

Twenty-fourth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, for the year ending September 30, 1879.

Contributors

State Lunatic Hospital (Northampton, Mass.)
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Publication/Creation

Boston : Printed by Rand, Avery, & Co., 1880.

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No. 21.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT NORTHAMPTON,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

BOSTON:
Rand, Aberg, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
117 FRANKLIN STREET.
1880.

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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

ADAMS C. DEANE, M.D.	GREENFIELD.
HENRY W. TAFT, Esq.	. . . . .	PITTSFIELD.
HON. EDMUND H. SAWYER	. . . . .	EASTHAMPTON.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M.D.*	. . . . .	AMHERST.
SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.	. . . . .	NORTHAMPTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

PLINY EARLE, A.M., M.D.	. . . . .	SUPERINTENDENT.
EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D.	. . . . .	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
DANIEL PICKARD, M.D.	. . . . .	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WALTER B. WELTON.	. . . . .	CLERK.
ASA WRIGHT.	FARMER.
DANFORD MORSE	ENGINEER.

TREASURER.


PLINY EARLE	NORTHAMPTON.
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OFFICE AT THE HOSPITAL.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

JEREMIAH E. SHUFELT	MALE SUPERVISOR.
LUCY A. GILBERT	. . . . .	FEMALE SUPERVISOR.
F. JOSEPHUS RICE	. . . . .	STEWARD.
MARY E. WARD	. . . . .	SEAMSTRESS.
NELL RUSSELL	. . . . .	LAUNDRESS.
CHARLES ZIEHLKÉ	. . . . .	BAKER.

* Near the close of the official year Dr. Hitchcock resigned, and the Hon. William M. Gaylord was appointed as his successor.



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Honorable Council.

IN obedience to the requirement of the law, you are hereby presented with the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the institution entrusted to our care.

One year ago, at the end of the official year 1877-78, the number of patients remaining in the Hospital was 429, of whom 215 were men and 214 women. The number admitted within the year which has elapsed since that time is, of men 63, and of women 43 — making a total of 106. Thus the whole number treated in the course of the official year 1878-79 is, of men 278, and of women 257 — or a total of 535. Of patients discharged, there were of men 40, and of women 30 — a total of 70; and 14 men and 9 women — a total of 23 — were removed by death.

The number remaining in the Hospital Sept. 30, 1879, was 442, of whom 224 were men and 218 women. The largest daily number of patients in the house was 446, which occurred on two days in July, 1879; and the smallest, 429, on three days in December and seven in January. The mean or average daily number for the official year was 436.

Of the 70 patients who left the institution, the recorded results of treatment are, — recovered, 26; improved, 28; unimproved, 14; sober, 1; and not insane, 1.

The affairs of the Hospital have been conducted very much in the usual manner, and with results at least ordinarily favorable. There has been no change in the staff of executive officers, either principal or subordinate, and but few changes of persons employed either within doors or

without. The general health of the whole household has been good, with entire exemption from epidemics, and but little acute disease. No fatal accident has occurred, and no case of self-destruction. The patients, to a large extent, have been industrious, and as contented as can reasonably be expected. Improvements on the farm and buildings have been continued, and the material effects of the establishment have been enhanced in value, — although suffering to some extent from a disaster produced by natural causes.

In our report one year ago, it was stated that an ice-house had recently been erected as a substitute for the old one, which was considered unfit for further use. The two were within a few feet of each other, and so stood until the great freshet of Dec. 10, when both were undermined and carried away in pieces. So far as possible, the remains of the new one were collected, and the material thus obtained was about half of what was required for the reconstruction of the building. The house was rebuilt, and filled with ice in January. The same stream that carried away the buildings entirely destroyed an embankment upon the premises, which had very recently been made, at an expense of over one thousand dollars, for the purpose of straightening and improving the road to the ice-house.

The irregular and unsightly grounds along the northern side of the Parsons lot, which forms the southern boundary of the road leading down the hill from the entrance gate, have been brought into seemly shape by a large amount of grading. An iron fence, corresponding with that on the northern side, has been erected along the road-line, through a distance of more than a thousand feet, and a row of elm trees set about twelve feet within the fence upon the Hospital premises.

There is a deep subsoil of clay upon both sides of this road, and in some places it so abounds in springs as to destroy the firmness of the stone posts which support the iron fence, although they are set to a depth of four feet. To prevent injury from this source, a cylindrical brick sewer, two feet in diameter, has been made upon either side of the road, with grated wells for the reception of surface-water. So far, they have effected their purpose admirably.

Concrete paths and sidewalks have been laid through a

distance of about two thousand feet, making access to the Hospital by foot-passengers from the village much more easy, cleanly, and comfortable.

The horse-barn has been greatly improved. The flat, tinned roof was taken off, and the wall of the northern side of the building torn down. An enlargement of ten feet upon this side was made; all the walls carried three feet higher than before, and surmounted by a slated, gable roof. The stalls, and all the other inside wood-work, except the joists, were taken out and replaced with new material,—the position of partitions being changed to some extent. Greater convenience, increased carriage-room, stalls for two more horses, and a hay-loft that will hold twenty or thirty tons more of hay than the old one, have been gained by this change.

During the last six months we have charged but three dollars per week for the board of town patients. Thus far our experience under this reduction goes to prove that, at this price, and with the present prices of provisions and supplies, the Hospital can continue to support itself, pay ordinary repairs, and annually add something in the way of improvement to the buildings or other parts of the premises.

The charges for the board of patients during the official year, are,—

For State patients	\$33,961 63
town patients	30,915 39
private patients	14,559 88
Total	<u>\$79,436 90</u>

The Treasurer's Report gives an account, somewhat in detail, of the moneys received and expended, with the usual certification by the appointed Auditors that all the entries of disbursements are supported by proper vouchers. The balances of the accounts show, that at the close of the official year, Sept. 30, 1879, there were,—

Invested funds	\$10,000 00
Cash assets available for future use	23,539 77
	<u>\$33,539 77</u>
And liabilities (bills payable)	5,290 87
Balance in favor of the Hospital	<u>\$28,248 90</u>

8 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

Beside the *cash* assets, the Hospital has on hand *purchased* provisions and supplies valued at \$11,631.34, together with a large quantity of products of the farm and the garden.

In closing, we may be permitted to say, that we have visited the Hospital at the regularly appointed times during the year, to a much larger extent than required by law; and that frequent visits, at irregular times, have been made by some member of the Board. We have at all times found the establishment in a satisfactory condition; and we believe it still to be as worthy of patronage, and as safe and reliable a home for the persons for whom it was intended as it has ever been in years gone by.

ADAMS C. DEANE.

HENRY W. TAFT.

EDMUND H. SAWYER.

WILLIAM M. GAYLORD.

SILAS M. SMITH.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 2, 1879.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

A GENERAL summary of the financial accounts of the Hospital, for the official year 1878-79, is presented below. It contains an exposition of the receipts of money, and the several sources whence it came, as well as of the disbursements and the objects for which it was expended.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1878, including	
United-States bond	\$13,519 18
Received for board and contingencies of private patients	15,031 58
Received for board and contingencies of town patients	33,767 88
Received for board and contingencies of State patients	35,421 25
Received for animals, produce, &c., sold	479 11
Received for sundry accounts	1,583 40
Total	<u>\$99,802 40</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For provisions and supplies	\$22,024 21
fuel	6,905 46
gas and oil	1,117 40
water	800 00
salaries and wages	21,457 14
medical supplies	1,405 54
furniture, beds, and bedding	2,674 00
clothing and dry-goods	3,655 58
contingencies	1,025 31
farm	3,164 63
farm stock	582 20
farm wages	4,420 93
real estate	235 00
iron fence	4,387 25
other improvements and repairs	10,693 06
miscellaneous expenses	1,138 41
Balance in hands of Treasurer, including United-States	
bond, Sept. 30, 1879	14,116 28
Total	<u>\$99,802 40</u>

PLINY EARLE, *Treasurer.*

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 2, 1879.

10 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

In pursuance of our appointment, we have audited the accounts of the Treasurer of the Hospital, and report that every entry is supported by a proper voucher.

ADAMS C. DEANE.
EDMUND H. SAWYER.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 2, 1879.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

THE history of the recently-closed official year of the institution under your general guidance and guardianship, presents no remarkable features which might distinguish it from its predecessors. It furnishes no unusually favorable incidents or events, nor is it marred by any of those grievous occurrences to which institutions of the kind are peculiarly liable. It includes no suicide, and no accident fatal to human life. The subjoined table exhibits the movement of the population of the Hospital, and an epitome of the results of treatment: —

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1878-79.

Based upon the Number of Admissions and not of Persons.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Hospital Sept. 30, 1878 . . .	215	214	429
Admitted in course of the year . . .	63	43	106
Whole number of patients within the year .	278	257	535
Discharged, including deaths . . .	54	39	93
Remaining Sept. 30, 1879 . . .	224	218	442
<i>Condition of Patients Discharged.</i>			
Recovered	13	13	26
Improved	15	13	28
Unimproved	11	3	14
Sober	1	—	1
Not insane	—	1	1
Died	14	9	23
Total	54	39	93
Daily average number of patients . . .	221.31	215.42	436.73
Smallest number on any day . . .	—	—	429
Largest number on any day . . .	—	—	446

12 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

One hundred and eight entries were made in the register of admissions within the official year. Two of them were of patients who were already in the Hospital, supported, one of them by his friends, and the other by a town, but who were re-committed for the purpose of throwing the cost of their support upon the State. Hence there were only one hundred and six *admissions*, as stated in the table.

Two persons were admitted twice each. Consequently the number of *persons* admitted was only one hundred and four. This exceeds, by twenty-eight, the number admitted in the next preceding year, and gives some reason for the expectation that, in future, the four most westerly counties of the State will furnish all the patients that can be accommodated at the Hospital. The number remaining in the house on the 30th of September, the close of the official year, is larger by thirteen than it was one year ago, and only seven less than it was on the 30th of October, 1877, after twenty-five patients had been removed to the Asylum for Chronic Insane at Worcester.

Of the one hundred and four persons admitted, thirteen men and eight women, a total of twenty-one, had previously been patients in this Hospital. Nine men and one woman, a total of ten, came for the *second* time; three men and four women, a total of seven, for the *third* time; three women for the *fourth* time; and one man for the *seventh* time.

Of the ten who came for the second time, four had been discharged recovered, four improved, and two unimproved, when they left the Hospital on their first admission. Of the seven who came for the third time, two had been discharged recovered on both of their former admissions; three had been discharged, each as recovered once and improved once; and two had been discharged, each as improved once and unimproved once. Of the three who came for the fourth time, two had been discharged recovered three times each, and one as improved three times. The man who was admitted for the seventh time had been discharged recovered four times, and improved twice.

STATUS OF PATIENTS.

Of the whole number of persons admitted, the cost of support for twenty-eight was charged to the State; that of fifty-

seven to cities and towns; and that of nineteen to individuals. Subsequently to admission, that cost was transferred from State to town in two instances, from town to State in one instance, and from an individual to the State in one instance.

The proportion of patients chargeable to cities and towns has been pretty rapidly increasing. On the 28th of September, 1872, there were but 94 patients of that class in the house. On the 30th of September, 1879, there were 184, — the number having been nearly doubled in the course of seven years.

Of the ninety-four patients who either left the Hospital or died, twenty-six were supported by the State, fifty-three by cities and towns, and fourteen by individuals, or by private funds.

Of the 442 patients remaining in the Hospital at the close of the official year, 202 are beneficiaries of the State, and 184 of cities and towns; while fifty-six are paid for by individuals, or by private funds.

The weekly average number of each of those three classes, as derived from the numbers in the house on the fifty-two Saturdays of the year, was, of State patients, 200.34; city and town patients, 182.29; private patients, 54.23; total, 436.86. The difference between the *weekly* average and the *daily* average is only *thirteen-hundredths* of a unit.

RECOVERIES.

Thirteen men and thirteen woman, a total of twenty-six patients, were discharged so far relieved from their mental aberration as to warrant the record of recovery in each of their cases. Be it understood that, while in the opinion of the medical officers this was the proper thing to do, no pretension is made that each of those persons respectively was *cured* beyond the liability to a relapse, or a recurrence of the disorder. So far, indeed, is this from being true, that in six or seven of the cases the tendency to insanity is so inherent in the constitution, or so engrafted upon it, that the disease will almost inevitably reappear; and in several others the probability of its return is great. Already is there some evidence of such return, inasmuch as one of the men, who was pronounced recovered by his friends, had not been at home

two months before he ended his life by suicide. Be it farther and very distinctly understood, that this discouraging prospect in regard to a large proportion of the patients discharged recovered, is no new thing, this year, at this Hospital, and no new thing in regard to hospitals generally. It is the same always, and every where. From the very nature of mental disease it must be so. But, while this is true, there is always the consolation and the recompense that, among any considerable number of so-called recoveries, there are some in which the cure is essentially permanent.

