

Twenty-ninth annual report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, for the year ending September 30, 1884.

Contributors

State Lunatic Hospital (Northampton, Mass.)

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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT NORTHAMPTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1885.

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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

ADAMS C. DEANE, M.D.,	GREENFIELD.
HENRY W. TAFT, Esq.,	. . . . .	PITTSFIELD.
LYMAN D. JAMES, Esq.,	. . . . .	WILLIAMSBURG.
HON. CHRISTOPHER C. MERRITT,	. . . . .	SPRINGFIELD.
SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.,	. . . . .	NORTHAMPTON.
MRS. SARAH M. BUTLER,	. . . . .	NORTHAMPTON.
MRS. SARAH A. WOODWORTH,	. . . . .	CHICOPEE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

PLINY EARLE, A.M., M.D.,	. . . . .	SUPERINTENDENT.
EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D.,	. . . . .	ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
DANIEL PICKARD, M.D.,	. . . . .	FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
DAVID G. HALL, M.D.,	. . . . .	SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
WALTER B. WELTON,	. . . . .	CLERK.
JOHN MERCIER,	FARMER.
DANFORD MORSE,	ENGINEER.


TREASURER.

PLINY EARLE,	NORTHAMPTON.
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Office at the Hospital.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

ROBERT H. GALLIVAN,	MALE SUPERVISOR.
LUCY A. GILBERT,	. . . . .	FEMALE SUPERVISOR.
F. JOSEPHUS RICE,	STEWARD.
MARY E. WARD,	SEAMSTRESS.
IDA D. HYDE,	LAUNDRESS.
GEORGE B. WALKER,	BAKER.



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

Another fiscal year of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital having expired, the Trustees to whom the general direction and management of that institution are confided have the honor to present you a summary account of their proceedings, and of the general results of the operations of that charity during the mentioned period, — making their twenty-ninth annual report.

The by-laws of the hospital require a constant monthly meeting of our Board. These meetings have been regularly held, on the first Thursday in each month respectively, and the attendance upon them has been considerably larger than is required by law. At each of these meetings the apartments of the patients were visited and inspected. The member of the Board who resides in Northampton visits the hospital frequently, and often goes through those apartments at irregular times, sometimes accompanied by one of the physicians, and sometimes alone.

At the close of the next preceding fiscal year, September 30, 1883, the number of patients in the hospital was 469, 230 of whom were men and 239 women. The number admitted within the year covered by this report was, of men 61 and of women 75, making a total of 136. The whole number of patients who received the benefit of the hospital in the course of the year was consequently 605, of whom 291 were men and 314 women.

Not including deaths, the whole number of patients discharged was 117, 50 of them being men and 67 women. Twelve men and 13 women, a total of 25, died.

Of the 463 patients remaining in the hospital at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1884, 229 were men and 234 women. The daily average number of patients in the house was, of men 227 and of women 236, a total of 463. This number is less by three than in the next foregoing year. The maximum number in the house on any day within the year was 474, on the 26th of March.

This was not so large by eleven as the largest number in the next foregoing year. The smallest number on any day was 455, on each of nine days in June. This number exceeds by three the corresponding number of the preceding year.

The results of treatment of the 117 patients who were discharged, are recorded as recovered in 25 instances, much improved in 17, improved in 35, unimproved in 36, and not insane in 4.

For the details of the operations of the hospital, and of the results thereof in respect to the chief objects of the institution, the custody and cure of the persons committed to its care, you are referred to the accompanying report of the Superintendent, and the Appendix of statistical tables thereto attached.

The only department of the hospital in which wood is used as fuel is the bakery. As the waste wood upon the farm is more than sufficient to supply the fire for baking purposes, it was thought best, as being more economical, when the oven was rebuilt a few years ago, not to construct it for coal, a fuel requiring less labor in its preparation and use. Until late in the autumn of 1883, the wood had been housed and sawed in the basement of the north wing of the hospital. This place was thought to be a source of danger, and consequently it was decided to prepare another, entirely detached from the hospital edifice. For this purpose an extension of the scullery had already been begun at the time of our report one year ago. It was completed and put in use before the coming of winter. This arrangement is found, in

practice, to be more convenient than the old one, and more cleanly, as well as less liable to dangerous accidents.

Prior to the introduction of the Roberts meadow water, the hospital had been supplied with water from a permanent spring upon the premises, about fifty rods from the central building. The water was raised by a steam-pump, from a reservoir near the spring, to the tanks in the attic. Ever since the contract was made with the commissioners of the public water-works, the pump-house and its machinery have been kept in working order, so that, in the event of any accident by which the supply from Roberts meadow should be cut off, recourse could be had to the house supply. But by the high wind on the 28th of December last, the chimney of the pump-house was overthrown, breaking off near the ground. It was found to have been very imperfectly constructed, the walls not thick enough, and the brick of all but the outside course insufficiently burned.

The importance of an unfailing supply of water is such that we did not hesitate in a decision to rebuild it; but as midwinter was approaching, the work was postponed to the opening of spring. The foundation for a new chimney was begun on the 11th of April, and the chimney finished early in May. It is six and a half feet square at the bottom, and 65 feet 4 inches in height, or about eighteen feet higher than the old one, which had never given a sufficiently strong and reliable draught.

A room in the basement of the south wing has hitherto been used as a paint-shop. Here were stored the oil, the spirits of turpentine and the other materials for painting. As all the liquids are bought by the tierce or the barrel, the quantity on hand is sometimes pretty large. In order to remove this source of peril to the safety of the inmates, a fire-proof brick building, about twenty-two feet long, fourteen feet wide and one story in height, has been erected in a place easily accessible, but sufficiently distant from the hospital building. Here the easily inflammable substances will hereafter be stored. The building has the aspect of a small cottage, and is an ornament rather than a detriment to the appearance of the grounds.

