

Twentieth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton : October, 1875.

Contributors

State Lunatic Hospital (Northampton, Mass.)
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TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT
NORTHAMPTON.

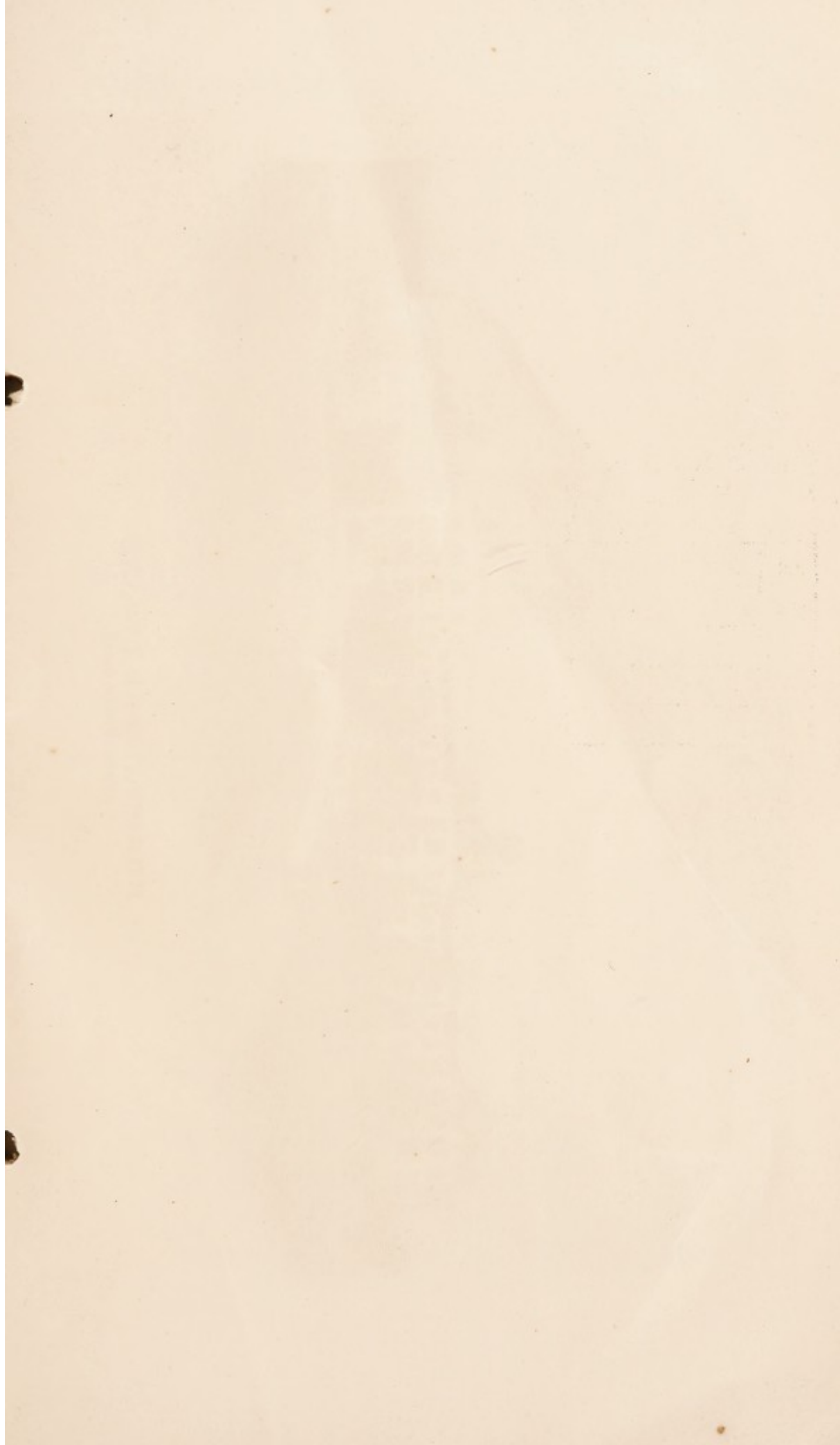
OCTOBER, 1875.

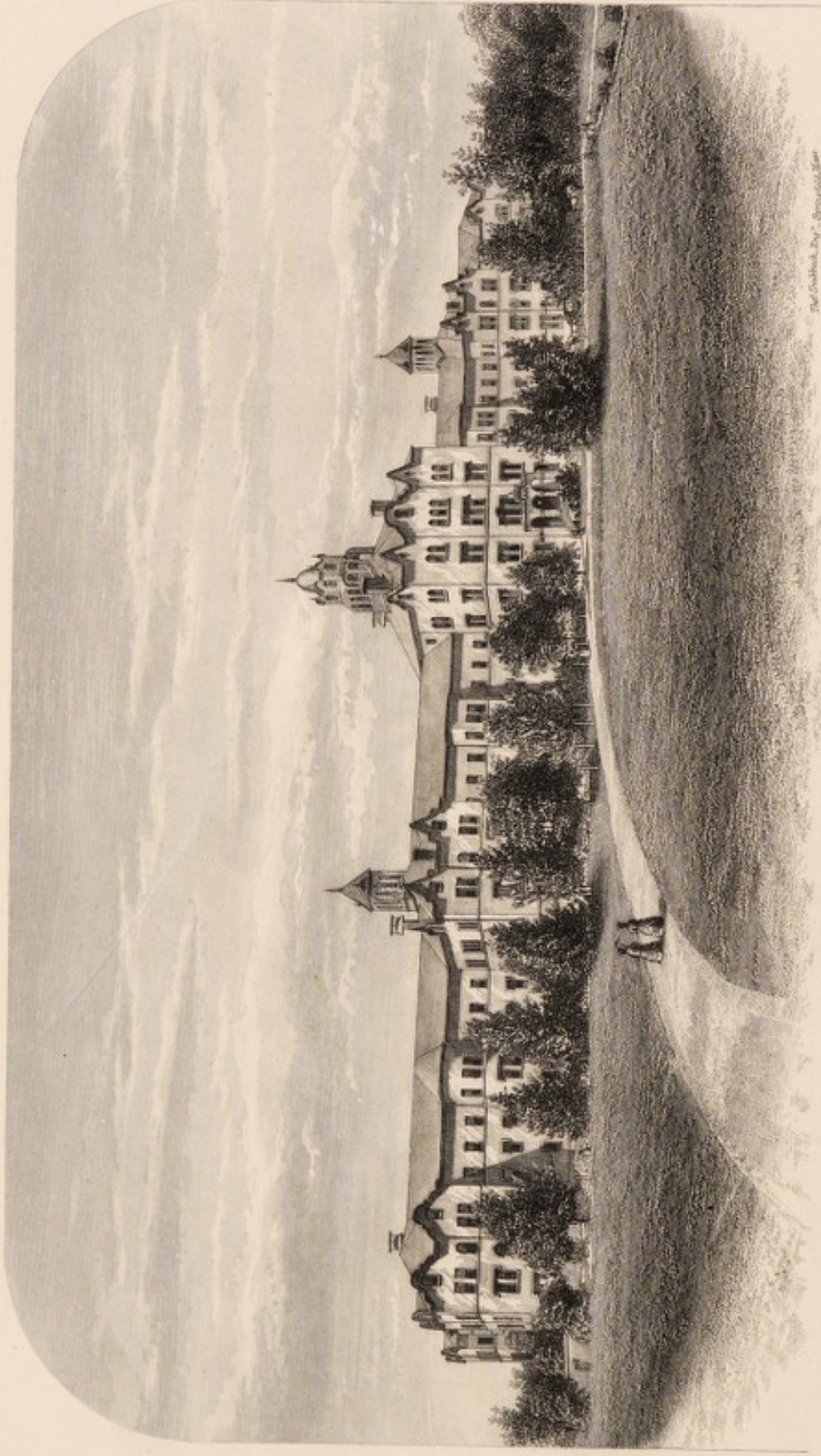
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HOSPITAL FOR INSANE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
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OCTOBER, 1875.

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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY L. SABIN, M. D.,	<i>Williamstown.</i>
HON. EDMUND H. SAWYER,	<i>Easthampton.</i>
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D.,	<i>Amherst.</i>
SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.,	<i>Northampton.</i>
ADAMS C. DEANE, M. D.,	<i>Greenfield.</i>

RESIDENT OFFICERS:


PLINY EARLE, A. M., M. D.,	<i>Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD B. NIMS, M. D.,	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
SAMUEL M. GARLICK, M. D.,	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
WALTER B. WELTON,	<i>Clerk.</i>
ASA WRIGHT,	<i>Farmer.</i>
DANFORD MORSE,	<i>Engineer.</i>

TREASURER:

PLINY EARLE,	<i>Northampton.</i>
Office at the Hospital.	

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS:

JEREMIAH E. SHUFELT,	<i>Male Supervisor.</i>
LUCY A. GILBERT,	<i>Female Supervisor.</i>
F. JOSEPHUS RICE,	<i>Steward.</i>
MARY E. WARD,	<i>Seamstress.</i>
ISABELLE HALLADAY,	<i>Laundress.</i>
CHARLES ZIEHLKÉ,	<i>Baker.</i>



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

In accordance with both custom and law, we hereby present to you another Annual Report of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital,—the twentieth which has been rendered since the foundations of the building were laid, and the eighteenth since it was opened for the reception of patients.

The score of years over which those reports extend, constitutes an important period in the history of insanity in Massachusetts. At its beginning, the hospitals at Worcester and Taunton were the only state institutions for the insane, and they contained five hundred and ninety-eight patients. Although the law-making branches of the government of the Commonwealth had been convinced of the necessity of further provision for this class of persons, and had authorized the construction of this hospital, fortifying the enabling act with a suitable appropriation from the treasury, yet, after the building was begun, a sentiment adverse to its construction was rapidly propagated throughout the State. The cry was raised that the institution would never be needed, and this, with other arguments, became so effective, that, in a subsequent legislature, the whole thing would have been stopped had not a few of the members who were its friends, most of them from the western counties, used every exertion to prevent that result. Fortunately, indeed, those efforts were successful,—how fortunately, those alone can fully compre-

hend who have not only been familiar with the subsequent history of the institutions, but have been so far at least connected with them as to understand the difficulties consequent upon the rapid increase of the number of the insane.

Let us examine for a moment the changes which have occurred in the course of that twenty years. This hospital was erected, and its rooms have become occupied, not merely by two hundred and fifty patients, the number for which it was ostensibly designed, but, as hereafter shown, by four hundred and seventy-six. Meanwhile, the so-called "receptacle" for the insane, a department of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, has been established, with provisions for the support of three hundred patients. It now contains two hundred and eighty-six. At the Worcester hospital the number of patients has risen from three hundred and thirty-six on the 30th of November, 1855, to four hundred and seventy-eight at the present time, and a new establishment, with accommodations for from four hundred to five hundred patients, is now in process of construction.

At the Taunton hospital there was a gradual and rapid increase of patients until the number was largely in excess of its ability healthfully to shelter; and, after a period of overcrowding, extending through a series of years,—so long that it might appropriately be termed chronic,—relief was granted by the legislature, and the buildings enlarged by the addition of two wings, with accommodations for two hundred patients. The number now in the Taunton hospital is six hundred and two.

From these statistics it will be perceived that the seers of twenty years ago, whose unanointed vision could discern no prospective need of the Northampton hospital, were greatly mistaken. *Then*, the state institutions, as before mentioned, contained but five hundred and ninety-eight patients; *now*, they have one thousand eight hundred and forty-two; and still another hospital, that at Danvers, has been founded by the State, and its buildings are far advanced toward completion.

During this period of augmentation of disease with a rapidity outstripping the growth of means for its *proper* care and treatment, it has been our desire that this institution should do its part in bearing the burden. It has endeavored to

accommodate itself to the necessities of the State, and to conform to the spirit of the statutory laws under which it exists and acts. In his report, hereto appended, the Superintendent has shown that, as the insane within the Commonwealth, and especially those who are dependent upon it for support, became more and more numerous, we provided, so far as practicable, for their accommodation, by the dismissal of patients from other States, although that step was seriously detrimental to the pecuniary interests of the institution under our charge.

The average daily population of the hospital for the year just closed differs but little from that of the next preceding year. That difference is an increase of a small fraction less than six. Had not the recently erected additions to the Taunton hospital been completed and opened, this increment would undoubtedly have been much larger, provided that the buildings here had been sufficiently elastic for the purpose.

The number of patients in the house September 30, 1874, was four hundred and seventy-six,—two hundred and twenty-five of whom were men, and two hundred and fifty-one women. Since that date, seventy-five men and seventy-eight women, a total of one hundred and fifty-three, have been received. This makes the whole number of patients in the course of the year, six hundred and twenty-nine,—of whom three hundred were men, and three hundred and twenty-nine women.

The number of patients who left the hospital was one hundred and twelve,—fifty-four of them being men, and fifty-eight women; and there were forty-one deaths,—twenty-three of men and eighteen of women. The number remaining in the hospital at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1875, was four hundred and seventy-six,—of whom two hundred and twenty-three were men, and two hundred and fifty-three women.

The largest number on any one day of the year was four hundred and eighty-nine, on several days in March; and the smallest, four hundred and sixty-four, on several days in December. The daily average number for the year was four hundred and seventy-five.

The condition, upon leaving the hospital, of the one hundred and twelve who were discharged, was: recovered, twenty-nine; improved, forty-five; unimproved, thirty-eight. There were forty-one deaths. The mortality was considerably larger than in either of the next two foregoing years, but still very nearly the same as the average for the whole period during which the hospital has been in operation. It was smaller, indeed, than might reasonably have been expected, in view of the debilitated physical condition of a large proportion of the patients.

There has been no pause, in the course of the year, in the progress of repairs and improvements. The steam used in warming the building, in cooking, and as a motive-power for the ventilating-fan and the machinery of the laundry and the shops of the engineer and the carpenters, has been generated in four boilers of fifty-horse power each. Some of these had already, in former years, been overhauled and patched, and they were all so old and so liable to fail in time of need, that it was thought most prudent to put in new ones. As a matter of both convenience and economy, it was considered best, in making the change, to have fewer but larger boilers. Accordingly it was decided to have three boilers of eighty-horse power each. This increases the total power about one-fifth. But it is believed that one of the boilers will be sufficient for all the necessities of the summer season, whereas it has frequently, heretofore, been necessary to use two; and that two of them will suffice for the winter, with the exception of a few of the coldest days.

Four parties entered proposals for the making of the boilers, and, after due consideration of them, the contract was awarded to the firm of Coghlan & Mullen, of Holyoke. Soon afterwards that firm was dissolved, and the contract was assumed and satisfactorily filled by their successor, Mr. Benjamin F. Mullen. The boilers were set under the supervision of Mr. Morse, the engineer of the hospital; and all the work upon the pipes, the adjustment of fittings, etc., was done by him and the night-engineer. As yet they have not been sufficiently tested to prove their quality, but, so far as can now be determined, there is no reason to doubt their excellence.

The floors of three halls, or corridors, of one associated dormitory, one dining-room, one attendant's room, and nineteen single bedrooms for patients, have been relaid, all of them with southern pine, except a few of the single rooms. In these the best of the maple boards of the old floors, trimmed and split to a width of about three inches, were used. This material makes a handsome, substantial and very durable floor. Of the twenty-four halls for patients, the floors of twenty-three have now been relaid. That of the twenty-fourth—one of the smallest halls—was originally good, and will, apparently, so continue many years.

