

Thirteenth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton : October, 1868.

Contributors

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

—
OCTOBER, 1868.
—

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

Agreeably to law, as well as to custom, we present to you a brief summary of the operations, for another year, of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The number of patients in the hospital on the 30th of September, 1867, was four hundred and thirteen; the number at the present date is four hundred and twenty-one. The largest number on any day in the course of the year was four hundred and twenty-three; the smallest, four hundred and six; and the daily average number resident in the house, for the whole year, four hundred and thirteen. This average is larger by twelve than in any antecedent year.

The number has constantly been as large as the hospital can well accommodate; but, owing to the excess of females, their department has been somewhat crowded, while the men's department has at no time been full.

The whole number admitted was one hundred and fifty-two. Seventeen of them were transferred, by order of the Board of State Charities, from the State hospitals at Worcester and Taunton, and one from the State Almshouse at Monson.

One hundred and one have left the hospital, eleven of them being transferred to other State institutions. Their condition, upon discharge, was as follows: cured, thirty-six; improved, forty-eight; unimproved, seventeen.

There were forty-three deaths, a number less than that of the preceding year, and a proportion not essentially different from that of the average for the ten years since the hospital was opened.

The hygienic condition of the establishment has been excellent throughout the year.

The interior of the building, and particularly the halls occupied by patients, have been inspected at each of our regular monthly meetings; and, in suitable weather, a like examination has been extended to the other parts of the premises. Neatness and good order have at all times prevailed; and at no time have we found cause for complaint.

The large amount of fertilizing material brought upon the premises in the shape of supplies, is regularly increasing the productions of the farm; and the quality of the soil, in places where there is too large a proportion of sand, is undergoing a change for the better, by the addition of meadow muck, nine hundred cartloads of which was dug in the course of the winter.

The steam apparatus has proved sufficient for all its purposes, and the building is well warmed in the season when artificial heat is required.

The gateway at the main entrance from the town road has been erected; and the gates, which are of wrought tubular iron have been hung. The whole is very substantially constructed, and is an ornament to the premises.

By an exchange of land with Samuel Day, under a Resolve of the last general court, the boundary of the farm, on the south-east, has been straightened, making but two lines where there were five. The appearance of the farm has thus been improved, and the necessary land acquired for a foot-path to the road, by which the distance will be considerably less than by the route for carriages.

It is with no little satisfaction that we are able to report that, for the first time since the founding of the hospital, we have passed a year without borrowing money. The assets of the institution have increased considerably, enabling us to purchase supplies in large quantities, and to take advantage of the market without the ever oppressive drawback of interest, or of discount. This result has been attained by an augmented income from boarders; adherence to the rule of purchasing supplies of

whomsoever, the quality of the article being the same, will sell at the lowest price; a strict system of accountability in the distribution and use of those supplies; and a careful and prudent management of the affairs of the hospital generally.

The annual earnings of the hospital from boarders, or private patients, as distinguished from town and State patients, for each of the last eight official years, is as follows:—

Official year 1860-61,	.	.	.	\$12,088 34
“ “ 1861-62,	.	.	.	14,228 19
“ “ 1862-63,	.	.	.	14,972 35
“ “ 1863-64,	.	.	.	17,397 78
“ “ 1864-65,	.	.	.	17,556 62
“ “ 1865-66,	.	.	.	19,475 09
“ “ 1866-67,	.	.	.	24,108 91
“ “ 1867-68,	.	.	.	29,216 55

These sums were for *board* alone, not including clothing or other contingencies.

It will be perceived that the earnings from this class of patients, during the year just closed, exceeded those of any preceding year by five thousand one hundred and seven dollars and sixty-four cents, (\$5,107.64); and that this amount of increase is greater than at any former time between two consecutive years.

The annexed report of the Treasurer contains the general details of receipts and disbursements.

The accounts have been audited and approved, showing an amount, on the 30th of September, of assets available for future disbursements, equal to \$12,570 91
Liabilities at the same date, 3,201 87

Balance of assets, \$9,369 04

The food and other supplies now on hand are paid for.

It will thus be perceived that the hospital is, for the present, a self-supporting institution, and consequently we have no financial appeal to make to the legislature. If, in the future, the earnings should exceed the current expenses, the excess,

after adding something more to the working fund, will all be needed for repairs and improvements.

We cannot close this Report without calling your attention to the services of our Superintendent. Some of his works will show for themselves, in his report accompanying our own; yet we, who hold the institution in trust by your commission, feel that we cannot, in the printed page, make known to you the comfort and satisfaction it is to us to know that we have so competent a man to conduct its affairs. From the minute details of the supplies for the house to the delicate correspondence with the friends of patients and with men eminent in the study and treatment of insanity, both in this country and in Europe, we have always found him not only capable of performing the duties of his position, but accomplishing them with all the zeal of personal interest. The order and discipline which characterize the whole establishment, are matters which we think will give great pleasure and satisfaction to yourselves, whenever you visit the hospital; and as evidence of unremitting care and of the economical management of the finances of the institution, we invite your attention not only to the accumulated fund, but likewise to the heavy and substantial repairs and improvements constantly in progress, and the works of taste and art with which the interior of the building has been adorned.

In thus presenting to you this hospital, in better condition and more flourishing than at any former period, we commend it to the kind consideration of the government and the people of the Commonwealth, and to Divine Providence, under whose blessing it has thus far been enabled to accomplish the beneficent objects for which it was intended.

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

NORTHAMPTON, October 2, 1868.

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 30, 1868:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1867, .	\$450 11
Received for board and contingencies of private patients,	34,987 18
for board and contingencies of town patients,	9,942 43
for board of State patients,	51,166 48
for animals and produce of farm sold,	1,811 11
on sundry accounts,	380 98
from special appropriation,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$101,738 29

PAYMENTS.

For provisions and supplies,	\$35,602 03
fuel,	10,000 18
gas and oil,	1,085 51
salaries and wages,	13,645 75
furniture,	5,477 61
clothing and dry goods,	5,417 73
contingencies,	2,751 92
farm,	4,623 32
farm stock,	1,804 80
farm wages,	1,538 42
repairs and improvements,	8,096 30
miscellaneous expenses,	2,096 96

8 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

To bank debt, as per report of 1867,	\$8,000 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,597 76
	<hr/>
	\$101,738 29

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.

ELIPHALET TRASK.

EDMUND H. SAWYER.

NORTHAMPTON, October 10, 1868.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:—Although you have not been inattentive observers, or careless guardians and directors of the hospital during the official year now brought to a close, and consequently need no special account of its operations, yet it may be of some interest to you, as well as to others, if, in the report required by law, a general summary, with something of detail of those operations be presented.

The institution, when viewed from the stand-point of one who wishes to represent its condition and its progress, presents itself with three very evident, and, to a certain extent, distinct departments—the Medical, the Material, and the Financial. Considered in reference to the great ends for which it was founded, and with a view to ascertain the extent to which those ends have been attained, the medical department becomes the most important. To this, then, our attention will be first directed.

MEDICAL AND STATISTICAL HISTORY.