After the homestead of the late Samuel Day was pur-

chased, in 1876, the barn which stood upon it was taken down and re-erected near the hospital barn. It was eighty feet in length by forty in width. At that time it was larger than was required for farming purposes, and it has been used, to a very considerable extent, hitherto, as a store-house. But, since that time, land to the extent of about one hundred acres has been added, by purchase, to the farm, and the agricultural department of the establishment consequently and perhaps proportionally enlarged. Not only is it all needed, but prospectively, and in the near future, still further room. That room we decided to furnish immediately. In May the barn was raised, the necessary excavation for a cellar beneath it made, an extension of forty feet added to its westerly end, and the whole placed upon a substantial wall. On the north side and the two ends this wall is of split stone laid in cemented mortar. On the south side, where the surface of the land is on a level with the bottom of the cellar, it is of brick, with alternate wide, open spaces which are to be closed with doors suspended upon rollers. This cellar, like the building above it, is one hundred and twenty feet in length by forty in width, and is probably not exceeded in dimensions by any similar one in the western part of the State. It will be of great convenience and utility in the prosecution of the agricultural work.

Connected with this barn at its westerly end, and forming with it an elbow, a new wooden building has been erected for a poultry-house. It is forty feet long and twenty-five wide, with a height, in front, of twenty-one feet, and in the rear of fifteen feet, and a roof with but one slope. It has separate rooms for fowls and turkeys, and a chamber for the storage of their food or for other purposes. The old poultry-house is in the lumber-house. It is inconvenient, and the space occupied by it is much needed for the storage of lumber.

An extension of the cart-shed has been made by the erection of a one-story building forty feet in length by eighteen in width. The vehicles for farming purposes have become so numerous that this was much needed.

In the spring of 1883, as mentioned in our last year's report, work was begun upon a building intended, the cellar

for vegetables, the first story for a store-room, and the higher stories for shops and such other purposes as may be found convenient; but that work was necessarily suspended for the purpose of rebuilding a section of the main sewer of the hospital. The cellar was excavated and about three-fourths of the foundation and cellar wall, made of split granite, laid in cemented mortar, was completed last year. The work was resumed in the latter part of May of the current year, and has been satisfactorily prosecuted to the present time.

The main building is ninety-six feet in length by thirty-three feet in width, and three stories in height. Near the extremities of its southerly front project two wings, each about twenty-two feet square, which rise to the same height as the main edifice. The whole structure consequently forms three sides of a parallelogram. It is of brick, with brown-stone water-table, door and window caps and window sills. The roof is completed, and the cellar and the first floor so far advanced that they are now in use. The building is very thoroughly constructed, none of the work having been done upon contract. It is one of the best specimens of masonry to be seen in Northampton. William F. Pratt & Son were the architects. The brick-work was done by Michael Keating and his employees; the carpentry under the direction of Waldy Tetro, and the stone-masonry of the cellar walls by Curtis Braman.

Various minor improvements have been made, especially in the grading of the farm roads and the grounds in the rear of the hospital buildings.

The *income* of the hospital for the board of patients is always different, in any given official year, from the actual *earnings* by the boarding of its patients, because the bills for board during the last quarter of the year are not collected, and not due until the year has expired.

The *earnings* of the year covered by this report were as follows:—

For State patients,	.	.	.	.	.	\$26,328 24
town patients,	.	.	.	.	.	42,695 44
private patients,	.	.	.	.	.	15,406 54
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	<hr/>\$84,430 22

12 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

The report of the Treasurer has been received and examined by the auditing committee. It will, as usual, be forwarded to you in connection with this. From the balances of the accounts it appears that, at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1884, there were : —

The reserve fund,	\$10,000 00
And cash assets available for future use,	23,674 44
	<hr/>
Total,	\$33,674 44
And liabilities (bills payable),	8,672 41
	<hr/>
Balance in favor of the hospital,	\$25,002 03

In addition to these still available cash assets, the hospital has on hand the representatives of cash, in a quantity of *purchased* provisions and supplies, the estimated value of which is \$15,445.23. It also has all the products of the farm which have not already been consumed.

The administrative officers of the institution are the same as at the close of the next preceding year, and but two changes have been made in the corps of subordinate officers; George B. Walker has taken the place of Charles Egen as baker, and Ida D. Hyde has succeeded Minnie J. Howes as laundress.

The condition of the hospital is satisfactory, and its facilities for easy and effective operation are greater than at any former time.

A. C. DEANE.
HENRY W. TAFT.
LYMAN D. JAMES.
C. C. MERRITT.
S. M. SMITH.
S. A. WOODWORTH.
S. M. BUTLER.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 9, 1884.

LIST OF PERSONS

REGULARLY EMPLOYED AT THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL
SEPT. 30, 1884.

