	1
Suicide,	3	—	3
Injury,	1	—	1
Totals,	23	24	47

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Residence of the Patients Admitted during the Year.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire,	11	14	25
Hampden,	15	17	32
Bristol,	—	1	1
Worcester,	1	1	2
Berkshire,	9	4	13
Franklin,	7	4	11
Middlesex,	1	4	5
Essex,	—	1	1
Suffolk,	1	23	24
Other States,	16	8	24
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Proportion of Commitments.

COMMITTED BY	Males.	Females.	Total.
Probate Court,	24	21	45
Overseers of the Poor,	—	1	1
Board of State Charities,	—	30	30
Justice of Peace,	—	1	1
Friends,	25	24	49
Volunteers,	12	—	12
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 10.

Showing by whom the Patients will probably be Supported.

SUPPORTED BY	Males.	Females.	Total.
State,	8	46	54
Towns,	13	6	19
Friends,	40	25	65
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Nativity of the Patients.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
America,	47	34	81
Ireland,	7	39	46
England,	2	1	3
Prussia,	1	—	1
Saxony,	1	—	1
Germany,	—	1	1
Unknown,	3	2	5
Totals,	61	77	138

TABLE No. 12.

Number and Status of Patients at the close of each week in the year.

STATE.	Town.	Private.	Total.	STATE.	Town.	Private.	Total.
270	51	79	400	257	50	93	400
267	50	77	394	255	50	92	397
266	51	78	395	252	51	92	395
265	51	77	393	252	50	95	397
264	50	77	391	257	50	96	403
264	50	77	391	262	50	98	410
263	49	78	390	263	50	98	411
264	48	79	391	262	51	99	412
264	48	80	392	261	49	98	408
264	47	81	392	259	49	100	408
263	48	83	394	260	50	99	409
261	49	83	393	261	51	98	410
262	49	83	394	259	49	98	406
262	49	85	396	259	49	97	405
263	49	85	397	258	48	93	399
263	49	86	398	259	49	90	398
263	49	85	397	259	49	92	400
263	49	85	397	257	49	94	400
262	52	86	400	261	49	95	405
262	52	88	402	260	49	93	402
261	49	89	399	265	49	98	412
258	49	90	397	268	49	96	413
260	48	91	399	269	49	96	414
260	49	92	401	271	50	96	417
260	49	93	402	271	50	96	417
259	50	94	403	272	49	94	415

TABLE No. 13.

Temperature, by Fahrenheit's Scale, of the Twenty-Four Halls for Patients in the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, in January, 1867.

HALLS.	TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.				EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.			
	Number of Observations.	Highest in Degrees.	Lowest in Degrees.	AVERAGE.	Number of Observations.	Highest in Degrees.	Lowest in Degrees.	AVERAGE.
Upper 1st, North, . . .	28	72	66	$69\frac{2}{3}$	31	74	67	$71\frac{2}{3}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	30	72	64	$67\frac{2}{3}$	28	74	65	$69\frac{2}{3}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	31	78	60	$65\frac{2}{3}$	31	70	61	$66\frac{2}{3}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	31	81	61	$69\frac{6}{31}$	31	81	62	$70\frac{1}{3}$
Middle 1st, “ . . .	30	72	61	$68\frac{8}{31}$	31	73	68	$70\frac{7}{31}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	31	74	61	$69\frac{1}{31}$	31	75	67	$70\frac{1}{31}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	30	73	64	$68\frac{1}{30}$	31	74	63	69
“ 4th, “ . . .	30	75	66	$70\frac{5}{30}$	31	80	64	$71\frac{1}{31}$
Lower 1st, “ . . .	31	73	60	$68\frac{2}{31}$	31	74	64	$69\frac{7}{31}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	30	70	62	$66\frac{3}{30}$	31	72	62	$66\frac{2}{31}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	30	80	66	$72\frac{1}{30}$	31	79	66	$73\frac{2}{31}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	31	82	66	$73\frac{1}{31}$	31	84	63	$74\frac{1}{31}$
Average,				$69\frac{1}{28}$				$70\frac{1}{10}$
Upper 1st, South, . . .	31	72	62	$67\frac{1}{31}$	31	72	65	$68\frac{2}{31}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	31	73	62	$68\frac{2}{31}$	31	75	61	$68\frac{2}{31}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	31	70	62	$66\frac{2}{31}$	31	70	65	$68\frac{2}{31}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	31	74	62	$67\frac{2}{31}$	31	76	63	$69\frac{5}{31}$
Middle 1st, “ . . .	30	69	64	$67\frac{1}{30}$	31	72	68	$69\frac{2}{31}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	31	72	64	$68\frac{9}{31}$	31	76	64	$69\frac{1}{31}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	31	74	62	$68\frac{1}{31}$	31	74	66	$69\frac{2}{31}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	31	76	68	71	31	78	68	$72\frac{9}{31}$
Lower 1st, “ . . .	31	72	62	$66\frac{1}{31}$	31	72	63	$68\frac{2}{31}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	31	78	60	66	31	78	60	$66\frac{5}{31}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	31	74	67	$72\frac{1}{31}$	31	82	68	$74\frac{1}{31}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	31	74	64	$69\frac{1}{31}$	31	75	68	$70\frac{2}{31}$
Average,				$68\frac{1}{3}$				$69\frac{2}{3}$