The six elevators, or dumb-waiters, by which food is conveyed from the basement to the dining-rooms of the patients, have always been a source of annoyance from their imperfections of construction. Their demands for repairs have been almost continual. The elevating machinery was defective in both design and execution, and the interior of the shafts was plastered upon lath. The machinery worked but poorly, and the plaster was constantly being knocked off, and falling upon the food. To remedy these defects, they have been wholly reconstructed. The shafts, after the removal of the remains of the plaster, were lined with a sheathing of boards, and the movable platform, as well as the machinery, newly made upon principles of action different from the old ones. The result is highly satisfactory. The elevator may be worked by one person, and that person may be in either of the four stories (including basement) through which the elevator extends; and the lengthening and shortening of the rope, by changes of humidity of the air, is of no detriment to the working of the machinery.

Two large store-rooms have been made in the attic of the central building, and the walls of the chapel and of the rotunda, throughout its four stories, have been painted in oil, and panelled. Of minor improvements within doors, there are many.

The efficiency of the large ventilators placed, three years ago, upon the roofs of the central building and the wings, has been so satisfactory, that three more, of less dimensions, have been put, one each, upon the roofs of the chapel, the rear building, and the carpenter's shop.

A building fifty feet by twenty-four, and one and a half stories in height, has been constructed, as a lean-to, at the west end of the barn, and is essentially an addition to that building. The lower story furnishes stable-room for cattle, of which there was insufficient; and the loft above, the floor of which is upon a level with the main floor of the barn, will be convenient as a deposit for hay, of which it will hold, by estimate, about eighteen tons.

The old three-fourths-inch water-pipe leading from the house to the barn and the horse-stable, was taken up in the early part of the summer, and new inch pipe laid. The aggregate length is over one thousand feet.

The main pipe running from the house, nearly sixteen hundred feet, to the Mill River valley, where it connects with the public water-works, is old, and has, in one instance, burst in winter. It was not thought prudent to permit so important a work to remain any longer in a doubtful condition. New four-inch pipe has been purchased to replace it, and men are now engaged in making the change.

The causeway begun last year, as a viaduct for the main sewer across the valley in the meadow, to the reservoirs, has been completed. The masonry—of granite and cement—in its walls, is computed at 5,472 cubic feet. The stone was mostly taken from a deposit of bowlders in the bed of Mill River, which bounds the meadow upon its northerly side. The removal of them has so improved the river-bed, that those inundations of the meadow which heretofore occurred almost every year, at the breaking up of winter, are probably prevented in the future.

At the foot of "Hospital Hill," and adjoining the hospital farm upon its eastern boundary, lies a tract of about five and a half acres of land, upon which, one year ago, there were eight small dwellings, with some minor outhouses, a steam saw-mill, with its surrounding piled or scattered logs, and a brick-yard, with its appropriate machines and implements. How useful soever, in the industrial interests of the town, these buildings might have been, they were never regarded as peculiarly ornamental to the adjoining property of the Commonwealth. Picturesque they might have been, had they been situated in one of the valleys of the White Mountains;

but even an insanely sentimental artist would never have dared to place them in the foreground of a picture of a highly cultivated farm, and a building so large as this hospital, and having its pretensions to architectural comeliness. This tract belonged to three proprietors. By a combination of circumstances it all came into the market, and, though hesitating on account of the price, we at length decided to purchase it. The total cost was \$3,825. The money has been paid from the working fund of the hospital; and the mill, the machinery and six of the dwellings, none of them included in the purchase, have been removed. The most unpleasant feature of the landscape, in the approach to the hospital, has thus been destroyed, and its reëxistence prevented.

Twelve monthly meetings of the Board have been held in the course of the year, and one adjourned meeting for the purpose of completing the annual returns to the State Executive. The custom of inspection of the hospital, and, more particularly, the halls of the patients, has been continued. The halls have at all times been in good order, and the patients apparently as comfortable as their condition would permit. Looking back over a period of ten years, and remembering the condition of the establishment as it then was, we are forcibly struck with the contrast. Gradually, from year to year, the building has been greatly improved. The interior aspect of the apartments for patients has been wholly changed for the better. The conveniences and the comforts of the patients have been much increased, and many of the luxuries of life have been added. By these means, together with the additional professional care secured by the increase of the medical staff, the establishment has been elevated in character, both as a residence and as a curative institution, and thus presents greater claims to be worthy of the name *hospital*.

In October last, almost at the beginning of the fiscal year, Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace resigned the office of Second Assistant Physician, which he had filled satisfactorily to us, and with much credit to himself, to assume the duties of Assistant Port Physician at Boston. Dr. Samuel M. Garlick was appointed as his successor in this hospital, and has hitherto performed the duties of the position in a manner meriting our entire approbation.

12 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

In this connection, it may not be improper for us to allude to the comparative infrequency of change of either officers, sub-officers or employés of the institution. The subject is discussed by the Superintendent; and in the conclusion to which he arrives,—that in this fact may be discovered one of the elements of the successful management of the hospital,—we fully concur.

The earnings of the hospital, for the board of its inmates, in the course of the fiscal year, were as follows :—

For state patients,	\$50,284 50
town patients,	23,687 50
private patients,	19,830 63
<hr/>	
Total,	\$93,802 63

The receipts of money from all sources, as well as the expenditures thereof, are given, in total, and, to some extent, in detail, in the report of the Treasurer.

The auditors of the accounts have performed their duty, and report that every disbursement is authenticated by a proper voucher. According to the balances, there were, on the 30th of September, 1875,—

Cash assets available for future use,	\$25,083 10
And liabilities (bills payable),	7,566 58
<hr/>	
Balance of cash assets,	\$17,516 52

The purchased provisions and supplies now on hand, are estimated to have cost a little more than \$16,000.

The hospital has paid its current expenses for the year, made the various repairs and improvements either mentioned or alluded to above, and cancelled the debt for its purchases of real estate, leaving the amount of its net cash assets and provisions and supplies only \$146.26 less than it was at the beginning of the year.

The executive officers of the institution retain our undiminished approbation and confidence; and we believe that

such of our fellow-citizens as may, unfortunately, require the ministrations of a hospital like this, for relatives or friends, can bring them here with an assurance that they will be thoughtfully and kindly cared for.

HENRY L. SABIN,
EDMUND H. SAWYER,
EDWARD HITCHCOCK,
SILAS M. SMITH,
ADAMS C. DEANE,
Trustees.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 13, 1875.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The receipts and the disbursements of money for the institution under your direction, for the fiscal year ending with the 30th of September, 1875, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, September 30, 1874, .	\$1,847 95
Received for board and contingencies of private patients, .	20,808 11
for board and contingencies of town patients, .	24,817 40
for board and contingencies of state patients, .	52,571 98
for animals and produce sold,	654 08
for sundry accounts,	1,687 14
Total,	\$102,386 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

For provisions and supplies,	\$29,973 69
fuel,	8,335 53
gas and oil,	1,157 82
water,	758 34
salaries and wages,	21,341 28
medical supplies,	1,636 78
furniture, beds and bedding,	3,888 79
clothing and dry goods,	4,365 98
contingencies,	1,898 83
farm,	3,674 12
farm stock,	683 00
farm wages,	3,084 67
repairs and improvements,	8,214 59
Steam boilers and fixtures,	5,579 00
Amount carried forward,	\$94,592 42

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	.	\$94,592 42
For Clarke orchard (balance due),	.	.	.	.	1,377 32
5 acres $66\frac{82}{100}$ rods land (S. Day's estate),	.	.	.	.	2,025 00
house and lot (Oliver Edwards),	.	.	.	.	1,050 00
house and lot (Smith & Prindle),	.	.	.	.	750 00
miscellaneous expenses,	.	.	.	.	1,463 79
Balance in hand of Treasurer, September 30, 1875,	.	.	.	.	1,128 13
<hr/>					
Total,	.	.	.	.	\$102,386 66

PLINY EARLE,

Treasurer.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 13, 1875.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, have attended to the duty assigned to them, and report that they have examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and have found proper vouchers for all entries made.

EDMUND H. SAWYER.

A. C. DEANE.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 13, 1875.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The expiration of another official year calls for the accustomed periodical report ; and the answer to that call is hereby respectfully presented.

Reverting to the history of the hospital from the time at which it was opened, it is found, as might be expected, that, at several periods, the extent of its operations has been essentially affected both by its own rules, as embodied in the decisions of the Trustees, and by circumstances external to, and independent of, itself. The influence of an agent of the latter kind has been witnessed during the past year. The opening of the new wings of the Taunton Hospital, whereby domiciliary conveniences for two hundred persons have been added to that institution, has materially reduced the number of admissions at Northampton. In the fiscal year 1872-73, that number was one hundred and eighty-one ; and in the year 1873-74, one hundred and ninety-three ; whereas, in the year 1874-75, it was but one hundred and fifty-three. The number of entries in the register of patients was increased from 2,670 to 2,854, both inclusive, which would indicate one hundred and fifty-five admissions. Two of these, however, are omitted for reasons about to be assigned.

A large majority of patients whose expenses are defrayed by individuals, are committed to the hospital by their friends, under that form permitted in the statutory law, by which the intervention of a legal tribunal is avoided. A certificate of insanity, signed by two physicians ; a certification, by one of the selectmen of the town, or the mayor of the city, in which the insane person resides, that he has been informed, in writ-

ing, of the intended commitment; an application for admission, signed by a relative or friend of the person; and a properly executed obligation for the payment of expenses, are all the essential requisites for admission.

It sometimes happens that the means of support of a person so admitted become exhausted, and the necessity arises of looking to public beneficence as the only resource. If the person has a legal settlement within the State, that beneficence must come from the town wherein that settlement is established; if he has no such settlement, it must come from the treasury of the Commonwealth. But the hospital has no power to charge, to either town or State, the expenses of a person admitted upon papers such as have been described. That power exists in those cases alone in which the person has been committed by one of the courts. Consequently, if the responsibility for support is to be transferred from individuals to the public, the patient, *although in the hospital*, must be formally committed by one of those civil tribunals.

Two such instances have occurred here in the course of the past year. In one of them the patient had been in the hospital sixteen years; in the other, somewhat over one year. Both of them were [re]committed by the probate court, and received new numbers on the register, *although neither of them left the house*. As they did not leave the house, and were *not* discharged, they are not included in the table of general statistics, in any other way than as if they had not been recommitted.

It has been customary, at some places, to treat such cases as if there were a *bona fide* discharge from, and a *bona fide* readmission into, the hospital. Pursuing this practice, we should have increased the number of admissions and discharges, each by two, when, in fact, there was *no* discharge and *no* admission.

It was thought best to make this explanation, not alone for the purpose of throwing light upon the case in hand, but as an illustration of one of the methods by which some of the most valuable statistics of insanity in Massachusetts have been so deplorably corrupted as to render them practically valueless.

18 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

The movement of the population of the hospital during the year is shown by the following table :—

General Statistics, 1874-75.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital, September 30, 1874,	225	251	476
Admitted from the general population,	58	49	107
Transferred from the Worcester Hospital,	15	24	39
Transferred from Tewksbury State Almshouse,	2	5	7
Total of admissions within the year,	75	78	153
Total of patients within the year,	300	329	629
Discharged, including deaths,	77	76	153
Remaining, September 30, 1875,	223	253	476

Condition of Patients Discharged.

Recovered,	16	13	29
Improved,	21	24	45
Unimproved,	17	21	38
Died,	23	18	41
Totals,	77	76	153
Daily average number of patients,	225.37	249.98	475.35
Least number on any day; several days in Dec.,	—	—	464
Largest number on any day; several days in March,	—	—	489

It will be perceived that the total number of actual admissions is the same as that of discharges, including deaths, and that, consequently, the whole number of patients remaining in the hospital at the close of the year is identical with that at its beginning. A reduction of two, in the number of men, is compensated by an increase of two in that of women.

The aggregate number (629) of patients in the course of

the year is larger by three than in the next foregoing year, and the largest in the history of the hospital.

The daily average number in the house exceeds, by 5.81, that of any former year.

The population of the hospital was far less fluctuating, in both frequency and extent, than in the next preceding year. The variation between the lowest and the highest daily number was but twenty-five, whereas, in 1874, it was sixty-five.

Of persons received directly from their homes or residences, the number was *two* less than in the next previous year; while the transfers from the other state hospitals diminished nearly one-half.

Three persons—one man and two women—were received twice each. It consequently follows that, although there were one hundred and fifty-three *admissions*, only one hundred and fifty *persons*—seventy-four men and seventy-six women—were admitted. These are the numbers, then, which will be placed in all the subsequent tables of this Report, where the fact presented relates more properly to the person than to the admission, or to the disease, and where a repetition of the fact would become a source of statistical error.

The number of readmissions of persons who, in earlier years, had been treated in the hospital, was twenty-seven, of which thirteen were of men and fourteen of women. The proportion of these, as compared with the whole number received, was eighteen per cent., or somewhat less than one-fifth. This was the second admission of fifteen of them, the third admission of six, the fourth of three, the fifth of two, and the seventh of one. At the time of discharge from the hospital, on their *former* admission, seven of them had been recorded as recovered, twelve as improved, and eight as unimproved.

Here follows the table, now customarily introduced, by which is shown the history of the persons admitted, so far as the fact of their former entrance or non-entrance to hospitals is concerned:—

Relation to Hospitals of the Persons Admitted, 1874-75.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital,	44	32	76
Former inmates of this hospital,	8	6	14
of other hospitals in this State,	17	26	43
of hospitals in other States,	-	2	2
of this hospital and of other hospitals in this State,	4	6	10
of this hospital and of hospitals in other States,	1	2	3
of other hospitals in this State and of hospitals in other States,	-	2	2
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States,	-	-	-
Total of persons,	74	76	150

In regard to seventy-six, or 50.66 per cent. of the persons, this was their first time of resort to any hospital. This proportion of original admissions is decidedly larger than in either of the last few years. In 1871-72, it was but forty per cent.; in 1872-73, 39.22 per cent.; and in 1873-74, 38.34 per cent. The increase, however, appears to be merely the consequence of the largely diminished number of direct transfers from the other state hospitals, and consequently is more apparent than real.

As heretofore, and for reasons expressed in a former report, the patients brought from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury are included in the cases of direct commitment.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS.

The comparative number of admissions in the several months, respectively, is a matter of some interest in a scientific point of view. Although the delay, after the first invasion of the disorder, in bringing the person to the hospital is generally so great as to render the month of admission no indication of the month of origin, or attack, yet, as in a large majority of cases the persons are not brought to the hospital so long as

they can be cared for at home without great annoyance or discomfort, there is, theoretically at least, some probability of coincidence between time of admission and time of full development of the disorder.