Superintendent and physician,	per year, \$2,500 00
Assistant superintendent and physician,	" 1,500 00
First assistant physician,	" 900 00
Second assistant physician,	" 600 00
Treasurer,	" 300 00
Treasurer, for clerk-hire and paid to a clerk,	" 200 00
Clerk,	" 1,200 00
Farmer,	" 600 00
Engineer,	" 900 00
Assistant clerk,	per month 30 00
Supervisor (male),	" 40 00
Supervisor (female),	" 25 00
Assistant supervisor (female),	" 20 00
Seamstress,	" 20 00
Assistant seamstress,	" 14 00
Laundress,	" 18 00
Assistant laundress,	" 18 00
Baker,	" 35 00
Steward,	" 54 17
Assistant steward,	" 35 00
Attendants (male) (4),	" 30 00
Attendants (male) (2),	" 28 00
Attendants (male) (1),	" 25 00
Attendants (male) (3),	" 23 00
Attendants (male) (3),	" 21 00
Attendants (female) (9),	" 18 00
Attendants (female) (3),	" 16 00
Attendants (female) (2),	" 15 00
Attendants (female) (1),	" 14 00
Night-watch (female),	" 18 00
Housework, centre (female) (2),	" 15 00
Cook (female),	" 16 00
Assistant cook (male),	" 18 00
Assistant cooks (female) (2),	" 15 00
Assistant cooks (female) (1),	" 14 00

14 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

Farmers' dining-room (female),	.	.	.	.	.	.	per month	\$15 00
Housework, rear building (female),	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	8 00
Watchman,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	30 00
Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	per day	2 75
Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	2 25
Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	2 00
Painter,	.	.	.	.	.	.	per month	50 00
Assistant engineer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	32 00
Night engineer, and gardener in summer,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	30 00
Coachman,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	28 00
Farm hands (4);	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	28 00
Farm hands (2),	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	25 00
Farm hand (1),	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	23 00

In the warm season we generally hire some farm hands by the day. This year we have four, at \$1.50 per day, without board. They work mostly on improvements of the farm.

INVENTORY OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES.

ON HAND SEPT. 30, 1884.

Live-stock on the farm,	\$5,902 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	7,710 25
Carriages and agricultural implements,	3,715 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	8,840 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	12,530 00
Other furniture in inmates' department,	4,850 00
Personal property of State in Superintendent's department,*	9,125 00
Ready-made clothing,	2,164 63
Dry goods,	3,658 81
Provisions and groceries,	2,873 35
Drugs and medicines,	575 00
Fuel,	5,823 44
Library,	1,000 00
Paints and oils,	350 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$69,117 48

* This term is here applied to the whole of the central edifice or block, and includes all the offices, the kitchen, the bakery, the laundry, the sewing-room and other apartments.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

An appraisal of the property, both real and personal, of the hospital, a general account of the receipts and the disbursements of money in the course of the fiscal year 1883-84, and an exposition of the financial condition of the institution on the 30th of September, 1884, are contained in the following statement : —

ASSETS.

Three hundred and forty acres of land,	\$43,000 00
Hospital building,	250,000 00
Farm house, \$2,000 ; brick house, \$2,000,	4,000 00
Three dwellings (H. Day lot),	1,000 00
Storehouse and shops,	12,000 00
Two barns,	5,500 00
Horse stable,	2,000 00
Scullery and wood-house,	700 00
Lumber house,	1,200 00
Pump house,	1,000 00
Cart shed,	500 00
Coal house,	400 00
Piggery,	200 00
Fire-proof for oils and paints,	500 00
Two ice houses,	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$322,600 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Stock and supplies on hand, as per inventory appended to the Trustees' report,	\$69,117 48
Reserve fund,	10,000 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1883,	\$5,566 49
Received from the State treasurer,	27,030 44
from towns,	46,552 51
from individuals,	15,689 46
from sales,	2,355 67
from interest,	775 64
	<hr/>
	\$97,970 21

PAYMENTS.

1st.	Salaries and labor,	\$27,922 08
2d.	Provisions and supplies, viz.: —	
	Meats of all kinds,	\$6,842 04
	Fish of all kinds,	1,481 32
	Fruit and vegetables,	2,401 29
	Flour,	3,823 25
	Grain and meal for table,	775 64
	Grain and meal for stock,	1,570 03
	Tea, coffee and chocolate,	904 39
	Sugar and molasses,	2,111 76
	Butter and cheese,	4,786 06
	Salt and other groceries,	2,719 45
	All other provisions,	124 02
		<hr/> 27,539 25
3d.	Clothing,	3,689 01
4th.	Fuel and lights,	6,893 01
5th.	Medicines and medical supplies,	1,178 38
6th.	Furniture, beds and bedding,	3,349 42
7th.	Transportation and travelling expenses,	389 27
8th.	Ordinary construction and repairs,	1,551 44
9th.	Extraordinary construction and repairs,	15,791 07
10th.	Miscellaneous expenses, including —	
	1. Farm stock,	\$1,701 10
	2. Farm supplies,	3,366 74
	3. Water,	750 00
	4. Minor expenses,	875 26
	5. Contingencies,	1,208 59
		<hr/> 7,901 69
		<hr/>
	Total expenditures,	\$96,204 62

LIABILITIES.

Salaries and wages due Oct. 1, 1884,	\$3,807 47
Miscellaneous bills due,	4,864 94
	<hr/>
	\$8,672 41

Due the institution for board, Oct. 1, 1884, —	
from State,	\$6,495 39
towns,	11,345 50
individuals,	3,967 96
interest,	100 00
Due from Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1884,	1,765 59
	<hr/>
	\$23,674 44

18 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

SUMMARY.