Of the twenty-six persons discharged recovered, twenty-three had never before been inmates of this Hospital. Of one person, this was the second admission, and of two, the fourth admission; and each of these three persons has been discharged recovered at every admission: making, now, for one of them, two recoveries; and for the other two, four recoveries each. The three have recovered ten times.

Seven of the twenty-six persons were supported by the State, fourteen by cities and towns, and five by private funds.

DEATHS.

Twenty-three patients died in the course of the year, — a number which precisely corresponds with that of the deaths of the next preceding year. The coincidence extends even farther, since the numbers of each sex were alike in the two years; namely, fourteen men and nine women. As the whole number of patients treated, and the daily average number in the house, were both somewhat less than in that year, the *proportion* of deaths is a trifle larger. Both years, however, rank among the lowest, in respect to mortality, in the whole history of the institution: the year just closed having but two years below it in the proportion of deaths calculated upon the daily average number of patients in the house. As usual, by far the largest proportion of deaths were the result of chronic disease; but there were two from pneumonia, and one from congestion of the lungs. The largest number (four) from any one disease, were from that gradual wasting of the whole frame, which is so common among the insane, and which is known by the term “marasmus.” Three deaths each are attributed to pulmonary consump-

tion, epilepsy, the exhaustion of acute mania, and old age; and one each to congestion of the brain, serous apoplexy, disease of the liver, and cancer of the stomach.

Of the twenty-three persons who died, one was a private patient, seven were wards of the Commonwealth, and fifteen were supported by cities and towns.

Suicide.—Again are we permitted gratefully to acknowledge the lapse of another annual period without a case of self-destruction, and thus to add one more to the no inconsiderable series of years during which the institution has been free from those distressing terminations of life. As was stated in the report for 1877-78, the last suicide occurred on the 27th of January, 1872. This was a little more than seven years and eight months ago. At that time there were 415 patients in the house; and during the intervening period 1,116 have been admitted; making a total of 1,571 that have been under our care in the course of that period.

The Hospital has been in operation twenty-one years, and its total of suicides is twelve. Ten of them occurred within the first ten years, and but two within the last ten. In the mid-way year there was none. During the first ten years the daily average number of patients was 336, and during the last ten it has been about 444.

The annual record of mortality in the Hospital, from the time of its opening, may be seen in the following table:—

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Deaths and their Ratios, from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1879.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent on Whole No. of Patients treated.	Per Cent on Daily Average 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
1875-76,	629	474.21	18	19	37	5.88	7.80
1876-77,	603	476.16	21	21	42	6.96	8.82
1877-78,	551	442.43	14	9	23	4.17	5.19
1878-79,	535	436.73	14	9	23	4.29	5.27

The proportion of deaths for the full period of twenty-one years, as calculated upon the whole number of patients annually treated, is 6.01 per cent; and as calculated upon the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, 8.21 per cent.

The proportions for the first ten years are, on the whole number of patients treated, 7.08 per cent; and on the daily average number, 9.71 per cent.

For the last ten years, they are, on the whole number of patients treated, 5.12 per cent; and on the daily average number, 6.91 per cent.

The proportion of deaths during the first ten years, is to the proportion of deaths during the last ten years, as 140 to

100, if calculated upon the whole number of patients treated; and as 138 to 100, if calculated upon the daily average number of patients in the house.

As usual, the proportion of deaths of men largely exceeds that of women.

WORSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The long established practice of frequently gathering the patients for public worship, or for exercises intended for their instruction, entertainment, or amusement, was continued through the year. Of the 365 days, there were assemblies for these purposes on 331 days. Upon the sabbath, they took place in the afternoon; upon all other days, in the evening. Of the 34 days upon which there were no assemblies, thirteen of the omissions were in consequence of the meetings of the Trustees, and six because of the visits to the Hospital of public authorities delegated by law to inspect it. The appended schedule contains an exposition of the nature of the several exercises, and the frequency of each:—

1. EXERCISES ON THE SABBATH, —

Divine worship	52 days.
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2. EXERCISES ON SECULAR EVENINGS, —

(a.) *Readings, opening and closing with sacred music: —*

The Bible	27 days.
The Bible, and selections of prose	10 “
The Bible, and selections of poetry	23 “
Miscellaneous selections of prose	73 “
Miscellaneous selections of poetry	64 “
Miscellaneous selections of prose and poetry	42 “

(b.) *Lectures, opening and closing with sacred music: —*

Atmospheric air, with use of air-pump	3 “
Island of Malta	1 “

(c.) *Other entertainments: —*

Pictures shown with the stereopticon	6 “
Concerts of vocal music	7 “
Recitations	7 “

(d.) *Social gatherings: —*

Quadrille parties	16 “
No assembly	34 “

Total	365 days.
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As usual heretofore, the pastors of several of the denominational churches in the neighborhood conducted the sab-

bath services. For two of the concerts we are indebted to Miss Lizzie Longley and Mr. John Prince; and for the stereoptic exhibitions, to Dr. T. W. Meekins.

FARM.

Under the able immediate management of Mr. Wright, who has had the charge of it ever since the Hospital was opened in 1858, the farm continues in its course of progressive improvement. The quantity of the total products of the present season is fully equal, for the purposes of home consumption, to that of any preceding year, although its monetary value, in consequence of the prevalent prices, has at some times been exceeded. The crop of hay, though large, was less than that of 1878, a year of remarkable productiveness of that staple material. But potatoes yielded abundantly, and of a quality superior to those of any other season during the last fifteen years. The product of the earliest planting of the Early Rose was at the rate of three hundred and seventy-five bushels to the acre,—a yield that recalls to memory the years gone by, and would seem to indicate that there is once more “a good time coming” for that important vegetable.

SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTS.

Hay (first growth of home farm), 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, at \$14	. . .	\$1,214 50
Hay (second growth, home farm), 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, at \$14	. . .	357 00
Hay (first growth, Parsons lot), 16 tons, at \$14	. . .	224 00
Hay (second growth, Parsons lot), 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, at \$14	. . .	74 62
Hay (first growth, Clarke orchard), 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, at \$14	. . .	231 00
Corn fodder, 15 tons	. . . . .	60 00
Oat straw, 12 tons	. . . . .	72 00
Corn, 400 bushels	. . . . .	240 00
Oats, 400 bushels	. . . . .	200 00
Broom-seed, 100 bushels	. . . . .	25 00
Potatoes, 3,442 bushels	. . . . .	1,731 00
Carrots, 407 bushels	. . . . .	162 80
Beets, 1,176 bushels	. . . . .	476 00
Onions, 300 bushels	. . . . .	150 00
Turnips, 400 bushels	. . . . .	100 00
Parsnips, 20 bushels	. . . . .	10 00
Beans, Lima, in shell, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	. . . . .	209 00
Beans, common, in shell, 114 bushels	. . . . .	114 00
Beans, string, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	. . . . .	47 00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	. . . . .	<u>\$5,697 92</u>

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$5,697 92
Beans, Lima, dry, 10 bushels	40 00
Peas, green, in pod, 118 bushels	127 50
Sweet corn, green, in ear, 194½ bushels	194 50
Tomatoes, 122 bushels	122 00
Lettuce, 91½ bushels	91 50
Cucumbers, 108 bushels	108 00
Squashes, summer, 30½ bushels	30 50
Squashes, winter, 6,540 pounds	98 10
Melons, 7,850 pounds	78 50
Asparagus, 37½ bushels	129 00
Pie-plant, 24 bushels	18 12
Beet-greens, 11 bushels	9 00
Cabbages, 5,000 heads	200 00
Currants, red, 6½ bushels	26 00
Currants, black, ½ bushel	2 00
Apples, 145 barrels	290 00
Pears, 26½ bushels	38 50
Grapes, 1½ bushels	1 50
Quinces, 2½ bushels	7 50
Beef, raised here, 1,889 pounds	148 72
Veal, raised here, 693 pounds	68 04
Pork, 13,569 pounds	691 11
Pigs, sold, 116	259 10
Turkeys, 227 pounds	46 79
Chickens, 90½ pounds	11 65
Chickens, spring, 20	10 00
Heads and plucks	33 50
Eggs, 112 dozen	22 35
Milk, grass-fed, 19,327 quarts	966 35
Cider, 5 barrels	15 00
Broom-brush	30 00
Calf-skins, 7	8 75
Roasting pigs, 7	14 00
Wood, 15 cords	45 00
Total value	\$9,680 50

The aggregate value is less than in 1878, in consequence, partly, of the diminished valuation of hay, and partly of a much smaller crop of apples, and a much less quantity of wood cut upon the farm. In 1878 we had eleven hundred barrels of eatable apples, made one hundred and forty-five barrels of cider, and cut one hundred and forty-five cords of wood, the larger part of which was sold.

The garden, of something more than twenty acres, which lies near the buildings, has been greatly improved in fertility

within the last ten years. Aside from a liberal use of the ordinary fertilizers, several thousands of loads of "meadow-mud," or imperfect peat, have been spread upon it; and to this, within the last year, has been added five hundred loads of clay. As in some parts the soil is too sandy for high fertility, these substances improve it by their power of absorbing and retaining moisture.

The whole quantity of milk produced was 19,327 gallons; but, as usual, only one quarter of it is entered in the list — the quantity estimated to be the direct product of grazing, and *not* from hay, grain, and roots, included and appraised in the table. For a similar reason, no mention is made of butter, of which we make about five hundred pounds, or of manure, of which the product is not far from six hundred cart-loads.

Twenty-nine hogs, which were raised and fattened upon the Hospital premises, were slaughtered in the course of the official year. The dressed weight of them individually was as follows: 460, 436, 495, 391, 559, 380, 473, 440, 426, 482, 507, 446, 640, 761, 375, 449, 480, 180, 504, 500, 473, 467, 407, 444, 464, 525, 500, 492, 413. Total weight, 13,569 pounds. The mean or average weight of the heaviest *ten* of them was 548 pounds; and that of the heaviest *five*, 598 pounds. They supplied the house with both salt pork and lard for the year, together with one barrel of the former, and one tierce of the latter, for sale. We purchase a very small quantity of fresh pork, sausages, and ham. The sausage-meat from our own pork is eaten in fried rolls, when new; and the hams are cured here, but smoked off the premises.

No meats are bought by general contract. Throughout the warm season they are ordered from day to day, as wanted, and at prices temporarily agreed upon, and consequently fluctuating. In the latter part of the autumn we annually purchase about one hundred sheep, and eighteen or twenty three-years-old beeves, stable and feed them on the premises, and slaughter them, as wanted, in the course of the coldest four months.

The farm stock now on hand consists of 7 horses, 8 oxen, 1 bull, 32 cows, 31 fat hogs, 3 boars, 20 breeding sows, 18 shotes, 30 small pigs, and an average quantity of poultry.

HOW THE HOSPITAL IS SUPPORTED.

Although a State institution, this Hospital has received no gratuitous assistance from the State since the spring of 1867. Since that time it has relied for its income solely upon the products of its farm, the board-bill of its patients, and the small sum of ten dollars each for the burial expenses of State patients who die in the Hospital. The receipts from the last-mentioned source during the past year, were seventy dollars.

For the entire support of State patients, including clothing, and all loss from breakage and other kinds of destruction, the Hospital received three dollars and fifty cents each per week from the treasury of the Commonwealth, from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1879. Since the latter date, it has received but three dollars each per week. This is the compensation fixed by statute law. Nearly one-half of the inmates belong to this class. During the past year the weekly average of them was 45.85 per cent of the whole.

For town patients it has received, and now receives, from the treasuries of the towns, respectively, in which those patients have legal settlements, the same sum per week as from the State treasury for State patients; but the towns clothe their patients, and remunerate the Hospital for damages done by them. Of town patients, the weekly average for the year was 41.04 per cent, or a little more than two-fifths of the whole.

For private patients there is no uniform price. The average pay from all who were here Sept. 30, 1879, was five dollars, five cents, and four mills each per week. Clothing and damages are extra charges. The weekly average of these patients during the past year was 12.41 per cent, or one-eighth of the whole.

The average weekly pay per capita, received by the Hospital for all its patients, State, town, and private, in the course of the year, is three dollars and forty-nine cents and eight mills. Such are the pecuniary resources of the Hospital. We turn to the results of

THE FINANCE OF THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS.