The first table in the Appendix is so arranged as to show the number received in each month. As shown in the first division of it, the largest number of commitments was in July, the next in April, and the next in January,—one of the hottest, one of the coldest, and one of the medium months in regard to temperature. The least number was in November, the next in February, and the next (eight) in two months,—May and September; the whole including a range of three of the natural or calendar seasons, the excepted season being the coldest. Grouping the admissions according to the calendar quarters, or seasons, the numbers received were: in spring, twenty-seven; in summer, thirty-two; in autumn, twenty-eight; and in winter, twenty-seven. Uniting them again, and making but two divisions, the number received in the six months of highest temperature, was sixty-two; and that in the six months of lowest temperature, fifty-two. In regard to the patients brought from other hospitals, the time of transfer probably depended upon conditions but little related to meteorological phenomena.

STATUS OF PATIENTS.

Seventy-four of the persons received were placed upon the list of recipients of the bounty of the Commonwealth, fifty-two were supported by towns and cities, and twenty-four by individuals.

In reference to all the patients (629) in the house, eighteen interchanges between the classes, or transfers from one to another, occurred in the course of the year. The means of support of five private patients having failed, towns took charge of two of them, and the State of three. One town patient was transferred to private charge, three town patients to the State, and nine state patients to towns.

Of the one hundred and fifty-three patients who left the hospital, or were discharged by death, one hundred and one were beneficiaries of the State, and thirty-two of towns and cities, while twenty were supported by personal funds; and

of the four hundred and seventy-six remaining in the hospital at the close of the fiscal year, two hundred and sixty-two received their support from the State, one hundred and thirty-nine from towns and cities, and seventy-five from private sources.

CLASSED AVERAGE OF PATIENTS.

The records of the hospital prior to the year 1864 furnish no means of ascertaining, at any regular periods, the comparative or actual numbers of patients as they are now classified. In the monthly reports to the board of trustees, all the inmates are arranged in two divisions,—paupers, and boarders or private patients.

Soon after the creation of the board of state charities, this generalization of the first of those divisions was abandoned, and thenceforth the status has been reported under three heads,—state patients, town patients, and boarders or private patients. During the first two years, however, of the intervening period, there are no records here by which the number in each class can be learned at periods of less than one month. The statistical history upon this point of those two years is condensed in the following table:—

Classed Monthly Average of Patients.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Total.
1864-65, . . .	225.10	48.16	69.83	343.25
1865-66, . . .	252.16	50.58	75.58	378.33

From the 1st of October, 1866, we are enabled to present these averages at the more frequent periods of one week each.

Classed Weekly Average of Patients.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Total.
1866-67,	261.96	49.46	89.75	401.17
1867-68,	262.65	47.92	103.06	413.63
1868-69,	248.52	54.98	101.46	404.96
1869-70,	236.19	65.04	107.23	408.46
1870-71,	234.10	77.07	118.38	429.55
1871-72,	226.96	89.57	112.27	428.80
1872-73,	248.02	99.23	90.	437.25
1873-74,	284.48	102.88	82.06	469.42
1874-75,	274.35	128.34	72.46	475.15

The average of state beneficiaries, which rose very rapidly, and attained its highest range in the years 1873-74, retrograded a fraction more than ten in the years just ended. But a remarkable movement in the opposite direction was made by the wards of towns and cities. During the next preceding seven years, there was a gradual but constant augmentation of that class, at the average rate of about nine annually; and at the close of September, 1874, the number in the house was one hundred and ten. From that date the increase was so rapid as to elevate the weekly average for the year a fraction more than twenty-five, and to leave the number in the hospital at the close of September, 1875, one hundred and thirty-seven.

The policy, explained in another place, which has been pursued by the controlling authorities of the institution in regard to the admission of persons non-resident in Massachusetts, accounts chiefly for the retrocession of numbers in the column of private patients, from their highest point, in 1870-71. The reduction during the past year is in part explained by the fact that the support of five private patients was transferred to public authorities, two to towns, and three to the State. There is little probability that the average of private patients will recede much farther.

RECOVERIES.

A year ago it was asserted, in the annual report, that "not nine-tenths alone, but nearly nineteen-twentieths of the patients here are incurable. So long as the population of the hospital is of such a character, restorations must be infrequent, and limited almost exclusively to a part of the few cases of recent origin annually admitted." Instead of "nearly," in the first sentence of the extract, the word "quite" might have been inserted, not merely without exaggeration, but probably still falling short of the melancholy truth. The number of patients at that time was four hundred and seventy-six. One-twentieth of that number, as nearly as it can be obtained in units, is twenty-four. Within the intervening year, eighteen of those patients have been discharged with the record "recovered." There is some prospect that two or three more may hereafter be added to the number, but the probability is small that the complete one-twentieth of recoveries will be attained.

Such being the facts in regard to the curability of those who were of the household one year ago, what, in the same direction, may be said of those who have been received within the now by-gone year? Even here the prospect is but little more pleasing or encouraging. As already stated, one hundred and fifty *persons* were admitted. Thirty-nine of these were transfers from other hospitals, and one hundred and eleven, including seven from the State Almshouse, were committed from the general population.

It is generally understood that the state authorities do not remove patients to this hospital from those in the eastern section of the State, until the probability of restoration has passed. The curables are retained in the more easterly institutions, as a matter of economy in the expense of transportation in the event of recovery. The thirty-nine transfers, then, were supposably incurables. Nevertheless, two of them have improved, and there is fair promise of their restoration.

Of the one hundred and eleven persons classed as directly committed, not more than twenty-seven, or about one-fourth of them, could be regarded as curable. The remaining three-fourths appear to be hopelessly insane. In all my experience

in institutions of this kind, I have no recollection of a year in which the admissions offered so cheerless a prospect for restoration as the one just departed. Two of the twenty-seven belonged in other States, and were removed thither before the lapse of sufficient time to test their curability. Eleven have already left the institution recovered. Of the remaining fourteen, the result of treatment remains in the unrevealed future. Should that result be unfavorable in some instances, it is possible that a compensation, so far as relates to the number of curables is concerned, may be granted in the restoration of some who are looked upon as incurable. Nature sometimes keeps her own secrets in these matters, and occasionally makes surprises, not in cures alone, but in their opposite, which confound the wisdom of the wise, and bring to naught any pretensions to infallibility of foresight. From all this, it follows, that the hospital is now left with fewer curables, both actually and relatively to its population, than it had at the beginning of the last official year.

Of the twenty-nine persons discharged recovered, eighteen were supported by the State, six by towns or cities, and five by themselves or their friends.

A few remarks relative to these persons and their disease may throw some light, not upon their cases alone, but, perhaps, by reflection, upon the general subject of insanity, and its amenability to restorative measures.

In no less than twelve of the twenty-nine persons, the mental disorder was attributed, and, so far as appears, correctly attributed, to intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks. Neither of them, when committed, was suffering under delirium tremens; but in all of them there was something more of mental disorder than that condition which accompanies habitual inebriety. Most of them were properly classed as maniacs; but with several it was that temporary mania from which recovery is soon gained by abstinence from its cause, and a proper course of medication. One of them remained in the hospital but fifteen days, another seventeen days, and three others less than two months each. In two instances the disorder took the paroxysmal form, with comparatively lucid intervals alternating with the highest and most boisterous excitement. The duration, in these cases, was more pro-

tracted, and each of the patients was in the hospital more than two years. In three it assumed the form of dementia, with that apathy, stupidity and apparent imbecility which is often the sequel of chronic mania. Improvement in two of these was slow, but at length their recovery appeared to be perfect. One of them was under treatment about ten months. The other was an exceedingly interesting case, inasmuch as throughout the first two years of his residence here he was believed to be past recovery. From that time his amendment, though slow at first, was constant, and was hastened when he began to work out of doors. He was here nearly three and a half years.

Four of the twelve persons had been previously treated at this hospital; three of them once each, and one of them three times. Exemption from the disease in future, in nearly all of the twelve cases, will probably depend upon the conduct of the persons respectively. Abstinence from the indulgence provocative of the mental disorder is the course most likely to secure that exemption. A return to the habit which originally caused the malady is by a path upon which the malady will probably be prepared to meet them at a point not far remote.

Among the other discharges counted as recoveries, there is one which is worthy of attention in this connection, as a representative of a class of cases which have been the source, if not of error, at least of misunderstanding, in the statistics of insanity, and in regard to which there is a difference of opinion among alienists. The class of cases alluded to is that in which the disease appears at intervals, differing in length with different persons, and sometimes with the same person. If these intervals be of equal length, the cases are termed *periodical*. If they be unequal, and particularly if they greatly differ in length, the cases are more properly termed *recurrent*. The special case in question is that of a woman in whose family insanity is inherited from direct ancestry. She has been received into the hospital seven times in the course of the last eight and a half years, and discharged *improved* three times, and *recovered* four times. When permitted to remain sufficiently long in the hospital, her recovery appeared to be perfect. A sister, who was here eleven years

ago, was discharged recovered. A brother, who had previously been in a hospital in a neighboring State, was received for the first time here in 1871. He has been discharged once as *improved*, and three times as *recovered*; and he is now here upon his fifth admission, in a condition which justifies but little hope of restoration. Thus the case in question is interesting, not alone for its periodicity, or recurrence, but, taken in connection with the last two cases mentioned, as an illustrative instance of heredity.

The errors or misunderstandings springing from the periodical and recurrent cases, are the result of the numerous admissions, and the consequent multiplied results, whether of improvement or recovery. In this woman's case, the statistics of the hospital show four recoveries (to say nothing of the discharges as improved) from one person, and that person likely again to become a patient within a year. Now, as statistics are almost universally drawn up, the reader of them is not informed that these four recoveries were of one and the same person, and consequently, either consciously or unconsciously, he assumes that they were of *four persons*. He then further assumes, or infers, that each of the four persons was *permanently* cured. If using the statistics for a purpose, he founds his arguments, and honestly, too, in his own mind, upon four absolute cures of as many persons, when, in fact, he is dealing with but one person not permanently cured.

As further illustrations of this source of error, permit me to adduce a few other cases from the history of this hospital, but not included in the admissions or discharges of the year last past.

One man was discharged, *recovered*, seven times, and *improved*, once, in the course of nine years; and subsequently committed suicide at home.

One woman was discharged, *recovered*, eight times, on as many admissions, in the course of eleven years; and, not long after her last discharge, removed, with her family, to another State.

One woman was discharged, *recovered*, twice, and *improved*, four times, in the course of seven years. She has now, on her seventh admission, been a constant resident in the hospital

very nearly ten years; and here she will doubtless end her days.

One woman was discharged, *recovered*, six times, on the same number of admissions, in the course of nine years. Upon a subsequent and probably less severe attack, she was taken to one of the state almshouses. I have no later information in regard to her.

One man was discharged, *recovered*, five times, on the same number of admissions, in the course of fifteen years. It is two years since he last left the hospital, and he probably remains well.

One man was discharged, *recovered*, five times in eleven years, and has now been away from the hospital over three years.

One woman was discharged, *improved*, once, and *recovered*, four times, in the course of eight years, her last departure taking place three and a half years ago.

This is the record of all the persons who have been admitted into the hospital as many as five times each. Seventeen others have been received four times, and a much larger number three times each; but our present purpose demands no further cases of illustration from this source.

Here, then, are seven persons. One of them took his life with his own hands; one is, and has been for the last ten years, in the hospital; and one was last heard of in another public institution. Yet, to the statistics of the hospital, the seven have contributed *thirty-seven* recoveries, or an average of more than five each; and should the statistics of the hospital be published in mass, and without explanation, as they generally are at such institutions, the reader would have no means of knowing that the recoveries do not apply to thirty-seven different persons. But in the analysis of the cases treated here, which was published three years ago as a supplement to the Seventeenth Annual Report, the matter is set right, and made so clear that it cannot well be misunderstood.

This hospital is not peculiar in respect to these repetitions of admissions and restorations of certain patients. Every institution of the kind has its *quantum* of them; and, as a rule, the older the institution, the greater is the number of

repetitions with some of them. Some twelve months ago, the superintendent of one of the hospitals, senior to this, in Massachusetts, informed me that a patient had just left that hospital for the fourteenth time. In one of the still older hospitals, which is not in this State, one woman has been admitted twenty-six times, and discharged, *recovered*, twenty-two times. But the best illustration of the subject remains unrelated.

In one of the published annual reports of an American hospital, one woman contributes *six* to the total of recoveries, she having been discharged, *recovered*, that number of times *within the year*; and as an interesting and noteworthy comment upon the fact, before that report, not unusually delayed, was in print, she was again within the hospital, one of the most excited and noisy of maniacs. This occurred more than thirty years ago, and not in Massachusetts.

The subject of these periodical cases was afterwards introduced at a meeting of the Association of Superintendents. If I am not mistaken, it was in Washington, in the year 1846. Upon discussion, it was found, that at one other hospital, at least,—whether at more or not is not remembered,—instances of more than one recovery of the same person, within the year, had been recorded in the statistics of the annual reports. After a sufficiently thorough consideration of the subject, it was decided that no patient should be reported as recovered twice, or more, in one and the same year; and it was understood that this decision should be regarded in all future reports. How far it has been regarded and acted upon, I know not; but since that time the number of hospitals has been more than doubled, and it is probable that, of the superintendents now in charge of them, not one in ten has ever heard of that discussion, or been informed of the decision.

But let us return to the woman who recovered six times in twelve months. In the course of twenty-nine years, she was admitted into the same hospital fifty-nine times, and, of course, she contributes fifty-nine to every table of the unanalyzed and unexplained statistics of that hospital. Had she been the only woman ever admitted, and had fifty-eight, and only fifty-eight, different men been admitted, once each, and had it been neces-

sary to solve the proposition of greatest liability of the sexes to mental disease, the solution, if derived from those statistics, would necessarily have been, that females are more liable to it than males. The same may be said of several other questions in regard to insanity or its prevalence.

The records in regard to this patient show that she was discharged, *recovered* (the word used being, in some instances, *cured*, and in a few others, *well*), no less than forty-six times. And the comment upon this is, that she finally died insane in the hospital which had so frequently, and, let it here be said, so kindly and faithfully ministered to her in her great misfortune.

This woman, then, added forty-six recoveries to American statistics of insanity, although she died a maniac. Is not that contribution a source of error? Fortunately for her she resided within a few miles of an excellent hospital, and had, as a life companion, one of the best of men, engaged in a very successful business. She was thus enabled to pass the lucid intervals of her disease among her own household. Had her circumstances been of an opposite character, she would doubtless have made the hospital her constant residence. Several patients now in this hospital, and some of whom have been here from the year (1858) in which the hospital was opened, are, apparently, mentally well a larger part of the time than she; their paroxysms are less frequent, and the intervals between them longer; but, having no home to which they might resort, they remain here permanently. In every year, with every one of them, there is a period of some months in which, if they were discharged, they would, as justly as she, be entitled to the record, "recovered."

We now arrive at the difference of opinion, alluded to above, which prevails among the physicians engaged in the psychological specialty. Some of them maintain that in all these periodical and recurrent cases each access or paroxysm is a distinct *attack* of the disease, and, consequently, that if there be recovery from the paroxysm, there is, necessarily, recovery from the disease; and hence, that the record should be "recovered," for the same reasons that it would be in restoration from distinct attacks of pleurisy or pneumonia. On

the contrary, others of the specialists believe that in the lucid intervals, and more especially if those intervals be short, there is no recovery, in the proper signification of the word, from the disease; that the malady is still there, masked or concealed though it be for the moment, and that, as a necessary sequence, it is no more proper to pronounce the patient cured or recovered than it would be to do the same upon the "well days" intervening between the paroxysms of a tertian or quartan intermittent fever.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

Recurring once more to the twenty-nine reported recoveries for the year, it is a source of consolation and of pleasure that among them were several which must be considered, without reservation or doubt, as manifest cures,—decided, clear and perfect; and that, too, in persons whose constitutions are such as to justify the expectation that there will be no return of the mental disorder.