The numerical history of the medical department, with the general results, is embodied in the subjoined table:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the hospital, Sept. 30, 1867, .	175	238	413
Admitted from the general population, .	63	72	135
Transferred from other State hospitals, .	5	11	16
Transf'd from State Almshouse, Monson, .	—	1	1
Whole number in the course of the year, .	243	322	565
Discharged, including deaths, . . .	73	71	144
Remaining, Sept. 30, 1868, . . .	170	251	421

CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Recovered,	19	17	36
Improved,	20	28	48
Unimproved,	9	8	17
Died,	25	18	43
Total,	73	71	144

Daily average number of patients,	413.41
Largest number on any day,	423
Smallest " " "	406

The daily average number of patients was larger by 12.37 than in any preceding year.

The admissions, discharges, and average daily number in the hospital for each month in the year, are shown by a table in the Appendix. The largest monthly number of admissions was *twenty-three*, in June; the smallest, *eight*, in May.

Of the patients admitted, *seventy-six* were private boarders; *twenty*, town patients; and *fifty-six*, State patients.

The number of private boarders admitted, as well as the daily average number in the hospital, is considerably larger than in any antecedent year.

Of the patients who recovered, *seventeen* were boarders, *five* town patients, and *fourteen* beneficiaries of the State.

Of the patients who died, *thirteen* were boarders, *seven* town patients, and *twenty-three* State patients.

Several tables illustrative of the numerical history and results of the working of the hospital during the year may be found in the Appendix. These statistics must be taken for just what they are intended to represent—nothing less and nothing more. The careful searcher for truth will hardly venture to use them as premises from which to obtain general conclusions upon the important civil and social questions which affect the well-being of our race. Not that they have greater defects than most others of their kind; but because nearly all are so undigested, and are affected by so many unexpressed conditions, that if used as the elements of a calculation, they must inevitably often lead to error, and rarely to anything more than a distant approximation to truth.

TREATMENT.

Were the annual reports of the hospital to be read by the Trustees alone, there would be no necessity for repetition, from year to year, of the principles and the pursued methods of treatment of the insane. But in each successive season the Report finds a large circle of new readers who are uninformed upon the subject, yet to whom it has, perhaps unexpectedly, become a matter of deep interest, inasmuch as it is connected with the welfare of some near and dear relative, or some intimate friend. Beside, let repetition be pursued as long as it may, the people will never be too fully enlightened upon the subject. There are still only too many persons who appear to think that the curative treatment is a species of mysterious exorcism, or sorcery; only too many, like him who once requested a physician of my acquaintance to let him know when we were "going to cure up a lot of the patients," for he wanted "to come up and see how it is done."

The proper treatment of insanity, like that of all other human diseases, consists in the discriminative and judicious use of all agents which may promote the health of the body or affect the mind for good.

Those agents are numerous, some of them physical, some intellectual, some moral. Hence, for many years it has been customary to speak of the treatment as *medical* and *moral*.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

I have nothing new to report in regard to the medical treatment. As heretofore, we have pursued the course approved by the general hospital practice of the last forty years, and based upon the evident fact that insanity is essentially a disease of debility. Tonics, including some stimulants, are the principal medicines, assisted, as the case may require, by nervines, soporifics, alteratives or cathartics. The lancet is emphatically an instrument of the past, and cups and leeches are very nearly in the same category. The propriety of the almost universal use of those direct depletives, from fifty to a hundred years ago, can be understood only upon the supposition, either that the more hardy habits of that time imparted greater vigor of constitution, or that the disease was then essentially different from what it is at the present day.

MORAL TREATMENT.

Moral treatment, as the term is generally understood, includes some agencies which might more strictly be called hygienic, as their curative influence is primarily exerted upon the body. The mental or moral influence is secondary. It includes all agencies, the direct and immediate operation of which is upon either the intellect, the passions, the propensities, or the moral and religious sentiments. Practically, in a hospital, everything in the management of patients other than the administration of medicine, the nursing of the sick, and the use of the bath, is considered as moral treatment. The internal polity of the house, the regular hours, the extension of privileges, the imposition of restraints, all the details of what is called discipline, are included under this head, no less than those other agencies which will demand more special notice, as manual labor, religious worship, intellectual employment, and recreation and amusement, in their diversified forms.

Although, in some cases of recent or acute mania, proper medical treatment works to almost marvellous results, and is of great advantage in many other cases, yet, if all the inmates of the hospital be considered, the paramount influence for good may, perhaps, be accorded to the moral treatment. Conviction of this truth becomes stronger and stronger as year upon year is added to experience in this specialty. And when, by a happy combination of the two methods, and more especially by the full developement and effective working of that which is called Moral, insanity shall be so shorn of those obvious eccentricities which immediately arrest the attention, that curious but disappointed visitors to hospitals shall all say, as one is known once to have said, "There is no fun in visiting a hospital for the insane, if the patients act like other people," then will the treatment of mental disorders have achieved its greatest, its final and triumphant victory.

There are one or two points of moral treatment not often alluded to, but upon which it may not be useless to dwell for a moment. The first is the practice, very general among the people at large, and, it is to be feared, only too common in hospitals, of pretending to believe, and even encouraging, the delusions of the insane. It is a false method, and injurious as it is false. Like falsehood in all its forms, it works to evil

ends. No honest, true and faithful "minister to a mind diseased" will ever yield assent to the delusive ideas and notions of his patient. Much less will he openly express his belief that they are true, and treat his patient as if they were so. He who, having charge of an insane man, asserting himself to be Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, or any other military hero, accords pretended belief of that assertion, addresses his patient by the assumed name or title, and, last and worst, decorates him, or permits him to be decorated, with military garments, is false to the principles and objects of his calling. He is confirming the insanity of his patient, not curing or ameliorating it. And what is true in this more strikingly illustrative case, is true as applied to delusion in all its manifold forms and phases. The reason is obvious. The delusion appears to be truth to the insane man. He asserts it to every man he meets, and all declare it to be true. He now has the evidence, not of his own convictions alone, but of what he believes to be the convictions of other men. He reasons upon this as logically as if not insane. What all believe to be truth cannot well be error. Thus his delusion becomes fixed. What shall afterwards eradicate it? No superintendent of a hospital can be too careful, not only as regards himself, but all who are employed in the institution under his care, to see that the influences surrounding his patients do not tend to perpetuate delusion rather than to obliterate it.

Another point to which allusion has been made is closely allied to the one already mentioned, although not identical with it. It is the propriety of conversing with the insane upon the subject of their mental disorder.

When accompanying Dr. Damerow, "Director" of the large hospital at Halle, in Prussia, through that establishment, I was surprised at the freedom with which he talked to his patients in regard to their insanity. The example has not been forgotten, and, since that time, I have pursued the practice to a much greater extent than before. If properly approached, a considerable number will enter into conversation upon the subject, and, apparently, in some instances, with restorative benefit. The expressions, "There is no use in arguing with the insane," and "You can't cure insanity by argument," are not unfrequently heard. How true soever they may be as general

propositions—and they are emphatically so in many cases—it is *not* universally true that no useful impressions can be made in this way. At one time, when at Bloomingdale, I had two patients, in different wards, both of whom claimed to be Jesus Christ. I one day had them brought together, and when one of them had just asserted that he was Jesus, I said to him, “Here is another man who says that he is Jesus.” He looked at the man with an aspect of surprise, and in a few moments said, “There must be something wrong in this matter: we can’t both be Jesus.” At any rate, it must be clear to every one, that appropriate argument against delusion, and the knowledge on the part of the patient that no one but himself believes the delusion, must, in many cases, eventually have a very different effect from assent to the delusion and encouragement of it by others.

