

Eighteenth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton : October, 1873.

Contributors

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

Boston : Printed by Wright & Potter, 1874.

Persistent URL

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

OCTOBER, 1873.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
CORNER OF MILK AND FEDERAL STREETS.

1874.

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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES:

SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.,	<i>Northampton.</i>
HON. ELIPHALET TRASK,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Springfield.</i>
HENRY L. SABIN, M. D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Williamstown.</i>
HON. EDMUND H. SAWYER,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Easthampton.</i>
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D.,	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Amherst.</i>

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

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


TREASURER:

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

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS:

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



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

In presenting to you the Eighteenth Annual Report of the institution confided to our general care and oversight, we rejoice in the ability to record a year of unusual equability of operation, as well as a satisfactory degree of success in the restoration of curable patients, and the promotion of the health and comfort of those who are incurable. No suicide or other serious accident has occurred; and the proportion of deaths has been smaller than in any foregoing year in the history of the hospital.

At the beginning of the official year—October 1st, 1872—there were four hundred and thirty-three patients in the house, and one hundred and eighty-one were received in the course of the year. Thus, the whole number under the care of the hospital was six hundred and fourteen, of whom three hundred and two were men, and three hundred and twelve women.

Seventy-nine men and eighty-one women, a total of one hundred and sixty, left the hospital; and thirteen men and eight women, a total of twenty-one, died. At the close of the official year, September 30, 1873, the number remaining in the hospital was: of men, two hundred and ten; of women, two hundred and twenty-three; or a total of four hundred and thirty-three.

The largest number of patients on any day in the year was four hundred and fifty-nine; and the smallest, four hundred and sixteen. The daily average number in the house, during the year, was four hundred and thirty-seven. This is larger, by eight, than in any antecedent year.

Of the patients admitted, seventy-seven were transferred from the other state hospitals for the insane. Being mostly incurable, they necessarily affect unfavorably the proportion of recoveries.

Of the patients discharged, forty-eight were recorded as recovered, fifty-nine improved, and fifty unimproved. There were but twenty-one deaths; a number, as before intimated, unprecedently small when compared with the whole number under treatment, or with the daily average number in the house during the year.

Of the various improvements begun in the official year next preceding that which has now just closed, some remained unfinished at the time of our report in October, 1872. These have been completed and some others have been made. The sixteen fire-hydrants within the building—eight in either wing—have been furnished each with hose and nozzle, which are kept constantly attached and ready for use at a moment's warning. As stated last year, there is no patient's room in the house that cannot be reached by the nozzle of some one of these hose.

The very successful operation, in the winter of 1871-72, of the new heating apparatus, placed, in the course of the then preceding summer, in the basement of the south wing, was portrayed in our last report; and, in that connection, it was stated that a similar change had just been made in the basement of the north wing. We are now able to say that the latter improvement was as successful as the former, and that the heating of the whole building is now conducted with a degree of perfection which leaves little room for complaint. The house is well warmed, and, ordinarily, with a large reserve of heating power. There are four boilers; and, intense and prolonged as was the cold of the last winter, the aggregate time during which all of them were simultaneously in operation, during the whole of the season, was only thirty-

two hours. With this trifling exception, three of them were adequate to the needs of the house.

The boilers are now growing old. Three of them have been in use since the summer of 1864; and it was not considered prudent to attempt to run them through the approaching winter without a thorough overhauling. This has recently been done, at an expense of about seven hundred dollars. They have been repaired, tested by an authorized officer, and pronounced safe under a steam-pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. In operation, even during the coldest weather, the pressure is rarely raised above forty pounds. The safety-valve is set at fifty pounds.

The two pumps which supplied the boilers with water having become so much worn as to be unreliable, were replaced, about three months ago, by Wright's patent double acting bucket-plunger steam-pumps.

Nearly all the piping which distributed cold water throughout the wings, as well as some of that for hot water, had become old, and much of it worn very thin; and, in some places, it had become, from long usage, so filled with sediment as to render it useless. Under these circumstances it was thought best wholly to remove it and replace it by new pipes. This has been done in the course of the last six months. The system of distribution was altered and simplified, reducing the extent of pipe and increasing the convenience of management.

One of the cylindrical iron tanks, from which hot water is distributed through the house, being likewise worn out, it was removed and its place filled by a new one, the capacity of which is over seven hundred imperial gallons.

Thus the combined apparatus for the reception and distribution of water, like that for heating the building, is now in excellent order. It is found, by recent observations, that the quantity of water used daily is about twenty-seven thousand imperial gallons.

While thus renewing the piping the opportunity was seized to repair and remodel the lavatories, or wash-rooms, of twelve of the patients' halls. They were made lighter, more easy of ventilation, and more convenient; and in nine of them the accommodations for washing were doubled.

In no previous year has so much been accomplished in the improvement of the flooring of the house. The floor of the third story of the rotunda, those of seven of the halls, one dining-room, twelve patients' rooms, nine wash-rooms, one store-room, and two entries have been relaid. In three of the halls, and the two entries, the new floors were made from selected and rejoined material of the old ones. Being maple they are now the best and most durable floors in the house for a class of men patients who subject them to rough usage. All the other floors mentioned were relaid with very thoroughly seasoned southern pine; and no pains was spared to make them what they are,—substantial as well as beautiful.

The airing-courts, the enclosing walls of which were built last year, have been in use during the summer; and, in our opinion, constitute a very useful and consequently valuable addition to the means of promoting the health and the comfort of the inmates. At the regular meeting of our board, on the 2d of July last, we found the patients' halls comparatively deserted, forming a striking contrast with their usual appearance theretofore. Of the four hundred and forty-seven patients (221 men and 226 women) on that day, only seventy-three (29 men and 44 women) were in the halls, or their rooms. The large majority, three hundred and seventy-four, were distributed in various places; some in the airing-courts, some at work, either on the farm or in the domestic departments, within doors, and some walking out, either with or without attendants. Again, at our meeting on the 6th of August, there was a still greater degree of desertion of the wings. Of four hundred and thirty-five patients (212 men and 223 women), only forty-seven were in the halls. The distribution of the three hundred and eighty-eight who were abroad, is shown by the Superintendent in his report, hereto appended. It forms an interesting feature in the management of the hospital, and is well worthy of the attention of persons who are inclined to regard the institutions for the insane in no other light than as prisons. The Superintendent made no pretensions that this liberal dissemination of the patients is a constant practice, but distinctly stated that it was done as an experiment, to illustrate the capabilities of a hospital constructed upon the plan which by some writers has

been called "close," in contradistinction to the "pavilion" and the "cottage" plans. Having shown what can be done, without any difficulty, he only claims that efficient and faithful officers and employes will so far employ the means at hand for dispersion, recreation, exercise and labor as is compatible with the welfare of the patients.

The earnings of the hospital, for the board of its inmates, during the official year, was as follows :—

For state patients,	.	.	.	.	.	\$45,254 00
Town patients,	.	.	.	.	.	18,109 50
Private patients,	.	.	.	.	.	25,917 03
Total, .	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$89,280 53</u>

The Treasurer's report, this day rendered, shows the receipts of money from all sources and the payments thereof, together with the general purposes for which it was disbursed.

The accounts of the hospital have been audited and approved. It appears from them that, on the 30th of September, 1873, there were :—

Assets available for future use,	.	.	.	.	\$25,674 46
Liabilities at the same date,	.	.	.	.	7,998 00
Balance of cash assets,	.	.	.	.	<u>\$17,676 46</u>

The value of purchased provisions and supplies on hand and paid for is estimated at about thirteen thousand dollars.

Late in the autumn of 1872, Dr. E. R. Spaulding, one of the assistant physicians, felt obliged, on account of failing health, to resign the office, the duties of which he had performed to our satisfaction. Dr. Henry B. Nunemaker, who had acted as assistant physician for some years at one of the state hospitals in Ohio, was appointed to the place. Well qualified for the position, attentive, industrious and faithful, he performed its duties satisfactorily during a period of nearly seven months, and then resigned with the intention of engaging in general practice. The health of Dr. Spaulding

having, meanwhile, become restored, he was reappointed to the vacated office.

We have once more the satisfaction of expressing our confidence in all the officers and subordinate officers of the hospital, our belief in the general faithfulness of the employés, and our gratification at the smooth, quiet, harmonious and successful working of the whole establishment. Again we commend it to the kindly regard of the executive officers, the legislators, and the people of the Commonwealth.

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

Trustees.