The general subject of the curability of insanity presents itself, at this point, with so enticing an aspect, that a want of time is the only preventive of an attempt at its discussion. It is believed that, while the mass of people have never given a thought to the subject, and consequently entertain no opinion in regard to it, there are some who are impressed with the idea that it is *less* curable, and a few who think it *more* curable, than it really is. The latter, perhaps, are such as do not discriminate between *cases*, or *patients*, and *persons*; and who, consequently, if reading a collection of undigested statistics which included the results of treatment in the remarkable case last mentioned, would believe that forty-six *persons* recovered, and not that *one person* recovered forty-six times. It is not improbable, also, that some have been led astray by the oft-repeated assertions of the eminent curability of mental derangement, if treated in its early stages, and the declarations of writers that, in such cases, they have cured from eighty, even up to ninety-two, per cent. But it should be remembered that all such assertions were made many years ago, when the "new broom" of the modern treatment of insanity was sweeping clean; that those assertions were based

upon the results of but a few—one of them only twenty-two, and another only thirteen—cases; and that, at the present time, no prudent man, of long experience, ventures to commit himself by assertions so extravagant.

No fact is now more firmly established than that the disease is very largely more amenable to curative treatment soon after its appearance, than it is when it has existed a year, or even six months; and hence there should be no delay in a resort to such treatment. But the results of statistics are unworthy of reliance, as the foundation of a general formula, unless those results are derived from a large number of cases. There are but few tables of the treatment of recent cases which include a large number. In the most comprehensive one which has fallen under my observation, the proportion of recoveries is a fraction less than 66 per cent.

Of the degree of curability of the disease at the time when patients are removed to hospitals, one of the best and most reliable evidences has recently appeared in the report of the commissioners in lunacy for England and Wales. This evidence is derived from the treatment of all the "insane persons, pauper and private, in the asylums, licensed houses and registered hospitals" of those countries, during the sixteen years from 1859 to 1874, both inclusive. The whole number of admissions into those establishments, in the course of that period, was one hundred and seventy-one thousand and five hundred (171,500). The "stated recoveries" for the whole period were equal to 34.01 per cent. of the admissions. "The results here," says the "Pall Mall Budget," "are drawn from a wide basis, and therefore have the greater claim upon the attention."

DEATHS.

Forty-one patients died in the course of the year. Twenty-two of them were supported by the State, thirteen by towns or cities, and six by individuals.

As usual, nearly all of the deaths were the inevitable termination of either local or general diseases of long standing. Pulmonary consumption ranks first in the list, with its fatality in fourteen cases; and two affections, paresis, or the

paralysie générale of the French authors, and exhaustion, or the final result of a gradual diminution and enfeeblement of vital energy, follow next, with a mortality of five each. The other causes of death may be learned from the appropriate table in the Appendix.

The extensive and severe epidemic of disorders of the throat, the air-passages to the lungs, and the lungs themselves, which prevailed during a part of the winter, affected a large number of our household, but proved fatal in only one instance. This was in the case of a man who for years had been debilitated by chronic general disease, and who was still further enfeebled by an attack of dysentery in the preceding summer. He died of pneumonia.

No previous malaria of winter during the last ten years has appeared so pestilential here as the one in question. Its power was such that, for some weeks, it was considered prudent for most of the patients to remain within doors; and the usual exercise abroad was consequently suspended.

In the course of remarks, in the report for 1873-74, upon the small number of deaths in that official year, this language was used: "Nor is it to be expected that this small ratio of deaths can continue much longer. With the large number of debilitated bodies and shattered constitutions now here, such continuance would appear an impossibility." The increased mortality then foreshadowed soon became a reality. But, though increased, it was not large; its percentage upon the daily average number of patients for the year being but a trifling fraction ($\frac{7}{100}$) above the mean mortality during the whole period of the existence of the hospital.

A synopsis of the mortuary history of the institution is placed in the table here appended:—

Deaths and their Ratios, from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1875.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily average Number of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per cent. on whole No. of Patients.	Per cent. on daily avg. No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1858-59,	313	229.55	7	12	19	6.07	8.27
1859-60,	398	255.96	9	18	27	6.78	10.54
1860-61,	434	314.26	15	15	30	6.91	9.54
1861-62,	442	313.80	9	10	19	4.29	6.05
1862-63,	470	355.28	19	7	26	5.53	7.31
1863-64,	475	357.63	17	30	47	9.89	13.14
1864-65,	469	342.40	17	24	41	8.76	11.97
1865-66,	488	376.35	18	13	31	6.35	8.23
1866-67,	543	401.03	23	24	47	8.65	11.71
1867-68,	565	413.41	25	18	43	7.61	10.40
1868-69,	590	405.10	13	12	25	4.23	6.17
1869-70,	604	408.83	22	11	33	5.46	8.07
1870-71,	616	421.90	16	12	28	4.54	6.64
1871-72,	619	428.72	19	18	37	5.97	8.63
1872-73,	614	437.23	13	8	21	3.42	4.80
1873-74,	626	469.54	14	11	25	3.99	5.32
1874-75,	629	475.35	23	18	41	6.52	8.62

The number of deaths (forty-one) in the course of the year, relatively to the whole number treated (six hundred and twenty-nine), was 6.17 per cent. ; and relatively to the daily average number in the house, 8.62 per cent. The first of these proportions is larger than in either of the next foregoing six years ; but it is not so large as it was in seven of the first ten years of the operations of the hospital. The second proportion, that of deaths to daily average number resident, was exceeded in one of the next preceding six years, and in six of the first ten years of the institution's history.

According to the last annual report of the commissioners in lunacy for England and Wales, the average proportion of deaths in all the county and borough asylums of those countries for the sixteen years from 1859 to 1874, both inclusive, was 10.74 per cent. ; and in all the institutions, of whatever foundation or character, having authority to detain and treat

the insane, 10.24 per cent. This evidence of the mortality of the insane in the region to which it applies, is, undoubtedly, far more reliable than any other that has hitherto been obtained.

The comparative averages of mortality here, in two equal periods of the operations of the institution, the *first* seven years and the *last* seven years, are as follows:—

	First seven years.	Last seven years.
Per cent. on whole number treated,	6.89	4.88
Per cent. on daily average number,	9.54	6.86

The ratio of deaths to persons or patients treated has been larger in respect to men than in respect to women throughout the history of the hospital. The past year furnishes no exception to this rule. The total of men under treatment was three hundred, and that of deaths twenty-three, or a fraction more than 7.06 per cent. The total of women was three hundred and twenty-nine, and that of deaths eighteen, or a little over 5.47 per cent. The daily average of men resident was 225.37, of which the deaths (22) were 9.75 per cent. The daily average of women was 249.98, of which the deaths (18) were 7.18 per cent. The proportionate mortality of the sexes is very nearly the same as it was in the next foregoing year. The *difference* of mortality is very evidently attributable to the nature and character of the disease itself, as found at this institution. It is *not* a consequence of better care on the part of the females than the males, because, so far as I can perceive, the nursing of the latter is as good as that of the former.

WORSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Among the tables which, from their constant repetition through a series of years, appear to have gained a permanent place in our reports, is that which contains a synopsis of the methods of amusement, entertainment and instruction employed at the assemblies of the patients. This part of the presentation of the operations of the year is as follows:—

Assemblies in the Course of the Official Year.

1. EXERCISES ON THE SABBATH,—

Divine worship in the afternoon, 52 days.

2. EXERCISES ON SECULAR EVENINGS,—

a. *Readings ; opening and closing with sacred music :*

The Bible, 31 days.

The Bible and selections of prose, 11 “

The Bible and selections of poetry, 28 “

Miscellaneous selections of prose, 50 “

Miscellaneous selections of poetry, 35 “

Miscellaneous selections of prose and poetry, . . 64 “

b. *Lectures ; opening and closing with sacred music :*

The sun, illustrated with transparencies, . . . 1 day.

Electricity, with experiments, 1 “

Oxygen, with experiments, 1 “

National and sectional peculiarities, 5 days.

c. *Other entertainments :*

Recitations and declamations, 12 days.

Pictures shown by oxyhydrogen lantern, 6 “

Concerts, 3 “

Theatrical exhibitions, 5 “

Spelling-match, 1 day.

Magic : sleight-of-hand, 2 days.

d. *Social gatherings :*

Quadrille parties, 16 days.

No assembly, 41 “

 Total, 365 days.

The fact is hence derived that upon three hundred and twenty-four days there was a gathering of the patients in the chapel. Upon forty-one days there was none. This exceptional number is much larger than in any other year during my connection with the hospital. The chapel was painted in the course of the summer, and the gatherings were meanwhile intermitted. Twenty-two of the forty-one days are thus accounted for. Of the remaining exceptions, twelve were on the days of the meetings of the trustees, and two on those of the annual visits to the hospital of the legislative committee

and the governor of the Commonwealth. The meetings for religious worship are still conducted, as they always have been, not by a permanent chaplain, but by pastors of churches in the town or its vicinity.

At all the evening entertainments there is music from the organ during the time of coming together, as well as at the separation of the audience; and with the exception of but twenty-six of them, the quadrille parties and some others, in the course of the year, a hymn was read and sung at the opening and another at the close.

No inconsiderable pains is taken in the selection of appropriate matter for the miscellaneous readings, as well as that which is read in connection with the Bible. The works of the standard poets, Monroe's Public Parlor Readings, and other similar collections, Grimm's German Popular Tales and Household Stories, and various unmentioned volumes, are kept at hand, and each contributes its occasional mite. A very large part of it, however, is culled from the current literature of the day, as found in the newspapers. A drawer in the Superintendent's table is devoted to clippings as sacredly as if it were the drawer of an editor, and the deposit is as unfailing a resource in the one case as in the other. When they have been read, these pieces, whether of prose or poetry, are preserved, if sufficiently meritorious, in scrap-books, for similar work in the future. They are classified according to character, and each class preserved in a special division of the book for convenience of reference. Already we have enough of this matter to make several printed volumes of respectable dimensions.

Often, at the readings, an endeavor is made to render the exercise more interesting by extemporaneous remarks suggested by the matter read. A brief statement of the leading points in the personal history of the author; anecdotes relating to him; illustrations of his subject derived from our own personal observation or experience, or comments springing from similarity or dissimilarity of views or opinions,—each and all have been resorted to as occasion demanded or permitted; so that, sometimes, the exercise might as appropriately be termed a lecture as a reading. This is more especially true as applied to the recitations and declamations.

For two of the readings we are indebted to Mrs. Spring ; for one, to Mrs. Davis ; and for two, to Mr. Joseph Carhart, of the academy at Wilbraham.

The lecture upon the sun, with its beautiful illustrations of the recent discoveries in that luminary, as well as of the wonderful revelations of spectrum analysis, was contributed by Dr. T. W. Meekins. He also gave the exhibitions of miscellaneous pictures with the oxyhydrogen light.

The three concerts were the offering of non-professional artists,—Mr. Hall and Miss Chase, of Philadelphia,—and were received in a manner so demonstrative as to indicate satisfaction.

The drama, as will be perceived, furnished entertainment for five evenings, on two of which the performances were by the locally well-known "P. Q. R. S. T. Club"; and on three by residents within the hospital. These exhibitions, properly conducted, are excellent adjuncts to the other means of ministration to minds diseased ; but, as heretofore intimated, if the performances be by the home talent of the hospital, a constant watchfulness is necessary to the prevention of consequences of greater evil than good, from their interference, by the amount of preparatory work, with the ordinary and necessary domestic duties.

The epidemic spelling-mania which prevailed throughout the country in the winter, touched lightly here, but its single paroxysm was eminently interesting and amusing. Men were pitted against women, with about twenty in either party, and all but four of them were patients. The contest lasted nearly an hour, and when the men had all "folded their tents like the Arabs, and as silently stole away," five female patients still sat at their posts to claim the victory.

The entertaining exhibitions of magic, including the remarkable "magician's dream," and patriotic songs, were given by Mr. Burchard and Mr. Konollman.

PICTURES.

Under the caption Art and Ornament, the annual report of 1874 contained a partially detailed descriptive account of the pictures belonging to the hospital, and suspended upon its walls. The number of them at that time was one thousand

three hundred and eight. The additions to the collection, in the course of the year, consist of about one hundred large chromos, or oleographs, most of them from German publishers, and fifty large, first-class engravings, nearly all of them works of prominent English artists, and published in London. Every hall, or corridor, is already furnished with its complement of this means of cheerful ornament; and the same may be said of every dining-room and associated dormitory, as well as of about sixty single-bedded lodging-rooms.

The present opportunity is seized for the expression of the opinion, that this decorative furniture is very useful, not merely as an ornament pleasant to the eye and satisfactory to the intellect, but as a means, through and by those effects, of repressing excitement, promoting heedfulness and carefulness, and thus preserving the good order of the house and its household. Necessities supplied, there are but few directions in which the amount of money which the pictures cost can be expended to so good a purpose, or with results more broad and beneficent.

FARM.

The dry weather which prevailed during a large part of the season of the first growth of grass, was so effective as to reduce the first cutting to but little more than half of that of the year 1874. The subsequent rains were very favorable for the second growth, and the crop of rowen was unusually large. The total product upon the lands belonging to the hospital was a little more than one hundred tons, or about twenty tons less than last year. The quality, however, is so much better as considerably to reduce the difference in respect to nutritive properties.

Of corn and potatoes the growth was remarkably fine, and the production large; but of the late potatoes, in wet land, many rotted. Of all the common garden vegetables, with the exception of melons, no crop was below the average, and some were considerably above.