Some of the more prominent parts of the moral treatment will now be considered.

MANUAL LABOR.

The many advantages of manual employment have been so fully described in former Reports, that the mere allusion to them may suffice for the present purpose. You are well aware that such occupation is encouraged; and the many groups of patients so occupied have been so many evidences of the extent to which it is participated in. During the past year there certainly has been no less of it than in any preceding year; and the assertion, heretofore made, that at least three-fourths of all the labor upon the premises is performed by patients, expresses a low rather than a high estimate. The State beneficiaries furnish much the largest part of the workers.

Aside from the ordinary employments of farming and domestic economy, the repairing and making of mattresses has been pursued, chiefly in the winter, as in some former years. The picking of hair, and the sorting and splitting of husks, for mattresses, is almost wholly performed by patients, in the winter months. The results of this labor are as follows:—

Hair mattresses made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
Hair mattresses re-picked,	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Hair pillows made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	22

Hair pillows re-picked,	40
Husk mattresses made,	19
Old mattresses re-filled with new husks,	38
Old mattresses made fuller with new husks, and re-tied,	45

EXERCISES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the year just expired, as during the two by which it was next preceded, a record has been preserved of the attendance at the exercises and entertainments in the chapel. Both the actual number of patients, at these assemblies, and their relative proportion to the whole number in the house, have increased; and it is proposed, once more, to give a synopsis of the records.

The number and the purposes of these gatherings, as well as of others not in the chapel, are shown by the following schedule:—

1. <i>Exercises in Chapel on the Sabbath—</i>	
Divine worship in the afternoon,	52 days.
2. <i>Exercises in the Chapel on secular evenings—</i>	
Scripture reading and sacred music,	117 “
Sacred music and reading of poetry,	52 “
Sacred music and reading of prose,	57 “
Lectures,	31 “
Other entertainments,	4 “
3. <i>Evening entertainments in the patients' halls—</i>	
Exhibition with the magic lantern,	2 “
4. <i>Entertainments in the rotunda—</i>	
Dance in the evening,	27 “
5. No gathering,	24 “
Total,	366 days.

1. EXERCISES IN CHAPEL ON THE SABBATH.

A large part of the patients, the officers and the employees of the hospital, have regularly assembled for divine worship in the chapel, upon Sabbath afternoon. The services have been conducted, as heretofore, by the ministers of the several denominational churches in the town, in rotation; and upon several Sabbaths we have been indebted to members of the choirs of the

First Congregational, the Episcopal, and the Unitarian Church, for a pleasant addition to the music of the hospital choir.

The experience of another year has in no wise diminished my opinion of the utility of these assemblies, but, on the contrary, has confirmed it; and it may not be improper here to repeat what was expressed last year, that, were the design of a hospital of this kind committed to me, the chapel would be made to seat as many persons as the house would accommodate of patients.

The subjoined table shows the whole number of persons resident in the house who were present at the religious services, as well as the number of patients, and of officers and employees, composing each assembly.

Attendance at Chapel on the Sabbath.

SABBATH.	DATE.	WHOLE NUMBER.			OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.			PATIENTS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1st,	Oct. 6,	124	162	286	14	14	28	110	148	258
2d,	13,	127	171	298	14	13	27	113	158	271
3d,	20,	132	167	299	14	16	30	118	151	269
4th,	27,	134	171	305	17	14	31	117	157	274
5th,	Nov. 3,	130	176	306	16	20	36	114	156	270
6th,	10,	131	185	316	13	21	34	118	164	282
7th,	17,	124	179	303	11	16	27	113	163	276
8th,	24,	126	178	304	15	19	34	111	159	270
9th,	Dec. 1,	120	174	294	12	15	27	108	159	267
10th,	8,	141	191	332	13	15	28	128	176	304
11th,	15,	143	192	335	14	18	32	129	174	303
12th,	22,	147	200	347	14	19	33	133	181	314
13th,	29,	149	195	344	15	16	31	134	179	313
14th,	Jan. 5,	140	191	331	15	18	33	125	173	298
15th,	12,	144	182	326	15	20	35	129	162	291
16th,	19,	137	180	317	15	15	30	122	165	287
17th,	26,	149	191	340	18	19	37	131	172	303
18th,	Feb. 2,	139	193	332	14	18	32	125	175	300
19th,	9,	145	188	333	14	19	33	131	169	300

Attendance at Chapel on the Sabbath—Concluded.

SABBATH.	DATE.	WHOLE NUMBER.			OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.			PATIENTS.		
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
20th,	Feb. 16,	141	181	322	15	17	32	126	164	290
21st,	23,	140	177	317	13	17	30	127	160	287
22d,	Mar. 1,	141	175	316	13	17	30	128	158	286
23d,	8,	133	173	306	12	18	30	121	155	276
24th,	15,	144	181	325	14	20	34	130	161	291
25th,	22,	144	185	329	14	19	33	130	166	296
26th,	29,	140	180	320	13	20	33	127	160	287
27th,	April 5,	137	183	320	12	19	31	125	164	289
28th,	12,	136	186	322	14	19	33	122	167	289
29th,	19,	135	183	318	13	17	30	122	166	288
30th,	26,	136	183	319	16	19	35	120	164	284
31st,	May 3,	140	186	326	15	16	31	125	170	295
32d,	10,	133	187	320	15	18	33	118	169	287
33d,	17,	132	183	315	16	18	34	116	165	281
34th,	24,	135	171	306	16	14	30	119	157	276
35th,	30,	133	176	309	16	15	31	117	161	278
36th,	June 7,	138	175	313	18	15	33	120	160	280
37th,	14,	140	174	314	15	15	30	125	159	284
38th,	21,	128	164	292	15	16	31	113	148	261
39th,	28,	129	179	308	14	19	33	115	160	275
40th,	July 5,	133	168	301	12	17	29	121	151	272
41st,	12,	125	168	293	12	16	28	113	152	265
42d,	19,	130	175	305	11	15	26	119	160	279
43d,	26,	127	175	302	16	18	34	111	157	268
44th,	Aug. 2,	132	170	302	15	19	34	117	151	268
45th,	9,	133	177	310	17	18	35	116	159	275
46th,	16,	135	180	315	16	17	33	119	163	282
47th,	23,	130	184	314	13	17	30	117	167	284
48th,	30,	131	180	311	16	13	29	115	167	282
49th,	Sept. 6,	128	187	315	14	15	29	114	172	286
50th,	13,	133	186	319	15	18	33	118	168	286
51st,	20,	122	188	310	14	19	33	108	169	277
52d,	27,	125	176	301	15	16	31	110	160	270

Upon forty-six of the fifty-two Sabbaths the audience consisted of three hundred persons or more. Upon thirteen of those days the number was between three hundred and three hundred and nine, inclusive; upon sixteen, it was between three hundred and ten and three hundred and nineteen; upon nine, between three hundred and twenty and three hundred and twenty-nine; upon five, between three hundred and thirty and three hundred and thirty-nine; and upon three, between three hundred and forty and three hundred and forty-nine.

The largest number on any day was—Men,	.	.	147
Women,	.	.	200
			<hr/>
Total,	.	.	347

This was on "Pilgrim's Day,"—the 22d of December.