NORTHAMPTON, October 11, 1873.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

I respectfully submit the following statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1872, .	\$505 96
Received for board and contingencies of private patients,	29,521 58
for board and contingencies of town patients,	21,477 13
for board of state patients,	45,473 02
for animals and produce sold,	848 15
on sundry accounts,	1,507 30
	<hr/>
Total,	\$99,333 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

For provisions and supplies,	\$30,279 29
fuel,	9,397 49
gas and oil,	1,071 43
water,	702 94
salaries and wages,	20,226 59
furniture,	3,891 34
clothing and dry goods,	4,993 56
contingencies,	2,791 79
farm,	4,836 21
farm stock,	738 83
farm wages,	3,092 00
	<hr/>

Amount carried forward, \$82,021 47

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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	\$82,021	47
For repairs and improvements,	.	.	.	11,979	16
miscellaneous expenses,	.	.	.	3,751	05
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1873,	.	.	.	1,581	46
<hr/>					
Total,	.	.	.	\$99,333	14

PLINY EARLE, *Treasurer.*

NORTHAMPTON, October 11, 1873.

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

EDMUND H. SAWYER.
ELIPHALET TRASK.

NORTHAMPTON, October 11, 1873.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN :—The Annual Report for the official year next preceding that which has just ended, was written soon after your board, impressed with the necessity of some action for the relief, even if but to a small degree, of the pressure upon the accommodations of the hospital, took preliminary measures for the removal of private patients whose residence is not within this Commonwealth. The number of such patients, at the beginning of that official year (October 1st, 1871), was fifty-five. At the time of the writing of that report the number had, by ordinary withdrawals and by removals at your request, been reduced to thirty-five. Of that number only sixteen remain, to-day, in the hospital. Several of these have such claims upon the consideration of the State that their compulsory removal, in opposition to the wishes of their friends, might appear to be an act of injustice.

The official year embraced by this Report is the first in the history of the institution during the course of which no patient has been received from other States, although but *one* was so admitted in the next preceding year. This closing of the source of a large proportion of the private patients, together with the forced removal of many, could not fail to produce an important effect, not alone upon the number of admissions of that class, but upon the number constantly resident, as well. The former effect is illustrated by the following exhibit of the admissions of private patients in the last four official years :

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	Private patients admitted.
1869-70,	77
1870-71,	49
1871-72,	51
1872-73,	40

Thus it appears that but little more than half as many were received in the year just ended as in 1869-70. But in 1869-70, no less than fifty-one of the seventy-seven came from other States, and only twenty-six from Massachusetts; while in 1872-73, all who were received (forty) were committed from this State.

In showing the effect upon the average number of resident pay-patients, it may not be devoid of interest to extend the table over the whole period of the operations of the hospital.

Monthly Average of Resident Pay-patients from October 1st, 1858.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Monthly average.*	OFFICIAL YEAR.	Monthly average.*
1858-59,	22.41	1866-67,	90.33
1859-60,	40.5	1867-68,	104.16
1860-61,	58.41	1868-69,	101.75
1861-62,	67.66	1869-70,	108.5
1862-63,	74.25	1870-71,	115.91
1863-64,	80.33	1871-72,	111.56
1864-65,	69.83	1872-73,	90.
1865-66,	75.16		

* Obtained by taking the total of the numbers in the house at the close, severally, of the twelve months, and dividing by 12.

It will be perceived that the reduction of average, within the last two years, has been about twenty-six.

Turning from special details to the general operations of the hospital, during the year just closed, we find in the sub-joined table a summary of the recorded movement of the population of patients, together with the most important results.

General Statistics, 1872-73.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in hospital, September 30, 1872, . . .	200	233	433
Admitted from the general population, . . .	55	41	96
Transferred from the Worcester Hospital, . . .	19	5	24
Transferred from the Taunton Hospital, . . .	25	28	53
Transferred from Monson State Almshouse, . . .	—	1	1
Transferred from Tewksbury State Almshouse, . . .	3	4	7
Total of admissions within the year, . . .	102	79	181
Total of patients within the year, . . .	302	312	614
Discharged, including deaths, . . .	92	89	181
Remaining, September 30, 1873, . . .	210	223	433

Condition of Patients Discharged.

Recovered,	19	29	48
Improved,	37	22	59
Unimproved,	23	29	52
Not insane,	—	1	1
Died,	13	8	21
Total,	92	89	181
Daily average number of patients,	209.71	227.52	437.23
Smallest number on any day, October 15, . . .	193	223	416
Largest number on any day, August 16, . . .	220	239	459

The largest number on any day exceeds, by four, that of any former time.

The daily average number is larger, by 8.51, than in any foregoing year.

The whole number of patients in the course of the year is five less than in the year 1871-72.

No person was admitted more than once in the course of the year; but, of the persons admitted, twenty-three, of whom thirteen were men and ten women, had been patients

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here in former years. Of fifteen of them this was the second admission; of six of them, the third admission; of one, the fourth; and of one, the fifth.

The further extent to which the persons admitted had resorted to similar hospitals may be learned from the subjoined table.

It will be perceived that only seventy-one, or 39.22 per cent., had never been in an institution of the kind. In the official year, 1871-72, this proportion was forty per cent.

Relation to Hospitals of the Persons Admitted, 1872-73.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital,	39	32	71
Former inmates of this hospital,	4	4	8
of other hospitals in this State,	43	34	77
of hospitals in other States,	5	2	7
of this hospital and of other hospitals in this State,	6	5	11
of this hospital and of hospitals in other States,	2	1	3
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
Total of persons,	102	79	181

The whole number of admissions was eighteen less than it was in the next preceding year. This diminution is attributable in part to transfers from other hospitals, and in part to direct commitments. The former were fewer by three, and the latter by fifteen. The patients brought by order of the Board of Charities from the state institutions at Monson and Tewksbury are included in the direct commitments, because, with very rare exceptions, they have never before been inmates of a hospital for the insane; and, considered as a class, their cases are as recent and as susceptible of cure as those which come immediately from their homes.

Of monthly admissions by direct commitment, the largest number was twelve; and, as in the next preceding year, this was in August. The smallest monthly number was four, in January. The following table presents the admissions according to the grouping of the months in the calendar quarters of the year. The maximum number is in the third, or summer quarter.

ADMISSIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER.			DIRECT COMMITMENT.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In October, November and December, 1872,	29	19	48	17	7	24
In January, February and March, 1873,	27	17	44	13	10	23
In April, May and June, 1873,	25	13	38	17	13	30
In July, August and September, 1873,	21	30	51	11	16	27
Totals,	102	79	181	58	46	104

Of the whole number of persons admitted, the support of one hundred and ten was charged, at first, to the Commonwealth; that of thirty-one to towns; and that of forty, to individuals. At subsequent periods, when settlement had been ascertained, six of the state patients were transferred to the charge of towns; and, in two instances, the responsibility for private patients was transferred from individuals to the State.

One private patient and four state patients who were in the house at the beginning of the year (October 1, 1872), have, since that time, been made chargeable to towns.

Of the patients discharged, ninety-five, at the time of discharge, were supported by the Commonwealth, thirty-one by towns, and fifty-five by individuals. Of the class last mentioned—private patients—the number discharged was materially increased by the removal, by the request of the Board of Trustees, of persons whose residence was in other States. The direct effect of this forced reduction of that class has already been seen in the table of monthly average of resident

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pay-patients. Some of the consequent effects will now be made apparent.

Of the patients remaining in the hospital at the close of the year, two hundred and forty-seven, or seventeen more than at the same period last year, are beneficiaries of the State, one hundred and one are supported by towns, and eighty-five are chargeable to individuals.

The weekly average of patients of the three classes, for each of the last two fiscal years, is shown below :—

Weekly Average of Patients.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Total.
1871-72, . . .	226.96	89.57	112.27	428.80
1872-73, . . .	248.02	99.23	90.	437.25

The increased average of state patients is about twenty-one, and of town patients nearly ten; while the average of private patients was diminished to the extent of twenty-two.

A pretty rapid augmentation of the numbers of town patients has been going on throughout the last seven years, as is made evident by the following records :—

Town patients in the hospital, September 30, 1867, .	49
September 30, 1868, .	51
September 30, 1869, .	63
September 30, 1870, .	73
September 30, 1871, .	89
September 30, 1872, .	99
September 30, 1873, .	101

The average annual increase during the period is nearly nine.

Of the patients discharged recovered, in the course of the year, twenty-six were supported by the State, nine by towns, and thirteen by individuals.