TABLE No. 14.

Temperature, by Fahrenheit's Scale, of the twenty-four Halls for Patients in the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, in February, 1867.

HALLS.	TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.				EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.			
	Number of Observations.	Highest in Degrees.	Lowest in Degrees.	AVERAGE.	Number of Observations.	Highest in Degrees.	Lowest in Degrees.	AVERAGE.
Upper 1st, North, . . .	28	73	65	$68\frac{2}{3}$	28	75	66	$70\frac{1}{2}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	28	70	64	$67\frac{2}{3}$	28	72	63	$67\frac{2}{3}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	28	68	60	$65\frac{2}{3}$	28	70	62	$65\frac{2}{3}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	28	83	60	$72\frac{2}{3}$	28	77	64	$70\frac{2}{3}$
Middle 1st, “ . . .	28	79	63	$69\frac{1}{2}$	28	74	64	$70\frac{4}{8}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	28	75	63	71	28	74	67	71
“ 3d, “ . . .	28	74	64	$69\frac{7}{8}$	28	74	66	$69\frac{1}{2}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	28	73	66	$69\frac{3}{8}$	28	72	65	$69\frac{7}{8}$
Lower 1st, “ . . .	28	74	66	$69\frac{1}{2}$	28	75	67	$71\frac{1}{2}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	28	73	63	$68\frac{1}{2}$	28	73	65	$69\frac{2}{3}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	28	78	60	$72\frac{1}{2}$	28	78	70	$73\frac{1}{2}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	28	82	64	$71\frac{2}{3}$	28	86	64	$71\frac{4}{8}$
Average,				$69\frac{5}{8}$				$69\frac{5}{8}$
Upper 1st, South, . . .	28	72	63	$67\frac{2}{3}$	28	73	65	$69\frac{2}{3}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	28	75	68	$70\frac{2}{3}$	28	75	68	$71\frac{2}{3}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	28	70	63	$67\frac{1}{2}$	28	72	63	$68\frac{1}{2}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	28	78	67	$69\frac{1}{2}$	28	75	64	$70\frac{2}{3}$
Middle 1st, “ . . .	28	74	65	$69\frac{2}{3}$	28	75	66	$70\frac{1}{2}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	28	78	68	72	28	77	68	$71\frac{2}{3}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	28	78	64	$71\frac{1}{2}$	28	75	68	$70\frac{1}{2}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	28	78	63	$70\frac{5}{8}$	28	78	63	71
Lower 1st, “ . . .	28	72	66	$69\frac{9}{8}$	28	76	67	$71\frac{1}{2}$
“ 2d, “ . . .	28	74	62	$68\frac{3}{4}$	28	73	67	$69\frac{3}{4}$
“ 3d, “ . . .	28	79	66	$73\frac{9}{8}$	28	78	68	$74\frac{5}{8}$
“ 4th, “ . . .	28	77	64	$70\frac{2}{8}$	28	77	66	$71\frac{3}{8}$
Average,				$69\frac{5}{8}$				$70\frac{1}{8}$

TABLE No. 15.
Showing the Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year.