The smallest number was—Men,	.	.	124
Women,	.	.	162
			<hr/>
Total,	.	.	286

This was upon the first Sabbath, when many of the household were fatigued with the labors attendant upon the closing of an official year of the hospital.

The average attendance, for the year, was—Men,	.	134.62
Women,	.	180.04
		<hr/>
Total,	.	314.66

This average is larger by fourteen than in any preceding year.

Patients at Chapel on the Sabbath.

But the important question arises, "How many at each meeting for worship were patients?" It will be perceived by an inspection of the foregoing table, that this question is already answered. But, for the benefit of persons who dislike the study of figures in tabular arrangement, the most important results derived from the table will be mentioned.

The largest number of patients present on any Sabbath was, 133 men and 181 women, a total of 314. This was on the 22d of December. The smallest number, which was upon the first Sabbath, was 110 men and 148 women, a total of 258.

The number was from 310 to 314, inclusive, on 2 Sabbaths.

from 300 to 309,	"	on 5	"
from 290 to 299,	"	on 6	"
from 280 to 289,	"	on 18	"
from 270 to 279,	"	on 14	"
from 260 to 269,	"	on 6	"
below 260		on 1	"

The average number for the fifty-two Sabbaths, setting aside fractions, was 120 men and 163 women, a total of 283.

This average is considerably larger than in any former year. But the average number of patients resident in the house, as has already been shown, is thirteen in excess of any preceding year. Hence are suggested the questions, "What *proportion* of the patients attend chapel?" and, "Has that proportion increased?"

The smallest proportion was on the first Sabbath, when it was 62.92 (very nearly 63) per cent. In other terms, of every hundred patients in the house, sixty-three were at chapel.

The largest proportion was on the 22d of December. It was then 76.58 per cent.; or, of each hundred in the house, seventy-six were at chapel.

The average proportion for the fifty-two Sabbaths was 68.54 per cent. Hence of each hundred of the average number of patients resident on the fifty-two Sabbaths, sixty-eight (plus) attended divine worship. This number is larger by two than in any antecedent year.

There were twelve Sabbaths upon which the proportion at chapel was over seventy to each hundred in the house. On one of them it was seventy-four, and on two of them seventy-six.

The degree of attendance varied, to some extent, with the seasons. In summer, when the heat was oppressive, it was smaller than in winter. Thus, in July, only sixty-six patients (66.25) of every hundred were present; while in December there were seventy-three (73.25).

The average attendance for June, July, and August was but sixty-seven (67.02) to the hundred; but for December, January, and February it was seventy-two (72.36). On the last four consecutive Sabbaths of December the average was seventy-five (75.07) to the hundred. In other words, three-fourths of the patients in the house, on those four days, were at chapel.

The largest proportion of either sex, on any day, was of men, on the 22d of December, when seventy-eight (78.36) to the hundred were at the services. The proportion of women on the same day, was seventy-five (75.41) to the hundred.

In closing this section of the Report, the opinion expressed last year may be repeated with fuller confidence than at that time, that if, at the opening of a hospital, the position were taken that attendance at chapel was expected of all, at least three-fourths of the patients would attend regularly.

2. EXERCISES IN CHAPEL ON SECULAR EVENINGS.

Scripture Reading and Sacred Music.—Upon one hundred and seventeen secular evenings in the course of the year, the exercises in the chapel consisted of the reading and singing of two hymns, and, between them, the reading of a chapter from the Bible.

The number present on each evening was recorded, without distinction between patients, on the one hand, and officers and employees, on the other; but the average number of the latter must have been from twenty-five to twenty-seven.

The largest number present on any evening was three hundred and fifteen, of whom one hundred and thirty-eight were men, and one hundred and seventy-seven women.

The smallest number was two hundred and fifty-one, of whom one hundred and five were men, and one hundred and forty-six women.

The average number for the one hundred and seventeen evenings was: men, one hundred and twenty-one (120.78); women, one hundred and sixty-three (163.49); total, two hundred and eighty-four (284.27). This average exceeds that of any preceding year by sixteen (16.34).

The audience at this exercise, as on that of the Sabbath, differed with the changing seasons, being largest in winter. In the course of December, January and February, the exercise

occurred on twenty-four evenings; and on each of thirteen of them more than three hundred persons were present.

Sacred Music and Reading of Poetry.—The reading between the two hymns consisted, on each of fifty-two evenings, of some poem or extract of poetry considered appropriate. In making the selections, variety was always kept in view, so that a part of the audience, at least, if not all, might be gratified. Hence, among them were Milton's "Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn," for the devout and the prayerful, as well as for them who can perceive a semblance of the glory of Deity in all his works; Whittier's "Clear Vision," for such as daily walk amidst grandeur and beauty which they do not appreciate; Shakespeare's interview between Wolsey and Cromwell, for lovers of the pathetic drama; "Up in the Barn," "One Pair of Stockings," and Ricketson's "Old Barn," for the farmers; "Don't Slop Over," for the rash and the heedless; "Only a Stranger's Grave," for the careless and the thoughtless; Brown-ing's "Pied Piper of Hamelin," for lovers of the marvellous; Holmes's "Joe and Bill," for elderly persons—believed to be many—who think they feel as young as ever; Lowell's "Unhappy Lot of Mr. Knott," for the laughers at fun and pun; "St. Patrick was a Gentleman," for all his Celtic disciples; Burleigh's "Little Botanist," for those who can sympathize with childhood and with nature; "The Children in the Wood," and Wordsworth's "Lucy Gray," for the lovers of pathos wherever it is found; Parnell's "Hermit," for such as interpret the Divine Providence by the seen rather than by the unseen; and "The Loved and Lost," "The Common Lot," and "Trial and Faith," for all—yes, all.

The largest audience upon either of these fifty-two secular evenings consisted of three hundred and eighteen persons, of whom one hundred and thirty-five were men, and one hundred and eighty-three women. The smallest was composed of one hundred and eight men and one hundred and fifty-five women, a total of two hundred and sixty-three.

The average number for all the evenings was: of men, one hundred and twenty-two (122.31); of women, one hundred and sixty-eight (167.65); and of the whole number, two hundred and ninety (289.96.)

This average exceeds that of any former year by very nearly twenty-one (20.94).

Sacred Music and Reading of Prose.—Upon fifty-seven evenings the reading consisted of miscellaneous selections of prose. In this, as in the poetry, an attempt was made to give diversity to the character of the subjects; and, of all the evenings in the week, that upon which “a story” was expected became the most popular, and the chapel was consequently the most fully attended. On each of seventeen evenings the number of persons present was more than three hundred, and some of the largest audiences reported under the foregoing sections came together in the expectation of hearing a “story”—but they did not get what they expected.

Among the evenings generally considered the most interesting, were the three which were devoted to the reading of the domestic tale, entitled, “Fred, Maria and Me.”

The largest number of persons present on any of the fifty-seven evenings, was three hundred and twenty-two, of whom one hundred and forty-two were men, and one hundred and eighty women. The smallest number on any evening was two hundred and sixty-eight, of whom one hundred and sixteen were men, and one hundred and fifty-two women.

The average number for the fifty-seven evenings was: of men, one hundred and twenty-four (124.33); of women, nearly one hundred and sixty-seven (166.66); and of the whole audience, two hundred and ninety-one (291). This average is larger by seventeen than in any preceding year.