In April, 1865, the Hospital was freed from debt, and the financial statement at the close of that month showed a

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balance of three hundred and two dollars and four cents in its favor. Between that time and the 1st of June, 1867, 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.

As an offset to the five thousand dollars' bonus, the Hospital has purchased and paid for several lots of land, amounting to about one hundred and forty-four acres, the total cost of which was \$22,790. The State, then, has been overpaid for its bonus in the sum of \$17,790.

The amount paid by the Hospital for repairs and improvements in the course of the fourteen years, from Sept. 30, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1879, is \$171,781.65.

The surplus of cash assets now on hand is \$28,248.90, or \$27,946.86 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 \$11,631.34. The estimated value of similar supplies on the 30th of April, 1865, was \$2,500. The increase of assets under this head is, therefore, \$9,131.34.

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	. \$17,790 00
Repairs and improvements . . . .	. 171,781 65
Excess of present cash assets . . . .	. 27,946 86
Increase of provisions and supplies . .	. 9,131 34
Increase of furniture . . . . .	. 8,000 00
Total . . . . .	. \$234,649 85

The necessary current repairs of the buildings may be estimated at three thousand dollars annually. Deducting this sum for each of the fourteen years since Sept. 30, 1865, a total of \$42,000, there is a remainder of \$192,649.85. 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.

STUDIES RELATIVE TO THE CURABILITY OF INSANITY.

Articles suggested by investigations of the subject of the curability of mental disorders have occupied a portion of several of the preceding annual reports of this Hospital. Those investigations have to some extent been continued, and some of the results thereof will here be presented. It has already been shown that, in consequence of the repeated recoveries, as reported at the hospitals, of more or less of those patients who are admitted into them more than once, taken in connection with the fact that the general readers of the reports have no means of discovering that every one of these duplicate or multiple recoveries does not represent a separate, individual person, the people at large have been brought to believe that insane persons are much more frequently cured than the facts will warrant. Within the last three years, several superintendents have begun to give such explanations of the recoveries reported by them as may prevent the false inference alluded to, and consequently act as correctives of the erroneous public opinion. These explanations have revealed a state of things which shows that it is no cause for marvel that the public mind has been deceived upon the subject. For example, at the New-Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, in the official year 1878-79, there were twenty-seven recoveries; but Dr. Bancroft so arranges them in tabular form, that we learn that only eleven of them were recoveries from a first attack. Sixteen of the persons had previously been reported recovered, — two of them once each, eight of them twice each, one of them four times, one of them eight times, one of them nine times, and one of them thirty-five times. After this last reported recovery, the total of the reported recoveries of these *sixteen* persons is ninety-two.

* This is a remarkable proportion of recoveries subsequent to the first, and, undoubtedly, larger than that of most of the hospitals. The New-Hampshire Asylum is among the *old* institutions, and these secondary recoveries increase in number with the advancing age of the hospital. But, in the face of such facts as these explanations reveal, those superintendents who do not thus explain the recoveries reported by them, need not be surprised if it should come to be believed

that they are quite willing that the deception of the public mind should be continued.

In my report for 1877-78, surprise was expressed that some method of giving the reader of their reports a correct understanding of their reported recoveries in this respect had not been adopted at the British asylums. Among the reports received from them in the course of the year last past, there are two in which something of the kind has been introduced.

At the Prestwich Asylum, in 1878, there were 214 recoveries. The superintendent, Dr. H. Rooke Ley, writes, in relation to them, that "175 had never before been treated in this asylum, and had therefore recovered from a first attack; of 25, this was the second admission; of 8, the third admission; of 2, the fourth admission; of 2, the fifth admission; of 1, the sixth admission; and of 1 the seventh admission. The recorded condition, when discharged, of the 39 who had previously been under treatment in this asylum, was, recovered in 33 instances, and improved in 6 instances, — consequently, 92 recoveries have been contributed to the statistics of this asylum by these former residents."

This, so far as I am informed, is the first exposition of the kind in England.

W. H. Garner, Esq., Medical Superintendent of the Clonmel District Asylum, Ireland, in his report for 1878, says, — "The discharges amounted to 31 of both sexes, being an average (per centage?) of over 35 on admissions. Of these latter, however, I am bound to say, 17 were relapsed cases; so that, as has been well pointed out by Dr. Pliny Earle of the State Lunatic Asylum at Northampton, U.S.A., the percentage of recoveries on admissions must be taken *cum grano salis*."

Of the 31 patients discharged, 28 were reported recovered, and 3 improved. Please observe the noteworthy fact, that, while 28 were *discharged* recovered, 17 were *received* who had *previously been discharged recovered*. The excess of recoveries *sent out* into the world, over the recoveries which the world had *sent back*, was *only nine*.

A "study" is now introduced to which I especially invite the careful attention of all persons interested in the subject. How dry soever may be its aspect, let them give it a

thoughtful reading, and perhaps they will discover that they have been amply repaid.

IT IS THE END THAT CROWNS THE WORK.

“While it appears that once almost every patient recently attacked recovered, our statistics show that now, taking our hospitals together, hardly half of them have been so fortunate.” — Dr. RAY, in *Recoveries from Mental Disease*.

“O, blindness to the future! kindly given,
That each may fill the circle marked by heaven.”

POPE.

The object of this chapter is to recall to notice a few of those recoveries of the insane which took place not less than thirty-five years ago, at a time included in that period to which Dr. Ray alludes as one that was so exceedingly favorable to restoration from mental disorders.

In an examination, a few months ago, of a reprint, in 1863, of the thitherto published reports of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, I met a table copied from the report of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital for 1843, and re-published, in connection with a memorial by Miss Dix, for the purpose of showing the remarkable advantage, pecuniarily, of the treatment of insanity in its early stages. It presents two columns, or series of cases, twenty-five in each. Those in the first column were chronic and incurable; those in the second were recent, and had been discharged — all of them “recovered” — from the said hospital in the course of the official year covered by the report.

The official year at that time ended with the 30th of November, and not, as now, with the 30th of September.

While studying the table, it occurred to me that it would be interesting to know the history, subsequent to their discharge, of the twenty-five persons who recovered after so short a period of treatment, and at so trifling an expense. Such was the inception of this chapter, and this the cause for the selection of the table of 1843, in preference to either of its predecessors. The first table of the kind was published, if I mistake not, in the Worcester report for 1837–38. The practice was continued for a series of years, and was adopted at various other institutions of the kind. Indeed, the report

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for 1843, which contains the table, gives the results of similar tables at the State hospitals of Maine, Ohio, and Virginia. The table is here introduced, in order that the reader may obtain a clear understanding of the subject.

“TABLE showing the Comparative Expense of Supporting Old and Recent Cases of Insanity, from which we learn the Economy of placing Patients in Institutions in the early periods of Disease.

No. of the Old Cases.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Total Expense at \$100 a year before entering the Hospital, and \$122 a year since; last year, \$120.	No. of the Recent Cases discharged.	Present Age.	Time Insane.	Cost of Support at \$2.30 per week.
2	69	28 yrs	\$3,212 00	1,622	30	7 wks.	\$16 10
7	48	17 “	2,004 00	1,624	34	20 “	46 00
8	60	21 “	2,504 00	1,625	51	32 “	73 60
12	47	25 “	2,894 00	1,635	23	28 “	64 40
18	71	34 “	3,794 00	1,642	42	40 “	92 00
19	59	18 “	2,204 00	1,643	55	14 “	32 20
21	39	16 “	1,993 00	1,645	63	36 “	82 80
27	47	16 “	1,994 00	1,649	22	40 “	92 00
44	56	26 “	2,982 00	1,650	36	28 “	64 40
45	60	25 “	2,835 00	1,658	36	14 “	32 20
102	53	25 “	2,833 00	1,660	21	16 “	36 80
133	44	13 “	1,431 00	1,661	19	27 “	62 10
176	55	20 “	2,486 00	1,672	40	11 “	25 70
209	39	16 “	1,964 00	1,676	23	23 “	52 90
223	50	20 “	2,364 00	1,688	23	11 “	25 70
260	47	16 “	2,112 00	1,690	23	27 “	62 10
278	49	10 “	1,424 00	1,691	37	20 “	46 00
319	53	10 “	1,247 00	1,699	30	28 “	64 40
347	58	14 “	1,644 00	1,705	24	17 “	39 10
367	40	12 “	1,444 00	1,706	55	10 “	23 00
400	43	14 “	1,644 00	1,709	17	10 “	23 00
425	48	13 “	2,112 00	1,715	19	40 “	92 00
431	36	13 “	1,412 00	1,716	35	48 “	110 40
435	55	15 “	1,712 00	1,728	52	55 “	126 50
488	37	17 “	1,912 00	1,737	30	33 “	75 90
		454 yrs.	\$54,157 00			635 wks.	\$1,461 30

Average expense of old cases	\$2,166 20
Whole expense of 25 old cases	54,157 00
Average expense of recent cases	58 45
Whole expense of 25 recent cases till recovered	1,461 30

“The results of this table are so striking, and show so conclusively the importance of early admission to the insane hospitals, that many other institutions have instituted the same inquiry with similar results.” (See Report of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital for 1843.)

The report contains no *assertion* that the twenty-five recent cases were *permanently* cured; neither does it allude to the probability, or the possibility, that any one of the persons might again become insane: hence the almost inevitable impresssion left upon the mind of the general reader, by a perusal of the table, would be, that the twenty-five persons whose insanity was recent had never before been insane; and that now, on the first attack of that disease, they were returned to their homes and to society fully and permanently restored to mental soundness. Indeed, the whole force of the table depends upon the assumption that they were permanently cured. Furthermore, coupled with this impresssion would be the inference that, if the twenty-five persons whose disease was chronic had been taken to a hospital in the early stages of their mental unsoundness, they, too, would have been cured. Then follows the practical deduction: If you send your insane friend early to the hospital, his cure will cost but \$58.45; if you neglect such early action, his support, while insane, will cost at least \$1,461.30. This deduction was, apparently, the whole ostensible object of the table.

Taking, then, these twenty-five persons, so happily, so quickly, and so cheaply withal, redeemed, by restoration, from one of the greatest ills that flesh is heir to, let us, while learning something of their antecedent history, go forth with them from the hospital, and, so far as is practicable, follow them to the present time, if they still are living, or through their subsequent life, if that life be ended.

THE TWENTY-FIVE RECENT CASES RECOVERED.

No. 1,622.—This was a man, and this was his *second* attack of insanity, but his first admission to the hospital. He was discharged *recovered*, as in the table, May 1, 1843. Within about three weeks after the table was made,¹ and on the 20th of December, 1843, he was again committed to the hospital. He remained a little more than three months, and was again discharged *recovered* March 25, 1844.

¹ It is assumed that the table was made on the 1st of December, because the official year ended with the 30th of November. It could not have been made before the 28th of November, because two of the patients represented in it were discharged on that day. Eight of the others were discharged in the course of that month.

He afterwards married, and it is believed that he has never been insane since he left the hospital. He was well, and living with his family, one year ago, as he probably is now. This information comes from one of his friends who visited him in 1878.

No. 1,624. — A woman. This was her *second* attack of insanity, the first one having occurred two years before her admission to the hospital. The case is recorded as periodical and suicidal. She was discharged *recovered*, as in the table, June 21, 1843. An informant writes me, September, 1879, — "She is living, and is apparently in good health. I was not able to find out whether she ever became insane again or not."

No. 1,625. — A man. This was his *second* admission into the hospital. He was admitted the first time in July, 1840. He remained less than two months, and was discharged *recovered* Sept. 17, 1840. He was discharged *recovered* the second time, as in the table, Sept. 25, 1843. He was admitted the third time Jan. 8, 1851, and nearly eight months afterwards, on the 29th of Aug. 1851, discharged *recovered* for the third time.

His father and a son were insane. On his third admission, his case is recorded as "periodical, once in about four or five years." Hence it appears that there must have been one attack between the last two admissions to the hospital.

Since the foregoing was written, I have learned that he had another attack in 1859, which lasted nearly a year. He was not taken to a hospital, but was cared for at home. After recovery he remained well until 1872, when he died of cholera morbus.

His wife and the son above mentioned, were patients at the Worcester Hospital, and the former died there.

No. 1,635. — A man. Insanity is hereditary in his family. He was discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Oct. 11, 1843. He still lives and is in business. One of his relatives states (1879) that he "has not been insane since he left the Worcester Hospital;" and that he "is somewhat eccentric, but in no wise insane."

No. 1,642. — A man. The case is recorded as hereditary and suicidal. Discharged *recovered*, as in the table, June 21, 1843. He was admitted again Nov. 19, 1844, and dis-

charged *recovered*, the second time, Feb. 18, 1845. He was admitted the third time July 14, 1856, and died within less than thirty-six hours afterwards.