In the preparation of these periodical reports to your honorable board, it appears almost a matter of necessity, annually, to throw in a reminder of the specially incurable character of a large proportion of the patients received at this hospital. When the Superintendents of the two similar state institutions at Worcester and Taunton have exhausted, without avail, the resources of their well-known skill in the treatment of a part of their patients, they considerately transmit them, by the kind assistance of the Board of State Charities, to us. As has already been shown, we have received no less than seventy-seven of these delicately complimentary evidences of their confidence, during the lapse of the official year just gone to its long repose. How grateful soever it may be our duty under the circumstances to feel, we cannot fail to perceive the necessary effect of the proceeding in the reduction of the proportion of curable cases, and consequently that of recoveries. However nearly perfect this hospital may be made in its curative means and appliances, it must inevitably retain, to a certain extent, the character of a refuge or asylum for incurables, until the population of the western counties shall become sufficient to keep it fully occupied, and the State shall be so amply provided with these institutions as to overcome the necessity of transfers of patients from one to another of them.

Of the twenty-one persons whose disease terminated fatally, eleven were supported by the State, five by towns, and five by individuals.

Again we are able to report a year not alone of remarkable general physical health and exemption from acute disease, but also of a very small ratio of mortality. The proportion of deaths, whether compared with the whole number of cases under treatment, or with the daily average number in the house, is not only largely below that of the mean death-rate for the fifteen years of the operations of the hospital, but materially below that of any antecedent year. The annals of the mortality of the institution, during the whole period of its existence, are collected in this table:—

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OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Pa- tients.	Daily average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per cent. on whole No. of Patients.	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	421.9	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

The average annual mortality for the whole period, is, on the whole number of patients treated, 6.29 per cent., and on the daily average number in the house, 8.77 per cent. The proportions for the year just closed are but a small fraction more than one-half as large as this average.

Dr. F. Norton Manning, extensively known as the author of one of the best and most complete accounts of the construction and management of existent hospitals for the insane, and now Superintendent of the hospital at Gladesville, New South Wales, Australia, says, in his report for 1871: "The proportion of deaths to the average number resident has, during the last three years, averaged 7.3 per cent.; whilst the English average for the last twelve years, has been 10.33 per cent."

The similar proportion at this hospital, for the last three years, is but 6.72 per cent.; and for the last five years, 6.88 per cent.

In only one instance in the course of the year now ended, was death the result of an acute disease contracted in the hospital. This was in a case of cholera-morbus, occurring in

a melancholic patient of low vitality, and apparently induced by whortleberries swallowed unmasticated. There were comparatively few cases of the diseases most prevalent in summer, and another year is added to the very long period of entire exemption from typhoid fever.

It will be perceived that the fatality, in numbers, of men, exceeds that of women as thirteen exceeds eight, or as 1,625 exceeds 1,000. And yet, the daily average number of women resident in the house, as will be seen by the foregoing table of general statistics, was larger by twenty-five than that of men.

At no period in the history of the hospital has the number of male patients equalled that of females; and at times, that of the latter has very largely predominated.

On the 30th of September, 1858, about two months after the institution was opened, the number of patients was 220; of whom 93 were men and 127 women, or thirty-four more of the latter than of the former. The following table shows the comparative numbers of the two sexes, and the excess of women at the end of each succeeding official year:—

	Total of Patients.	Men.	Women.	Excess of Women.
September 30, 1859, . . .	231	98	133	35
1860, . . .	310	129	181	52
1861, . . .	330	149	181	32
1862, . . .	332	148	184	36
1863, . . .	383	167	216	49
1864, . . .	334	144	190	46
1865, . . .	352	158	194	36
1866, . . .	405	182	223	41
1867, . . .	413	175	238	63
1868, . . .	421	170	251	81
1869, . . .	402	167	235	68
1870, . . .	405	175	230	55
1871, . . .	420	198	222	24
1872, . . .	433	200	233	33
1873, . . .	433	210	223	13

The greatest excess of women at *any* time, in the course of the fifteen years, was 95. This occurred in December, 1868, and again in January, 1869. The nearest approach to equality of numbers of the two sexes, was on the 2d of July, 1873, when there were 221 men and 226 women, an excess of only five of the latter.

Now, notwithstanding this great disparity of numbers in the sexes, and the uninterrupted preponderance of the females, the numerical mortality has been largest in the other sex. The actual number of deaths in that fifteen years, is : of men, 242 ; of women, 232 ; total, 474. Thus we have cumulative evidence that insane women live longer than insane men.

The above table is suggestive of other important questions, into the discussion of which it is not proposed to enter at the present time.

It is to be presumed that the primary object of the requisition of reports from public institutions is the acquisition of a knowledge of the operations of those institutions. It necessarily follows that the legitimate materials for the composition of such reports are the plans, the methods, the systems, if such there be, by and through which the ultimate objects of the institutions are sought. The practical working of those agencies, and, consequently, the descriptive details of the daily inner life of the establishment, are the only effectual means by which to convey a comprehensive idea of the manner by which the desired results are attained.

These views have heretofore generally governed the preparation of the annual rendering of the account of stewardship at this hospital. Rarely has there been any turning aside to take part in the discussion of those general questions connected either directly or indirectly with the objects of the hospital, and in regard to which the public mind has been more or less agitated.

In adherence, for the present, to the same principles it is proposed to present, as in former years, some account of the details of what is generally, though not very appropriately, termed moral treatment.

When Pinel struck from the limbs of the now historical maniac of Bicêtre the iron fetters, worn through many a year, and, placing that maniac by his side, permitted him to

assist in whatever work he was capable, he acted upon the principle, and the only general principle, which has directed and governed all the subsequent ameliorations of the condition of the insane. Everything since accomplished in that direction is but the carrying out of his idea in the details of hospital management. That idea was to treat the insane man, so far as prudently practicable, as if he were not insane. Comprehended in this are all the possible improvements of the future in the same direction; and the approximation to perfection of treatment, both now and henceforth, here and everywhere, can be measured only by the extent to which that principle is applied.

Soundness of mind, if not absolutely, is, at least, in a great measure, dependent upon soundness of body; and soundness of body is preserved, promoted, and often restored, by exercise. Hence occupation, either intellectual or physical, or, better still, that which requires a combination of the two, has long been acknowledged as one of the most sanative of all agencies within human reach. If it be so for men with unimpaired mental faculties, it is assumed here that it must be so for persons of disordered intellect, if there be no acute bodily disease, which would render such occupation injurious or imprudent. And, as manual labor combines, with bodily exercise, a certain amount of mental concentration and activity, together with a consciousness of active usefulness—a psychic element which is not without its influence in the promotion of health—it is esteemed as among the best of resources for the promotion of the welfare of the insane.

As in each of several preceding years, a tabulated record of the amount of work, reckoned in days, which has been performed by patients, upon the farm and in some of the domestic departments of the hospital, is here presented.

Days' Work by Patients, 1872-73.

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
October, 1872, .	586	93	249	342	334	24	264	288
November, .	558	90	237	327	331	21	226	247
December, .	370	93	235	328	323	20	236	256
January, 1873, .	315	93	243	336	323	18	226	244
February, .	273	86	223	309	298	12	198	210
March, .	254	93	248	341	305	8	220	228
April, .	352	90	232	322	298	14	230	244
May, .	521	93	226	319	214	23	235	258
June, .	488	90	240	330	246	23	235	258
July, .	467	93	250	343	279	32	243	275
August, .	542	93	244	337	301	27	236	263
September, .	601	90	245	335	315	32	253	285
Totals, .	5,327	1,097	2,872	3,969	3,567	254	2,802	3,056

The aggregate number of days is fifteen thousand nine hundred and nineteen. In the sewing-room and the laundry the number is less than in the preceding year; but it is greater in the kitchen; and upon the farm it is larger by three hundred and twenty-seven days than ever before.

For the first time in the history of the hospital an attendant has been regularly employed, throughout the year, for the special purpose of working out of doors with the patients. In all suitable conditions of weather he has been out with from six to twelve of the men, ready to put their hands to anything which appeared necessary or proper to be done. For nearly the whole of the two closing months of the official year they were employed in grading the site of the relinquished clay-pit. In much of the stormy weather the same company has found employment within doors, either in the house, the carpenter's shop, or the barn. In the course of the winter another employé, with other patients, prepared hair and husks for the renovation of beds, and did all the uphol-

stering necessary to preserve the bedding in good condition. The amount of this work is shown below :—

New mattress ticks filled with hair,	12
Hair mattresses repicked and remade,	45
Husk mattresses made,	47
Old husk mattresses filled with new husks,	41
Husk mattresses partly refilled,	50
Hair pillows repicked,	50

A great amount of work performed is not alluded to above. Among this is a large proportion of the domestic labor in the halls of both wings, and much sewing done in the halls of the females.

It has long been considered that one of the principal elements of the superiority of the British, and some of the continental hospitals, over the American institutions of the same kind, is the extent to which manual labor is introduced into them. It is not alone more extensive there than here, but it is better organized, and consequently more constant and systematic.