Lectures.—A course of thirty-one lectures was given in the chapel, on secular evenings, beginning on the 12th of November, and ending on the 12th of May. The subjects, together with the number of persons present upon each evening, are shown by the following table:—

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	National and Local Manners and Customs, . . .	121	164	285
2	" " " " . . .	118	166	284
3	" " " " . . .	117	169	286
4	" " " " . . .	110	164	274
5	" " " " . . .	111	159	270
6	Paris and the Parisians,	138	176	314
7	The District School as it Was,	140	175	315
8	Paris and the Parisians,	143	178	321
9	Libraries and Educational Institutions of Paris, .	134	173	307
10	Ascent of Mt. Vesuvius,	124	166	290
11	Pneumatics ; experiments with the air-pump, .	133	166	299
12	Description of Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli, .	133	171	304
13	Pneumatics, with the air-pump,	126	177	303
14	Description and uses of the Barometer, . . .	137	169	306
15	Pneumatics, with the air pump,	143	174	317
16	Astronomy, illustrated with the Magic Lantern, .	145	173	318
17	Electricity, with experiments,	138	171	309
18	Meteorology ; Storms,	140	162	302
19	Expansibility of air ; the Ericsson Engine, . .	141	162	303
20	Hydrogen, with experiments,	131	163	294
21	Oxygen, with experiments,	136	163	299
22	Nitrogen and Carbonic Acid, with experiments, .	131	159	290
23	Chlorine, with experiments,	132	167	299
24	Malta and the Maltese,	137	164	301
25	" " "	132	167	299
26	Balloons,	136	170	306
27	Chemical Composition of Food,	131	171	302
28	Botany,	132	171	303
29	"	135	168	303
30	"	140	173	313
31	"	121	175	296

At each of eighteen of the lectures there were more than three hundred persons in the audience. The most numerous attendance was at the eighth lecture, when the number was three hundred and twenty-one, of whom one hundred and forty-three were men, and one hundred and seventy-eight women. The smallest gathering was upon the fifth evening, and was composed of one hundred and eleven men, and one hundred and fifty-nine women, a total of two hundred and seventy.

The average attendance for the thirty-one evenings was: of men, one hundred and thirty-two (131.81); of women, one hundred and sixty-eight (168.58); and of both sexes, three hundred (300.39). This exceeds that of any antecedent year by seventeen (17.48).

For the lecture upon Astronomy, illustrated by beautiful diagrams, we are indebted to Mr. J. W. Cadwell, of Springfield. The thirty other lectures were delivered by the Superintendent.

Other Entertainments.—In the course of the year there were four entertainments in the chapel which cannot properly be classed in any of the foregoing divisions. Two of them were concerts of instrumental music, one an exhibition of “dancing fairies,” and one an exhibition with the oxy-hydrogen microscope. One of the concerts was a gratuitous contribution to our enjoyment by the “Young Gent’s Band,” of Northampton. For the pleasure derived from the exhibition of the “fairies,” likewise gratuitous, we are indebted to Mr. Cadwell.

The attendance upon these occasions, of persons resident in the hospital, was as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Young Gents’ concert,	144	172	316
Second musical concert,	135	176	311
Fairies,	150	190	340
Microscope,	139	177	316
Average attendance,	142	178.75	320.75

As these entertainments were extraordinary, as well as attractive, they uniformly drew large audiences.

Thus closes the account of all the gatherings in the chapel, of which there were three hundred and thirteen, in the course

of the year. At no one of them was the number of persons less than two hundred and fifty, while at no less than one hundred and eleven of them, the number present exceeded three hundred.

It is not thought necessary again to enter into an exposition of the reasons for the believed utility of this department of the internal polity of the hospital.

3. EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE HALLS.

As a variation of the general routine, exhibitions, upon two evenings, with the magic lantern, were given by Dr. Bartlett, in the halls occupied by patients.

4. ENTERTAINMENTS IN THE ROTUNDA.

The Dance.—Assemblies upon the ample rotunda, for the social amusement of the dance, have occurred upon twenty-seven evenings in the course of the year. They were usually attended by about two hundred persons, of whom from thirty to forty were officers and employees. Attendance upon the part of the patients is optional with themselves.

As these entertainments are conducted—order and decorum being required—I believe, as heretofore, that they are useful as a part of the general plan of treatment.

Reading, Recreations and Amusements.

Reading.—The library now contains more than thirteen hundred volumes of books upon miscellaneous subjects; considerable additions having been made to it in the course of the year. The patients select such books as they please, upon regular “library days,” and a record is kept of them. The number of volumes taken out, in the past year, is sixteen hundred and forty-three. This is larger by two hundred and nine than in any former year.

Aside from this large, permanent fund of reading matter, the current literature and news is brought into the hospital in no inconsiderable quantities. Three monthly magazines, and two semi-weekly, twenty-three weekly, and fourteen daily newspapers are taken by the hospital and its inmates.

Recreation.—The nearly two miles of road upon the farm,

and the groves, furnished with swings and "park settees," give liberal scope for exercise and recreation.

A daily record is kept of the number of patients who walk out from the female department, and from this is compiled the following table, which shows the extent of this exercise, for every month in the year:—

Women's Walking.

MONTH.	No. who walked out.	MONTH.	No. who walked out.
October, 1867, . . .	1,573	April, 1868, . . .	1,455
November, " . . .	1,059	May, " . . .	1,817
December, " . . .	1,008	June, " . . .	2,126
January, 1868, . . .	934	July, " . . .	2,619
February, " . . .	1,105	August, " . . .	2,508
March, " . . .	1,200	Sept., " . . .	1,740

The whole number, for the twelve months, is nineteen thousand one hundred and forty-four. This shows a very considerable release from the halls; but it does not show the whole. It does not include the nearly forty female patients who are employed in the several departments of household industry, and who are consequently out of the halls several hours upon every secular day.

The riding, with the two-horse carriage, has been continued as heretofore.

Amusements.—Within doors, the patients are furnished with the means of playing billiards, backgammon, battledore, and several other household games; and out of doors they have swings, croquet, base ball and quoits. There is also a bowling hall, with two alleys.

2. MATERIAL DEPARTMENT.

The real and the personal estate, constituting the material of the hospital, is increasing in intrinsic value, and in its power to effect the ends for which the institution was founded.

The Farm.—Aside from the large amount of labor expended in the cultivation of the soil, and the gathering of the crops, no little has been devoted to improvements, by grading, cutting underbush, grubbing, removing stumps, and excavating rocks.

The gate-way, at the entrance, has been finished; and about forty rods of road leading from it to the old road upon the premises, has been made.

One hundred apple-trees, fifty pear-trees, and some ornamental trees, have been set; and nine hundred cartloads of meadow muck has been dug, and a part of it already used in the improvement of the soil.