On his last admission, it is recorded that a sister and a brother were insane, and that his son "hung himself one year ago."

No. 1,643.—A woman. Her father was insane, and she had had *two* previous attacks of insanity, "some twenty years ago, in two successive springs." After a residence of a little more than three months in the hospital, she was discharged *recovered*, as in the table, July 1, 1843.

Her subsequent history is related to me, in dialogue form, by a correspondent who received it in conversation with one of the nearest relatives of the woman, and a member of her family.

Question.—"Was she cured at the hospital?"

Answer.—"Oh, no! She was just the same as she had previously been; very despondent most of the time; and she was constantly watched,—not that we feared her doing harm to others, but that she might harm herself."

Question.—"There was no change, after her going to the hospital, in her condition from what it had been previously?"

Answer.—"Oh, no. She continued the same until her death, in 1854."

Question.—"What was the cause of her death?"

Answer.—"She was run over by the cars. Most people thought it might have been by accident, but we could not tell."

No. 1,645.—A woman. This was her *third* admission to the hospital, and she was admitted four times afterwards. Her record is as follows:—

First admission, Aug. 2, 1838; discharged *recovered* Jan. 10, 1839.

Second admission, April 26, 1840; discharged *recovered* Nov. 6, 1840.

Third admission, April 29, 1843; discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Nov. 1, 1843.

Fourth admission, May 31, 1845; discharged *recovered* June 23, 1846.

Fifth admission, Jan. 25, 1849; discharged *recovered* May 8, 1851.

Sixth admission, Nov. 6, 1855; discharged *recovered* May 13, 1856.

Seventh admission, Jan. 12, 1857; died at the hospital, of "old age," April 22, 1857.

It is recorded, on her second admission, that her insanity was hereditary and periodical; and, on her fifth admission, that two of her brothers and one sister were insane.

No. 1,649. — A man. Admitted May 10, 1843; discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Nov. 17, 1843. An informant writes that he is now living and well; and that he "has shown no signs of his previous trouble for a number of years." As it is nearly thirty-six years since he left the hospital, this language would seem to imply that he *has* shown signs of the disorder since the time of discharge.

No. 1,650. — A woman. Admitted May 11, 1843; discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Sept. 12, 1843. She is still living, and "has never shown any symptoms of insanity since she left the hospital."

No. 1,658. — A woman whose mother was insane. She was admitted May 22, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, July 27, 1843. In about two weeks after the table was made, and on the 13th of December, 1843, she was again committed to the hospital. She was discharged *recovered*, the second time, March 15, 1844.

Since she left the hospital she has had two attacks of insanity, one of them following childbirth; but they were not severe nor of long duration, and she was not taken to a hospital. She is now living and well, the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are living.

No. 1,660. — A woman. She had had *one* previous attack of insanity; and in the table on page twenty-three of the Worcester report for 1843 her case is recorded as periodical. Her mother and a sister were insane. She was discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Aug. 23, 1843. One of her nearest relatives states, that "after her discharge from the hospital, in 1843, she remained well a few months, when she again became insane, was recommitted, and again discharged. In 1846 she was again placed in a hospital, and again discharged, and *was never well but a few months at a time*. She died in 1849, aged about twenty-eight years." It is said that she died of scrofula. Her commitment in 1846 was to the

Worcester Hospital, from which, after a residence of thirty-seven days, she was discharged *recovered*.

No. 1,661. — A young woman, whose insanity is recorded as hereditary. She was admitted May 24, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Nov. 7, 1843. She was admitted again May 10, 1847, and discharged *recovered*, the second time, Sept. 30, 1847. Admitted the third time, Dec. 3, 1849, and discharged *recovered*, the third time, March 20, 1850.

I am informed that she "again became insane, and went to the hospital in New Hampshire;" this was on the 14th of December, 1853. She was removed to the McLean Asylum, Sept. 6, 1854, "where she remained, insane, until her death, July 5, 1867. Age, 44 years."

No. 1,672. — A man. His disease is recorded as periodical in the table on page 24 of the Worcester report for 1843. He was admitted June 10, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Aug. 18, 1843. He is now (1879) in the almshouse of a town, an officer of which writes to me as follows: "He never was cured. He is a foolish, harmless fellow. He was taken from the hospital (in 1843) to our almshouse, where he now is, in fair health, able to do very little light work; simple and harmless when pleased, but ugly when crossed very much."

No. 1,676. — A woman. This was her *third* attack of insanity, and her *second* admission to the hospital. Her first admission was on the 24th of May, 1842. She was discharged *recovered* July 4, 1842. The second admission, as in the table, was on the 13th of June, 1843. She was discharged *recovered* Nov. 16, 1843. I am informed that she "remained well, after her return from the hospital, as long as she lived, which was not many years. I think she died about 1850."

No. 1,688. — A young woman. This was her *fourth* admission to the hospital. Her first admission was on Aug. 20, 1836. She was discharged *recovered* Oct. 28, 1836. Her second admission was on Jan. 19, 1839; discharged *recovered* July 4, 1839. Third admission, Aug. 7, 1840; discharged *recovered* Nov. 25, 1840. At this admission her case was recorded as periodical. Her fourth admission was on June 30, 1843. She was discharged, as in the table, *recovered*, for the fourth time, Sept. 11, 1843. On the last admission it is

stated that she was twenty-two years of age; consequently she could have been but fifteen at the time of her first admission. After her fourth recovery and departure from the hospital, I am informed that "she married, went West, lived with her husband some years, and was in an insane asylum out there."

Having returned to Massachusetts, she was admitted into the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, March 18, 1864, and discharged therefrom, *recovered*, Nov. 30, 1864. She was committed to the Worcester Hospital for the fifth time, Aug. 5, 1865, and nearly two years afterwards, on the 28th of June, 1867, was discharged *not improved*. She was taken directly to the almshouse of the town which supports her, and there she still remains. "She works in the family, and is quiet," writes my informant; "but at times is wild."

No. 1,690.—A young woman. Admitted July 5, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Oct. 21, 1843. About five years afterwards, in 1848, she died of consumption, not having been insane after she left the hospital.

No. 1,691. A woman. Admitted July 8, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Oct. 16, 1843. She died on the second anniversary of her discharge, Oct. 16, 1845. I am not informed whether her insanity re-appeared. Probably it did not.

No. 1,699.—A man. Admitted July 20, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Nov. 15, 1843. Of his subsequent condition, one of his nearest relatives writes (1879) as follows: "He has never been what we call insane since he came home; but he has had spells of nervous excitement, when he would not sleep well, and then he would be full of his talk, and very nervous, for from four to six weeks. He is never violent, but easily excited if he is opposed. His nervous spells are generally once a year, not always, and then in cold weather. We feel anxious about him, fearing he may be insane."

No. 1,705.—A woman. Admitted July 25, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Nov. 27, 1843. She was admitted the second time July 5, 1848, and discharged *recovered* Dec. 5, 1848. Admitted the third time Dec. 27, 1851, and discharged *recovered*, for the third time, July 16, 1852. On the 19th of July, 1856, she was admitted into the

Taunton Lunatic Hospital, where she died of consumption on the 17th of October of the same year.

No. 1,706.—A woman. This was her *second* attack of insanity, the first having occurred in 1823. She was admitted July 26, 1843, and discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Sept. 26, 1843. She remained sane during the rest of her life, and died Feb. 8, 1869, aged 80 years.

No. 1,709.—A young man. Admitted Aug. 7, 1843. The record on admission states that "he has had previous attacks," and that "he has a brother insane now;" and in the table on page 25 of the Worcester report for 1843, his case is called periodical. He was discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Sept. 26, 1843. Ten days afterwards, on the 6th of October, 1843, he was admitted the second time. This must have been several weeks before the table was finished, because the official year did not end until Nov. 30, and no less than thirteen of the other patients referred to in the table were discharged *after* the 6th of October.

He was discharged the second time *improved*, Jan. 11, 1844. The records of this admission state that he "received an injury on the head many years since, from which he never entirely recovered." Although discharged the last time only "improved," he afterwards became so well that he married. He subsequently left New England, and died somewhere in the Middle or the Southern States. It is not known that he ever had another attack of insanity after he left the hospital; but a person who knew him well from early life, while he remained in New England, says that "he was always a weak-minded man."

No. 1,715.—A young woman. This was her *second* admission into the hospital *in 1843*, and she was admitted three times afterwards; and, on this admission, the case is called periodical in the table on page 25 of the report for 1843. Her record is as follows: First admission, April 8, 1843; discharged *improved* June 12, 1843. Second admission, Aug. 16, 1843; discharged *recovered* Nov. 28, 1843. Third admission, Feb. 18, 1846; discharged *recovered* June 30, 1846. Fourth admission, Nov. 13, 1846; discharged *recovered* June 15, 1847. Fifth admission, Oct. 19, 1847; discharged *recovered* July 12, 1852.

Her last term of residence in the hospital, as will be per-

ceived, was more than four years and eight months. The record of her second admission says that she "has had fits," and that her "mind (is) not sound at any time." On the third admission it is recorded that the case is periodical, and that "for three weeks past (she) has had frequent convulsive fits daily."

This case is as interesting as it is remarkable. Notwithstanding the foregoing history, she has since married, and borne two children, and is now living and well.

No. 1,716. — A woman. The earliest information we have of her is, that on April 30, 1830, at the age of twenty-one years, she was admitted into the McLean Asylum. She was discharged therefrom, July 31, 1830, *much improved*. She was admitted at the Worcester Hospital, as in the table, Aug. 18, 1843. The records state that this was her *fourth* attack of insanity, and that each attack followed childbirth. She was discharged *recovered* Nov. 28, 1843.

On the 30th of April, 1849, she was admitted at the Butler Hospital, Providence, R.I., where she remained eighteen months. She was removed thence, by her husband, Oct. 8, 1850; and four days afterwards, on the 12th of October, 1850, she was admitted the second time at the Worcester Hospital. The records of this admission contain the following statements: "Insane for twenty years; was here seven years ago; now has not worked for more than three years." She *died* at the Worcester Hospital, of consumption, March 6, 1851.

No. 1,728. — A woman. Admitted Sept. 7, 1843. The records state that she had had "occasional symptoms of derangement for ten years," and that the disease was hereditary. She was discharged *recovered*, as in the table, Nov. 23, 1843. She was not admitted again; but I have learned through her relatives, that no permanent benefit was derived from her treatment in the hospital. Says my informant, — "She had been at home from the asylum but very few days before she was as bad as before going," and "her mental condition remained the same throughout life." She died of consumption Nov. 5, 1854.

No. 1,737. — A woman. Admitted Sept. 23, 1843. Her disease is recorded as hereditary, and she had a brother in the Worcester Hospital. She was discharged, as in the table, *recovered*, Nov. 22, 1843.

She is still living. My informant writes of her as follows: "She was and is a Second-Advent woman. She believes that there is no salvation except through her creed, and in so far is a monomaniac in religion; but is right in all other respects, and is in excellent health, as she has been always since her discharge from the hospital in 1843."

And so we come to the end of the table, and—to an end of its argument. Time and history sometimes deal rudely with the most sanguine hopes and the most beautiful devices of men. The really surprising results of this investigation are suggestive of extended comment, but they must be dismissed by a brief reference to one or two points.

1. Of all the hitherto-published representations of the curability of insanity, the most unfavorable is that of the late Dr. Thurnam, who based a general formula upon the actual results in 244 persons (treated at the York, England, Retreat), whose history he had traced until death.

"In round numbers, then," says he, "of ten persons attacked by insanity, five recover, and five die sooner or later during the attack. Of the five who recover, not more than two remain well during the rest of their lives; the other three sustain subsequent attacks, during which at least two of them die."

Let us compare the results in these twenty-five persons, recovered at the Worcester Hospital, with Dr. Thurnam's formula. According to the latter part of the formula, of the twenty-five persons, —

- (a.) *Ten* should never have a second attack;
- (b.) *Fifteen* should have a second attack and perhaps more; and
- (c.) Of these *fifteen*, *ten* should die insane.

But we find that, in fact, admitting that the twenty-five *reported* recoveries *were* recoveries, then, under the most favorable construction, there were of the twenty-five

- (a.) Only *seven* who did not have a second attack;
- (b.) *Eighteen* had more than one attack;
- (c.) As so many are still living, it is impossible to say what will be the final result in regard to the number dying insane. But already *five* have died insane at the hospitals, and *two* have died insane at home, making a total of *seven*. Two others are at almshouses, both having for a long period been

incurably insane (they will undoubtedly die so), and one has died at home, who "was never well [sane] but a few months at a time."