At most, if not all, of the county asylums of England, all the clothing, for both men and women, with, perhaps, the exception of hats for the former, is made upon the premises, and mostly by patients. The tailors' shop and the shoe-shop are, of course, managed each by an employé practically acquainted with the work. At the asylum of Quatre Mares, near Rouen, I saw fifteen patients at work at their benches in the shoemakers' shop. Some of them had learned the trade before admission to the asylum, others learned it there. All the bedsteads in the house,—with about six hundred patients,—were of iron, and made upon the premises, largely by the work of the inmates. Two large stone dwellings, called "the farm," and intended to be occupied by the laboring men, had recently been erected. Dr. Duménil, the superintendent, told me that all the masonry and most of the piping of these edifices were done by patients, with an employed workman-in-chief in each art. For reasons, a discussion of which cannot be now indulged, it will probably be a

long time before such things may be said of any American institution; but there are, likewise, many reasons for the encouragement of superintendents on this side of the water to contend with obstacles, and persevere in the attempt to introduce and sustain manual employment, just so far as it promotes the best interests of the persons committed to their keeping and their care.

Walking in the open air is, next to manual labor, the means most resorted to for recreation and healthful exercise. There are about two miles of road and pathway upon the premises; and, in suitable weather, a large number of the patients, accompanied by their attendants, are found upon them daily. For the relief, in this respect, of a pretty large class, who, for various reasons, could not well be permitted thus freely to roam upon the farm, the airing-courts, the walls to which were built last year, have largely contributed. Since they were ready for use the average number of women out of doors daily, including foul weather as well as fair, has been but a trifle less than one hundred. The total number in July was two thousand nine hundred and fifty. Since the preparation of these courts the establishment has, to me, for the first time assumed the proper aspect of a hospital for the insane. It is not expected that they are to become the "be all," the "end all," or the "cure all" for the institution; but it is generally acknowledged, by persons who have seen them, that they are a very valuable acquisition, and a blessing to those of the inmates for whose benefit they were more particularly designed.

You will recollect that on the day of the regular meeting of your board, in August, an experiment was tried for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent those patients who are not generally employed, either upon the farm or in the domestic departments within doors, could readily be distributed in places promotive of their health. Regardless of a possible, if not a probable, accusation of unnecessary indulgence in dry detail and minute statistics, I venture a tabulated account of the whereabouts of all the patients at that time. In this day of general interest in the welfare of mental aliens, and of no inconsiderable discussion of the merits of the different plans

for hospitals, it is not unlikely that the statement may meet and effectively answer some sweeping assertions by writers none too well acquainted with the operations of existing institutions.

*Distribution of the Patients at the Northampton Lunatic Hospital,
August 6th, 1873.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Walking out, in various places, on parole,	13	1	14
Walking out with attendants,	77	21	98
At work, out of the halls,	47	56	103
In the airing-courts,	44	129	173
In the halls (or wards),	31	16	47
Total,	212	223	435

Distribution of the Patients who were at Work.

1. *Out of Doors.*

Grading clay-pit with shovels and wheelbarrows,	9	—	9
with ox-shovel,	2	—	2
Working in the garden,	7	—	7
Binding oats,	5	—	5
Rolling rye-field with ox-roller,	1	—	1
Mowing,	1	—	1
On shrubbery on front lawn,	1	—	1
Out-of-door laundry work,	2	—	2
Tending mason,	1	—	1
Assisting carpenter,	1	—	1
Emptying and filling straw ticks,	1	—	1
Sawing wood,	1	—	1
General work,	2	—	2
At the barn,	1	—	1
At the horse-stable,	1	—	1
Total at work out of doors,	36	—	36

*Distribution of the Patients who were at Work—Concluded.*2. *In the House.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the laundry,	1	14	15
kitchen,	5	8	13
sewing-room,	—	30	30
bakery,	1	—	1
boiler-room,	2	—	2
rotunda,	1	—	1
With the painter,	1	—	1
In centre building,	—	1	1
farmer's dining-room,	—	2	2
rear chambers,	—	1	1
Total at work in the house,	11	56	67
Whole number at work out of the halls,	47	56	103

Of the thirty-one men who remained in the halls, six were in bed, sick; six are men who at all times prefer to remain in their rooms; one, though in health, never walks out; two are cripples; ten, who habitually walk out, did not happen to want to go at that particular time, some of them acting in accordance with the old game: "This goes by the rule of contrary; when I say 'let go,' keep hold; and when I say 'keep hold,' let go." One was too highly excited to go out, and five were kept in as a matter of prudence.

Of the fifteen women who staid in the halls, nine were sick; two were too highly excited to leave their rooms; and four were "not inclined" to go out,—one or two of them also evidently having some acquaintance with the game above mentioned.

It should be stated, that there might have been as many women as men walking out, and consequently fewer in the airing-court; that disposition of them was intended, but was prevented by a misunderstanding.

The airing-courts for both sexes are large and well shaded. That for the women encloses a fine grove of pines and Norway spruces, young, but large enough for settees to be placed in

their shade. It also contains several fruit-trees, and some shrubbery and flowers. It commands, from some positions, a beautiful view; and, of the many similar appendages to other hospitals which have come under my observation, is excelled in attractiveness, so far as is remembered, by that alone of the Crichton Asylum, at Dumfries, in Scotland.

Turning our attention from the out-of-door life to the life beneath the roof of the hospital, we find, in the following list, a summary exposition of the means which have been used for the breaking of the monotony of the halls, the keeping up of a wholesome activity, and the ministration, so far as practicable, to the intellectual and moral needs of the inmates.

ASSEMBLIES IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1.	<i>Exercises in the Chapel on the Sabbath,—</i>	
	Divine worship in the afternoon, . . .	52 days.
2.	<i>Exercises in the Chapel on secular evenings,—</i>	
	Scripture reading and sacred music, . . .	74 “
	Sacred music and reading of prose, . . .	95 “
	Sacred music and reading of poetry, . . .	86 “
	Exhibition of pictures with magic lantern, . . .	2 “
	Exhibition of pictures with oxyhydrogen lantern,	5 “
	Lecture,	1 “
	Reading of original poems,	2 “
	Concerts,	2 “
3.	<i>Social gatherings,—</i>	
	Dancing parties,	21 “
4.	Out-of-door concert,	1 “
5.	No assembly,	24 “
Total,		365 days.

As is here shown, there were but twenty-four days in the year upon which something was not done for ministration to the mental or moral faculties of the patients, *en masse*. Thirteen of the evenings upon which there was no assembly, were those of the days of the meetings of the Board of Trustees.

The office of Chaplain does not exist at this hospital, and no minister of the gospel has ever been employed to perform the services regularly. The pastors of the churches in the vicinity have always officiated, as nearly in rotation as their engagements would permit; and during my connection with the institution, no Sabbath has passed without the presence of one of them. Heterogeneous as is the population of the hospital in respect to connection with denominational churches, this method is believed to be the most satisfactory.

The religious feeling, the devotional sentiment, appears, in a large part of the insane, to be entirely dormant. In others it is morbidly, acutely, painfully active, accompanied by a highly-wrought sensitiveness of conscience, and by almost unceasing expressions of self-condemnation. With the latter class, as a rule, attendance at chapel is injurious rather than beneficial, and all attempts, either of reason, or of condolence, or of sympathy, or of religious advice, to relieve their minds, is simply like adding fuel to the flame. The only effectual resource is patient waiting until the morbid condition of body upon which, either wholly or partially, the psychic perversion and agitation depend, shall have been removed or relieved.

The gatherings upon secular evenings, those the records of which are included under the second head of the foregoing schedule, are not intended for religious worship, but for instruction, entertainment and amusement. This is clearly understood by the patients; and lest, in the constantly changing population of the house, there might, in some minds, be an erroneous impression in regard to them, the fact is often mentioned at the desk. Yet the exercises upon these evenings are almost invariably both opened and closed by the reading and singing of a hymn.

The general character of these exercises, as represented by the foregoing list, is much the same as in former years. There were more readings of selected matter than usual, and fewer lectures; but the latter will, doubtless, soon come in again to take their turn. For the only one here recorded we are indebted to Prof. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst. It was a graphic and very interesting description of the most noteworthy scenes and incidents in his recent journey around the earth. The pictures shown, with the oxyhydrogen light, by

Dr. Meekins, were accompanied by descriptions so elaborate, that it might be said they were illustrations of lectures, rather than mere pictorial exhibitions.

For the original poems we are indebted to the Rev. George T. Dole and Mr. Aella Greene; for one of the concerts in the chapel, to the choir of the First Congregational Church in Northampton; and for the out-of-door concert, to the Northampton Brass Band.