A list of the products, as reported by Mr. Wright, who still continues in the immediate charge of the farm, is as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Hay,	86 tons,	\$1,376 00
Corn fodder, (dry,)	15 “	75 00
“ “ (green,)	25 “	75 00
Corn,	400 bushels,	400 00
Oats,	75 “	75 00
Broom seed,	100 lbs.,	35 00
Potatoes,	2,250 bushels,	2,250 00
Carrots,	1,500 “	450 00
Beets,	300 “	150 00
Onions,	80 “	120 00
Turnips,	200 “	50 00
Parsnips,	18 “	9 00
Beans,	75 “	150 00
Beans, (string,)	17½ “	35 00
Peas, (green,)	17½ “	31 00
Sweet corn,	75 “	100 00
Cucumbers,	122 “	204 75
Tomatoes,	89 “	105 50
Cherries,	1 “	4 00
Currants,	6½ “	36 00
Summer squashes, . . . . .	. . . . .	37 45
Lettuce, . . . . .	. . . . .	10 50
Asparagus, . . . . .	. . . . .	33 50
Pie Plant, . . . . .	. . . . .	57 00
Beet greens,	49 bushels,	61 25

Melons,	3,103 lbs.,	79 25
Winter squashes,	5 tons,	200 00
Broom brush,	800 lbs.,	\$96 00
Pork,	7,791 "	779 10
Veal,	950 "	135 21
Turkeys,	397 "	109 00
Chickens,	23 "	5 75
Ducks,	1 pair,	1 50
Horseradish,	4½ bushels,	9 00
Radishes, . . . . .	. . . . .	2 75
Cabbages,	4,500	270 00
Apples,	40 bbls.,	100 00
Eggs,	41 dozen,	13 19
Milk, (grass fed,)	15,689 quarts,	1,098 23
Wood,	25 cords,	85 00
Straw,	12 tons,	168 00
Cider,	5 bbls,	25 00
Beef, hide, and tallow of one cow, . . . . .	. . . . .	75 00
Head and pluck of calves, . . . . .	. . . . .	14 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	<hr/>\$9,196 93

Thus the value of the products, as here estimated, is somewhat in excess of nine thousand dollars. But the list includes only one-quarter of the milk actually produced, none of the butter, none of the manure, and of meats, only that of the animals born upon the premises. The reasons for these omissions were given in the Report for last year.

As the State now has an agricultural farm, it is presumed that the officers of this institution will be excused if the hospital is not more widely known for its large cattle and fat swine, than for the excellence of its treatment of the insane. Still, as some of the animals have done good service to humanity, we will do them justice by a special notice.

The weight, in pounds, of sixteen hogs slaughtered in the course of the last winter, is represented by the following numbers:—691, 608, 400, 312, 400, 406, 400, 470, 500, 398, 604, 540, 443, 560, 580, 443. Total, 7,755. Average of all, 484. Average of the largest five, 608. They were chiefly of the Yorkshire breed.

A cow, a cross between the Durham and the native breed, was bought in November, 1865. She gave an average of eight quarts of milk, daily, through the rest of the fall and the winter. On the day upon which she dropped her calf, in May, 1866, she gave twelve quarts. In June she gave twenty-four quarts daily; and the average daily quantity for that year was ten quarts.

She dropped her next calf in October, 1867, and the average daily quantity, from that time until August, 1868, was eight quarts. On the 25th of August she dropped twins. Thus, within less than three years from the time she was purchased, she has given the hospital four calves; and she has not been dry a day since she came upon the farm. It is believed that on no day has she given less than six quarts of milk.

The whole quantity of hay cut and stored in the barn, including the product of grass purchased standing, was one hundred and thirty tons.

The present stock of animals is as follows, viz.: six horses, six oxen, one bull, twenty-four cows, two calves, and twenty-eight swine.

Buildings and Furniture.

Both the buildings and the furniture are in better condition than at the beginning of the year. A painter was employed nine months, one carpenter throughout the year, and others a time equivalent to seven months' work. Of the many internal improvements, the re-laying of the floors of three of the patients' halls, and the addition to the furniture of more than fifty ward-robres and bookcases, all made upon the premises, are among the most observable. It is intended to re-lay the floors of two other large halls, this fall, and to prosecute the work of the needed change until all the halls shall have thus been renovated.

The appearance of the rotunda has been much improved by additions to its furniture.

3. THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Hitherto, the financial condition of the hospital has not been discussed in any of my annual Reports. You, who are the guardians of the institution, make yourselves acquainted with that condition at each of your monthly meetings; and I have

always thought it the most appropriate that you should present the subject to the governor of the Commonwealth.

It is gratifying to the executive officers that the hospital is now relieved from debt, and that a small fund has been saved which answers a convenient and profitable purpose as a working capital.

In bringing to a close this imperfect exposition of the operations of the hospital for another year, it is with no small degree of satisfaction that I can truly express almost unqualified approbation of the services of all the officers and the subordinate officers with whom I am associated in the management of the institution. The promptness and efficiency with which they have performed their duties, their cordial co-operation in the promotion of the best interests of the hospital, and the general harmony which has prevailed among them, I do not expect ever to see surpassed. The results of the working of these elements of success have been constantly before you, and it is for you to judge to what degree success has been attained.

It remains for me only to thank you for all your kindness, courtesy, and forbearance, and to commend the hospital, with its many and important interests, to the protection of Him whose watchful eye is over all.

Respectfully submitted.

PLINY EARLE, *Superintendent.*

NORTHAMPTON, October 10, 1868.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

1867-8.—*Admissions, Discharges and Daily Average in Hospital.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Daily Average in House.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1867, .	8	8	16	8	4	12	174.51	237.58	412.09
November, " .	3	7	10	6	4	10	173.23	244.06	417.3
December, " .	4	2	6	5	8	13	170.35	241.48	411.83
January, 1868, .	5	2	7	3	5	8	171.80	237.19	409.
February, " .	2	7	9	2	—	2	172.62	239.76	412.38
March, " .	8	7	15	5	4	9	175.42	243.80	419.22
April, " .	5	4	9	3	6	9	175.86	244.73	420.6
May, " .	4	4	8	15	3	18	170.96	243.71	414.67
June, " .	10	13	23	9	13	22	167.70	244.33	402.03
July, " .	7	6	13	6	8	14	167.42	242.03	409.45
August, " .	6	13	19	5	14	19	167.77	242.83	410.61
September, " .	6	11	17	6	2	8	169.23	242.66	411.9
Totals, .	68	84	152	73	71	144			
Daily average for year,							171.40	242.01—	413.41—

TABLE NO. 2.

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

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health,	13	20	33
Religious excitement,	1	—	1
Nostalgia,	—	1	1
Sunstroke,	1	—	1
Injury,	2	2	4
Fright,	—	3	3
Domestic trouble,	2	3	5
Epilepsy,	3	2	5
Intemperance,	13	2	15
Overwork,	1	4	5
Puerperal,	—	3	3
Jealousy,	—	1	1
Apoplexy,	1	—	1
Self-Abuse,	4	—	4
Business Difficulties,	3	1	4
Hard Study,	1	—	1
Spiritualism,	—	2	2
Anxiety,	—	2	2
Grief,	1	1	2
Old Age,	—	2	2
Unknown,	22	35	57
Totals,	68	84	152

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Occupations of the Male Patients.

Manufacturers, 1	Lawyers, 3
Farmers, 17	Saloon Keeper, 1
Laborers, 10	Stone Cutter, 1
Merchants, 6	Artist, 1
Clerks, 2	Vagrants, 2
Students, 1	No Business, 12
Mechanics, 4	Unknown, 5
Engineers, 1	
Painter, 1	Total, 68

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	28	32	60
Single,	28	36	64
Widowers,	2	—	2
Widows,	—	9	9
Divorced,	2	1	3
Unknown,	8	6	14
Totals,	68	84	152

TABLE No. 5.