Mr. Wright, who has had the immediate management of the farm through eighteen successive seasons of planting and of harvest, has furnished the subjoined list of products for the current year, the quantities of those which are still ungathered being estimates:—

40 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

Hay (first growth, home farm), 54 tons, at \$20, . . .	\$1,080 00
“ (second growth, home farm), $24\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$ tons, at \$22, . . .	548 90
“ (first growth, Parsons lot), $3\frac{4}{10}$ tons, at \$20, . . .	68 00
“ (second growth, Parsons lot), 2 tons, at \$22, . . .	44 00
“ (first growth, Clarke orchard), $13\frac{3}{4}$ tons, at \$20, . . .	275 00
“ (second growth, Clarke orchard), $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons, at \$22, . . .	55 00
Corn-fodder (green),	100 00
“ (dry), 10 tons,	50 00
Oat straw, 4 “	48 00
Corn, 200 bushels,	180 00
Oats, 250 “	175 00
Broom-seed, 100 “	50 00
Potatoes, 3,000 “	1,500 00
Carrots, 200 “	100 00
Beets, 225 “	136 00
Onions, 155 “	155 00
Turnips, 400 “	120 00
Parsnips, 40 “	20 00
Beans, Lima, in shell, 66 “	91 00
“ string, 11 “	9 50
“ dry, 30 “	90 00
Pease, green, in shell, 68 “	118 75
Sweet-corn, green, in ear, 160 “	160 00
Cucumbers, 167 “	167 00
Tomatoes, 47 “	47 00
Squashes, summer, 43 “	43 00
“ winter, 6 tons,	120 00
Melons,	26 50
Beet-greens, 20 bushels,	20 00
Lettuce,	22 00
Asparagus,	100 00
Pie-plant,	25 50
Cabbages, 4,500 heads,	225 00
Currants, red, 16 bushels,	40 00
“ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	1 00
Apples, 75 barrels,	225 00
Pears, 3 bushels,	9 00
Beef, raised here, 3,266 lbs.,	301 24
Veal, 1,208 “	140 25
Pork, 12,693 “	1,269 30
Pigs, sold,	527 25
Turkeys, 171 lbs.,	45 15
Chickens, 198 “	39 55
Pigeons, 24	2 00

Heads and plucks,		\$33 50
Tallow,	160 lbs.,	7 25
Eggs,	105½ doz.,	32 22
Milk, grass fed,	18,572 quarts,	1,300 04
Cider,	10 barrels,	40 00
Broom brush,	600 lbs.,	48 00
Hides,	165 "	16 92
Calf-skins,	139 "	14 70
Total,		<hr/> \$10,062 52

Such of the articles as were consumed in portions from day to day through the summer, were appraised at the fluctuating market value, and the total value, as it appears in this list, is consequently not a multiple of the quantity, and a fixed price.

The aggregate value is not so large, by almost twelve hundred dollars, as it was in 1874. This, however, is more the consequence of a diminished valuation than of a reduction in quantity. Had the potatoes alone been appraised the same as last year, their money value would have been greater, by seven hundred and fifty dollars, than is here represented.

All the meats included in the list were raised here. Late in the autumn, seventeen three-year-old cattle, and one hundred sheep, were bought and subsequently slaughtered upon the premises as they were wanted, from time to time, during the winter.

As customary heretofore, in reporting the products of the farm in such manner as is intended to give an unexaggerated idea of their cash value, only one-quarter of the milk is included in the foregoing estimate. That quantity is believed to be the product of grass not included in the list. The other three-quarters are from hay, grain and roots, the worth of which is already recorded, and the estimate of it, as milk, would be but a repetition of value, and, consequently, an exaggeration or fictitious value in just that amount.

The total dressed weight of twenty-eight hogs raised on the premises, and slaughtered in the course of the year, was 12,697 pounds. The individual weight was respectively, 448, 429, 503, 402, 340, 400, 307, 547, 467, 521, 464, 528, 548, 518, 400, 560, 400, 478, 615, 475, 575, 430, 400, 448, 401, 359, 400 and 335 pounds. The average weight of the whole

is 453 pounds ; that of the heaviest ten, 539 pounds ; and that of the heaviest five, 569 pounds. But little salt pork is consumed at our tables, and that little is mostly in connection with the customary weekly "pot of baked beans." The larger part of the sides is converted into lard, an article of which none has been purchased for nearly two years ; and the prospect now is, that the hospital will, in future, continue to be wholly supplied with it from its own farm. The hams are cured and eaten here, but smoked abroad.

Young pigs to the value of over five hundred dollars (\$527.25) have been sold in the course of the year.

The domestic animals now on hand are as follows : Eight horses, eight oxen, two bulls, thirty-one cows, three calves, twenty-nine fat hogs, four boars, fourteen breeding sows, fourteen shotes, sixty small pigs, and a goodly number of hens, turkeys and doves. Two of the oxen—twins and mates—were dropped and raised upon the farm. They are four years old, and well matched. Their united weight is 4,060 pounds. Two of the young calves are likewise twins. They give good promise of making a fine yoke of oxen.

It has always been difficult to dispose of surface-water without injury to the premises. Although covered with a stratum of soil, many of the knolls upon the farm are sand, resting generally, though not in all instances, unless it be quite deep, upon a substratum of clay. Hence there is great liability to the formation of gullies, and the washing of the sand into the valley below. In three instances, within the last four years, upon declivities heavily wooded with large trees, deep gulches have been formed, trees undermined and overthrown, and large quantities of earth carried away. Temporary expedients for the prevention of these occurrences have been resorted to, but it was at length decided that the only sure remedy is in a series of substantial sewers. The first and most necessary of these is now nearly completed. It is cylindrical, made of hard-burned brick laid in cement, and so deep below the surface as to be beyond the reach of frost. Its length is about four hundred feet, and its internal diameter (a circle) sixteen inches. It receives a branch twenty-eight feet in length and of twelve inches calibre. The drop, or well, at the upper extremity of both the main and the branch, is

carried two feet below the bottom of the sewer, for the purpose of catching and retaining whatever of sand or other earth may be contained by the water. It is intended to make two other sewers in the course of the autumn, one of them one hundred and twenty-five feet, and the other over six hundred feet in length. The latter will have an internal diameter of two feet.

As another precautionary measure against similar injury to the grounds, a man has been employed through the warm season, a principal part of whose duty is to pave gutters beside the road-ways, or in any other places upon the farm, where such protection is necessary or advantageous.

THE CENSUS.

Persons unacquainted with the daily routine of operations of a large and populous institution, whose occupants are often leaving, and new recruits to the residents are frequently received, and more especially where some of the inmates may leave without putting themselves to the inconvenience of announcing their departure, can hardly conceive the difficulty of preserving a constantly perfect daily record of the numbers of persons resident. Without a watchfulness that knows no intermission, a discrepancy may very easily occur, and almost inevitably will occur, between the numbers upon the register and the number of persons actually in the house; and through the heedlessness of any one of many employés, this discrepancy may continue for an indefinite period, or until something occurs, either accidentally or by some means of test, by which it is detected. If the period be long, and the institution be a hospital, a patient unaccounted, and, perhaps, unaccountable for, is the not very agreeable consequence.

In order to avoid that predicament, it has been the custom at this hospital, during the past eight or ten years, to take a census of the patients four times annually, or on the closing day of each calendar quarter. The attendants return to the supervisors a written list of the names of the persons under their care, respectively. The supervisors verify the collected lists, so as to make the total of either sex correspond with the number in the register which shows, or is believed to show, the number of that sex who ought to be present. They then

return them to the office. Here they are again verified by a comparison of every name with its corresponding name in the register. In this way, not only is it ascertained whether every patient is accounted for or not, but if there be any error in the register, that is also detected.

For convenience in the verification of the census, as well as upon other occasions for reference, an alphabetical list is annually made of all the patients in the house at the beginning of the official year. With this index, and the few pages of the register containing the admissions in the course of the current year, the process of verification is neither long nor difficult.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

As the intercourse, by written correspondence, between the inmates of hospitals for the insane and the people at large, has from time to time engaged attention and suggested inquiry and comment, it was considered expedient, two and a half years ago, to ascertain the extent of such intercourse at this institution. A record was accordingly kept, for the period of one year, of all the letters which went from the office of the hospital, as well as of all which passed through it to the mail, from patients, officers and employés. From the first day of April, 1873, to the 31st of March, 1874, both inclusive, the number thus mailed was seven thousand two hundred and fifty-four. Five thousand five hundred and ninety of them, including all letters of business, were from officers and employés, and one thousand six hundred and sixty-four from patients. When it is remembered that a no inconsiderable part of the patients,* almost wholly foreigners, never learned to write, and that many who *have* learned are disabled from writing by their disease; and, further still, that not a few have no known relatives, and some others, who have them, do not desire to communicate with them in any way, the amount of written correspondence of the inmates cannot be regarded as very small.

In the winter of 1873-4, however, the legislature of the State authorized an increase of postal facilities, by the placing of letter-boxes in the halls of the hospitals for the insane.

* Of the one hundred and eighty-one patients admitted in the official year 1872-73, forty-five could not write.

By a provision of the enabling Act, each patient was permitted to address, by letter, once a month, the Superintendent of the hospital, the board of state charities and the commissioners of lunacy. Agreeably to this statute, twenty-one letter-boxes, furnished with a uniform set of locks, made specially for the purpose, at the low price of seventeen dollars and fifty cents, were so distributed in the halls of this hospital that one or more of them is easily accessible to every patient. They were locked, and the keys delivered to a member of the board of state charities.

The postal system has been in operation throughout the official year, and although the transmission of letters by it has not been burdensome, the results have not been without a certain significance. In the course of the year, as learned from the legal authority that carries the key, the total number of letters deposited in the twenty-one boxes, and either addressed to, or supposed to be intended for, one of the three official persons or bodies liable under the law to be so addressed, was three (3). The first one was somewhat elaborate, and intended for the board of state charities. After it was finished, and before it was folded, its author brought it to me, with the request that I should read it and give an opinion of its suitability for its proposed destination. I hastily glanced at the first half of it, and pronounced it very suitable. I have no recollection of its contents, except that they were of similar tenor to at least (and at a very low estimate) five hundred others which he has written to me, and several hundreds more addressed (and most of them sent) to people outside the hospital. Its author, if his own opinion be correct, and his written assertion be true, is "more manly, angelic, feminine, than all Massachusetts put together," and "two degrees saner than all New England put together"; and hence it is a piece of gross injustice that he is prevented from fixing his residence either in Asia or in the valley of the Yosemite.

The second letter was addressed to the writer of this history in his capacity of Superintendent of the hospital. It contains some remarkable revelations; and for the promotion of the aims of the law under which it originated, it is here copied in full, with the omission of the name of its author.

" I. _____ *Am Now. And Will HENCEFORTH. Always. Forever. and ETERNALLY. Continue So. A Just. Innocent. Holy. Righteous. Moral. [PEACEFUL.] [HONEST.] Truthful. Unprofane. Temperate. Worthy. Good. Faithful. Lawful. Efficient. and Perfect Person.—*

" Ready. and Capable. To Earn my Livelihood. *And I Respectfully. APPRECIATINGLY. and Most NEEDFULLY. Request. To be Discharged.*

" *To Forever Live. a Life. of PEACE. HONESTY. Morality. Unmolestingness. TRUTHFULNESS. Liberty. Freedom. Righteousness. [Intelligence.] and JUSTICE. Which is. A Life. of UNIVERSAL. and ETERNAL [PEACE.—] And Ever Remain. an EFFICIENT. and WORTHY Citizen.*

" XXXIII. Verse. Of The xv. chap^t. of *The STATUTE LAW. Written By St. Paul.— THE GOD OF PEACE. Be With All. Likewise. XXVII. Verse. Of xiv. Chapt. Of STATUTE LAW. Written By St. John. Peace imparted.—*

" Written. Reverentially. and Respectfully. By _____.
A Just. Righteous. and Christian Person.

" Hospital At Northampton. Hampshire County. Mass.— October 8th 18, 74.

" To Hon. Dr. Pliny. Earle. Superintendent of Hospital."

The third letter was addressed, "Mr. Andrews," and on the supposition that it was intended for the secretary of the board of state charities, it was taken by a member of that board. I know nothing of its contents. The commissioners of lunacy were not favored by even one communication.

But the law was not made in vain. Without it the people would probably never have known that here, in only one of the hospitals, two men are detained, one of whom, as judged by himself, is not only "A Just. Holy. and Perfect Person." but "an EFFICIENT. and WORTHY CITIZEN"; and the other, by a like standard of measurement, "two degrees saner than all New England put together." It is to be hoped (by caretakers here) that measures will soon be taken for the release of the former of these two men. In regard to the latter, the logical inference appears to be, that he should be immediately set at liberty, and "all New England" put *into* the hospital.

Here closes this brief history of the operation, at this institution, of a law which, in respect to excellence, has had, in my opinion, few parallels since the days in which Venice was

revelling and rioting in power ; when the lion's mouth, at the head of the giant staircase in the court of the ducal palace, was receiving, under the cover of night, anonymous accusatory missives ; and when the covered passage between the palace and the adjacent prison was traversed by men, the apparent certainty of whose fate gave to that passage its present name,—the Bridge of Sighs.

HOSPITALS FOR EPILEPTICS.

You will doubtless recollect, that in each of the last two annual reports, the opportunity was seized to call your attention to the propriety of a separation of epileptics from the other inmates of hospitals for the insane, and provision for their custody and treatment in an institution specially adapted to their condition and their needs. Some of the principal arguments in favor of the proposition were there adduced. It is not intended, at the present time, either to repeat those arguments, or to urge any immediate action by the legislative authorities for the foundation of a hospital for that distinctive purpose. The financial condition of the country, and the business prospects for the immediate future, are not so flattering as to justify even the hope, much less the expectation, that the representatives of the people will adopt new projects in the sphere of charitable beneficence, involving large appropriations from the treasury of the State. The opinion, already promulgated, that the "Commonwealth better finish its public institutions that are begun, before it begins any more," will, doubtless, obtain general approbation.

But one sound argument, from the results of experience, is of far greater value, and largely more forcible in the production of conviction, than many which have no other foundation than theory, or than the inference from even admitted premises. The opportunity to introduce an argument of that kind has induced me once more to recur to the subject.

In his annual report for 1874, H. Rooke Ley, Esq., Surgeon, the Superintendent of the Lancaster County (England) Lunatic Asylum, uses the following language in regard to it :—

"I venture to suggest that a very great, if not a permanent, relief to the overcrowded condition of our asylums, might be gained by an

extension of the plan, first adopted in this asylum, of providing separate accommodation in a distinct hospital for epileptic patients. This institution was the first among English asylums to recognize the importance of having special accommodation and separate treatment for patients of that class; and, tested by the experience of years, there can be no doubt that, both as regards the comfort of the other inmates, as well as the safety and well-being of the epileptics themselves, the special arrangements introduced by Mr. Holland have borne results which have amply justified the wisdom of the course pursued. Epilepsy is a distinct disease, and epileptics are a class by themselves. When accommodation, in wards set apart for their use, as in this asylum, is not provided for them, their presence among the other inmates is not conducive either to their own benefit or to the benefit of others. The commissioners in lunacy warmly advocate the establishment, in all asylums, of separate provision for these unfortunates. Why should not this provision take the form of a separate asylum for their care and treatment?"

The substance of this extract is worthy of the serious consideration of all who are interested in charitable or philanthropic measures.

RELATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL TO THE LAW AND THE PEOPLE.

In the administration of the affairs of this hospital, as, undoubtedly, in that of the other similar institutions belonging to the Commonwealth, several questions have, from time to time, arisen, in regard to which there was either doubt or a difference of opinion as to their proper solution. These questions have a bearing upon the just or legal relations between the hospital and the people, and involve the rights, the privileges or the duties of either the hospital itself, the officers of towns, or individuals. The possibility of the origin of them lies in the facts,—first, that the status of the patients, in respect to the sources of support, is not uniform, they being divided into three classes,—the wards of the State, the wards of towns, and individuals supported by the property of themselves or their friends; secondly, the omissions of the statutory law, or its indefinite or ambiguous terms; and thirdly, the diversity of methods by which persons may be committed to the hospital. The supreme judicial court, the superior court, the probate court, and, in Boston, the police court, are

invested with that power. The overseers of the poor of the towns, and of the cities, other than Boston, may commit paupers; and individuals, under certain restrictions and conditions, may commit their relatives or friends.