In the winter of 1840-41 the writer of this Report, being then connected with the Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, now within the limits of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, delivered to the assembled patients of that institution a series of lectures on Natural Philosophy, illustrated by experiments with the air-pump and some other appropriate apparatus. This, so far as is known, was the first attempt to address an audience of the insane in any discourse other than a sermon. Religious exercises and dancing parties had, to some extent, been introduced into hospitals, but literature and science, in the form and manner here alluded to, had been kept aloof. Since that time there has been no greater change in any one direction, in the hospitals for the insane, than in that of furnishing intellectual and social entertainments for their inmates. An assembly-room for that purpose has become a necessity to every institution of the kind which claims to be upon a plane of elevation corresponding with the knowledge and the exigencies of the time. In many establishments but one room is provided for all gatherings, and it is used in common for both religious services and the entertainments of secular evenings. In others a "chapel" is devoted to the former and a "recreation room" to the latter. This is more generally the fact in Great Britain than in the United States,—a consequence, probably, of an established national church. The chapel there is often a distinct detached building. Such, for example, is that of the Sussex County Asylum at Hayward's Heath, an institution still prominent in my memory, not alone for the perfection of its discipline, the perfect neatness of its halls and the evidently careful watchfulness for the well-being of its patients, but for its beautiful chapel of the Lombardo-Venetian style of architecture. So important an appendage, in England, is the recreation-room, that money has in some

places been unsparingly devoted to its procurement. At the Fisherton Asylum, in the suburbs of Salisbury, a private establishment having accommodations for about six hundred patients, a separate brick building was erected for the purpose but a few years ago. It is one hundred feet in length by thirty in width. Within, at one end, there is a permanent stage, twenty feet in depth, furnished with movable scenery and other necessary implements for theatrical representations. At the Prestwich Asylum, a few miles from Manchester, one of the best of the county institutions in England, the room devoted to the purpose is very large. It is lighted from the roof, is fancifully painted and has a permanent stage for musical and theatrical purposes. And at Colney Hatch, one of the gigantic asylums the halls of which are filled from the multitudinous population of London, the recreation room is one hundred and ten feet long and sixty feet wide.

The resources for exercises or entertainments in hospitals, irrespective of the pecuniary means for obtaining them, are almost as exhaustless as for audiences or assemblies not within the hospitals. Anything which amuses, entertains or enlightens men and women in general, may, to a greater or less extent, do the same for those whose misfortune has brought them into these institutions. In the latter case, as in the former, there should be diversity of exercises. The old adage does not say "Variety is the spice of life for sane people, but monotony is the spice of the insane." It stops shorter than that.

The proceedings in this department will, to a certain extent, differ at different institutions. The character, the quality and the quantity of mental pabulum thus presented will be modified and governed, more or less, by the pecuniary ability of the establishment, the intellectual and social status of its patients and the tastes and mental proclivities of the officers in charge. At this institution we endeavor to give as large an amount as readily practicable, to as large a number as practicable, with as little expense and as little extra labor as practicable. The recent criticism of an asylum in Scotland, by the Commissioners in Lunacy of that country, to the effect that the entertainments or recreations are too expensive and are participated in by but too small a number of the patients,

is not applicable here. Very rarely, even when the entertainments have been most diversified, has any preparation been required further than that which could be made in the interval hour between tea and the time for gathering. At the hour for gathering, that gathering becomes the business of the hospital for the time being. As a rule the lights in the halls are extinguished and those of the offices are turned down; every patient who is not in bed is expected to be at the gathering; and probably on three-fourths of the evenings, when those officers are all at home and well, the Superintendent, both of the Assistant Physicians and the Clerk, are also present.

FARM.

Although the fertility of the farm increases with every successive year, the quantity of its products during the current season is not quite so large as in 1872. But that was a remarkably and exceptionally prolific year. The effect of the somewhat prolonged and severe drouth of last June and July was detrimental, very nearly destroying some of the vegetables of early growth, and reducing their crops to quantities but little exceeding those of the seeds from which they were produced. The revival, after the subsequent rains, was more complete than was anticipated, giving to some of the later products, and especially to potatoes, an unexpected abundance, and preserving, even to the present time, the verdure of the mowing land. The lawn which, in July, was as yellow as a field of stubble, is now as beautifully green as it was in the flush of spring.

As usual heretofore we give a list of the products of farm and garden, the quantities of those which are not yet gathered being estimated by Mr. Wright.

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Hay (first growth), . . .	71 tons,	\$1,988 00
“ (second growth), . . .	13 “	364 00
Corn fodder,	15 “	60 00
Corn,	200 bushels,	140 00
Oats,	200 “	106 00
Broom-seed,	25 “	6 50
Potatoes,	3,200 “	2,010 00
Carrots,	300 “	150 00

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PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Beets,	315 bushels,	\$135 00
Onions,	125 “	156 50
Turnips (English),	300 “	50 00
“ (Swedish),	200 “	50 00
Parsnips,	50 “	25 00
Beans (in shell),	100 “	124 00
“ (string),	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ “	12 75
Pease (green in shell),	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ “	51 50
Sweet corn (green in ear),	140 “	140 00
Cucumbers,	103 “	144 00
Tomatoes,	130 “	108 00
Beet greens, . . . . .	. . . . .	3 50
Squashes (summer),	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,	—
“ (winter),	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons,	180 00
Melons (water),	} 5,600 lbs.,	112 00
“ (musk),		
“ (citron),		
Lettuce, . . . . .	. . . . .	21 50
Asparagus, . . . . .	. . . . .	79 00
Pie plant, . . . . .	. . . . .	27 50
Cabbages,	4,500 heads,	270 00
Currants (red),	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels,	65 00
“ (black),	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	2 00
Apples,	7 barrels,	21 00
Pears,	5 bushels,	15 00
Quinces,	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel,	1 50
Broom-brush,	300 pounds,	18 00
Veal,	723 “	87 26
Pork,	10,511 “	774 77
Turkeys,	275 “	65 68
Chickens,	168 “	46 80
Heads and plucks,	9 “	9 00
Eggs,	170 dozen,	52 35
Milk (grass fed),	17,696 quarts,	1,465 78
Straw (oat),	4 tons,	80 00
Wood,	50 cords,	250 00
Cider,	2 barrels,	10 00
Roasting pig,	1	4 00
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	\$9,482 89

As usually heretofore, three-fourths of the milk is omitted; that being the estimated proportion produced by the consumption of other articles in the list. The whole quantity was seventy thousand seven hundred and eighty-four quarts. One of the greatest comforts and blessings in a hospital is a liberal supply of this wholesome food.

As compared with 1872, the estimated value of the products has diminished about four hundred dollars. Of twenty-three swine raised upon the premises and slaughtered in the course of the year, the weights, when dressed, were as follows: 400, 299, 586, 547, 550, 400, 515, 582, 500, 618, 400, 322, 402, 548, 570, 525, 446, 410, 380, 400, 351, 400, 360; total, 10,511 pounds. The average weight of the largest five was 581 pounds; that of the largest ten, 554 pounds.

For several years the farm has supplied the hospital with all its salt pork, very nearly all its fresh pork, and about two-thirds of its lard. During the last year no lard has been purchased.

The swine raised here and known as "the hospital breed," are mostly a cross between the Suffolks and the Mackeys. They are liked and much called for in this vicinity, and the demand is supplied as far as practicable. One hundred and eleven young pigs were sold, in the year, for \$453.65.

The farm stock, at the present time, consists of eight horses, two bulls, eight oxen, twenty-nine cows, two two-years steers, and eighty-seven swine, of which twenty-seven are infants.

One of the bulls was recently purchased, and is the first pure-blooded animal of the kind ever owned by the hospital. How many other delusions soever may have been found, or may now be found, upon the premises, the "delusion" for "pure blood" has never so far manifested itself as to dispel the "delusion" for pure milk and plenty of it, no matter what may be the pedigree of the animal producing it.

Several men who have been here were ready, at any time, to present a check for a hundred thousand or a million of dollars to any one of their friends or acquaintance; and one man invited the whole household to accompany him, free of charge, in a journey around the world, upon a railroad to be built by himself, and to cross both oceans upon substantial stone bridges: but no one of the hitherto twenty-four hun-

dred inmates has ever offered forty thousand dollars for a cow. Had such a notion entered the brain of one of them, at the proper moment, he need not have rejected, as he asserts he did reject, an offer of marriage from Queen Victoria, because he never could spend her enormous income.

Eighty-six tons of the hay put in the barn was produced by grass purchased, standing, upon other premises, and harvested by the farming force of the hospital. The first crop upon the hospital farm yielded seventy-one tons; and the second crop, thirteen tons.

About two thousand feet of board fence, dividing pasture from mowing land, was made in the spring; and more recently a substantial picket-fence, over eleven hundred feet in length, has been put upon the division line between the hospital premises and those of Samuel Day.

About four hundred feet of six-inch pipe has been laid down for under-drainage; and two hundred feet of ten-inch pipe for the proper disposal of surface water.