Total receipts,	\$97,970 21
Total payments,	96,204 62
<hr/>	
Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1884,	\$1,765 59
Total liabilities,	\$8,672 41
Total debts due the institution,	23,674 44
Total expenditures, including new buildings,	96,204 62

Dividing this sum by 463.05, the average number of patients, we have the average expenditure per patient, . \$207.7629
 And the average weekly expenditure, per patient, . 3.984

Deducting from the total expenditures,	\$96,204 62
The extraordinary expenses,	15,791 07
<hr/>	

We have the current expenses, \$80,413 55

Dividing \$80,413.55 by 463.05, the average number of patients, we have the average expenditure per patient, . \$173 66
 Making the average weekly expenditure per patient, . 3 33

Adding to the current cash expenditure,	\$80,413 55
The decrease of personal assets,	542 26
<hr/>	

We have the apparent *necessary* cost for the year, . \$80,955 71

Dividing \$80,955.71 by 463.05, the average number of patients, we have, as the annual cost of each patient, . \$174 83
 Making the average weekly cost of each patient, . 3.353

PLINY EARLE, *Treasurer*.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 9, 1884.

We have audited the Treasurer's accounts and found a satisfactory voucher for every entry.

A. C. DEANE.
 L. D. JAMES.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 9, 1884.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

Of all the leading or prominent events in the history, for the last official year, of the public charity confided by the Commonwealth to your general direction and oversight, you are already informed. It now becomes my duty to lay before you an exposition of the results of the operations of the institution during that period. In the performance of that duty, I begin with the usual table, which contains, in statistical form, the general facts recorded in the medical department of the institution.

1. General Statistics, 1883-84.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1883,	230	239	469
Admitted within the year,	61	75	136
Whole number of <i>cases</i> within the year,	291	314	605
Discharged within the year,	62	80	142
Viz.: as recovered,	9	16	25
much improved,	6	11	17
improved,	16	19	35
unimproved,	16	20	36
not insane,	3	1	4
Deaths,	12	13	25
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1884,	229	234	463
Viz.: supported as State patients,	83	71	154
town patients,	114	138	252
private patients,	32	25	57
Number of different <i>persons</i> within the year,	286	308	594
admitted,	59	72	131
recovered,	9	16	25
Daily average number of patients,	227.15	235.90	463.05

As shown by this table, the whole number of admissions within the year was, of men 61 and of women 75, making a total of 136. But these admissions do not, all of them, represent different persons. Two of the men and 3 of the women, a total of 5, were admitted twice each. It consequently follows that the number of persons admitted was only 131, of whom 59 were men and 72 women. This large predominance of females is unusual.

The whole number of *patients* or *cases* in the hospital in the course of the year was, of men 291 and of women 314, a total of 605. Included in this number are the 230 men and 239 women, a total of 469, who were present at the beginning of the year. Of these, however, no less than 6, of whom 3 were men and 3 women, were afterwards discharged, but re-admitted before the close of the year, and appear in the number of admissions. As *patients*, therefore, they were counted twice. As *persons* they should be counted but once. In this way the number of *persons* is shown to be less by 6 than the number of *patients*. This reduction (6), added to the reduction (5) caused by the admissions of 5 persons twice each, makes a total of 11. Consequently, the whole number of *persons* in the course of the year was (605-11) 594, of whom 286 were men and 308 women.

Neither of the 5 persons who were admitted twice each was discharged as recovered on the first of those admissions. Of the 6 who were in the house at the commencement of the year, but who were subsequently discharged and re-admitted, 1 of the men was discharged recovered.

Of the 125 persons admitted, 24 men and 17 women, making a total of 41, or very nearly one-third of the whole, have been in the hospital as patients more than once each. Eighteen men and 12 women, a total of 30, have been admitted twice each; 4 men and 2 women, three times each; 1 woman, four times; 1 man, five times; 1 woman, six times; 1 man, eleven times; and 1 woman, fourteen times. The two patients last mentioned are brother and sister.

Of the 30 persons who have been here twice each, 4 men and 4 women, a total of 8, were discharged as recovered on their first admissions; 4 men were discharged as much im-

proved; 5 men and 2 women as improved; 1 woman as relieved; and 5 men and 5 women as unimproved.

Of the 6 who have been here three times each, no one of the 4 men had been discharged as recovered on either admission. Two of them had been discharged improved both times, and 2 as improved the first time and unimproved the second time. Each of the 2 women was discharged as recovered on her first admission, and as improved on the second.

The woman who has been here four times, was discharged as improved twice, and recovered once.

The man who has been here five times, was discharged as recovered twice, and improved twice.

The woman who has been here six times, was discharged as unimproved five times.

The man who has been here eleven times, has been discharged as recovered four times, much improved once, and improved five times.

The woman, who has been here fourteen times, has been discharged as recovered ten times, and improved three times.

The number of *patients* or *cases* admitted, was not so large by 11 as it was in the official year 1882-83. The same is true of the number of *persons* admitted. This diminution is regarded merely as incidental, and not as an indication of any permanent or progressive decrease of the amount of insanity in the western section of the State.

The largest number of patients in the hospital on any day in the course of the year, was 474, on the 26th of March; and the least number on any day was 455, on each of nine successive days in the latter part of June.

The daily average number of patients in the house for the year, was less by 3 than in the next foregoing year.

STATUS OF PATIENTS.

As a rule, which, so far as I am informed, has no exceptions, the State institutions for the insane, in all the Northern and Middle States of this country, and all Western States lying north of the Ohio River, were intended for, and now receive, patients from all classes of the population. They were founded for the benefit of the people, without any dis-

tion, or discrimination, or exception whatsoever. Each Commonwealth which has founded a hospital or an asylum of the kind, has based it upon the broad principle of the promotion of the common weal. There are differences, however, in the different States, in the method of application, or the carrying out of this fundamental law. When the hospital at Columbus, Ohio, was established, the legislature of that State, with a comprehensiveness of view and a breadth of liberality thitherto unprecedented, ordained that the whole cost of the operations of the institution should be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth. As the law has not been changed in this respect, it consequently follows that any citizen of Ohio, of what rank soever in either the civil or the social scale of society, may claim and receive the benefit of treatment, without expense to himself, in either of the four institutions for the insane now belonging to that State. Payment is permitted, if the patient or his friends or sponsors so prefer, but it is not demanded.