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

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years,	5	2	7
20 and 30 years,	10	17	27
30 and 40 years,	16	31	47
40 and 50 years,	15	17	32
50 and 60 years,	11	10	21
60 and 70 years,	9	4	13
70 and 80 years,	2	2	4
Over 80 years,	—	1	1
Totals,	68	84	152

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Ages at which Insanity appeared.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 10 years,	2	—	2
Between 10 and 20 years,	6	4	10
20 and 30 years,	14	26	40
30 and 40 years,	8	16	24
40 and 50 years,	8	7	15
50 and 60 years,	5	6	11
60 and 70 years,	6	4	10
Unknown,	19	21	40
Totals,	68	84	152

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Duration of the Disease before Admission.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 year,	23	26	49
From 1 to 2 years,	5	11	16
2 to 5 years,	6	19	25
5 to 10 years,	5	6	11
10 to 15 years,	7	6	13
15 to 20 years,	1	1	2
Over 20 years,	3	4	7
Unknown,	18	11	29
Totals,	68	84	152

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Causes of Death in those deceased.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis,	5	10	15
Marasmus,	8	4	12
Epilepsy,	6	-	6
Paralysis,	2	1	3
Erysipelas,	1	-	1
Dysentery,	-	1	1
Apoplexy,	1	-	1
Exhaustion,	1	-	1
Abscess,	1	-	1
Suicide,	-	1	1
Dropsy,	-	1	1
Total,	25	18	43

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Residence of the Patients admitted during the Year.

COUNTIES.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire County,	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	28
Hampden	"	.	.	.	.	15	25	40
Berkshire	"	.	.	.	.	5	8	13
Franklin	"	.	.	.	.	6	5	11
Worcester	"	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
Suffolk	"	.	.	.	.	1	6	7
Norfolk	"	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
Middlesex	"	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
Essex	"	.	.	.	.	2	—	2
Bristol	"	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
New York State,	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	16
Connecticut	"	.	.	.	.	6	8	14
Vermont	"	.	.	.	.	2	—	2
Ohio	"	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
Canada, .	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	6
South America,	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	68	84	152

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Proportion of Commitments.

COMMITTED BY						Males.	Females.	Total.
Probate Court,	.	.	.	.	.	23	28	51
Overseers of the Poor,	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Board of State Charities,	.	.	.	.	.	6	13	19
Justice of Peace and Quorum,	.	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
Supreme Judicial Court, .	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Friends, .	.	.	.	.	.	31	37	68
Volunteers,	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	68	84	152

TABLE No. 11.

Showing by whom the Patients will probably be Supported.

SUPPORTED BY								Males.	Females.	Total.
State,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	38	56
Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	20
Friends,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	39	76
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	84	152

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the Nativity of the Patients.

NATIVITY.								Males.	Females.	Total.
America,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	48	101
England,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	1
Ireland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	30	37
Scotland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	1
Germany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	5	5
Chili,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	-	1
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	6
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	84	152

TABLE No. 13.

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

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
1867.					Jan'y 25,	260	49	99	408
Oct. 5,	269	49	92	410	Feb. 1,	261	50	98	409
12,	269	51	94	414	8,	262	50	99	411
19,	267	50	94	411	15,	263	50	100	413
26,	266	50	100	416	22,	264	50	100	414
Nov. 2,	265	50	103	418	29,	264	50	102	416
9,	264	49	101	414	March 7,	263	49	105	417
16,	267	49	102	418	14,	265	49	105	419
23,	267	49	104	420	21,	266	49	107	422
30,	267	49	101	417	28,	268	48	107	423
Dec. 7,	267	48	98	413	April 4,	267	48	106	421
14,	265	49	97	411	11,	265	49	106	420
21,	265	49	96	410	18,	266	49	106	421
28,	265	49	96	410	25,	265	48	107	420
1868.					May 2,	264	48	108	420
Jan'y 4,	263	49	96	408	9,	264	46	107	417
11,	262	49	99	410	16,	261	44	107	412
18,	262	49	100	411					

TABLE No. 13.—Continued.

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

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
May 23,	261	42	108	411	Aug. 1,	259	47	107	413
30,	262	42	108	412	8,	260	47	106	413
June 6,	262	43	109	414	15,	258	45	105	408
13,	260	44	108	412	22,	257	46	106	409
20,	259	44	107	410	29,	259	48	105	412
27,	259	45	108	412	Sept. 5,	258	48	104	410
July 4,	259	45	111	415	12,	257	50	103	410
11,	258	47	106	411	19,	258	50	105	413
18,	258	47	102	407	26,	258	51	106	415
25,	258	47	103	408					

TABLE No. 14.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.

Dresses,	226	Pantaloons, pair,	1
Chemises,	318	Vests,	1
Skirts,	112	Sheets,	695
Aprons,	93	Pillow cases,	572
Night Gowns,	2	Bolster cases,	2
Sacks,	6	Mattress ticks,	57
Waists,	11	Table cloths,	5
Drawers,	34	Napkins,	20
Caps,	1	Towels,	360
Capes,	2	Rollers,	80
Collars,	169	Dish Towels,	173
Sun Bonnets,	11	Curtains,	41
Shirts,	254	Camisoles,	20
Shirt Bosoms,	38	Waiter Covers,	7
Stockings, pair,	1	Bags,	28
Mittens,	34	Bed Spreads, hemmed,	44
Suspenders, pairs,	126	Garments repaired,	11,135

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the Monthly Consumption of Gas.

MONTH.	Cubic feet.	Daily av'ge.	MONTH.	Cubic feet.	Daily av'ge.
October, 1867,	29,950	960.61	April, 1868,	19,350	645.
November, "	35,950	1,198.33	May, "	13,700	441.93
December, "	44,950	1,450.	June, "	9,550	318.33
January, 1868,	45,950	1,482.25	July, "	8,800	283.87
February, "	34,700	1,196.55	August, "	12,550	404.83
March, "	29,250	943.54	September, "	19,200	640.
Total,					
Daily average for the year,					

TABLE No. 16.

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.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Strap Cups.	Castors.	Knives.	Forks.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	6	12	4	4	4	4	40	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	4	12	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
" 2d Hall, . . .	34	22	2	5	1	1	36	5	3	8	13	3	-	10	24	11	16	22	-	-	8	1	-	9	5
" 3d and 4th Halls,	23	20	-	5	2	-	8	-	1	-	11	2	3	1	-	4	4	3	2	2	4	-	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	20	24	4	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	6	4	10	8	2	-	2	-	-
" 2d Hall, . . .	27	54	4	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	2	1	-
" 3d and 4th Halls,	13	18	-	6	4	5	8	-	-	-	12	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	6	1	1	-	1	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	22	28	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 2d Hall, . . .	24	12	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	29	1	2	-	7	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	2	2	2
" 3d and 4th Halls,	18	6	-	19	-	2	3	2	-	-	37	-	2	-	7	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
<i>Women's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	-	12	12	3	1	1	12	5	3	1	8	1	-	1	9	6	12	12	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
" 2d Hall, . . .	32	22	4	4	3	-	60	6	2	3	9	1	-	3	6	6	18	34	1	6	1	-	-	6	4
" 3d Hall, . . .	30	24	6	10	3	1	7	1	-	-	7	3	-	1	6	6	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	3
" 4th Hall, . . .	18	12	2	-	2	3	19	-	-	-	6	1	-	3	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Middle 1st Hall,	.	24	36	-	2	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	13	2	-	-	12	3	3	8	3	2	1	-	-	4	3
“ 2d Hall,	.	24	32	1	13	12	4	2	-	-	-	-	28	1	-	-	12	-	-	2	8	-	2	-	-	2	-
“ 3d Hall,	.	33	29	1	14	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	16	1	-	-	16	-	-	6	-	2	1	-	-	1	1
“ 4th Hall,	.	6	-	2	8	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	29	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	3	1
Lower 1st Hall,	.	33	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ 2d Hall,	.	26	30	-	16	-	3	9	2	-	-	-	26	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
“ 3d Hall,	.	30	28	14	18	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	6	-	2	-	-	-	-
“ 4th Hall,	.	13	15	2	2	1	5	10	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Kitchen,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	54	12	12	28	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
Rear, . . .	.	18	13	-	1	2	-	14	11	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre, . . .	.	4	20	-	-	1	-	47	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate,	.	478	483	59	155	39	32	316	41	12	15	301	23	12	28	184	57	103	174	63	33	28	3	9	36	19	19