The clay pit upon the south-east border of the farm having been abandoned, a large amount of work has, this summer, been bestowed upon its site, for the purpose of so grading it as to bring it into useful and sightly shape. The work is approximately completed, and when the coming spring shall have covered the place with grass, that greatest of blemishes upon the farm, for many years, will be effectually removed.

The necessity for action in the preliminary measures for the provision of additional accommodations for the insane of Massachusetts, was too evident, a year ago, to escape the notice of any person who gave to the subject even a comparatively superficial investigation. The attention of the legislature of 1873 being directed toward it, the members of that body, apparently unhesitatingly, authorized not only the enlargement of the hospital at Taunton, but the construction of a fourth state hospital, to be erected within the limits of the county of either Essex or Middlesex; that section of the Commonwealth from which access to existing institutions of the kind is the most difficult. Liberal appropriations for those objects were made. Thus, if the legislators of the State did not quite come up to that which some persons might

think was the full measure of their duty in the premises, they certainly did not fall very far short of it.

There was one call, however, which, if not unheard and unheeded, did not make such an impression as to produce a practical result in the enlargement and improvement of the Commonwealth's provision for the insane. I allude to the demand for special accommodations for insane convicts and other classes of the so-called "criminal insane." For years now growing somewhat numerous, an appeal upon this subject has often, if not invariably, gone up, annually, from some quarter, to the executive and the law-making powers of the government. This appeal has become, to the annual reports of the state institutions, almost what the "Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye!" is to the criers of the courts. And the real "hearing," the actual listening, is, in one case about the same as it is in the other.

It is no part of my intention here to adduce the evidences, or reiterate the arguments in favor of the object under consideration. Should any person desire to become acquainted with them, with the least possible labor, he has but to refer to the annual reports of the Taunton hospital, and to the report for 1871 of the secretary of the board of state charities. But it might not be right, at the present time, for me to refrain from an exposition of the most recent and hitherto unpublished action, in this direction, of the superintendents of the state hospitals. This can be done in no shorter or more effectual way than by the introduction of a memorial, presented, in the course of the last session of the legislature, to the appropriate committee of that body.

"To the Joint Standing Committee on Public Charitable Institutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth, now assembled in Boston, Hon. ROBERT O. FULLER, Chairman.

"GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned, superintendents of the state hospitals for the insane at Taunton and Northampton, would respectfully represent, that circumstances have become so changed as to essentially modify the opinions presented by us to your predecessors in the next foregoing legislature, in regard to the proper provision for insane convicts and other insane persons known or believed to be homicidal or especially dangerous.

"It now appears that the construction of a new state prison will be authorized, probably by the legislature now in session, certainly

in the comparatively immediate future. The erection of a fourth state hospital for the insane is also under consideration. In our opinion no more opportune moment than this can possibly occur for the very best method of provision for those classes of the insane, so long as they are not sufficiently numerous to justify the foundation of a hospital especially devoted to their custody and treatment.

"Upon the same farm with the proposed state prison, the two premises being adjacent but separated by a wall, we would recommend that a suitable building be constructed for the convict insane. This building should be a part of a larger and more complete edifice, to be constructed by additions, as circumstances may require. For the present its inmates might be under the care of the physician to the prison, and their table supplied from the general kitchen; but the complete prospective structure might be made a hospital of independent organization and support.

"For the accommodation of the homicidal and especially dangerous non-convict insane, we would propose that suitable provision should be made by the construction of proper buildings, or sections of buildings, in the fourth state lunatic hospital, the foundation of which is now under consideration.

"By this plan, so feasible at the present juncture, the greatest obstacles in the way of a satisfactory solution of the problem of proper provision for the persons in question, are overcome or avoided. The convict insane will be entirely by themselves, as it is very desirable that they should be; and no state general hospital for the insane, either existent or prospective, will be obliged to bear the moral burden which, in the minds of many, it must bear, if it were made the special receptacle for them. The dangerous non-convict insane will not be subjected to the possibility of that odium which might be suggested even by such proximity to convicts as would result from the confinement of the two classes in separate buildings of one and the same institution. Departments for this class could be made more suitable and convenient if they were a part of the original architectural design of a hospital, than if erected as an appendage to one already constructed; and if, by possibility, the custody and care of these patients could affect, in public opinion, the status of a hospital, that result would be much less likely to occur if the plan were incorporated in the scheme of a new institution, than if it were engrafted upon that of one which has long been in operation."

(Signed) PLINY EARLE,
Superintendent of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

WILLIAM W. GODDING,
Superintendent of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

I concur with my colleagues in the specialty in the opinions given above.

(Signed)

B. D. EASTMAN,

Superintendent of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. Eastman was not connected with the hospital at Worcester at the time the superintendents presented their opinions to the committee of the legislature of 1872, and consequently did not sign the body of this memorial.

The paper needs neither explanation nor comment; but the neglect or evasion of its suggestions would, in my opinion, be a very serious mistake, prolific of subsequent regrets, and probably increasing the future expenses of the Commonwealth.

The success of the attempt to obtain separate quarters for insane convicts has not been so brilliant as to act as an allure-ment to the introduction of further plans of specific accommodation for the motley mass of patients now congregated in the halls of the hospitals. It may not, however, be amiss to throw out the suggestion that, in order to give completeness, in time to come, to the state institutions for all classes of mental aliens, there should be a hospital for epileptics. Those persons ought not, for various reasons, to be domiciled with the insane from other causes. They are characterized by perhaps more class peculiarities than any others of the insane. They require a special treatment, even to the furniture of their apartments; and the paroxysms, or "fits" of their disease, are a great source of annoyance, excitement and alarm among the other patients.

At the present time the number of epileptics in the state institutions is one hundred and thirty. Thirty-four of them are at the Worcester hospital, eighteen at the Taunton hospital, thirty-eight at the almshouse in Tewksbury, and forty in this hospital. Were there a special institution for their care, designed, furnished, organized, officered and conducted with particular reference to their needs, doubtless many who are now at the McLean Asylum, the asylum at South Boston, private institutions or their homes would be removed to it. Hence, if the construction of a hospital for from two hundred to two hundred and fifty patients were authorized by the leg-

islature at its approaching session, it is probable that, by the time it could be completed, the number of available patients within the State would be nearly or quite sufficient to fill it.

We are indebted to Hon. Alvah Crocker, M. C., for a copy of each of the three volumes of the ninth census of the United States, as well as for the compendium, in one volume, of the same; and for two volumes of other national public documents; to Miss D. L. Dix, for thirty-six stereoscopic views; to each of the Northampton book clubs for several volumes of magazines and reviews; and to the mother of one of the patients for three bound volumes of the "Illustrated London News."

The official year closes with the same officers and subordinate officers with which it began; but this unity of the corps has not been continuous. Dr. Spaulding was absent about eight months, and, with renewed health, returned, by reappointment, to the place. During his absence the office was held by Dr. Henry B. Nunemaker, who performed its duties with such ability, skill and faithfulness as could not fail to challenge our approbation.

The six executive officers have now held their offices during periods the total of which is more than forty-six years, or an average of nearly eight years each; and the six subordinate officers during periods which furnish a total of forty-two years, or an average of seven years each. If experience be the best of teachers, this body of co-workers ought to know something of their business; and if they are endowed with proper ability, each in his especial sphere, they ought, in co-ordination, to produce a symmetric, harmonious and efficient whole.

With a grateful acknowledgment of your counsel, support and confidence, this Report is respectfully submitted.

PLINY EARLE,
Superintendent.

NORTHAMPTON, October 1, 1873.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.—*Admissions.*—1872-73.

MONTHS.	BY COMMITMENT.			FROM OTHER STATE HOSPITALS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1872,	6	5	11	6	6	12	12	11	23
November, "	4	2	6	—	—	—	4	2	6
December, "	7	—	7	6	6	12	13	6	19
January, 1873,	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
February, "	6	3	9	7	5	12	13	8	21
March, "	3	7	10	7	2	9	10	9	19
April, "	4	3	7	—	—	—	4	3	7
May, "	6	8	14	8	—	8	14	8	22
June, "	7	2	9	—	—	—	7	2	9
July, "	3	5	8	3	3	6	6	8	14
August, "	4	8	12	7	11	18	11	19	30
September, "	4	3	7	—	—	—	4	3	7
Totals, . .	58	46	104	44	33	77	102	79	181

TABLE NO. 2.—*Discharges.*—1872-73.