Of the other States in the sections mentioned, a very few have followed the precedent thus introduced by Ohio. In most of them, however, direct payment to the institution is required from persons who have pecuniary ability to meet the expense; while from those who are dependent upon public beneficence, payment in each instance is received from the treasury of the organic body, whether State, county, or town, which, under the law of each State, respectively, is responsible for the support of the patient. In quite a number of the States those organizations are the State and the counties; but in Massachusetts they are the State and the cities and towns. Hence the inmates of the institutions in this Commonwealth are of three classes: State patients, town patients, and private patients.

The cost of the support of the 136 patients received within the year, was charged, at the time of admission, as follows; namely, to the State in 34 instances, to cities or towns in 80, and to individuals, or some representative of private funds, in 22. In regard to cities and towns, there was no instance in which this responsibility for support was transferred to any other authority, either public or private; but in four instances in which the responsibility was originally thrown

upon the State, it was removed to cities and towns. One patient supported, at first, by private funds, was subsequently made a beneficiary of the Commonwealth.

The whole number of patients discharged in the course of the year, including those who died, was 142. Of these, 34 were supported by the State, 88 by cities and towns, and 20 by private property.

There were 463 patients remaining in the house at the end of the year. Of these, 154 derive their support from the Commonwealth; 252 are wards of cities and towns; and 57 are chargeable to their relatives, friends, guardians, or other representatives of private funds.

Chiefly, probably, in consequence of the modification of the laws of settlement, an important change, as has been mentioned and demonstrated in some previous annual reports, has been taking place in the relative proportion of the two dependent classes; while a very considerable reduction of numbers in the independent class, has resulted from a discontinuance of the practice of receiving patients who are non-residents of the State.

The following table shows the weekly average numbers in the hospital, of each of these classes, during the last two official years. Those numbers were derived from the totals of the numbers in the house on the evenings of the fifty-two Saturdays within the year:

	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State patients, . . .	87.34	74.28	161.62	83.37	71.73	155.10
Town patients, . . .	118.98	128.65	247.63	113.88	137.35	251.23
Private patients, . . .	29.26	28.32	57.58	29.87	26.19	56.06

These figures demonstrate the continued diminution of the numbers and the relative proportion of patients chargeable to the Commonwealth, as well as a corresponding, though not identical increase of those who are supported by cities and towns.

The weekly average of the whole number of patients was 462.39.

RECOVERIES.

The line of demarcation between sanity and insanity is so indefinite, and the opinions of men so often differ upon the question of the sanity or insanity of a given individual, that, for some years past, when writing these annual reports, I have hesitated positively to assert that any definite number of the patients who have been treated in the hospital have fully regained a condition of mental soundness. The same course will be pursued this year.

Judging in accordance with our standard of mental health, and our opinions in regard to the extent to which, in individuals, that standard is modified by temperament, idiosyncrasy, education and habits, twenty-five of the patients who have left the hospital in the course of the year just expired, had so far attained the natural condition of their mental faculties as to make it appear proper to adjudge them as recovered. Nine of them were men and sixteen women. Twenty-one of them had never before been treated in the hospital. Two men and one woman were here on their second admission. The woman, and one of the men, had been discharged as recovered on their first admission. The other man had been discharged as much improved. After he left the hospital he fully recovered, and successfully pursued his usual business for more than three years.

One woman was here on her fourteenth admission. She had previously been discharged as recovered, ten times, and improved three times. She has now contributed eleven recoveries to the statistics of insanity, and, judging the future by the past, that number will be increased in coming years. The total record of the recoveries of the four persons, is fifteen.

No one of the twenty-five patients was discharged recovered more than once within the year, and, consequently, the number of *patients* and the number of *persons* discharged recovered, is the same.

It is a fact well known to those who are conversant with insanity, and which has so often been mentioned in the an-

nual reports of the institutions for the insane that it ought to be known by the people in general, that mental disorders are vastly more curable in their early stages than at later periods. The prospect of recovery diminishes rapidly, becomes very small before the lapse of the first year, and is an almost infinitesimal quantity at the end of the second year. Such has been the result of the experience at the hospitals, and such has been the teaching from them throughout the course of the last fifty years. For the purpose of exhibiting the effect — or, rather, the non-effect — of that instruction upon the people at large, a statement of the duration of the insanity of the patients who were received within the official year just expired is here introduced.

Of the one hundred and thirty-three patients admitted, only forty had been insane less than six months. Seventeen had each been insane during a period of from six to twelve months; thirteen from one to two years each; seventeen from two to five years each; fifteen from five to ten years each; and five over twenty years each. There were fifteen cases in which the time of the origin of the mental disorder was reported as unknown. From this exposition it will be evident, not only that the task imposed upon the medical officers of the institution is peculiarly discouraging, but that the percentage of recoveries cannot be expected to be otherwise than small. We have no miraculous method for the removal of a confirmed disease of the brain, and the restoration of the permanently insane man to sanity.

The question of curability and incurability, as reported by the superintendents of the institutions for the insane, is to some extent affected by an agent other than that of the duration of the disease before the patient is subjected to curative treatment in the hospital. I allude to the *age* of the patient. As a rule, persons in early and middle life are more likely to recover than those who are more advanced in years. This, of course, might be expected, inasmuch as they retain to a greater degree their original vigor of constitution, and are consequently more susceptible to the influence of remedial agents. But the practice is apparently increasing of bringing to the hospital persons of the latter class. Among the

patients received in the course of the last year, there was one who was over eighty years of age, and no less than seven whose ages ranged between seventy and eighty years, three of them being seventy-five or more. It cannot be expected, unless in very exceptional cases, that persons so far advanced will ever recover their mental soundness. Most frequently the unsoundness is the consequence of old age, and the beginning of the breaking down of the constitution.