It is no exaggeration of the unpleasant aspect of these results to say that they are no more favorable than Dr. Thurnam's formula represents. Their near approximation to that formula is somewhat remarkable.

2. Can our statisticians, philanthropists, and statesmen longer be surprised that the hospitals do not put a stop to the increase of insanity?

Alcoholic Insanity in the Hospitals. — Mr. Henry W. Lord, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Charities and Correction, has recently published a pamphlet, entitled "Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane," in which, for the purpose of illustration, he introduces a hypothetical institution for six hundred patients. Supposing it to be fully occupied, he proceeds to estimate the number of patients suffering under each of the several forms of insanity who will be found within its walls. This estimate is undoubtedly based upon the knowledge of the subject which he has derived from observation of the hospitals of Michigan, and, perhaps, of other States in that section of the country. Among the six hundred patients of his supposed hospital, he says, —

"There will be found from 30 to 50 whose malady is euphioniously called dipsomania, many of whom though wildly, often violently or dangerously insane, when committed to the institution, are cured within twenty-four hours, — and permanently cured, if permanently restrained; but they rarely stay long before means are taken to enlarge them, and they, in a few weeks or months, are discharged cured, — some of them perhaps several times each, — and their cases go to make up the averages of recoveries in official reports."

Admitting this as an approximately accurate representation of the actual condition of the Western hospitals in respect to patients, the cause of whose disease is intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, it is no longer difficult to account for the high percentage of recoveries in some of those institutions. In an examination of their official reports, I have more than once come to the conclusion that, among their patients, there must be a large number, either of those whose

disease is the transitory mental disturbance produced by strong drink, or of those whose insanity is periodical or recurrent, and who have been discharged "recovered" several times; but never before have I seen any thing which apparently threw so much light upon the subject as this extract. In former reports I have alluded to the fact that, in some institutions, the statistics of recoveries from insanity have heretofore been pretty largely swollen by cases of delirium tremens and its kindred conditions, which are forms of mental disorder not usually recognized as insanity proper. Mr. Lord gives good reason for the inference that this continues to be true.

The proportion of these cases of intemperance, as indicated in the extract, appears to be large. It is certainly much larger than it ever was at this institution, and very much larger than it is at present. Indeed, we have no case originating in drunkenness, other than those of insanity proper, such as may continue, and, in most instances, will continue through life.

DR. RAY'S ESSAY.

Under the title, "Recoveries from Mental Disease," Dr. Isaac Ray has recently published an essay, suggested by what has been written upon the same subject in the last three annual reports of this Hospital, and in a pamphlet entitled "The Curability of Insanity," which was read before the New-England Psychological Society, in December, 1876.

In regard to the essay as a whole, it is submitted that its statement and general representation of my argument is not quite fair. At the opening of *his* argument, Dr. Ray says, "He (Dr. Earle) finds, as a general fact, that thirty or forty years ago, the proportion of recoveries, or cures as they are sometimes called, was much larger than it has been of late years. . . . This remarkable difference Dr. Earle attributes to two sources of error committed by those who reported the large proportion of recoveries." He then proceeds to state that these two sources of error are, in general terms, first, the temperament of the person reporting the recoveries; and, secondly, the duplicate, and sometimes multiply, recoveries of the same person, whereby the recoveries of *cases* are made to appear much larger than recoveries of *persons*.

Now, so far from assuming the decreased number of recoveries as my premises or proposition, it was one of the *objects* of the paper *to prove that there has been such a decrease*. The attempt to prove it is not made until near the close of my essay; and the fact of that decrease is made the seventh and last deduction from the whole discussion. Furthermore, strange as it may seem, neither of the "two sources of error" is anywhere alleged to be the cause of that reduction.

After having considered the two sources of error, and arrived at the conclusion that they do not satisfactorily account for the reduction in the number of cures, Dr. Ray says, "As, then, neither the temperament of the physician, nor the repeated counting of periodical cases, accounts for the larger proportion of recoveries, in the earlier times, we must look for the explanation in another direction, and we shall find it in various agencies that have come into operation in later times." He goes on to explain that these agencies are, in short, first, the admission to the hospitals of a larger proportion of incurables; and, secondly, the increased incurability of the disease.

As before mentioned, my aim was to demonstrate that such a reduction or diminution has taken place, and *not* to show the causes of it. And yet those causes are briefly alluded to, on p. 48 of "The Curability of Insanity," as follows: "If the causes of the general reduction of the proportion of recoveries, as stated under the seventh head, be sought, some of them will be found in, or inferred from, preceding portions of this discussion.

"Among others are, first, the probable fact that, as institutions have multiplied, *the proportion of chronic and incurable cases taken to them has increased*; and, secondly, the not improbable fact that *insanity, as a whole, is really becoming more and more an incurable disease*. If it be true, as asserted by that accomplished scholar and profound thinker, Baron Von Feuchtersleben, — and doubtless no one will deny its truth, — that in the progress of the last few centuries, as civilization has advanced, and the habits of the race have been consequently modified, disease has left its stronghold in the blood and the muscular tissues, and at length seated itself in the nervous system, it follows, perhaps, as a necessary consequence, that by a continuation of the cause of this change,

the diseases of the brain and nerves *must* become more and more permanent.” And in my annual report for 1876–77, I say,—“As hospital accommodations have increased, *more and more of the large class of the chronic insane, who formerly remained among the people, are thus removed from their homes*” to the hospitals; and I then proceed to quote from six authorities, showing that the same state of things is found in Great Britain.

Thus, when Dr. Ray becomes dissatisfied with the two agencies assumed by him to be those to which I attributed the reduction of recoveries, and looks “for the explanation in another direction,” he is not obliged to look beyond the writings which he is criticising; and four or five pages near the close of his paper are essentially only a mere elaboration of the ideas contained in the paragraphs just quoted.

Not only have I not alleged the “two sources of error” as causes of the reduction of recoveries, but I never, even in thought, assumed or believed them to be, to any considerable extent. The reporting of multiple recoveries certainly cannot be, because more have been reported of late years than thirty or forty years ago. The older the hospital, the larger the proportion of such recoveries. In regard to the other “source of error,”—the diversity of temperament of the different reporters,—it may and it may not have tended to reduce the number. The only *stated* object of the essay on “The Curability of Insanity” is, to ascertain whether the popular belief in the great curability of insanity is justified by facts. The general scope of that essay is asserted (p. 4) to be “a *review* of the subject of the curability of insanity.” This made the field of discussion so broad that the influence of temperament was legitimately mentioned, rather as a curious phenomenon, and hence a matter of general interest, than as one of the agents the influence of which has reduced the number of recoveries. And it is introduced, not as necessarily either a diminisher or an enlarger of recoveries, but as an “influence which *has an important effect* upon the proportionate reported restoration.” In one instance that effect may be to reduce, in another to increase. And I perceive no reason why its effect was any greater, either way, thirty or forty years ago, than it is now, other than its stimulation, at the former period, by the more active zeal and rivalry

among the superintendents of the hospitals. So far it undoubtedly *did* exert an effect of increase, at that time; and, as the stimulation has subsided by the less active rivalry, the effect is now towards a reduction.

The remarkable instance adduced in my pamphlet, in which one superintendent, at Worcester, reported, in a period of three years, ninety-five per cent more recoveries than were reported by his successor in a period of the same duration; and another instance, mentioned in the report for 1877-78, of this hospital, in which one superintendent of the McLean Asylum, during a period of seven years, reported one hundred and twenty per cent more recoveries than did his successor in a similar period,—both occurred within the last fifteen years.

Even Dr. Ray, himself, not only acknowledges, in no less than three different places in his essay, that this difference of temperament *has* affected the statistics of recoveries, but he enters into a somewhat extended argument to *prove* that it has, and that, in the nature of the human constitution, it cannot be otherwise. Nevertheless, he does “question whether it has had all the influence attributed to it” by me, inasmuch as I “think it has sometimes led to a difference in the number of recoveries as reported amounting to twenty-five per cent.” Here, again, Dr. Ray does not quite accurately represent the author whom he criticises. I did not write “has sometimes led;” but I did express my long-existing belief that “the number of cases reported as recovered *might differ* at least twenty-five per cent, according to the man who *might* act as judge of their mental condition.” But that is unimportant; the error of representation may be regarded as trivial. I still retain the belief; and for the benefit of persons who would prefer the concrete to the abstract, I will relate an anecdote. Within the last three months, in conversation with the superintendent of a large American hospital,—a physician who has enjoyed the acquaintance of both of the ex-superintendents about to be mentioned,—I said, “I believe that if, when Dr. Ray and the late Dr. Rockwell (of the Brattleboro’ asylum) were in active service, it could have been possible for both of them, each in his respective institution, to have treated the same patients, and to have discharged them in the same condition, we should have had, for

every seventy-five recoveries reported by Dr. Ray, no less than one hundred reported by Dr. Rockwell." Here is a difference, not alone of twenty-five, but of thirty-three and one-third per cent; and yet the superintendent to whom I spoke immediately over-endorsed the opinion with the remark, — "I think there would be *more* difference than that." Hence as, in the days of Molière, there were *fagots* and *fagots*; so, now, there are opinions and *opinions*.

The general misconception and misinterpretation of the writings under his review has necessarily vitiated many of the minor parts of Dr. Ray's argument; and more than once in these he places me in an entirely false position. Thus, for example, he alludes to my use of the statistics of the Friends' Asylum at Frankford, and represents me as employing them for the purpose of accounting for *the diminution of the number of recoveries* in the course of the last thirty or forty years. I used them for no such thing. I used them, as Dr. Ray may readily perceive by a reference to the essay, for the purpose, primarily, of showing that (at any and at all times), in consequence of repeated admissions of the same person, the percentage of *cases* that recover is generally larger than that of *persons* that recover; and, secondarily, by such showing, to illustrate the method by which the people at large have received the impression that insanity is a far more curable disease than it really is. It would seem that Dr. Ray wrote his essay, not with my pamphlet, or my reports, before him, but rather with a confused memory of their contents, as derived from a hasty perusal of them at some period comparatively remote. Throughout his essay he is almost constantly firing at a target of his own, all the time laboring under the delusion, and all the time leading his readers to believe, that he is firing at mine.

Assuming, erroneously, that the Frankford statistics were used as an explanation of the comparatively fewer recoveries in the later than in the former years, he says that, by them, "the proportion of recoveries in recent cases is reduced from 58.35 per cent to 48.39 per cent. This amounts to a reduction of only about 17 per cent of the larger number." My argument was briefly this, — The people have been taught to believe that from 75 to 90 per cent of insane persons can be cured. The Frankford statistics, the best we have, show

but 65.69 per cent of recoveries. These recoveries are of *cases*, not of *persons*. Rejecting the re-admissions, we find that the recoveries of *persons* were but 58.35 per cent. But these were not *permanent* recoveries. So many of the recovered persons were re-admitted that the real proportion of persons who recovered *permanently* was only 48.39 per cent. Hence, instead of having 90, or 80, or even 75 *insane persons permanently cured*, in each hundred of the acutely insane, these statistics show that, at Frankford, only 48 (48.39) were so cured. Some persons will probably think that to be a pretty important difference.

It would occupy too much time and space to follow the Doctor through the other similar mistakes and perversions in his essay. There are, however, some other things that may be noticed. In allusion to the recoveries at Frankford, he says, "We doubt if in any other hospital the discharges have been at the rate of one patient recovered fifteen times; another, thirteen; a third, nine; a fourth, eight; and a fifth, seven." "Nothing easier," writes Dr. Hack Tuke, "than to make sweeping statements without proof." It is no less easy to make a statement that rests upon a doubt. The Doctor was evidently in a doubting mood when his paper was written. Permit me to dispel the doubt in, at least, this one instance.

The total of recoveries of the five persons at Frankford is *fifty-two*.

At the Hartford Retreat, five persons have been reported recovered as follows: one, fourteen times; another, thirteen; a third, nine; a fourth, nine; and a fifth, nine. Total recoveries of the five persons, *fifty-four*.

At the Bloomingdale Asylum, as long ago as the year 1845, five *men* had been reported as recovered, — one of them, seventeen times; another, thirteen; a third, twelve; a fourth, eleven; and a fifth, ten. Total recoveries of the five, *sixty-three*.

At the same institution, at the same time, five *women* had been reported recovered, — one, twenty times¹; another, nineteen; a third, seven; a fourth, seven; and a fifth, six. Total recoveries of the five, *fifty-nine*.