	Sheets.	Pillow Cases.	Bed Spreads.	Blankets.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash Bowls.	Ewers.	Chamber.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Strap Cups.	Castors.	Knives.	Forks.	Spoons.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . .	18	24	-	-	3	-	40	4	2	5	3	1	-	1	27	11	6	33	-	3	1	1	5	2	5	6
Upper 2d Hall, . .	12	12	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	9	4	-	1	-	-	12	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Upper 3d and 4th Halls,	15	15	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	5
Middle 1st Hall, . .	28	12	-	-	4	-	26	5	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Middle 2d Hall, . .	42	24	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	13	1	1	-	-	-	25	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Middle 3d and 4th Halls,	18	24	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	20	1	1	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, . .	18	24	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower 2d Hall, . .	18	24	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lower 3d and 4th Halls,	48	36	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	13	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . .	18	-	12	21	6	-	57	1	1	2	1	-	-	2	10	-	12	20	2	2	-	1	1	5	2	6
Upper 2d Hall, . .	14	8	-	21	1	1	30	20	2	2	6	2	-	4	-	6	18	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Upper 3d Hall, . .	27	28	-	7	4	-	15	-	-	-	14	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE No. 15—Concluded.

Showing the Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year.

	Table Spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish Towels.	Rollers.	Wash Basins.	Soap, lbs.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust Brushes.	Scrub'g Brushes.	Dust Pans.	Mops.	Pails.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe Brushes.	Lanterns.	Spools Thread.	Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Darning Needles.	
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	2	12	-	-	-	8	-	-	14	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	11	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Upper 2d Hall, . . .	2	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	26	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	7	1	1	1	6	-	-		
Upper 3d and 4th Halls,	2	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	20	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	43	13	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	5	-	1	1	18	-	-	-	
Middle 2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	1	16	7	-	-	22	10	-	1	-	1	3	1	2	2	-	-	2	20	3	-	-	
Middle 3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	4	15	10	-	-	33	8	-	3	-	-	5	2	1	2	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	-	24	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	
Lower 2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	4	8	4	-	-	40	10	-	2	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	
Lower 3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	2	3	3	-	-	28	13	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56	9	2	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	-
Upper 2d Hall, . . .	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	42	11	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	4	2	
Upper 3d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	40	11	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	4	3	

TABLE No. 16.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.

Gowns,	241	Pantaloons,	3
Chemises,	259	Vests,	3
Under-chemises,	26	Sheets,	451
Skirts,	89	Pillow-cases,	621
Aprons,	65	Bolster-cases,	18
Night-gowns,	12	Pillow-ticks,	58
Sacks,	12	Mattress-ticks,	36
Waists,	20	Table-cloths,	10
Garibaldis,	3	Napkins,	27
Flannel shawls,	49	Towels,	393
Drawers,	32	Rollers,	42
Caps,	6	Curtains,	67
Collars,	18	Camisoles,	5
Sun-bonnets,	25	Waiter-covers,	3
Shirts,	307	Sofa-covers,	4
Shirt bosoms,	7	Coffee-bags,	15
Stockings, pairs,	3	Strainers,	3
Stockings, footed, pairs,	65	Bed-spreads, hemmed,	41
Mittens, pairs,	65	Clothes-bags,	12
Suspenders, pairs,	91	Ox-blankets,	6

List of Salaried Officers and their Salaries.

PLINY EARLE, A. M., M. D., <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$1,800 00
SILAS M. SMITH, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	300 00
C. K. BARTLETT, M. D., <i>Assistant-Physician</i> ,	900 00
WALTER B. WELTON, <i>Clerk</i> ,	800 00
ASA WRIGHT, <i>Farmer</i> ,	600 00
DANFORD MORSE, <i>Engineer</i> ,	780 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$5,180 00

Number of Persons actually employed in the Regular Duties of the Hospital.

OCCUPATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Supervisors,	1	1	2
Seamstress,	—	1	1
Laundress,	—	1	1
Baker,	1	—	1
Steward,	1	—	1
General Attendants,	9	12	21
Special Attendant,	—	1	1
House work, centre building,	—	2	2
Cook,	—	1	1
Assistant-Cooks,	1	2	3
Assistant-Laundress,	—	1	1
Watchman,	1	—	1
Carpenters,	2	—	2
Painter,	1	—	1
Assistant-Engineer,	1	—	1
Hostler,	1	—	1
At pump-house,	1	—	1
Farmers, (in summer, 3,)	2	—	2
<hr/>			
Total,	22	22	44