If an insane person be committed by any court having jurisdiction in the matter, the hospital must receive him. But, being received, the question of status immediately arises. Who is legally bound to pay the expenses of the patient at the hospital? Must his support come from the State, from some town or city, or from himself or his friends? If it be found that he has no legal settlement within the State, the Commonwealth must support him. If he have a settlement, the law applicable to the case is as follows:—

“The expenses of the state lunatic hospitals for the support of lunatics having known settlements in this state, shall be paid quarterly, either by the persons obligated to pay, or by the place in which such lunatics had their residence at the time of their commitment, unless other sufficient security is taken, to the satisfaction of the trustees, for such support.”

If a guardian, or any relative or friend of the patient, comes forward and assumes the responsibility for his board, the matters of status and security for pay are decided. Or, the patient, being without means, if the overseers of the poor of the town or city in which he has a settlement acknowledge that settlement, and take the responsibility, the expenses for his support are charged to that town or city. But, if that settlement be denied by those overseers of the poor, and no relative or other person appears and obligates himself to pay, then, under the law just quoted, the onus of the patient's support is thrown upon the town or city in which he had his residence at the time of commitment. And, as we understand the law, that town or city is responsible, irrespective of the question whether the person be a pauper or not. It is a wise provision of the law, necessary as a guardian of the interests of the hospital; inasmuch as, without it, or some similar clause, the institution would be likely, not infrequently, to be subjected to pecuniary losses.

Overseers of the poor, as already mentioned, are, under certain circumstances, invested with the power of committal,

The authority for that power rests in the first clause of section 9 of chapter 223 of the Acts of 1862, which is as follows :—

“ Any insane person who is supported by any place as a pauper, may be committed, by the overseers of the poor thereof, to either of the state lunatic hospitals, with the consent of the trustees.”

And in section 6 of chapter 288 of the Acts of 1864 :—

“ It shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, except the city of Boston, to commit, to one of the state lunatic hospitals, or the Boston Lunatic Hospital, with the consent of the trustees thereof, any person supported by such city or town who is suffering under recent insanity, and is a fit subject for remedial treatment.”

It would seem that there need be no failure of comprehension of the intent of a law so explicitly and clearly defined, and hence no deviation from it in practice. And yet such deviations have occurred in two directions, although both may be included under the one designation of a stretch of power conferred.

Overseers of the poor have endeavored to commit to the hospital persons in so indigent circumstances as to require public assistance, but whose legal settlement was not in the same town as that of those overseers. In other words, the overseers of *one* town have believed they were authorized to commit the paupers of *another* town. The statute is not so understood at the hospital, and we fail to detect the possibility of any such interpretation of it. In one or two cases the overseers of the poor have committed persons, who, though not having large possessions, were *not* paupers ; there being an understanding between those officers and the patient, or the friends of the patient, that for the expenses incurred at the hospital, the town should be reimbursed by him or them. It appears to us in this case, no less clearly and unmistakably than in the one first mentioned, that the statutes invest those officers with no such power, and not only so, but that it never could have been the intention of any legislature to invest them with it.

Another question which has elicited discussion and discrepancy of opinion, is the priority of right, if any such priority

there be, to the benefits of the hospital among the several classes of patients,—the state, the town and the private, before-mentioned. The laws relating to the hospital and the insane contain no discriminating section or clause directly conferring the right upon either of them, and yet there are evidences that a belief of the inequality of those classes, in this respect, has existed from the time of the foundation of the hospital; and the laws are not free from language which, by possible interpretation, renders that inequality, if not a matter of assertion, at least a matter of inference.

In the bond given for the support of town paupers, the overseers of the poor have, even from the opening of the hospital, promised, among other things, "to remove the patient from the hospital whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law." The original form of the bond for private patients did not contain this clause.

In the first clause of section 9, chap. 223, of the Acts of 1862, as quoted above, the law says that the town pauper "*may* be committed, with the consent of the trustees"; and the last clause asserts that "the trustees *shall* receive into the hospital any other insane person having a settlement or residence in the Commonwealth, for such compensation as they may determine." In the statute-book the words *may* and *shall* are not italicized; and there is no evidence, other than what is found in the context, as here quoted, that it was intended so to emphasize them, or to convey the signification which is implied by making them emphatic. Yet as that signification is thus made possible, it is claimed by some that it is the true one.

The very silence of the law in regard to state beneficiaries, together with a wording of the clauses whereby authorization of the admission of the other two classes is given, would seem to imply that the Commonwealth prepared its hospitals, first, and most especially, for its own wards. They are dependent upon it, and have no other refuge or resource, and, consequently, their claims must be considered as paramount to those of all other persons whatsoever. This acknowledged, there is still a difference of opinion in regard to the other classes; the priority of right, in the second place, of the

wards of towns being advocated by some persons, and that of the private patients by others. Perhaps the language of the law, as above quoted, justifies the inference that it belongs to the latter. That inference is inevitable, if the words *may* and *shall* are rendered emphatic. But, if so rendered, the law becomes imperative, and the trustees are shorn of all discretionary power, and bound to admit every applicant. Is it not unreasonable to suppose that such was the intention of the persons by whom it was made? It is so regarded here, where, in the operations of the institution, it is found that occasions for discretionary power not infrequently occur. As an evidence of this, as well as of the opinion of the status of the hospital in relation to the several classes of its inmates, which is and has been entertained by the Superintendent, an extract is here presented from a reply to a letter from one of the members of your Board, informing me of an application for the admission of a person who was then at one of the corporate hospitals of New England. The letter was dated March 13, 1874.

"Upon our best hall every room but one is occupied, and that one is engaged to —, whom we expect daily.

"In the present overcrowded condition of the hospital, and with a prospective demand for its accommodations from the classes of persons of small means, the indigent and the absolutely poor, to a greater extent than we can properly supply, it appears to me to be our proper course not to receive patients of large pecuniary means who are already accommodated in the private or corporate hospitals.

"It is but a few weeks since I had an application for the admission of a young man who belongs to one of the wealthiest families in — County, and who, for some months, has been a patient at —. I recommended that he be left at that institution, and declined to receive him unless I was obliged to do it by one of the courts.

"This is a state hospital, built first and most expressly for paupers; and the law, as I understand it, requires that the pauper shall always have preference here, rather than the man of wealth."

There is another, but correlative, subject, the action upon which by your Board demonstrates the intent to administer the affairs of the hospital in consonance with the expressed or

implied views of its founders, and in the interests of the charities of the Commonwealth.

The hospital, established, paid for and owned by the State, was placed in the hands of its trustees to be managed, subject to the law, in accordance with their best judgment. They were not, and are not, in any place or manner, directly forbidden to receive, as patients, persons who are not residents of Massachusetts. Any refusal of the kind is found by indirection alone, and by a forced or strained inference of one or two clauses of the law. Both of the preëxisting state hospitals had received residents of other States, with their right to do so, so far as now appears, unquestioned; and that such action was considered as *a right*, at the time of the opening of this institution, is clearly evinced by the fact that the citizenship and residence of the fourth patient admitted within its walls were in New York. As years advanced the number of non-residents increased, until, in the official year 1869-70, the daily average of them in the house was a fraction over fifty-five.

Thus far, they occupied room not necessarily demanded for citizens of this State, while they largely contributed to the income of the hospital, and thus furnished the needed funds for its improvement. Not long afterwards it became evident that the number of the insane in Massachusetts had so increased as to be sufficient to supply all the vacancies which would be likely to occur in the hospitals. On the 13th of January, 1871, a patient was admitted from Connecticut, and it was then determined not to receive any more from abroad. From this determination there has, to the present time, been but one departure. It occurred on the 4th of October, 1871, and the exception was made in favor of a person who had previously been treated here, and who was again brought without preliminary application or notice. As time passed on, and all the state hospitals became more and more crowded, the evidence at length appeared that the only available method for the accommodation of applicants was the discharge of some who were already here. And who should they be other than those who, in the spirit and intent of the charities of the State, had the least claim upon the beneficence of this Common

wealth? Accordingly, in the monthly report to your Board, on the 7th of August, 1872, I wrote as follows:—

“As we now have more patients than at any former time, and as there is a prospect that the number will continue to increase unless some extraordinary measures are taken to prevent it, I believe the time has fully come at which, in justice to the citizens of Massachusetts, a part, at least, of the patients from other States should be removed from the hospital. I submit the subject to your consideration.”

The subjoined extract is taken from the records of the aforesaid meeting.

“Dr. Sabin offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

“*Whereas*, The number of patients in the hospital has become too large for comfortable accommodation, and there is every prospect of a continued increase, it is *Voted*, That the Superintendent be directed to request the friends of the following-named patients to remove them from the institution before the 1st of October next [here follow the names of nineteen patients], together with any others from other States, if he think best.”

In pursuance of this resolution there was a considerable reduction in the number of patients alien to the State; but, as there appeared to be unnecessary delay in some quarters, your Board again took up the subject on the 10th of April, 1873. The records of that day show that it was—

“*Voted*, That the Superintendent be instructed to notify the friends of patients, now in the hospital from other States, that they must be removed to make room for those from our own Commonwealth. This notice to be given at his discretion.”

On the 30th of September, 1870, there were in the hospital no less than *seventy* patients whose residence was not in Massachusetts. By the course of action as above related, that number was reduced to *fourteen* prior to the 30th of September, 1874. Thirteen of those patients still remain in the hospital, most of them having claims to this accommodation which are worthy of consideration and respect.

THE FINANCE OF A DECENNIUM.

The disease to which the treatment of this hospital is devoted, the methods by which that treatment is pursued, and the medical history of each successive year, are general subjects so replete with minor points, that no deficiency of topics for an annual report is likely to occur during the official life of any Superintendent; and the institution, being medical in its character, it is natural and proper that preference should be given to its professional, rather than to its pecuniary, aspects. For these reasons no exhibit of the financial condition of the establishment was given in either of the first ten annual reports from the present Superintendent. That subject was left to the Trustees, to be discussed or not, agreeably to the pleasure of your Board. An exception to this rule was made in the report for 1873-74; and it is proposed, for once, at least, to make that exception the rule, more especially as there is now an opportunity to show the results of a decade of years. This will be done, as far as admissible, in the language of last year's report.

In April, 1865, the hospital was freed from debt, and the financial statement, at the close of that month, showed a balance of three hundred and two dollars and four cents (\$302.04) in its favor. Within the first three subsequent years it received a direct bonus from the State of five thousand dollars, in two appropriations, for specific purposes,—one of two thousand and the other of three thousand dollars. No other assistance from the State has been given it, other than the legal pay of three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per week, for the support of each of its wards, and ten dollars each for burial of such of them as die.

As an offset to the five thousand dollars bonus, the hospital has purchased and paid for several small lots of land, the total cost of which was eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$11,250). The State, then, has been overpaid for its bonus in the sum of six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$6,250).

The amount paid by the hospital for repairs and improvements, in the course of the ten years from September 30, 1865, to September 30, 1875, is one hundred and nine

thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$109,112.50).

The surplus of cash assets now on hand is seventeen thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-two cents (\$17,516.52), or seventeen thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-eight cents (\$17,214.48) larger than it was on the 30th of April, 1865.

The purchased provisions and supplies, including fuel and stored clothing now on hand, are estimated to have cost sixteen thousand and fifty dollars and twenty-one cents (\$16,050.21). The amount of similar supplies on the 30th of April, 1865, was two thousand and five hundred dollars (\$2,500). The increase of assets under this head is, therefore, thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-one cents (\$13,550.21).

The value of household furniture in the hospital is, at a low estimate, at least ten thousand dollars greater than it was on the 30th of April, 1865, at the same rate or standard of appraisal. To be certain, however, of no exaggeration, let it be called eight thousand dollars.

Collecting these several sums, the account of debit of the Commonwealth to the hospital appears to be as follows:—

Excess of cost of land over direct bonus,	\$6,250 00
Repairs and improvements,	109,112 50
Excess of present cash assets,	17,214 48
Increase of provisions and supplies,	13,550 21
Increase of furniture,	8,000 00
Total,	<hr/> \$154,127 19

The *necessary* current repairs of the buildings may be estimated at three thousand dollars annually. Deducting this sum for each of the ten years since September 30, 1865, a total of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), there is a remainder of one hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and nineteen cents (\$124,127.19). To this amount, then, has the hospital assisted itself to things for most of which it is generally expected that such institutions will rely upon direct appropriations from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT.

The hospital relies for support solely upon its income from the board of its inmates and the products of the farm. It has three classes of patients, as heretofore mentioned.

For the state patients it receives three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) each per week from the public treasury. This sum covers, not board alone, but clothing and all breakage and other damage which is suffered from them. The only further allowance from the State in their behalf is ten dollars each for funeral expenses for those who die. The total amount of this benefice, for the year last past, is two hundred and twenty dollars (\$220). The state patients are a majority of the inmates. The daily average of them, for the past year, was 57.73 per cent., or about seven-twelfths of the whole.

For town patients the hospital is paid three dollars and fifty cents each per week. This does *not* include the cost of clothing or damages for destruction, extra charges being made for those. The daily average of these patients, during the year, was 27.01 per cent., or a little more than one-fourth of the whole.

For private patients the income varies. No one pays over ten dollars per week, and the average of all who were in the house at the close of the year (September 30) was five dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$5.29). This covers all necessary expenses, except clothing and damages.

The daily average of private patients the past year was 15.25 per cent., or a little less than one-sixth of the whole.

The average weekly pay, per capita, which the hospital is now receiving for all its (476) patients, is three dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$3.78).

ADMINISTRATION.

In the administration of the affairs of the hospital, the endeavor has been constant to produce the largest possible results of good, both present and permanent, from the limited sum at command. If this endeavor has to a certain extent been successful, that end has been attained chiefly by and through the influence of certain causes which it may not be improper here to mention.

1. Speaking with reference to the subordinates of the Superintendent, the institution is well officered. Both in its major and minor corps of these, it has been especially fortunate in securing the services of persons sufficiently able, to say the least, for their positions, and who perform the duties of their places industriously, faithfully, with good judgment, and with an interest in the establishment as little short of what it would be if it were their own, as perhaps is permitted by that "unknown quantity," human nature.

2. Being well officered, it has retained nearly all of those officers through a period of considerable length. How well or how ill soever it may work in political and some other places, rotation in office, merely for the sake of the principle of rotation, does not hold good as a beneficial practice in such an institution. The intelligent knowledge of the duties of a place, acquired by long practice, cannot fail to contribute to the economical, judicious, faithful and successful performance of those duties. There is a point, however, to which even a faithful officer can arrive, if he have certain constitutional peculiarities, at which his services may very properly be dispensed with; and that point is, when he imagines that the institution cannot get along without him. Arrived at that, be he high or be he low, the sooner he leaves the better for the institution.

It may be remarked, under this head, that the hospital has been measurably fortunate, in the respects above-mentioned, with all its employés. The changes have been less frequent during the last few years than they had been theretofore. The twenty-sixth table in the Appendix shows the length of time of service of every person employed in the hospital on the 1st of March, 1875.

3. The purchase of supplies in large quantities, whenever possible, and at the lowest price for a given quality of article, irrespective of parties, is a measure of great economical importance. This is the course pursued here. Eleven years ago it was less practicable than now, because the hospital had no *working fund*. It now has one, created by itself, by which it is able to buy at any time, at cash prices, and thus to take advantage of the most favorable states of the market. The results of this condition differ very materially from that

in which the institution was compelled to buy largely at retail, and even then pay several hundred dollars annually as interest upon borrowed money.