Taking the highest five of both of these sex-groups of

¹ This woman afterwards increased her recoveries to forty-six, or only six less than the total of the five persons at Frankford.

Bloomington patients, one of them recovered twenty times; another, nineteen; the third, seventeen; the fourth, thirteen; and the fifth, twelve. Total recoveries of the five, *eighty-one*.

At the Worcester Hospital, five *men* have been discharged recovered, — one of them fourteen times; another, fourteen; the third, twelve; the fourth, nine; and the fifth, nine. Total recoveries of the five, *fifty-eight*.

At the same institution, five *women* have been discharged recovered, — one of them, twenty-two times; another, sixteen; the third, fifteen; the fourth, fourteen; and the fifth, eleven. Total recoveries of the five, *seventy-eight*.

Uniting these two sex-groups of Worcester patients, and taking the highest five of them, one recovered twenty-two times; another, sixteen; the third, fifteen; the fourth, fourteen; and the fifth, fourteen. Total recoveries of the five, *eighty-one*.

At the New-Hampshire Asylum at Concord, even among the twenty-seven patients discharged recovered in the official year 1878-79, there were five, the number of whose recoveries has been, — one of them, thirty-six times; another, ten; the third, nine; the fourth, five; and the fifth, three. Total recoveries of the five, *sixty-three*. The number of recoveries of these five persons is larger, by eleven, than that of the five at Frankford; but of all the patients ever treated at Concord, the highest five were as follows: one recovered thirty-seven times; another, sixteen; the third, eleven; the fourth, ten; and the fifth, ten. Total recoveries of the five, *eighty-four*.

In every one of the instances here adduced, the "rate" of recoveries is higher than that of the Frankford patients; and in that of either the Bloomington Asylum or of the Worcester Hospital, it is fifty-five per cent higher; while in that of the Concord Asylum, it is sixty-one per cent higher.

Should any vestige of doubt still remain, perhaps it may be obliterated by the fact that, at the Concord Asylum, *ten* persons have recovered a total of one hundred and twenty times, or an average of precisely twelve recoveries to each. This rate, however, is not quite so high as that of the above-mentioned ten patients (five men and five women) at Bloomington, or as of the ten at Worcester. At the former the ten patients recovered one hundred and twenty-two times, and at the latter one hundred and thirty-six times.

Again, Dr. Ray writes as follows: "Dr. Bell had good reason for saying, in his report of the McLean Asylum for 1840, 'that the records of this asylum justify the declaration that *all cases certainly recent*, — that is, whose origin does not, either directly or obscurely, run back more than a year, — recover under a fair trial.'"

It may be assumed that Dr. Bell had equally good reason for saying, as he did say, in 1857, applying his opinion of the general curability or incurability of insanity to the case of an individual, — "I have come to the conclusion, that when a man once becomes insane, he is about used up for this world." In 1840, when he wrote the extract quoted by Dr. Ray, he had been but four years in the specialty, and his experience was comparatively small. Seventeen years afterwards, when the latter expression of his opinion was given, that experience was greatly enlarged, and it is not unlikely that he had had the opportunity to learn, in the later history of the patients who recovered in the earlier years of his residence at the McLean Asylum, the frequency, and often the permanency, of subsequent attacks, such as the reader of this report may learn in the preceding account of the twenty-five patients discharged recovered from the Worcester Hospital in 1843. Though decided in his opinions, Dr. Bell's mind was open to conviction; and, when those opinions were altered, he had the independence, the manliness, to acknowledge it.

In regard to repeated recoveries of the same person, Dr. Ray remarks, — "The Doctor (Earle) himself leaves it in doubt whether he would require us to report no case as recovered which has been so reported on any previous occasion. He certainly prescribes no rule to be observed." Dr. Ray must have either overlooked or forgotten the first paragraph on page 33 of my report for 1877-78, from which the subjoined extract is taken: —

"Nowhere in my essay is it asserted that the calculation of recoveries should *not* be made upon *cases*. I have always pursued that method, and I do not perceive in what way it can be avoided. All that I have insisted on is, that the reports of recoveries shall be accompanied by *an explanation*, by which the reader can learn whether those recoveries are from first attack, or from attacks varying from the second to the thirtieth, the fortieth, or the fiftieth; whether, if you

report ten recoveries, it is to be understood that ten different persons have really recovered, or merely that one person has recovered from ten successive attacks. The inability to convey this information is the grand fault in the general method of reporting, and by this fault public opinion has been grossly misled."

"Many of the instances of repeated recoveries mentioned by Dr. Earle," remarks Dr. Ray, "were periodical in their character. . . These, certainly, were not recoveries, in any true sense of the term." But, in most instances—in every instance but one, I believe—they were *reported* as recoveries, and hence one cause of the prevailing misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the curability of insanity. The exceptional instance is that of the cases at the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which I inferred that a patient had been reported recovered thirty-two times, from the fact that he *is reported* to have had *thirty-three attacks*. But, in allusion to those cases, Dr. Ray says,—“We learn from Dr. Kirkbride that no periodical case was ever discharged (at the Pennsylvania Hospital) as recovered.” Referring to page 37 of Dr. Kirkbride’s report for 1878, I find a table “showing the number of the attacks in 7,867 cases,” with the following explanation: “This table shows, that of the entire number admitted, five thousand six hundred and ninety-five were suffering from their first attack of insanity, one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine from a second attack, four hundred and twenty-one from a third, and so on, till thirteen were laboring under a ninth attack when received into the institution. All these were distinct attacks of insanity, and, after the first, had been developed subsequently to recoveries from a previous attack or attacks of the disease.”

According to this explanation, a part of the cases which, in “The Curability of Insanity,” are taken from the report for 1875 of the Pennsylvania Hospital, *were*, as I inferred them to be, cases that had recovered from each previous attack. In the ninety-four persons admitted on the fifth attack, and the one hundred and seventy-two persons on the fourth attack, the disease was *not* periodical, but every patient had recovered from each of his previous attacks. The one hundred and seventy-two persons admitted on the fourth attack had, consequently, previously recovered a total of five hun-

dred and sixteen times, making the number of previous *recoveries* three hundred and forty-four greater than the number of *persons*. That will do very well. It is sufficient to illustrate my point, that the reported *recoveries* largely exceed the number of *persons* that recover. Or if it be not, it may now be supplemented by the thirteen persons mentioned by Dr. Kirkbride in the above explanation, as "laboring under a ninth attack when received into the institution." These thirteen persons had already recovered eight times each, — a total of one hundred and four recoveries.

In all instances where the person has had ten attacks or more, Dr. Kirkbride classes the case as periodical; and, according to Dr. Ray, not one of these cases has ever been discharged as recovered from the Pennsylvania Hospital. But in all instances in which the number of attacks has been less than ten, the case is *not* periodical, and the patient really does recover from each successive attack; and, of course, when he leaves the hospital, is reported as recovered. This may be a good method of classification, but the propriety of its universal adoption is doubtful. It might lead to difficulty. Not every physician possesses that acuteness of mental vision by which, when a patient has apparently recovered from his second, third, fourth, or fifth attack, he can determine the question whether that patient is going to have, in all, only *nine* attacks, or whether, on the contrary, he will have *ten*. If he cannot decide that point, he will not be able to classify the case as periodical or not periodical; and if he cannot so classify him, he will not know whether to report him as recovered or not recovered! This would be greatly embarrassing. Again, supposing that, by a mistake not unlikely to occur, he should report a patient as recovered *nine* times in succession, and the patient should then have a *tenth* attack. Another embarrassment, from which there would be no relief but by letting those nine recoveries (like the sick man's reconciliation with his neighbor, in case the sick man should recover) "go for nothing," inasmuch as that tenth attack has proved that they were *not* recoveries! It is even somewhat singular that, of the no inconsiderable number of periodical cases at the Pennsylvania Hospital, not one of them has had less than ten attacks. It might reasonably be supposed that there would be at least one or two not farther advanced than the seventh or the eighth attack.

In allusion to my remark, that "if a person have a thirty-third *attack* of disease, it necessarily follows that he had previously recovered from thirty-two attacks," my reviewer exclaims,—"This is a tremendous jump at a conclusion based on the vague signification of a single word." My impression is, that if, to one hundred physicians, it were asserted that a person has had *five attacks* of insanity, the instant inference of ninety and nine of those physicians would be, that the person had recovered from each of the first four attacks. The hundredth and exceptional man would probably be Dr. Ray. But, be this as it may, it is questionable whether the two contestants in this matter are quite old enough yet to begin to accuse each other of exalted skill in gymnastics. For one, I am perfectly willing that the audience shall decide which of the two was the greater leap, mine, in drawing the inference as expressed in the above quotation, or Dr. Ray's, in bounding from the beginning to the end of my essay, and mistaking one of my conclusions for my premises.

In all that I have written upon the controverted subject under consideration, I have intended constantly to represent as a dominant idea, that public opinion has been greatly misled by the method of reporting recoveries at the hospitals. Dr. Ray comes to my assistance in the pamphlet before me, from which I make the following extract, the last two of the three series of italics being mine,—

"It may well be doubted whether the terms *recovered, improved, much improved*, have been of any use not more than balanced by their *inevitable tendency to mislead the reader respecting the curability of insanity*. But the public have always wished to know particularly what the hospitals were doing, and, as often happens, thought that the information sought for was to be found in *a parade of vague general expressions*."

In conclusion, it is maintained and submitted that *not one of the seven conclusions in "The Curability of Insanity" is either refuted, or in any wise weakened, by any thing in the "Recoveries from Mental Disease."*

SUPPORTERS.

Under the peculiar circumstances by which I was environed at the time of the publication of the essay upon the

curability of insanity, and which still exist to a certain extent, I have considered it justifiable to publish some of the comments which it has elicited from its readers. To those already given to the public in the two reports next preceding this, are now added a few, selected from those which have been received within the year last past, several of them suggested by the "studies" on the subject contained in the report for 1877-78. I do it the more willingly in consequence of the interesting and valuable suggestions contained in some of them. No one of the writers resides in Massachusetts, and only two of them in the New-England States.

"I am greatly pleased," writes a physician who is a member of the board of trustees of a large State hospital, "with the proofs you have given that the per cent of cures of the insane has been greatly overrated. There is indeed a wide distinction to be made between the cures of *cases* and the cures of *persons*."

The superintendent of a hospital, in a remote state says, — "I thank you for the result of your studies on the curability of insanity, as indicated by statistics. Your discoveries, I confess, were startling, and though a little unpleasant, are strongly supported by facts."

A physician in general practice, but who has been connected as assistant-physician with two of the State hospitals, writes as follows: —

"Your pamphlet on the curability of insanity I wish particularly to thank you for. The picture you draw is dark, but gives intense satisfaction by the careful and truthful way in which it is drawn. If you cannot always cure, you *do* give much relief, and make hundreds comfortable who would otherwise have lived most wretched, much abused lives. Not only would I thank you for the courtesy itself, but also for the labor which you took upon yourself to present the truth to us in so comprehensible a form."

The next extract needs no introduction or explanation, —

"After seven years on our Board of Charities and Corrections, on my second year of new six years' term, not once have I had such clear exposition of my views of insanity, and practical views in reports of cures, &c., as in your '78 report."

"As to the curability of insanity," says a physician great-

ly interested in the subject of insanity, but never engaged in the practice of the specialty, "I worked out a part of the problem a few years since, but did not dare publish my results, as I knew that, not being in an insane asylum, they would be scouted. The Australian illustration is startling; but then look at the recoveries in our city asylums, like New York and Flatbush and Philadelphia."

There is great good sense in the subjoined remarks of a physician who has not only read extensively, but thought profoundly, upon the whole subject of mental disorders and their treatment.

"The views you have presented so ably, and confirmed by such irrefragable testimony, cannot fail of having a powerful effect in stimulating the profession to seek for better methods for the treatment of the insane. It seems to me that there has been progress made in the pathology of insanity, though I am afraid very little in the treatment. Suppose we were to revert to the earlier practice in part, giving the patient less of cosseting and coddling, and more of open-air life and actual employment for his muscles in daily toil, where there is a possibility that he can endure it. . . . I have no sympathy with the mere theorists who are demanding constantly that we should have institutions established here on the model of Gheel, for they do not know what they are talking about; but this increasing incurability of insanity, with the constant increase in the number of the insane, is an opprobrium on the skill and ability of the profession which should be removed if possible. Lectures and processional walks, and chemical experiments, libraries, &c., are all very well in their way, but the *amusement* which appeals most powerfully to the insane patient, is labor according to his strength; especially if he is to be paid for it. . . . I am aware that, with your large and admirably managed farm, and your other appliances, you are doing much in this way; but, with your severe winters in Massachusetts, is it not possible to do more in your workshops? . . . I want to ask that you, who have had the courage to show the lack of success of the past treatment of the insane, should demonstrate, as I believe you can, that "there is a better way," not by establishing a commune of the insane, not by the cottage system, but by a more thorough open-air treatment and the successful extension of active employment."