Aside from the incurability of these patients, there is another question which has an important bearing upon the propriety of sending them to the hospitals. They have so long been accustomed to the independence of home, and to all their homelike comforts and associations, that the removal of them to a public institution, where that independence is measurably lost, and where they are subjected to new surroundings, as well as to a certain degree of discipline to which they have never been accustomed, but which is absolutely necessary to the best welfare of the inmates, has a detrimental rather than a beneficial effect. They cannot accustom themselves to this new mode of life. It is strange and uncongenial. Under these circumstances, the little vigor of constitution which yet remains to them begins to fail, and their lives are brought to an end, not infrequently, much sooner than they probably would have been had not the life of home been exchanged for life in a public institution.

Of the 25 patients who recovered within the year, 6 were supported by the State, 14 by cities and towns, and 5 by private funds.

DEATHS.

As will be shown upon a subsequent page, one of the characteristics of the year just closed is the comparatively small mortality among the patients. The number of deaths was only 25, 12 of which were of men, and 13 of women. Of the diseases leading to these results, the largest number, as might reasonably be expected, were in that class the origin or seat of which is in the brain and the nerves; but, as usual, the largest number of patients removed by any one disease, is found under the head of phthisis, or consumption. Of these there were 6, 2 of whom were men,

and 4 women. Of those who died from natural causes, the next leading number, 3, were the result of paralysis. Two each died from pneumonia and organic diseases of the brain; and one each from epilepsy, paresis, progressive paralysis, exhaustion of acute mania, exhaustion of chronic mania, disease of the heart, pleurisy, inflammation of the liver, and old age. To these we are unfortunately obliged to append three from an unnatural cause, suicide.

It is a well-known fact that a propensity to self-destruction not unfrequently becomes epidemic. It is no less true that, in hospitals for the insane, at least, actual suicides, even when not the result of an epidemic tendency thereto, are very likely to occur so near to one another, in point of time, that, in the review of the history of a series of years, they appear to be arranged in groups, with sometimes widely intervening spaces. An illustration of this is found in the experience of this hospital. From the 27th of January, 1872, to the 5th of January, 1880, a period of only twenty-two days less than eight years, there was no death here of which there could be even a suspicion that it was the result of the direct intention and act of the person who died. From and including the year last mentioned, there was a period of three years, no one of which was free from these fatal occurrences. This was followed by an interval of one year of exemption, to be succeeded by the experience of the year just ended. In two of the cases occurring within the last year, no propensity to suicide had been manifested or suspected.

The history of the hospital, since its opening, now extends over a period of twenty-six years. According to the records there have been 21 suicides, 15 of them by men and 6 by women. Eleven of them occurred within the first thirteen years of that period, and 10 within the last thirteen. Hence, the distribution of them between the half-periods, is, in point of numbers, nearly equal; but in the relative proportion between those numbers and the number of patients under treatment, it is quite unequal. The daily average number of patients during the first thirteen years was only 353.5; but during the last thirteen it was 456.47. From a calculation based upon these numbers, we derive the

fact that the relative proportion of suicides to the average number in the house during the last thirteen years, was to the same proportion during the first thirteen, as 59 to 100.

In several preceding annual reports it has been shown that, in each of those years, the proportion of deaths among the men was larger than that of the women. It has likewise been shown that, in the whole period of the existence of the hospital, the relative mortality among the men has very considerably exceeded that among the women. In this respect we have now had an exceptional year. Of the 286 men who were under treatment in the course of the year, 12, or a percentage of 4.19, died. Of the 308 women, 13, or the larger percentage of 4.22, died. Although the proportion is larger among the women, yet the difference is very small. Calculated upon the daily average number of the two sexes in the house, the deaths of men were equal to 5.28 per cent., and those of women 5.51 per cent. By the latter method of calculation the difference in favor of men is larger than by the former.

Of the 25 patients who died, 5 were beneficiaries of the State, and 17 of cities and towns, while 3 derived their support from private sources.

The following table contains a statistical record of the mortality in the hospital during the whole period of its existence:—

Deaths and their Ratios from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1884.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Pa- tients.	DEATHS.			Per cent. on Whole No. of Patients treated.	Per cent. on Daily Aver- age 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	5.6	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	6.51	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
1879-80, .	559	450.51	17	12	29	5.19	6.44
1880-81, .	569	451.79	16	10	26	4.57	5.75
1881-82, .	587	461.63	24	14	38	6.47	8.23
1882-83, .	606	466.76	17	13	30	4.95	6.42
1883-84, .	605	463.05	12	13	25	4.13	5.39

The very low rate of mortality for the year is made evident by the figures in this table. The ratio of deaths, as compared with the whole number of patients under treatment, is smaller than in either one of twenty-three years, and is in excess of that of only two years. The similar ratio, as calculated on the daily average number of patients in the house — the more correct method — is larger than in four of the preceding years, and smaller than in twenty-one.

The tables below are introduced, as they have been in the last two foregoing years, for the purpose of showing the percentage of deaths during the whole period, and the two half-periods of the hospital's existence, as well as the relative mortality of the last year as compared therewith.