4. Supplies being economically obtained, the next endeavor is to use them economically,—not in a niggardly manner, not stintedly, but frugally, and so that there shall be the least possible waste. The organized, systematic method of distribution adopted here more than ten years ago, and the general features of which were learned at some of the European hospitals twenty-six years ago, has been the means of saving many thousands of dollars. Another advantage of no little importance is, that it saves three-fourths of the labor of distribution, as acknowledged by the performers of that labor.

In this connection, it is not out of place to observe that, in the "wear and tear" of a large hospital like this, there is much room for the exercise of a sound judgment in deciding what to keep and what to reject, what to save and what to throw away. The Brahminical theology, or mythology, is theoretically well adapted to the proper existence of such an establishment. The institution must have its Brahma, or Creator,—it ought to have its Vishnu, the Preserver; and none the less necessary for its best welfare is Siva, the Destroyer,—always provided that he performs his duties with due discrimination.

5. "Order is heaven's first law"; and for the attainment and preservation of this, there is no better method than to adopt and follow the old maxim, "A place for everything, and everything in its place." Order is economy, for it prevents destruction and waste.

But order in material things can never be attained without order among the persons in charge of them. Hence the necessity of proper discipline throughout the circle of both officers and employés. Order in material things has, in a good degree, been attained here. If it can be shown that the discipline of persons has likewise been measurably established, it can further be shown that, in the same measure, have satisfaction, content, enjoyment and happiness been the result.

6. The pecuniary condition of the institution has been improved by dependence upon itself, so far as practicable, for work. As example of this, the oxen are shod in their stable

by one of the farmers ; meats are cured by the steward ; furniture is repaired, and some of it made, by the carpenters ; and no small amount of direct expense, and much indirect, is saved at the smith's forge by the engineer.

7. A large contribution to the support of the hospital comes from the patients in the way of work. Only two hired persons, both females, are employed in the laundry. The household, for the last year, averaged more than five hundred and thirty persons. The average expense for labor, for the washing and ironing for that household, *for the whole year*, was *eighty cents per person*.

The sewing-room is a no less important source of economical support than the laundry.

The upholstery for the house is almost wholly done by patients. Not so much of this as usual was required last year, but what was done is shown in table No. 24. The twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third tables further illustrate the general subject. The twenty-first was prepared in November last, and is intended to show the number of workers at that time.

The hospital is indebted, as usual, to several persons for donations interesting to its inmates, and therefore valuable as means for their proper treatment. To Miss Dix, for books and a transparency ; to Hon. William B. Washburn, for seven volumes and Index of the Congressional Record for 1874 and 1875, the forty-third Congress ; to J. H. Butler, Esq., for thirty-five volumes of miscellaneous books ; to Miss Julia Clark, for thirteen volumes of books ; to S. M. Smith, Esq., for seven volumes of books ; to each of the two book clubs in Northampton, for several current volumes of magazines and reviews ; to the publishers of the "Christian Register," for a copy of that paper throughout the year ; to the editor of the German newspaper, New England "Staaten Zeitung," published in Holyoke, for four copies of that paper during several of the latter months of the year ; and to the publishers of the "Northampton Journal," for a quantity of exchange papers.

With one exception the official staff of the hospital remains as it was at the beginning of the official year. In October last, Dr. Alonzo S. Wallace, after a short but eminently successful occupation of the post of second Assistant Physician, resigned that place for one more agreeable to his taste, as assistant port physician of the city of Boston. The many friends whom he left here were pleased to learn of his recent promotion to the office of port physician. His place here has been given, by your election, to Dr. Samuel M. Garlick, a graduate of the Medical School at Hanover, N. H. His earnest devotion to his duties, his industry, and his apparently conscientious intent that no patient shall suffer through any omission or shortcoming of his, have demonstrated his worthiness of the position which you have committed to his charge.

With grateful recognition of your continued kindness, indulgence and assistance, this Report is respectfully submitted.

PLINY EARLE,

Superintendent.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 13, 1875.

With one exception the official staff of the hospital was as it was at the beginning of the official year. The staff last year, Dr. William H. Weller, who is now in the United States Army, was the only one of the staff who had been in the service. The other members of the staff had been in the service for a longer or shorter period. The staff of the hospital was as it was at the beginning of the official year. The staff last year, Dr. William H. Weller, who is now in the United States Army, was the only one of the staff who had been in the service. The other members of the staff had been in the service for a longer or shorter period. The staff of the hospital was as it was at the beginning of the official year. The staff last year, Dr. William H. Weller, who is now in the United States Army, was the only one of the staff who had been in the service. The other members of the staff had been in the service for a longer or shorter period.

PLANT GARDEN

The plant garden is a very important part of the hospital. It is a place where the patients can get some fresh air and see some green things. It is also a place where the patients can get some exercise. The plant garden is a very important part of the hospital. It is a place where the patients can get some fresh air and see some green things. It is also a place where the patients can get some exercise.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

TABLE NO. 1.
*Admissions, 1874-75.**

MONTHS.	BY COMMITMENT.			FROM OTHER STATE HOSPITALS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
October, 1874, .	10	5	15	-	-	-	10	5	15
November, .	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4
December, .	4	5	9	-	-	-	4	5	9
January, 1875, .	7	4	11	-	-	-	7	4	11
February, .	3	4	7	4	6	10	7	10	17
March, .	5	4	9	-	-	-	5	4	9
April, .	4	8	12	5	5	10	9	13	22
May, .	5	3	8	5	5	10	10	8	18
June, .	5	2	7	-	-	-	5	2	7
July, .	5	10	15	-	-	-	5	10	15
August, .	6	3	9	1	8	9	7	11	18
September, .	6	2	8	-	-	-	6	2	8
Total, .	60	54	114	15	24	39	75	78	153

* This table, in accordance with its caption, includes the number of *admissions*, which is larger by three than the number (150) of *persons* admitted. Several of the succeeding tables include the latter alone.

TABLE NO. 2.
Discharges, 1874-75.

MONTHS.	DIRECT.			REMOVED BY BOARD STATE CHARITIES.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
October, 1874, .	7	6	13	2	2	4	9	8	17
November, .	8	6	14	-	-	-	8	6	14
December, .	2	5	7	-	-	-	2	5	7
January, 1875, .	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
February, .	4	2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6
March, .	5	3	8	3	13	16	8	16	24
April, .	6	6	12	-	-	-	6	6	12
May, .	6	3	9	4	8	12	10	11	21
June, .	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	3	5
July, .	8	4	12	2	2	4	10	6	16
August, .	3	2	5	7	6	13	10	8	18
September, .	4	3	7	2	1	3	6	4	10
Total, .	57	44	101	20	32	52	77	76	153

TABLE NO. 3.

Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital, 1874-75.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1874,	226.58	251.22	477.80
November,	221.47	247.23	468.70
December,	220.42	246.	466.42
January, 1875,	221.84	246.	467.84
February,	226.21	253.	479.21
March,	227.26	253.61	480.87
April,	224.47	244.90	469.37
May,	228.64	249.68	478.32
June,	229.13	249.20	478.33
July,	229.55	249.64	479.19
August,	224.42	254.83	479.25
September,	224.50	254.56	479.06
Average for the year,	225.37	249.98	475.35*

* These totals were obtained by a division of the sums of daily residence, for the year, by 365.

TABLE NO. 4.

Residence of the Patients Admitted, 1874-75.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire,	10	6	16
Hampden,	20	22	42
Franklin,	7	6	13
Berkshire,	15	10	25
Suffolk,	3	3	6
Worcester,	7	13	20
Middlesex,	8	9	17
Essex,	4	5	9
Norfolk,	—	1	1
Plymouth,	—	1	1
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE NO. 5.

Nativity of the Patients Admitted, 1874-75.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine,	1	1	2
New Hampshire,	3	3	6
Vermont,	—	2	2
Massachusetts,	33	15	48
Connecticut,	3	2	5
New York,	5	6	11
Pennsylvania,	—	1	1
Virginia,	1	—	1
Illinois,	1	—	1
Wisconsin,	1	—	1
Americans,	48	30	78
Canada,	1	3	4
Nova Scotia,	—	2	2
England,	4	4	8
Scotland,	2	—	2
Ireland,	17	35	52
Switzerland,	1	—	1
Germany,	—	1	1
Poland,	—	1	1
Bohemia,	1	—	1
Foreigners,	26	45	72
Americans,	48	30	78
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE NO. 6.
By what Authorities Committed, 1874-75.

AUTHORITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Probate Court,	40	28	68
Overseers of the Poor,	8	10	18
Board of State Charities,	18	29	47
Supreme Judicial Court,	2	1	3
Friends,	6	10	16
Returned from elopement,	1	—	1
Total of admissions,	75	78	153

TABLE NO. 7.
Ages of the Patients Admitted, 1874-75.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under,	1	—	1
From 15 to 20 years,	4	6	10
20 to 25 years,	14	10	24
25 to 30 years,	15	9	24
30 to 35 years,	9	12	21
35 to 40 years,	11	6	17
40 to 50 years,	9	20	29
50 to 60 years,	6	7	13
60 to 70 years,	4	2	6
70 to 80 years,	—	3	3
Over 80 years,	—	1	1
Unknown,	1	—	1
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE NO. 8.

Civil Condition of the Patients Admitted, 1874-75.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	25	30	55
Single,	46	33	79
Widowers,	3	—	3
Widows,	—	13	13
Unknown,	—	—	—
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE NO. 9.

Occupations of the Men Admitted, 1874-75.

Farmers, 11	Harness-maker, 1
Miner, 1	Shoemakers, 2
Book-keeper, 1	Glass-blower, 1
Sailor, 1	City Crier, 1
Laborers, 28	Butcher, 1
Tinker, 1	Plumber, 1
Machinists, 4	Painter, 1
Mechanics, 3	Peddler, 1
Insurance Agent, 1	Barber, 1
Tailor, 1	Whip-maker, 1
Student, 1	None, 6
Mill-operatives, 3	
Clerk, 1	Total, 74

TABLE NO. 10.

Alleged Causes of Insanity of the Patients Admitted, 1874-75.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Disappointment,	—	4	4
"Trouble,"	2	1	3
Religious excitement,	1	2	3
Business reverses,	1	1	2
Hard study,	1	—	1
Domestic trouble,	—	1	1
Total of mental,	5	9	14
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	3	19	22
Intemperance,	6	4	10
Overwork,	4	6	10
Epilepsy,	6	—	6
Masturbation,	5	1	6
Injury,	3	1	4
Injury to head,	1	3	4
Puerperal,	—	4	4
Change of life,	—	2	2
Exposure from shipwreck,	1	—	1
Sunstroke,	1	—	1
Congenital,	1	—	1
Spinal disease,	1	—	1
Use of tobacco,	1	—	1
Paralysis,	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis,	1	—	1
Total of physical,	35	40	75
Total of mental,	5	9	14
Unknown,	34	27	61
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE No. 11.

Duration of Disease before Admission, 1874-75.

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	2	—	2
Under 1 month,	9	10	19
From 1 to 3 months,	8	7	15
3 to 6 months,	3	5	8
6 to 12 months,	5	11	16
1 to 2 years,	9	11	20
2 to 5 years,	14	13	27
5 to 10 years,	7	3	10
10 to 20 years,	10	4	14
20 to 30 years,	2	2	4
Unknown,	5	10	15
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE No. 12.

Age at first attack of Insanity, 1874-75.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under,	7	—	7
From 15 to 20 years,	3	7	10
20 to 25 years,	16	11	27
25 to 30 years,	10	7	17
30 to 35 years,	8	12	20
35 to 40 years,	1	5	6
40 to 50 years,	5	10	15
50 to 60 years,	3	3	6
60 to 70 years,	2	2	4
70 to 80 years,	—	2	2
Unknown,	19	17	36
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE No. 13.

Status of the Patients Admitted, 1874-75.

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>As first admitted.</i>			
Supported by State,	33	41	74
by towns and cities,	31	21	52
by individuals,	10	14	24
Total of persons,	74	76	150
<i>Of the same patients as at present, or when discharged.</i>			
Supported by State,	31	39	70
by towns and cities,	33	23	56
by individuals,	11	14	25
Total of persons,	74	76	150

TABLE No. 14.

Deaths, 1874-75.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nervous System.</i>			
Paresis,	3	2	5
Exhaustion,	2	3	5
Epilepsy,	2	1	3
Apoplexy,	1	1	2
Congestion of the brain,	2	—	2
Paralysis,	—	1	1
Chorea,	—	1	1
<i>Respiratory.</i>			
Phthisis,	8	6	14
Pneumonia,	1	—	1
<i>Circulatory.</i>			
Disease of heart and arteries,	1	1	2
<i>Skin.</i>			
Erysipelas, following a burn,	1	—	1
<i>Urinary.</i>			
Cystitis,	2	—	2
<i>General.</i>			
Marasmus,	—	1	1
Old age,	—	1	1
Totals,	23	18	41

TABLE NO. 15.

*Number and Status of Patients at the close of each week in the Year,
1874-75.*

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
1874.					1875.				
Oct. 3,	292	110	76	478	April 3,	268	131	69	468
10,	291	111	78	480	10,	268	133	69	470
17,	289	112	78	479	17,	266	131	70	467
24,	287	114	76	477	24,	267	132	70	469
31,	282	115	77	474	May 1,	276	134	69	479
Nov. 7,	280	115	77	472	8,	275	136	69	480
14,	278	115	74	467	15,	266	137	69	472
21,	279	116	72	467	22,	276	135	69	480
28,	277	115	72	464	29,	273	134	70	477
Dec. 5,	276	118	72	466	June 5,	272	134	71	477
12,	275	119	71	465	12,	271	135	73	479
19,	276	120	72	468	19,	272	134	73	479
26,	273	122	71	466	26,	272	134	71	477
1875.					July 3,	271	134	73	478
Jan. 2,	271	123	71	465	10,	272	134	72	478
9,	271	124	71	466	17,	272	133	73	478
16,	271	124	73	468	24,	273	135	73	481
23,	270	125	73	468	31,	268	135	75	478
30,	273	127	74	474	Aug 7,	269	134	75	478
Feb. 6,	274	130	71	475	14,	270	136	75	481
13,	283	130	70	483	21,	266	137	75	478
20,	283	129	70	482	28,	266	138	75	479
27,	284	131	70	485	Sept. 4,	265	137	75	477
Mar. 6,	286	132	71	489	11,	265	138	76	479
13,	286	131	70	487	18,	265	138	75	478
20,	274	130	70	474	25,	269	137	75	481
27,	272	130	69	471					

WEEKLY AVERAGE.

State patients,	274.35
Town patients,	128.34
Private patients,	72.46
Total,	475.15

TABLE No. 16.

Supplies for the several Departments for the Year 1874-75.