A fit conclusion is found in the views of Professor Ordronaux, himself a teacher of psychology in its legal relations, as well as Commissioner in Lunacy of the State of New York

"You have presented some very striking statistics in relation to the mistaken curability of insanity. Our pathological investigations all tend to show that nerve tissue is among the slowest to repair its lesions, and that, even in cases of supposed repair, the quality of the new tissue is so far inferior to the original, that all functions dependent upon it must forever after be performed in a less perfect way. Under the shadow of these natural laws, it seems to me that much of what we call "*recovery*" from insanity, consists only in a diminution of its most salient and obtrusive features, and that there remains behind a permanently weakened brain ready to give way under any exceptional strain."

I cannot properly conclude this report without an open recognition of the favor granted by your Board, which has enabled me to visit seventeen institutions for the insane which I had never seen before. Two of them are in the State of New York, two in Pennsylvania, two in Canada, two west of the Mississippi River, and the others in the Western States which lie north of the Ohio River. Most of these visits were necessarily brief, but yet they were sufficient to furnish a general idea of the location, structure, equipment, and management of each institution respectively. And it would be a dereliction of both inclination and duty, were I to neglect an acknowledgment of the attention, the courtesy, and the generous hospitality extended to me by the officers of the institutions visited.

With, as I believe, a sufficient knowledge of European establishments of the kind to enable me to form an approximately just opinion, I returned from this journey in the confirmed belief that the United States need not shrink from a comparison of her hospitals and asylums for the insane with those of any other country.

The valuable reading matter of the Hospital has been increased in the course of the year by several volumes of reviews and magazines presented by Miss Julia Clark, for the Northampton Book Club; a quantity of religious newspapers from the Rev. J. S. Pearce, and Messrs. Bridgman

and Childs; a collection of religious and miscellaneous pamphlets from Eleazer Porter, Esq., of Hadley; a copy, weekly, of "The Christian Register," from its publishers; and two copies, weekly, of "The Staaten Zeitung," from its publisher. To all those who have been thus thoughtful of our household are extended my cordial thanks.

Nor would I, in closing, forget the expression of my obligation to each and all of my co-workers who have conscientiously endeavored to perform their duty, as well as to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, who hold the first place of responsibility to the Commonwealth and the people for the proper management of this important charity.

PLINY EARLE, *Superintendent.*

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 2, 1879.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

TABLE No. 1.

Admissions, 1878-79.¹

MONTHS.						Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1878	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	8
November	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
December	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	6
January, 1879	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
February	.	.	.	.	.	5	6	11
March	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8
April	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	8
May	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	13
June	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	14
July	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	10
August	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
September	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	12
Totals	.	.	.	.	.	63	43	106

¹ This table, in accordance with its caption, includes the number of *admissions*, which is larger by two than the number (104) of *persons* admitted, two persons having been admitted twice each. Several of the succeeding tables represent the *persons* admitted.

TABLE No. 2.

Discharges, 1878-79.

MONTHS.	DIRECT.			REMOVED BY BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1878	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
November	2	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	6
December	4	1	5	2	—	2	6	1	7
January, 1879	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
February	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	2	4
March	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	3	4
April	4	8	12	—	—	—	4	8	12
May	8	6	14	1	—	1	9	6	15
June	3	3	6	—	—	—	3	3	6
July	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
August	9	4	13	—	—	—	9	4	13
September	6	3	9	—	1	1	6	4	10
Totals	51	36	87	3	3	6	54	39	93

TABLE NO. 3.

Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital, 1878-79.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1878	216.16	214.87	431.03
November	219.13	213.20	432.33
December	218.32	213.29	431.61
January, 1879	214.35	215.48	429.83
February	217.11	218.53	435.64
March	220.00	220.71	440.71
April	222.63	218.03	440.66
May	222.45	211.93	434.38
June	225.57	212.96	438.53
July	229.03	215.06	444.09
August	225.09	214.45	439.54
September	225.73	216.77	442.50
Average for the year	221.31	215.42	436.73 ¹

¹ These totals were obtained by a division of the sums of daily residence, for the year, by 365, the number of days in the year.

TABLE NO. 4.

Relation to Hospitals of the Persons admitted, 1878-79.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital	43	32	75
Former inmates of this hospital	11	7	18
of other hospitals in this State	2	1	3
of hospitals in other States, of this hospital, and of other hospitals in this State	3	1	4
of this hospital, and of hospitals in other States	—	—	—
of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	2	1	3
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	1	—	1
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	—	—	—
Total of persons	62	42	104

TABLE NO. 5.

Residence of the Patients admitted, 1878-79.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire	12	9	21
Hampden	30	15	45
Franklin	6	5	11
Berkshire	13	12	25
Worcester	1	1	2
Total of persons	62	42	104

TABLE NO. 6.

Nativity of the Patients admitted, 1878-79.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine	2	1	3
New Hampshire	1	1	2
Vermont	3	2	5
Massachusetts	29	12	41
Connecticut	4	5	9
New York	5	3	8
Pennsylvania	1	—	1
Wisconsin	1	—	1
Total of United States	46	24	70
Canada	2	1	3
England	3	1	4
Ireland	6	12	18
Wales	2	—	2
Belgium	1	—	1
Germany	2	2	4
Austria	—	1	1
Prince Edward's Island	—	1	1
Total of foreigners	16	18	34
United States	46	24	70
Persons	62	42	104

TABLE NO. 7.

By what Authorities committed, 1878-79.

AUTHORITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Friends	2	3	5
Overseers of the Poor	1	5	6
Superior Court	3	—	3
Probate Court	40	26	66
District Court	7	5	12
Police Court	7	3	10
Returned from elopement	2	—	2
Total	62	42	104

TABLE NO. 8.

Ages of the Patients admitted, 1878-79.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under	1	—	1
From 15 to 20 years	6	5	11
20 to 25 years	9	4	13
25 to 30 years	10	2	12
30 to 35 years	7	6	13
35 to 40 years	9	8	17
40 to 50 years	6	9	15
50 to 60 years	4	5	9
60 to 70 years	7	1	8
70 to 80 years	3	2	5
Total of persons	62	42	104

TABLE NO. 9.

Relation to Marriage of the Patients admitted, 1878-79.

CONDITION.								Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	24	44
Single	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	11	47
Widowers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	—	5
Widows	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	7	7
Divorced	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Total of persons								62	42	104

TABLE NO. 10.

Occupations of the Men admitted, 1878-79.

Laborers	.	.	.	.	21	Shoemaker	.	.	.	.	1
Farmers	.	.	.	.	14	Axe-maker	.	.	.	.	1
Book-keepers	.	.	.	.	2	Carpenter	.	.	.	.	1
Clerks	.	.	.	.	2	Cabinet-maker	.	.	.	.	1
Printers	.	.	.	.	1	Tailor	.	.	.	.	1
Operatives	.	.	.	.	2	Liquor dealer	.	.	.	.	1
Weavers	.	.	.	.	1	Baggage-master	.	.	.	.	1
Designer in cloth-mill	.	.	.	.	1	Teamster	.	.	.	.	1
Manufacturer	.	.	.	.	1	Peddler	.	.	.	.	1
Druggist	.	.	.	.	1	Student	.	.	.	.	1
Paper-maker	.	.	.	.	1	None	.	.	.	.	3
Machinist	.	.	.	.	1	Total of persons					62
Blacksmith	.	.	.	.	1						

TABLE NO. 11.

Alleged Causes of Insanity of the Patients admitted,¹ 1878-79.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Domestic trouble	1	4	5
Trouble	1	3	4
Disappointment	1	1	2
Pecuniary troubles	—	1	1
Religious excitement	—	1	1
Fright	1	—	1
Total of mental	4	10	14
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill health	3	13	16
Intemperance	9	—	9
Overwork	7	2	9
Masturbation	6	—	6
Injury	4	—	4
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Puerperal	—	2	2
Change of life	—	2	2
“Hardening of the brain”	—	1	1
Old age	1	—	1
Typhoid-fever	1	—	1
Sun-stroke	1	—	1
“Paresis”	1	—	1
Congenital	—	1	1
Total of physical	35	22	57
Total of mental	4	10	14
Unknown	23	10	33
Total of persons	62	42	104

¹ These causes are alleged, not by medical officers of the hospital, but by the friends of the patients, or in the commitment papers.

TABLE No. 12.

Duration of Disease before Admission, 1878-79.

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital	—	1	1
Under 1 month	15	11	26
From 1 to 3 months	5	4	9
3 to 6 months	8	3	11
6 to 12 months	4	6	10
1 to 2 years	10	2	12
2 to 5 years	3	5	8
5 to 10 years	5	4	9
10 to 20 years	3	—	3
Over 20 years	1	—	1
Unknown	8	6	14
Total of persons	62	42	104

TABLE No. 13.

Age at First Attack of Insanity, 1878-79.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under	1	3	4
From 15 to 20 years	7	6	13
20 to 25 years	12	2	14
25 to 30 years	8	4	12
30 to 35 years	6	6	12
35 to 40 years	3	6	9
40 to 50 years	5	6	11
50 to 60 years	6	2	8
60 to 70 years	3	—	3
70 to 80 years	1	2	3
Unknown	10	5	15
Total of persons	62	42	104

TABLE NO. 14.

Status of the Patients admitted, 1878-79.

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females,	Total.
<i>As first admitted.</i>			
Supported by State	16	12	28
by towns and cities	32	25	57
by individuals	14	5	19
Total of persons	62	42	104
<i>Of the same patients as at present, or when discharged.</i>			
Supported by State	14	13	27
by towns and cities	35	24	59
by individuals	13	5	18
Total of persons	62	42	104

TABLE NO. 15.

Deaths, 1878-79.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nervous System.</i>			
Epilepsy	3	—	3
Exhaustion of acute mania	2	1	3
Congestion of the brain	1	—	1
Serous apoplexy	1	—	1
<i>Respiratory.</i>			
Phthisis	1	2	3
Pneumonia	—	2	2
Congestion of the lungs	—	1	1
<i>Digestive.</i>			
Disease of the liver	1	—	1
Cancer of the stomach	—	1	1
<i>General.</i>			
Marasmus	3	1	4
Old age	2	1	3
Total	14	9	23

TABLE NO. 17.

Classed Average of Patients.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Total.
<i>Monthly Average.</i>				
1864-65 . . .	225.10	48.16	69.83	343.25
1865-66 . . .	252.16	50.58	75.58	378.33
<i>Weekly Average.</i>				
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	90.00	437.25
1873-74 . . .	284.48	102.88	82.06	469.42
1874-75 . . .	274.35	128.34	72.46	475.15
1875-76 . . .	259.19	146.02	68.94	474.15
1876-77 . . .	254.84	161.58	60.02	476.44
1877-78 . . .	211.90	175.71	54.75	442.36
1878-79 . . .	200.34	182.29	54.23	436.86

TABLE NO. 18.

Monthly Consumption of Gas.

MONTHS.	Cubic Feet.	Daily Average.
1878.		
October	32,950	1062.90
November	42,250	1408.33
December	50,200	1619.35
1879.		
January	44,350	1430.64
February	34,050	1216.07
March	28,500	919.35
April	20,100	670.00
May	14,050	453.22
June	11,500	383.33
July	11,600	374.19
August	14,750	475.80
September	20,850	678.33
	325,150	890.82 ¹

¹ Daily average for the year.

TABLE No. 19.

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
1875-76	1,089 82	474 21	2 29
1876-77	1,033 59	476.16	2 17
1877-78	1,066 02	442.43	2 41
1878-79	1,033 05	436.73	2 37

The Hospital has always been supplied with gas by the Northampton Gas-Light Company. Until within the last year the price was \$3.25 per thousand cubic feet, with an additional charge for meter-rent. Since April 1, 1879, it has been but \$3.00, including meter-rent.

TABLE No. 20.
Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1878-79.