TABLE No. 16—Concluded.

Showing the Supplies of the Several Departments for the Year.

	Spoons.	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, . .	15	6	26	-	1	-	10	-	-	22	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	9	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	
“ 2d Hall, . .	6	-	2	-	-	23	10	4	-	26	11	5	2	-	2	2	2	2	18	3	3	2	-	8	-	-	
“ 3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	4	-	23	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	
Middle 1st Hall, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	36	13	2	3	-	2	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	17	-	-	-	
“ 2d Hall, . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	2	-	21	15	1	1	-	-	5	1	2	7	1	1	2	19	-	-	-	
“ 3d and 4th Halls,	3	-	-	6	6	17	8	3	-	25	16	1	1	-	-	3	2	2	8	1	-	-	17	1	-	-	
Lower 1st Hall, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	25	6	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	12	1	-	-	
“ 2d Hall, . .	4	-	-	-	5	11	10	2	-	26	15	-	1	-	1	3	2	2	3	1	-	-	10	-	-	1	
“ 3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	-	7	16	4	5	-	24	17	-	2	-	1	4	3	2	4	-	-	-	14	2	-	-	
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	36	10	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	
“ 2d Hall, . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	34	19	1	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	9	1	3	6	4	
“ 3d Hall, . .	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	6	1	38	10	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	16	-	2	10	2	
“ 4th Hall, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	32	10	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	2	6	14	-	

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

N A M E.	Residence.	When app't'd.	Service ended.	From what cause.
Charles E. Forbes, .	Northampton, .	1856	1857	Term expired.
Lucien C. Boynton, .	Uxbridge, . .	1856	1858	do. do.
Eliphalet Trask, .	Springfield, . .	1856	-	Still in office, by re-appointment.
John C. Russell, .	Great Barrington, .	1856	1859	Resigned.
Horace Lyman, . .	Greenfield, . .	1856	1857	Removed.
Charles Smith, . .	Northampton, .	1857	1860	Resigned.
Luther V. Bell, . .	Somerville, . .	1857	1859	do.
Zebina L. Raymond, .	Greenfield, . .	1858	1859	do.
Franklin Ripley, .	do.	1859	1860	Died in office.
Edward Dickinson, .	Amherst, . . .	1859	1864	Resigned.
Walter Laflin, . .	Pittsfield, . .	1859	1866	Term expired.
Silas M. Smith, . .	Northampton, .	1860	1863	do. do.
Charles Allen, . .	Greenfield, . .	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field, . .	do.	1861	1864	do.
Edward Hitchcock, .	Amherst, . . .	1863	-	Still in office.
Silas M. Smith, . .	Northampton, .	1864	-	do. do.
Edmund H. Sawyer, .	Easthampton, .	1864	-	do. do.
Henry L. Sabin, . .	Williamstown, .	1866	-	do. do.

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> ,	600 00
ASA WRIGHT, <i>Farmer</i> ,	600 00
DANFORD MORSE, <i>Engineer</i> ,	780 00
Total,	\$4,980 00

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Supervisors,	1	1	2
Assistant-Supervisor,	—	1	1
Assistant-Clerk,	—	1	1
Seamstress,	—	1	1
Laundress,	—	1	1
Baker,	1	—	1
Steward,	1	—	1
General Attendants,	10	12	22
Special Attendant,	1	—	1
House work, centre building,	—	2	2
Cook,	—	1	1
Assistant-Cooks,	—	2	2
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, 4,)	3	—	3
Total,	24	23	47

Number of Persons who were employed in the Fishery during the Season

Season	From	To	Persons
Season 1	1	1	1
Season 2	1	1	1
Season 3	1	1	1
Season 4	1	1	1
Season 5	1	1	1
Season 6	1	1	1
Season 7	1	1	1
Season 8	1	1	1
Season 9	1	1	1
Season 10	1	1	1
Season 11	1	1	1
Season 12	1	1	1
Season 13	1	1	1
Season 14	1	1	1
Season 15	1	1	1
Season 16	1	1	1
Season 17	1	1	1
Season 18	1	1	1
Season 19	1	1	1
Season 20	1	1	1
Season 21	1	1	1
Season 22	1	1	1
Season 23	1	1	1
Season 24	1	1	1
Season 25	1	1	1
Season 26	1	1	1
Season 27	1	1	1
Season 28	1	1	1
Season 29	1	1	1
Season 30	1	1	1
Season 31	1	1	1
Season 32	1	1	1
Season 33	1	1	1
Season 34	1	1	1
Season 35	1	1	1
Season 36	1	1	1
Season 37	1	1	1
Season 38	1	1	1
Season 39	1	1	1
Season 40	1	1	1
Season 41	1	1	1
Season 42	1	1	1
Season 43	1	1	1
Season 44	1	1	1
Season 45	1	1	1
Season 46	1	1	1
Season 47	1	1	1
Season 48	1	1	1
Season 49	1	1	1
Season 50	1	1	1
Season 51	1	1	1
Season 52	1	1	1
Season 53	1	1	1
Season 54	1	1	1
Season 55	1	1	1
Season 56	1	1	1
Season 57	1	1	1
Season 58	1	1	1
Season 59	1	1	1
Season 60	1	1	1
Season 61	1	1	1
Season 62	1	1	1
Season 63	1	1	1
Season 64	1	1	1
Season 65	1	1	1
Season 66	1	1	1
Season 67	1	1	1
Season 68	1	1	1
Season 69	1	1	1
Season 70	1	1	1
Season 71	1	1	1
Season 72	1	1	1
Season 73	1	1	1
Season 74	1	1	1
Season 75	1	1	1
Season 76	1	1	1
Season 77	1	1	1
Season 78	1	1	1
Season 79	1	1	1
Season 80	1	1	1
Season 81	1	1	1
Season 82	1	1	1
Season 83	1	1	1
Season 84	1	1	1
Season 85	1	1	1
Season 86	1	1	1
Season 87	1	1	1
Season 88	1	1	1
Season 89	1	1	1
Season 90	1	1	1
Season 91	1	1	1
Season 92	1	1	1
Season 93	1	1	1
Season 94	1	1	1
Season 95	1	1	1
Season 96	1	1	1
Season 97	1	1	1
Season 98	1	1	1
Season 99	1	1	1
Season 100	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1