30 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

Calculated upon the whole number of patients under treatment, the mean or average mortality was, —

For the whole period of twenty-five years,	. . .	5.75 per cent.
For the first thirteen years,	. . . . .	6.49 “
For the last thirteen years,	. . . . .	5.13 “
While for the last year it was only	. . . . .	4.13 “

Calculated on the daily average number in the hospital, it was, —

For the whole period of twenty-five years,	. . . . .	7.72 per cent.
For the first thirteen years,	. . . . .	9.05 “
For the last thirteen years,	. . . . .	6.69 “
While for the last year it was only	. . . . .	5.39 “

It will be perceived that, calculated in either of the two ways, the mortality of the year just ended was very materially lower than that of either of the periods for which the percentage is shown. Calculated by the latter method, it is not so large by 67 per cent. as in the first thirteen years, and by 24 per cent. in the last thirteen. The relative proportion of deaths of the first thirteen years exceeded that of the last thirteen, by 35 per cent. It may, perhaps, not be considered either pretentious or presumptuous, to claim that the large reduction of the mortality of the latter period is chiefly attributable to improvements in the hospital and in the details of the treatment of its inmates; and I venture to assert the belief that you, the Trustees of the institution, and all to whom the inner history of the establishment has been familiar, will not differ from me in this opinion.

WORSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT.

As heretofore, and from the first opening of the hospital for the reception of patients, religious exercises have been conducted in the chapel on the afternoons of all the Sabbaths of the year, by ministers of most of the denominational churches of Northampton and its vicinity, or, occasionally by those from a distance who have been temporarily in the neighborhood. The average attendance of the household at these assemblies, during the year, has been not far from two

hundred and seventy. The largest number on any day was two hundred and ninety-seven.

As a firm believer in the utility, not of these gatherings alone, but of similar ones on the evenings of secular days, for the instruction, entertainment or amusement of the inmates, I have not hesitated to pursue the course of former years, in thus ministering to what is believed to be the best welfare of those who are committed to the care of the institution.

The general character of these exercises, and the frequency of each during the official year, may be ascertained from the following list:—

EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL.

1. ON THE SABBATH,—

Divine worship, 52 days.

2. ON SECULAR EVENINGS,—

(a) *Reading and Recitations, opened and closed with music:*

The Bible,	14	"
The Bible and selections of prose,	3	"
The Bible and selections of poetry,	35	"
The Bible and recitations of poetry,	2	"
Miscellaneous selections of prose,	74	"
Miscellaneous selections of poetry,	24	"
Miscellaneous selections of prose and poetry,	37	"
Recitations of poetry,	3	"

(b) *Lectures:—*

Reminiscences of a soldier in the late war,	10	"
Pneumatics, using the air-pump,	2	"
Elasticity, using elastic and non-elastic balls,	1	"
Missionary work in India,	1	"
Twenty years in the hospital,	1	"

(c) *Other Entertainments:—*

Esmeralda,	1	"
Pictures shown with the stereopticon,	7	"
Concert,	1	"
Concert and readings,	1	"
Ventriloquism,	1	"
Sleight of hand exhibition,	1	"

(d) *Social Assemblies:—*

Quadrille parties,	19	"
No assembly,	76	"

Total, 366 days.

There are two visiting days in each week at the hospital, and as they impose a somewhat heavy burthen of work upon its officers and the employees having charge of the patients, the evening exercises were omitted upon those days during the three summer months. It has been customary, also, for several years, to omit them on the evenings of the monthly meetings of the Trustees, and of the visits of the Governor, the Legislative committee and the State Board of Charity.

It will be perceived that the number of days upon which the patients assembled was two hundred and ninety. The list of exercises contains the usual variety, and reveals the fact that, aside from music, reading is the most predominant. I am convinced that, where these gatherings are so frequent as at this hospital, it is best that it should be so. No other inexpensive exercise requires so little labor in its preparation, or furnishes so much entertainment for a given amount of that labor. At some institutions the exhibition of pictures by the stereopticon is made the leading and most frequent resource in this department of the so-called moral treatment of its patients. In our experience less satisfaction is given by a continued series of these exhibitions than by a similar series of readings. The darkened room required by them is a serious objection. The pleasure at first derived from them soon palls, and whenever we have had a series of them in successive or nearly successive evenings, we have had from some of the patients the direct expression of a desire for a return to the usual course of readings. They are an excellent occasional entertainment, but when they become continual, or nearly so, they subject themselves to the criticism of the old proverb, "Too much of a good thing is good for nothing."

Not the least interesting or satisfactory of all the entertainments of the year were the "Reminiscences of a Soldier in the late War," given in a series of ten lectures. The lecturer was himself the "soldier," and, during the period of several weeks, in the course of which they were delivered, a patient in the hospital. He is a ready and fluent speaker, and both understands and practices the method of claiming the attention of an audience by a judicious intermingling of

the pathetic and the humorous with the narrative of his subject.

The lecture on "Missionary Work in India" was also given by a patient, who spoke out of his own experience and observation.

FARM.

If regarded as a whole, the season of seed-time and harvest of the year 1884 has been a very favorable one upon the hospital premises, and the aggregate of crops has been larger and more valuable than in any preceding year in the history of the institution. And yet that season was unpromising in its earlier periods. Planting was necessarily postponed to a later date than usual, and the severe frost of the night of the 29th-30th of May killed the early potatoes, the beans, the tomatoes, the melons and the broom-corn, so that it was necessary to replant them. And it is worthy of remark that the products of these replantings were both abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. In no previous year have we had finer tomatoes, and the potatoes were among the largest and best of all that were produced.