	Sheets,	Pillow-cases,	Bed-spreads,	Blankets,	Rubber-sheets,	Bed-ticks,	Pillow-ticks,	Towels,	Curtains,	Wash-bowls,	Pewers,	Chairs,	Mirrors,	Hair-brushes,	Cornices,	Carpet-strips,	Plates,	Cups,	Saucers,	Trimbles,	Mugs,	Bowls,	Fitchers,	Syrup-cups,	Knives,	Forks,
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall . .	18	21	3	-	2	4	-	24	4	3	5	5	-	-	-	4	10	12	24	30	-	6	1	1	3	-
2d Hall . .	30	20	3	12	-	7	-	6	10	1	1	14	1	1	3	4	16	10	12	21	3	6	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	36	28	-	7	2	6	1	6	1	-	-	18	-	2	2	1	12	12	12	-	4	-	3	1	3	-
Middle 1st Hall . .	24	32	6	-	-	10	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	3	13	12	-	-	5	1	1	2	2
2d Hall . .	36	40	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	2	3	-	10	6	-	-	6	2	-	-	1	1
3d and 4th Halls,	39	18	3	10	2	3	-	4	3	-	-	21	1	1	3	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lower 1st Hall . .	54	48	-	11	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall . .	56	12	20	30	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	24	-	1	4	1	4	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls,	7	21	12	29	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	19	6	1	3	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall . .	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-

2d Hall	.	18	30	14	8	2	3	6	18	7	1	1	1	16	1	-	-	3	6	6	6	30	-	2	-	-	-	-
3d Hall	.	30	8	6	8	3	8	-	10	3	-	-	18	1	-	3	2	17	6	12	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
4th Hall	.	16	4	4	-	-	6	4	16	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	4	24	6	6	6	6	1	2	-	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall	.	12	16	6	4	-	6	1	36	4	1	-	12	-	-	6	6	12	12	12	18	6	3	1	-	-	-	-
2d Hall	.	39	39	11	15	-	18	1	16	-	-	-	24	1	-	10	1	-	12	12	6	6	6	1	-	1	-	-
3d Hall	.	15	27	-	-	2	33	-	4	4	-	-	6	-	-	9	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
4th Hall	.	24	28	-	-	3	-	-	24	3	-	-	8	-	-	6	4	6	6	6	6	9	4	2	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall	.	24	44	-	3	3	1	6	12	5	-	-	9	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2d Hall	.	24	24	6	12	2	11	6	12	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	6	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
3d Hall	.	-	2	8	12	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
4th Hall	.	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kitchen.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	205	36	36	42	-	36	5	-	25	18	-
Rear	.	13	38	1	3	-	-	-	22	2	3	1	2	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Centre	.	4	10	-	-	-	-	2	34	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	7	6	5	1	-	4	1	-	-	-
Aggregate	.	510	546	103	172	25	123	28	278	55	12	8	268	15	8	85	48	314	150	201	201	60	73	27	7	36	21	-

TABLE No. 20 — Continued.

	Spoons.	Casters.	Table-spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish-towels.	Rollers.	Wash-basins.	Soap, pounds.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust-brushes.	Scrub'g-brushes.	Dust-pans.	Mops.	Palls.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe-brushes.	Spools Thread.	Skeins Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall . . .	6	-	4	12	-	-	-	6	-	1	20	10	2	1	2	-	2	2	2	1	9	1	-	4	-	-
2d Hall . . .	-	4	1	-	-	-	12	18	12	1	46	21	1	1	-	-	1	3	2	2	2	1	-	9	-	-
3d and 4th Halls . . .	-	-	-	-	-	12	18	12	-	1	48	17	-	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	8	1	-	9	-	-
Middle 1st Hall . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	12	6	-	30	15	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	14	1	1	-	9	-	-
2d Hall . . .	-	-	-	-	12	-	26	-	6	1	42	20	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	15	2	-	9	-	-
3d and 4th Halls . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	54	20	1	-	1	-	3	2	2	1	13	-	-	9	-	-
Lower 1st Hall . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	4	1	24	13	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	11	1	1	-	9	-	-
2d Hall . . .	-	-	-	-	4	-	18	12	12	3	52	21	1	3	3	-	8	1	3	15	3	3	-	9	-	-
3d and 4th Halls . . .	-	-	-	-	8	-	18	16	6	3	50	17	1	1	1	-	1	3	3	17	1	1	-	9	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

2d Hall	.	.	6	-	-	-	-	1	42	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	1	2
3d Hall	.	.	-	3	2	-	6	-	32	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	2	2	5
4th Hall	.	.	-	-	-	-	12	-	30	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	6
Middle 1st Hall	.	.	-	1	-	-	-	-	48	14	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	6	-	3	6
2d Hall	.	.	-	-	-	-	36	6	48	20	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	18	-	2	11
3d Hall	.	.	-	-	-	-	6	-	44	17	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	21	-	4	10
4th Hall	.	.	-	1	-	-	12	-	28	9	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	16	-	3	7
Lower 1st Hall	.	.	-	3	-	-	-	6	48	17	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	6	2	4	7
2d Hall	.	.	-	-	-	-	12	-	54	22	-	2	1	1	3	1	-	15	-	3	9
3d Hall	.	.	-	-	-	-	12	-	36	9	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	2	5
4th Hall	.	.	-	2	-	-	-	6	12	5	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	17	1	-	5
Kitchen .	.	.	-	5	1	7	-	26	81	61	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rear	.	.	-	-	1	-	-	6	158	80	1	2	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	8
Centre	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	43	27	11	3	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate	.	.	12	20	9	19	24	56	224	171	102	18	1,074	450	17	30	23	5	33	50	84

TABLE NO. 21.

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

NAME.	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 .	1853	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	1861	Resigned.
Walter Laffin .	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	1879	do.
Silas M. Smith .	Northampton .	1864	—	Still in office.
Edmund H. Sawyer .	Easthampton .	1864	—	do. do.
Henry L. Sabin .	Williamstown .	1866	1876	Term expired.
Adams C. Deane .	Greenfield .	1875	—	Still in office.
Henry W. Taft .	Pittsfield .	1876	—	do. do.
William M. Gaylord .	Northampton .	1879	—	do. do.

TABLE NO. 22.

Number of Persons other than Officers employed in the Regular Duties of the Hospital.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supervisors	1	1	2
Assistant Supervisors	—	1	1
Assistant Clerk	—	1	1
Seamstress	—	1	1
Assistant Seamstress	—	1	1
Laundress	—	1	1
Assistant Laundress	—	1	1
Baker	1	—	1
Assistant Baker	1	—	1
Steward	1	—	1
General Attendants	11	15	26
Housework, centre building	—	2	2
Cook	—	1	1
Assistant Cooks	1	3	4
Rear Dining-room	—	1	1
Watchman	1	—	1
Carpenters	3	—	3
Painter	1	—	1
Assistant Engineer	1	—	1
Night Engineer	1	—	1
Hostler	1	—	1
Paver and Lawn-dresser	1	—	1
Farmers	7	—	7
Total	32	29	61

TABLE NO. 23.
Days' Work by Patients.

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING- ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1878.								
October . .	767	93	208	301	191	12	273	285
November . .	667	90	201	290	165	10	231	241
December . .	605	93	207	300	180	11	248	259
1879.								
January . .	519	93	211	304	197	15	256	271
February . .	297	84	183	267	167	11	224	235
March . .	409	93	208	301	171	11	296	307
April . .	430	90	208	298	154	16	253	269
May . .	658	93	217	310	176	19	276	295
June . .	711	90	200	290	140	21	286	307
July . .	769	93	211	304	162	23	339	362
August . .	714	93	226	319	160	21	297	318
September . .	729	90	211	301	184	22	317	339
Totals . .	7,275	1,095	2,491	3,586	2,047	192	3,296	3,488

The total of days' work here recorded is 16,396. This is what was performed by the regular workers on the farm and in the three departments mentioned. No record was kept of the work on the ornamental grounds, at the stable, in the bakery, the boiler-room, and the carpenter's shop. A large amount of other work is done, both in the halls, and, at irregular times, out of them.

TABLE NO. 24.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room, 1878-79.

Dresses	299	Sheets	469
Chemises	154	Pillow-cases	481
Skirts	240	Mattress-ticks	136
Drawers	63	Feather-ticks	9
Aprons	156	Straw-ticks	49
Sacques	17	Pillow-ticks	14
Night-dresses	13	Bed-spreads	4
Night-caps	8	Bed-spreads (hemmed)	98
Waists	10	Carpet-strips (hemmed)	51
Hats trimmed	42	Carpets, made	6
Shirts	266	Clothes-bags	10
Pantaloon	9	Curtains	66
Suspenders (pairs)	205	Cushions	2
Camisoles	33	Table-cloths	13
Handkerchiefs (hemmed)	9	Ox-blankets	8
Collars	171	Holders	520
Towels	414	Sundries	15
Roller-towels	105	Articles repaired	11,407
Napkins	75		

TABLE NO. 25.

Upholstery done in 1878-79.

Hair Mattresses made, new materials	6
Hair Mattresses made, new ticks	26
Hair Pillows made, new materials	13
Husk Mattresses made, new materials	60
Husk Mattresses made, new ticks	64
Husk Mattresses made, new husks	19
Hair Mattresses re-made, hair re-picked	16
Hair Pillows re-made, hair re-picked	25

The husks were sorted and split, the hair picked, and the mattresses filled and tied, by patients.

TABLE NO 26.

Officers and Employés. — Time Employed, March 1, 1879.

NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Pliny Earle, M.D., Superintendent	14	7	26
Edward B. Nims, M.D., 1st Assistant Physician . .	10	2	14
Daniel Pickard, M.D., 2d Assistant Physician . .	1	10	22
Walter B. Welton, Clerk	13	—	14
Asa Wright, Farmer	21	3	—
Danford Morse, Engineer	14	—	7
Jeremiah E. Shufelt, Supervisor	14	10	4
Lucy A. Gilbert, Supervisor	12	—	18
F. Josephus Rice, Steward	20	4	24
Mary Ward, Seamstress	8	6	3
Nell Russell, Laundress	1	11	8
Charles Ziehlké, Baker	16	6	—
Frances C. Earle, Assistant Clerk	6	11	6
Sarah Bryant, Assistant Supervisor	1	5	23
Minnie J. Howes, Assistant Laundress	—	9	19
Perry Davis, Attendant	9	4	16
Robert H. Gallivan, Attendant	5	10	11
Thomas Powers, Attendant	4	11	11
James Neill, Attendant	3	11	6
James Ahearn, Attendant	3	10	—
Walter Pillinger, Attendant	4	9	29
Richard Neill, Attendant	2	—	19
Samuel L. Bolter, Attendant	1	2	—
Michael Powers, Attendant	—	10	6
John C. Backum, Attendant	—	6	10
George C. Bolter, Attendant	—	3	8
Maria E. Graves, Attendant	11	1	7
Hannah Merrifield, Attendant	5	5	25
Martha R. Harris, Attendant	4	6	7
Jane McGuire, Attendant	3	10	3
Ella Doolan, Attendant	3	6	27
Atlanta J. McPhee, Attendant	3	5	12
Nellie M. Henchy, Attendant	3	2	2
Mary Ransom, Attendant	3	3	15
Victoria S. Shumway, Attendant	2	8	9
Cora Woodward, Attendant	2	4	10
Cécile Riel, Attendant	2	4	23

TABLE NO. 26. — *Continued.*

NAMES.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Ella V. Griswold, Attendant	1	8	10
Florence F. Rice, Attendant	1	5	18
Marion J. Guilfoil, Attendant	—	5	24
Julia B. Haskell, Cook	2	8	2
Emma Valcour, Assistant Cook	—	3	2
Eva Dowe, Assistant Cook	1	8	8
M. J. Lavery, Assistant Cook	1	7	1
Charles H. Lacore, Assistant Cook	—	9	6
Harriet A. Powers, Centre	4	5	14
Lucy Valcour, Centre	—	—	8
Harriet Halliday, Farmers' Dining-room	4	7	11
William C. Hall, Assistant Engineer	13	5	17
Nicholas Riel, Night Engineer	3	2	25
Andrew N. Thorington, Watchman	8	1	30
Sifroi Belville, Carpenter	8	10	7
Waldy Tetro, Carpenter	5	11	23
Walter Tower, Carpenter	2	3	—
Alfred Parenteau, Painter	13	6	18
David Mercier, Hostler	2	—	14
Charles Egen, Assistant Baker	1	5	4
James Madden, Paver and Lawn-dresser	5	10	—
Benjamin Rockwell, Assistant Farmer	11	9	—
John Mercier, Assistant Farmer	11	8	—
Eugene Sullivan, Assistant Farmer	6	10	—
Elson E. Howes, Assistant Farmer	1	11	23
William Commier, Assistant Farmer	2	6	14
Julius Freeman, Assistant Farmer	1	7	24

Eleven of the persons have not been in their present situations during the whole period of service; for example, the supervisors, the assistant supervisor, and the seamstress, were formerly attendants.

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