MONTHS.	DIRECT.			REMOVED BY BOARD STATE CHARITIES.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
October, 1872, .	10	16	26	1	—	1	11	16	27
November, . .	6	3	9	4	—	5	10	4	14
December, . .	4	6	10	—	2	2	4	8	12
January, 1873, .	6	3	9	3	—	3	9	3	12
February, . .	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
March, . . .	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
April, . . .	9	1	10	1	6	7	10	7	17
May,	7	5	12	—	—	—	7	5	12
June,	9	8	17	1	2	3	10	10	20
July,	9	4	13	1	1	2	10	5	15
August, . . .	7	3	10	3	4	7	10	7	17
September, .	4	6	10	5	11	16	9	17	26
Totals, . . .	73	62	135	19	27	46	92	89	181

TABLE NO. 3.—*Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital.*—1872-73.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1872,	195.10	227.19	422.29
November,	199	226.40	425.40
December,	202.03	228.06	430.09
January, 1873,	201.61	221.61	423.22
February,	202.36	219.21	421.57
March,	215.58	226.58	442.16
April,	217.1	230.66	447.76
May,	214.32	230.03	444.35
June,	221.13	227.7	448.83
July,	216.13	224.87	441
August,	216.32	234.84	451.16
September,	215.66	232.5	448.16
Average for the year, . . .	209.71	227.52	437.23

TABLE NO. 4.—*Nativity of the Patients Admitted.—1872-73.*

NATIVITY.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
New Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Vermont,	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	33	20	53
Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	9
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Virginia,	.	.	.	.	.	2	—	2
Michigan,	.	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
Americans,	.	.	.	.	.	50	35	85
Canada,	.	.	.	.	.	1	—	1
Nova Scotia,	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
New Brunswick,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Newfoundland,	.	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
England,	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9
Ireland,	.	.	.	.	.	34	33	67
Scotland,	.	.	.	.	.	—	2	2
Germany,	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6
Bavaria,	.	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
Russia,	.	.	.	.	.	—	1	1
Azore Islands,	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Foreigners,	.	.	.	.	.	52	44	96
Americans,	.	.	.	.	.	50	35	85
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	102	79	181

TABLE NO. 5.—*Residence of the Patients Admitted.—1872-73.*

COUNTIES.						Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	20
Hampden,	.	.	.	.	.	25	16	41
Franklin,	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	6
Berkshire,	.	.	.	.	.	13	10	23
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8
Suffolk,	.	.	.	.	.	24	27	51
Bristol,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4
Middlesex,	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	14
Essex,	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
Norfolk,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
Totals,	.	.	.	.	.	102	79	181

TABLE No. 6.—*By what Authorities Committed.*—1872-73.

AUTHORITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court,	1	—	1
Probate Court,	31	25	56
Board of State Charities,	47	38	85
Overseers of the Poor,	4	3	7
Friends,	19	13	32
Totals,	102	79	181

TABLE No. 7.—*Ages of the Patients Admitted.*—1872-73.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 years and under,	1	—	1
From 15 to 20 years,	8	4	12
20 to 25 years,	10	10	20
25 to 30 years,	21	9	30
30 to 35 years,	14	12	26
35 to 40 years,	15	12	27
40 to 50 years,	16	21	37
50 to 60 years,	10	6	16
60 to 70 years,	6	3	9
70 to 80 years,	1	—	1
80 to 90 years,	—	1	1
Unknown,	—	1	1
Total of persons,	102	79	181

TABLE No. 8.—*Civil Condition of the Patients Admitted.*—1872-73.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	43	26	69
Single,	56	39	95
Widowers,	2	—	2
Widows,	—	14	14
Unknown,	1	—	1
Total of persons,	102	79	181

TABLE NO. 9.—*Occupations of the Men Admitted.—1872-73.*

Merchant,	1	Machinists,	2
Tailor,	1	Tinners,	2
Physician,	1	Harness makers,	2
Railroad Conductor,	1	Manufacturers,	2
Importers' Agent,	1	Sailors,	3
Hotel Waiter,	1	Blacksmiths,	3
Carpenter,	1	Operatives,	3
Teacher,	1	Clerks,	3
Adjustor of marine averages,	1	Stone-cutters,	4
Painter,	1	None,	5
Ship fastener,	1	Shoemakers,	7
Varnisher,	1	Farmers,	13
Insurance Agent,	1	Laborers,	34
Weavers,	2		
Students,	2	Total,	102
Furniture dealers,	2		

TABLE NO. 10.—*Alleged Causes of Insanity of the Patients Admitted.
1872-73.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Love affair,	—	1	1
Fright,	—	1	1
Business troubles,	1	—	1
Disappointment,	—	1	1
Personal deformity,	—	1	1
Loss of property,	—	2	2
Religious excitement,	1	2	3
Hard study,	1	1	2
Loss of friends,	3	1	4
Domestic trouble,	—	8	8
Total of mental,	6	18	24
<i>Physical.</i>			
Old age,	—	1	1
Excessive lactation,	—	1	1
Injury,	1	—	1
Injury of eye,	1	—	1
Injury of spine,	1	—	1
Injury of head,	2	—	2
Puerperal,	—	1	1
Apoplexy,	1	—	1
Turn of life,	—	2	2
Sunstroke,	2	—	2
Masturbation,	5	1	6
Epilepsy,	8	3	11

TABLE No. 10.—Concluded.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Overwork,	3	2	5
Intemperance,	17	6	23
Ill-health,	6	14	20
Total of physical,	47	31	78
Total of mental,	6	18	24
Unknown,	49	29	78
Not insane,	—	1	1
Total of persons,	102	79	181

TABLE No. 11.—*Duration of the Disease before Admission.*—
1872-73.

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month,	21	6	27
From 1 to 3 months,	7	5	12
3 to 6 months,	10	15	25
6 to 12 months,	8	12	20
1 to 2 years,	7	5	12
2 to 5 years,	18	13	31
5 to 10 years,	2	5	7
10 to 20 years,	2	5	7
20 to 30 years,	1	1	2
Unknown,	26	12	38
Total of persons,	102	79	181

TABLE No. 12.—*Age at first attack of Insanity.*—1872-73.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 years and under,	2	3	5
From 15 to 20 years,	10	4	14
20 to 25 years,	9	11	20
25 to 30 years,	8	10	18
30 to 35 years,	11	6	17
35 to 40 years,	10	6	16
40 to 50 years,	6	11	17
50 to 60 years,	5	5	10
60 to 70 years,	2	—	2
70 to 80 years,	1	—	1
80 to 90 years,	—	1	1
Unknown,	38	22	60
Total of persons,	102	79	181

TABLE NO. 13.—*Status of the Patients Admitted.—1872-73.*

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>As first admitted.</i>			
Supported by State,	62	48	110
Supported by Towns and Cities,	17	14	31
Supported by individuals,	23	17	40
Total of persons,	102	79	181
<i>Of the same patients as at present, or when discharged.</i>			
Supported by State,	58	48	106
Supported by Town,	22	15	37
Supported by individuals,	22	16	38
Total of persons,	102	79	181

TABLE NO. 14.—*Deaths.—1872-73.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nervous System.</i>			
Paresis,	4	—	4
Epilepsy,	—	2	2
Epileptiform convulsions,	1	—	1
Apoplexy,	1	—	1
Meningitis,	—	1	1
Typhomania,	—	1	1
Exhaustion,	1	1	2
Chronic exhaustion,	1	—	1
<i>Respiratory.</i>			
Phthisis,	2	2	4
<i>Circulatory.</i>			
Heart disease,	1	—	1
<i>Digestive.</i>			
Chronic gastritis,	1	—	1
Cholera-morbus,	1	—	1
<i>General.</i>			
Old age,	—	1	1
Total,	13	8	21

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TABLE NO. 15.—*Number and Status of Patients at the close of each week in the year.—1872-73.*

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
1872.					1873.				
Oct. 5,	231	98	99	428	April 5,	258	99	94	451
12,	229	97	96	422	12,	255	100	95	450
19,	225	98	95	418	19,	253	98	94	445
26,	228	97	94	419	26,	253	99	93	445
Nov. 2,	237	99	93	429	May 3,	247	100	93	440
9,	237	99	92	428	10,	247	101	92	440
16,	236	98	91	425	17,	246	100	93	439
23,	234	99	90	423	24,	256	101	94	451
30,	233	99	89	421	31,	254	102	95	451
Dec. 7,	243	103	88	434	June 7,	257	102	95	454
14,	242	101	88	431	14,	257	101	93	451
21,	244	100	89	433	21,	251	102	90	443
28,	243	98	88	429	28,	249	102	90	441
1873.					July 5,	252	104	86	442
Jan. 4,	241	97	87	425	12,	252	104	84	440
11,	241	97	87	425	19,	254	104	84	442
18,	240	96	87	423	26,	252	103	84	439
25,	238	96	87	421	Aug. 2,	251	102	85	438
Feb. 1,	238	96	87	421	9,	261	102	86	449
8,	238	96	86	420	16,	267	104	88	459
15,	239	94	88	421	23,	267	103	88	458
22,	238	93	89	420	30,	264	100	88	452
March 1,	252	95	89	436	Sept. 6,	263	102	87	452
8,	256	94	91	441	13,	262	102	87	451
15,	255	93	92	440	20,	257	101	86	444
22,	255	93	93	441	27,	258	100	87	445
29,	261	96	94	451					