	Sheets,	Pillow Cases,	Bed Spreads,	Blankets,	Rubber Sheets,	Bed Ticks,	Pillow Ticks,	Towels,	Curtains,	Wash Bowls,	Ewers,	Chambers,	Mirrors,	Hair Brushes,	Carpet Strips,	Plates,	Cups,	Saucers,	Tumblers,	Mugs,	Bowls,	Pitchers,	Syrup Cups,	Casters,	Knives,	Forks,	Combs,
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	12	4	-	-	-	5	2	18	1	1	-	3	-	-	5	7	15	18	18	18	-	-	3	-	2	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	12	18	6	11	-	9	6	6	2	-	-	11	-	-	1	8	14	-	-	34	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	36	26	4	9	-	2	3	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	3	3	12	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	-	4
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	24	32	4	6	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	4	2
2d Hall, . . .	42	36	-	41	-	5	5	6	-	-	-	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	3	5	1
3d and 4th Halls,	45	45	-	14	-	9	7	-	-	-	-	30	1	1	-	6	-	21	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	7
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	42	30	-	13	-	10	7	9	-	-	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	3
2d Hall, . . .	-	12	-	34	5	11	6	4	2	1	-	22	-	1	-	11	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	26	24	4	12	6	5	12	4	-	-	-	24	1	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	12	33	-	4	-	2	-	12	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
2d Hall, . . .	12	24	9	6	-	-	-	24	9	1	1	6	1	-	3	18	18	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3d Hall, . . .	36	24	12	9	-	22	6	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	36	18	30	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
4th Hall, . . .	24	-	6	4	2	-	-	10	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	12	12	12	6	6	3	1	1	2	-	-	4

Middle 1st Hall,	.	16	-	8	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	42	24	42	36	-	3	2	-	-	3	3	7
2d Hall,	.	6	15	6	12	-	1	-	-	45	-	-	-	12	12	12	3	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	12
3d Hall,	.	36	36	8	18	-	8	4	21	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	12
4th Hall,	.	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	6	-	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Lower 1st Hall,	.	24	36	8	7	-	9	2	15	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
2d Hall,	.	27	45	4	6	-	-	-	12	-	30	-	-	-	-	6	5	12	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
3d Hall,	.	30	27	8	12	-	6	6	9	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
4th Hall,	.	-	12	4	21	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Kitchen,	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	84	30	12	24	-	18	2	-	3	24	12	-
Rear,	.	16	33	5	3	-	-	-	10	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1
Centre,	.	19	14	-	3	-	4	1	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	2	14	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate,	.	497	526	102	247	13	121	70	261	46	5	5	288	12	6	12	177	34	44	36	2	11	46	32	119

TABLE No. 16—Continued.

	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.	Skein Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Darning Needles.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	14	8	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	6	6	4	-	18	24	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	3	3	18	12	6	-	40	17	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	26	11	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	5	-	24	6	12	3	48	24	2	3	-	-	8	3	1	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	6	6	18	12	4	-	30	23	1	1	-	-	1	2	3	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	34	12	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	2	-	-	12	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	7	-	12	18	-	-	12	5	-	1	-	-	5	2	-	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	30	14	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	-	2	12	-	-	-	6	-	1	18	4	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2d Hall, . . .	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	38	16	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
3d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	38	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	25	4	-	4	-
4th Hall, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	23	13	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	-

Middle 1st Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	32	16	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	5	11	6	
2d Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	44	20	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	23	2	2	7	6	
3d Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	6	12	24	-	-	-	36	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	2	10	-		
4th Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	1	18	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	10	-		
Lower 1st Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	25	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	5	-		
2d Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	12	6	30	-	-	1	40	17	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	35	3	7	14	6		
3d Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	36	18	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	33	-	5	9	6		
4th Hall,	.	.	-	-	-	-	6	12	48	3	1	30	11	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	18	4	5	11	6		
Kitchen,	.	.	-	-	2	-	30	-	4	24	-	76	52	1	1	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rear,	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	59	10	5	3	4	3	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	7	-	
Centre,	.	.	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	-	31	20	4	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Aggregate,	.	.	6	10	14	46	91	282	132	80	10	898	424	28	29	17	17	27	37	7	80	13	1	216	98	31	99	30

TABLE NO. 17.
Monthly Consumption of Gas, 1874-75.

MONTHS.	Cubic Feet.	Daily Average.
October, 1874,	29,900	964.51
November,	35,850	1,195.
December,	40,100	1,293.54
January, 1875,	44,100	1,422.58
February,	32,700	1,167.85
March,	26,650	859.67
April,	19,200	640.
May,	14,550	469.35
June,	11,950	398.33
July,	11,950	385.48
August,	14,950	482.25
September,	20,500	683.33
Total,	302,400	828.49*

* Daily average for the year.

TABLE NO. 18.
Annual Cost of Gas.

YEAR.	Cost of Gas.	Average Number of Patients.	Cost per Patient.
1860-61,	\$2,030 39	314.26	\$6 46
1861-62,	2,085 29	313.80	6 64
1862-63,	2,109 02	355.63	5 93
1863-64,	2,069 79	357.63	5 78
1864-65,	1,653 05	342.40	4 82
1865-66,	1,107 98	376.35	2 94
1866-67,	1,056 16	401.03	2 63
1867-68,	1,022 51	413.41	2 47
1868-69,	903 92	405.10	2 23
1869-70,	915 30	408.83	2 23
1870-71,	1,043 99	421.90	2 47
1871-72,	980 94	428.72	2 28
1872-73,	1,006 61	437.23	2 30
1873-74,	1,066 74	469.54	2 27
1874-75,	1,012 63	475.35	2 13

The hospital has always been supplied with gas by the Northampton Gas-Light Company, at the uniform price, under special contract, of three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25) per thousand cubic feet, with an additional charge for meter-rent.

TABLE No. 19.

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

N A M E .	Residence.	When app'ted.	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	1875	do. do.
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, .	Greenfield, . .	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, .	Greenfield, . .	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.
Adams C. Deane, .	Greenfield, . .	1875	—	do. do.

TABLE NO. 20.

Number of Persons, other than Officers, employed in the regular duties of the Hospital.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supervisors,	1	1	2
Assistant Supervisor,	—	1	1
Assistant Clerk,	—	1	1
Seamstress,	—	1	1
Assistant Seamstress,	—	1	1
Laundress,	—	1	1
Assistant Laundress,	—	1	1
Baker,	1	—	1
Steward,	1	—	1
General Attendants,	11	15	26
Housework, centre building,	—	3	3
Cook,	—	1	1
Assistant Cooks,	1	3	4
Watchman,	1	—	1
Carpenters,	3	—	3
Painter,	1	—	1
Assistant Engineer,	1	—	1
Hostler,	1	—	1
Paver and lawn dresser,	1	—	1
Farmers,	6	—	6
Totals,	29	29	58

TABLE NO. 21.
Working Patients, November, 1874.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Constant and efficient workers—			
In the kitchen,	4	8	12
laundry,	2	16	18
sewing-room,	—	16	16
On the farm,	25	—	25
In the coal-house, bakery, barn, stable, as painter, etc.,	12	—	12
Work much, most of them constantly and efficiently, at housework on the halls, .	16	14	30
Sew much, on the halls,	—	2	2*
Work a little, at housework, on the halls, .	17	19	36
Keep their rooms in order, but do little more,	—	22	22
Make their beds, but do little more, . . .	—	34	34
Occasional workers in the sewing-room, .	—	7	7
on the farm,	13	—	13
Total,	89	138	227

* All the mending of clothes in the female department is done on the halls, most of it by patients who, in this table, are placed under one of the other heads.

No patient is counted twice in the table, although many of them work in more than one place.

The number of patients in the house, when this list was made, was : men, 219 ; women, 248 ; total, 467.

TABLE No. 22.
Days' Work by Patients, 1874-75.

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING- ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1874.								
October, . .	541	93	215	308	247	23	302	325
November, . .	360	90	229	319	247	10	260	270
December, . .	444	93	217	310	246	11	322	333
1875.								
January, . . .	464	93	227	320	225	10	210	220
February, . . .	264	84	209	293	162	11	215	226
March,	311	93	222	315	272	12	236	248
April,	387	90	190	280	248	12	230	242
May,	507	93	204	297	258	21	216	237
June,	519	90	195	285	240	21	229	250
July,	694	93	206	299	277	26	242	268
August,	532	93	212	305	272	22	242	264
September, . .	590	90	195	285	249	21	242	263
Totals,	5,613	1,095	2,521	3,616	2,943	200	2,946	3,146

Aggregate of men, 6,908; of women, 8,410; both sexes, 15,318.

An imperfection exists in the column of work upon the farm. In consequence of a misunderstanding, some hundreds of days were not recorded.

TABLE NO. 23.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-room, 1874-75.

Sheets,	517	Skirts,	161
Pillow-cases,	536	Chemises,	274
Bolster-cases,	53	Drawers,	69
Bed-spreads, hemmed,	83	Night-dresses,	23
Bed-spreads, made,	4	Sacks,	34
Bedticks,	167	Aprons,	99
Pillow-ticks,	68	Waists,	45
Curtains,	58	Hoods,	22
Table-cloths,	27	Shirts,	196
Napkins,	12	Pants,	12
Dish-towels,	275	Suspenders, pairs,	168
Rollers,	137	Collars,	36
Carpets,	1	Hats (trimmed),	84
Pieces of Carpet (hemmed),	29	Handkerchiefs,	4
Clothes-bags,	12	Holders, for laundry,	900
Wagon Covers,	4	Sundries,	17
Ox-blankets,	6	Articles repaired,	17,491
Dresses,	235		

TABLE NO. 24.

Upholstery done in 1874-75.

Hair Mattresses made, new materials,	7
Hair Mattresses made, new ticks,	25
Hair Pillows made, new materials,	21
Husk Mattresses made, new materials,	71
Husk Mattresses made, new husks,	15
Hair Mattresses overhauled, with increase of hair,	54
Hair Pillows overhauled, with increase of hair,	23

The husks were split and the hair picked in the house.

TABLE NO. 25.

Iron-Work in the Blacksmith Shop in one Year.

ARTICLES MADE.	
Hangers for radiators,	187
Hooks for hanging water and steam pipes,	89
for other purposes,	2
Rods for fastening chair arms,	31
to hang pipe,	9
to hang steam-bonnet in kitchen,	4
for other purposes,	12
Braces for legs of iron bedsteads,	48
for legs of lounges,	5
for railroad track,	2
for legs of ironing tables,	12
for railroad car,	7
for chair,	2
for bench,	2
for other purposes,	6
Wall-hooks for hanging pictures,	100
Brackets, large, for broad shelves,	20
Bearings for swinging clothes-horses,	28
Eyes for hitching-posts,	8
Bench irons for carpenters,	6
Staples,	9
Punches,	8
Keys for wagon and cart,	3
Bolts,	3
Irons for table,	4
for door-weights,	2
Half-rounds for rock-splitting,	6
Irons for screen,	2
Stays for door-casing,	2
Rings,	2
Stays for saw-frame,	2
Screw-drivers,	2
Sweep for grindstone,	1
Rocker-iron for railroad track,	1
Tap-wrench,	1

TABLE No. 25—Continued.

Cold chisel,	1
Nail set,	1
Barn door-handle,	1

TOOLS SHARPENED.

Drills for blasting,	309
Points for cutting stone,	8
Cold chisels,	21
Iron bars,	2
Ox-shoes,	45

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Iron bedsteads,	15
Pipe tongs,	2
Punches,	3
Grate-hinges,	2
Pokers,	5
Hammers,	2
Screw-driver,	1
Blasting-spoon,	1
Scraper,	1
Broiler,	1
Meat-hook,	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bolts lengthened,	2
Bolts straightened,	4
Iron bar straightened,	1
Snow-scraper shod,	1
Tongue to car-truck altered,	1

This is the account of work during the official year 1871-72. No account has been kept since the close of that year.

TABLE NO. 26.

Officers and Employés. Time Employed. March 1, 1875.

N A M E.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Pliny Earle, M. D., Superintendent, . . .	10	7	26
Edward B. Nims, 1st Assistant Physician, .	6	2	14
Samuel M. Garlick, 2d " " . . .	-	4	10
Walter B. Welton, Clerk,	9	-	14
Asa Wright, Farmer,	17	3	-
Danford Morse, Engineer,	10	-	7
Jeremiah E. Shufelt, Supervisor,	11	2	4
Lucy A. Gilbert, Supervisor,	8	-	18
F. Josephus Rice, Steward,	16	4	24
Mary Ward, Seamstress,	4	6	3
Isabelle Halladay, Laundress,	1	4	25
Charles Ziehlké, Baker,	12	6	-
Frances C. Earle, Assistant Clerk,	3	3	6
Annie L. White, Assistant Supervisor, . .	3	8	23
Flora A. Ward, Assistant Seamstress, . . .	2	7	16
Ellen Halladay, Assistant Laundress, . . .	1	4	25
Charles H. Dudley, Attendant,	6	-	25
Perry Davis, Attendant,	5	4	16
Andrew N. Thorington, Attendant,	4	1	30
Edward Blundell, Attendant,	2	11	4
Thomas Brown, Attendant,	2	5	19
Robert H. Gallivan, Attendant,	1	10	11
D. Erskine Barrett, Attendant,	1	9	8
Thomas Powers, Attendant,	-	11	11
Alfred J. Cusson, Attendant,	-	10	14
William H. Regan, Attendant,	-	-	3
Agnes S. Wilson, Attendant,	16	6	19
Isabella S. Johnston, Attendant,	6	11	5
Maria E. Graves, Attendant,	6	7	7
Marietta S. Babcock, Attendant,	6	4	-
Helen Mann, Attendant,	2	6	9
Fanny R. Powers, Attendant,	2	4	-
Frances Dalton, Attendant,	2	-	8

TABLE No. 26—Continued.

N A M E .	Years.	Months.	Days.
Louanna Payne, Attendant,	1	8	26
Ida White, Attendant,	1	6	21
Hannah Merrifield, Attendant,	1	5	25
Julia E. Smith, Attendant,	1	5	20
Martha Harris, Attendant,	—	6	7
Mina Richards, Attendant,	—	6	—
Mary Ransome, Attendant,	—	4	—
Jerusha Howe, Cook,	15	7	13
Harriet Aldrich, Assistant Cook,	—	5	14
Seviah M. Lincoln, Assistant Cook,	—	2	9
Charlotte E. Clark, Assistant Cook,	—	2	3
Isabella Elmer, Assistant Cook,	—	—	4
William Lacore, Assistant Cook,	1	10	24
Emily J. Mercier, Centre,	7	1	26
Maria Lowe, Centre,	2	8	22
Harriet Halladay, Farmer's Dining-room,	—	7	11
William C. Hall, Assistant Engineer,	9	5	17
Richard E. Morris, Night Engineer,	3	8	15
William D. Dixon, Watchman,	3	6	26
Sifroi Belville, Carpenter,	4	10	7
Edward Addis, Carpenter,	3	3	15
Waldy Tetro, Carpenter,	1	11	23
Alfred Parenteau, Painter,	9	6	18
James Madden, Hostler,	1	10	—
Benjamin Rockwell, Assistant Farmer,	7	9	—
John Mercier, Assistant Farmer,	7	8	—
Eugene Sullivan, Assistant Farmer,	2	10	—
Herbert Persons, Assistant Farmer,	—	10	13

Twelve of the persons have not been in their present situations during the whole period of service. For examples, the supervisors, the assistant supervisor and the seamstress were formerly attendants.

Eleven of the persons have been employed more than once. In these instances the table gives the total time of service.