TABLE No. 16.—*List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.—1872-73.*

Dresses,	305	Clothes bags,	18
Chemises,	263	Sheets,	423
Skirts,	146	Pillow cases,	562
Nightgowns,	24	Bolster cases,	26
Aprons,	87	Bed-spreads,	84
Sacks,	50	Mattress ticks,	91
Waists,	8	Straw ticks,	49
Collars,	167	Pillow ticks,	33
Drawers,	69	Curtains,	53
Under vests,	4	Dish towels,	285
Shirts,	290	Roller towels,	176
Suspenders,	128	Carpets,	7
Hats trimmed,	96	Carpet strips hemmed,	63
Bosoms,	36	Sundries,	33
Camisoles,	38	Articles repaired,	27,916

TABLE No. 17.—*Monthly Consumption of Gas.—1872-73.*

MONTHS.	Cubic Feet.	Daily Average.
October, 1872,	32,000	1,032.25
November,	37,950	1,265.00
December,	43,650	1,408.06
January, 1873,	42,250	1,362.90
February,	31,150	1,112.50
March,	23,850	769.35
April,	17,800	593.33
May,	13,200	425.80
June,	10,850	361.66
July,	12,300	396.77
August,	14,550	469.35
September,	21,600	720
Total,	301,150	825.06*

* Daily average for the year.

Annual Cost of Gas.

Y E A R .	Cost of Gas.	Average No. 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	405.1	2 23
1869-70,	915 30	408.83	2 23
1870-71,	1,043 99	421.9	2 47
1871-72,	980 94	428.72	2 28
1872-73,	1,006 61	437.23	2 30

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

TABLE No. 18.—Supplies for the several Departments for the year 1872-73.

	Sheets.	Pillow Cases.	Bed Spreads.	Blankets.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash Bowls.	Ewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Strap Cups.	Casters.	Knives.	Forks.	Combs.	
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, .	8	20	—	—	5	—	18	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	18	9	—	—	34	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
2d Hall, .	30	30	—	22	4	—	—	2	—	—	8	2	1	—	12	8	—	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3d and 4th Halls, .	12	24	—	34	4	3	—	2	—	—	22	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Middle 1st Hall, .	28	26	6	32	14	6	18	—	1	3	10	1	—	—	12	4	7	6	6	1	2	—	4	4	4	4	2
2d Hall, .	40	50	15	20	13	4	14	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	6	—	6	2	2	18	—	1	—	—	3	—	4
3d and 4th Halls, .	30	38	—	26	13	4	8	2	1	1	62	1	1	—	9	—	25	2	2	8	2	2	—	—	3	5	6
Lower 1st Hall, .	6	12	19	20	2	6	12	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	2	1	—	—	3	2	
2d Hall, .	24	22	—	28	3	—	4	—	—	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
3d and 4th Halls, .	2	14	2	54	1	—	6	—	—	—	26	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, .	12	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	6	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2d Hall, .	4	12	—	—	4	—	20	—	1	1	6	—	—	15	18	6	24	66	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d Hall, .	24	36	6	28	8	—	18	3	—	1	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
4th Hall, .	6	8	3	12	4	—	4	—	1	3	6	—	—	3	12	12	18	6	6	—	5	1	1	2	—	—	—
Middle 1st Hall, .	24	36	6	2	3	—	42	12	1	1	6	2	—	—	6	—	—	18	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	5

TABLE No. 18.—Continued.

	Sheets.	Pillow Cases.	Bed Spreads.	Blankets.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Towels.	Cartrains.	Wash Bowls.	Ewers.	Chamber.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Strap Cups.	Casters.	Knives.	Forks.	Combs.
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Middle 2d Hall,	24	36	16	6	32	-	6	-	-	-	48	1	-	-	6	18	12	-	7	6	2	-	-	4	-	10
3d Hall,	42	54	6	24	-	-	40	-	1	2	24	1	-	-	6	-	-	2	1	3	4	-	2	-	-	10
4th Hall,	24	24	-	28	2	-	10	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	6	6	9	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
Lower 1st Hall,	24	14	8	-	-	-	18	5	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2d Hall,	12	24	2	8	-	-	4	-	1	-	48	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	11
3d Hall,	24	24	-	4	-	4	16	1	-	-	36	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
4th Hall,	22	24	-	4	6	-	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	6	6	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	9
Kitchen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	42	48	36	-	6	3	1	-	-	24	-
Rear,	27	34	4	10	-	-	29	6	1	2	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Centre,	-	4	3	2	-	-	26	2	1	1	-	2	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	-	2	-	-	4
Aggregate,	449	566	96	364	118	27	335	49	11	19	416	18	11	34	369	111	180	210	65	48	32	2	12	19	33	107

TABLE No. 18—Continued.

	Spoons.	Table Spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish Towels.	Rollers.	Wash Basins.	Soap, lbs.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust Brushes.	Scrub'g Brushes.	Dust Pans.	Mops.	Pails.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe Brushes.	Lanterns.	Spools Thread.	Skeins Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Darning Needles.	Rubber Sheets.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	1	1	18	1	2	18	6	2	1	18	9	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2d Hall, . . .	1	2	1	1	1	22	1	8	1	22	20	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3d and 4th Halls,	1	1	1	6	9	24	6	8	3	34	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	1	1	1	1	2	8	6	2	1	26	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
2d Hall, . . .	1	1	1	8	6	3	6	8	2	22	19	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3d and 4th Halls,	1	1	1	1	16	20	16	4	2	30	22	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	18	6	4	1	31	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2d Hall, . . .	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	1	22	19	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3d and 4th Halls,	1	1	1	14	12	32	12	8	3	14	20	1	1	2	1	6	5	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	12	2	24	1	1	20	6	1	1	20	11	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
2d Hall, . . .	2	2	1	2	2	1	18	4	1	28	19	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1
3d Hall, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	3	1	42	13	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	10	3
4th Hall, . . .	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	40	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	3	1	1

TABLE No. 18—Concluded.

	Spoons.	Table Spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish Towels.	Rollers.	Wash Basins.	Soap, lbs.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust Brushes.	Scrub'g Brushes.	Dust Pans.	Mops.	Palls.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe Brushes.	Lanterns.	Spools Threads.	Skins Linen Threads.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Darning Needles.	Rubber Sheets.
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Middle 2d Hall, .	-	-	-	6	12	22	12	-	1	40	26	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	23	1	6	14	9	5
3d Hall, .	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	10	-	30	15	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	25	4	7	16	6	5
4th Hall, .	4	-	-	12	6	24	6	8	-	44	21	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	16	2	4	13	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	20	8	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-
2d Hall, .	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	22	17	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	15	9	6	9	-	-
3d Hall, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	30	14	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	22	2	3	6	-	-
4th Hall, .	-	2	-	12	6	-	6	6	-	30	12	1	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	3	4	5	-	2
Kitchen, .	6	2	-	24	6	-	4	12	-	43	54	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rear, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	74	4	5	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	-
Centre, .	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	3	-	30	15	6	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate, .	30	10	48	96	93	181	140	109	15	777	477	26	31	18	18	20	49	33	50	7	2	136	75	31	86	25	22

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

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

Officers and their Salaries.

PLINY EARLE, A.M., M.D., Superintendent,	\$2,500 00
PLINY EARLE, Treasurer,	300 00
EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D., Assistant Physician,	1,200 00
EDWARD R. SPAULDING, M.D., Assistant Physician,	900 00
WALTER B. WELTON, Clerk,	1,000 00
ASA WRIGHT, Farmer,	1,000 00
DANFORD MORSE, Engineer,	1,000 00
Total of salaries,	\$7,900 00

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supervisors,	1	1	2
Assistant Supervisor,		1	1
Assistant Clerk,	-	1	1
Seamstress,	-	1	1
Assistant Seamstress,	-	1	1
Laundress,	-	1	1
Assistant Laundress,	-	1	1
Baker,	1	-	1
Steward,	1	-	1
General Attendants,	10	12	22
Housework, centre building,	-	2	2
Cook,	-	1	1
Assistant Cooks,	1	4	5
Watchman,	1	-	1
Carpenters,	3	-	3
Painter,	1	-	1
Assistant Engineer,	1	-	1
Hostler,	1	-	1
Farmers,	4	-	4
Totals,	25	26	51