The same frost apparently retarded the growth and diminished the quantity of grass, so that, although other circumstances seemed even more favorable than in 1883, yet the quantity of hay from the first cutting was less by about thirty-nine tons than in that year. This deficiency, however, was in part recompensed by an excess of sixteen tons in the after-growth. The whole crop of rowen was thirty-eight tons, the same as that of 1881, and larger than that of any other year.

Upon this farm this is the "bearing year" for apples. The late frost injured the fruit in some places in the neighborhood, and for a time it appeared as if, for this, or some other reason, the crop here would be a failure. The product, indeed, of the largest orchard was much less than it has been in some years. And yet, in this direction, the promise of harvest has not failed, but has been abundantly fulfilled in a yield of more than eleven hundred barrels of apples suitable for domestic purposes, besides a sufficient quantity of the poorer ones to make, by estimation, a hundred barrels of

cider. Fruit larger in size or finer in quality is rarely seen. Many limbs have been broken by the weight of it from the trees, and many more would have been had they not been supported.

LIST OF PRODUCTS.

Hay, (first growth of home farm), 106½ tons, at \$17, . . .	\$1,806 25
Hay (south lot), 18¾ tons, at \$17, . . .	318 75
Hay (Clarke orchard), 11½ tons, at \$17, . . .	195 50
Hay (after-growth of whole farm), 38¼ tons, at \$17, . . .	650 25
Corn fodder, dry, 20 tons, . . .	160 00
Oat fodder, 13 tons, . . .	169 00
Corn, 400 bushels, . . .	260 00
Potatoes, 3,309 bushels, . . .	1,654 50
Broom-seed, 45 bushels, . . .	18 00
Broom-brush, 800 pounds, . . .	40 00
Carrots, 115 bushels, . . .	40 25
Beets, 1,515 bushels, . . .	606 00
Onions, 90 bushels, . . .	45 00
Turnips, 350 bushels, . . .	140 00
Parsnips, 60 bushels, . . .	36 00
Beans (Lima), in shell, 93½ bushels, . . .	140 25
Beans (common), in shell, 20 bushels, . . .	20 00
Beans (string), 27 bushels, . . .	59 87
Beans (Lima), dry, 4 bushels, . . .	16 00
Pease (green), in pod, 82 bushels, . . .	91 00
Sweet corn (green), in ear, 211½ bushels, . . .	211 50
Tomatoes, 149 bushels, . . .	155 50
Lettuce, 107 bushels, . . .	107 00
Cucumbers, 124½ bushels, . . .	124 50
Squashes (summer), 57 bushels, . . .	57 00
Squashes (winter), 5 tons, . . .	100 00
Melons, 2,260 pounds, . . .	22 60
Asparagus, 18½ bushels, . . .	55 50
Pie-plant, 46 bushels, . . .	66 25
Beet greens, 3 bushels, . . .	3 00
Spinach, 3 bushels, . . .	3 00
Cabbages, 3,600 heads, . . .	108 00
Currants, 17½ bushels, . . .	40 00
Apples, 1,153 barrels, . . .	1,429 50
Pears, 18 bushels, . . .	36 00
Quinces, 1 bushel, . . .	4 00
Veal, raised here, 749 pounds, . . .	95 31
Pork, 10,192 pounds, . . .	813 19
Pigs, sold, 41, . . .	109 50
Pigs, roasting, 4, . . .	8 00
Turkeys, 171½ pounds, . . .	41 91

Chickens, 138 pounds,	\$28 42
Heads and plucks,	15 50
Eggs, 225 dozen,	58 39
Milk (grass-fed), 32,204 quarts,	1,932 24
Cider, 100 barrels,	200 00
Calfskins, 7,	8 75
Young calves, sold, 18,	43 50
Wood, 25 cords,	62 50
Lumber, 3,000 feet,	30 00
Fence posts, 465,	93 00
Corn husks, 1 ton,	14 00

\$12,544 18

In regard to a part of the products, the quantities in the above list are estimates rather than the results of measurement; but, up to the time of the present writing—two weeks after the list was made—the gathered quantities have exceeded those estimates.

The total valuation, as seen in the table, is larger by \$1,111.16 than that of 1883, and larger by \$2,573.97 than that of 1882. It is also in excess, by \$967.90, of that of 1881, which was the largest product of any foregoing year since the foundation of the hospital.

In the annual report for every year since 1864, the quantity of milk to which a valuation was given in the list of agricultural products, was but one-fourth of the actual quantity produced, because it was estimated that not less than three-fourths was the product of the hay, grain and roots to which a full valuation had already been given. The pasturage upon the farm is now more than twice as great as it was in 1865, and consequently the proportion of grass-fed milk has been increased. The quantity valued in the list has therefore been changed from one-fourth to one-third of all that is produced. The whole production for the year was 24,153 gallons, averaging 66 gallons per day.

At the end of the official year the farm-stock consisted of 9 horses, 8 working oxen, 3 fat oxen, 2 bulls, 31 cows, 5 fat cows, 5 heifers, 2 calves, 136 swine, and the usual quantity of poultry.

LETTER BOXES.

By an act of the legislature of 1874 the institutions for the insane in the State of Massachusetts were required to place locked letter-boxes in their wards, in which the patients might deposit letters addressed to the Superintendent or to the Board of State Charities. The Superintendent was to furnish the patients with the materials for writing, and the boxes were to be opened and the letters distributed monthly, by the State Board. The members of the legislature were stimulated to the enactment of this law by the assertion that a very considerable proportion of the patients were improperly and unjustly detained in the hospitals, and that the only reason that they were not set at liberty was the impossibility, on their part, to communicate, by letter, with their relatives, friends or other authorities. It was further asserted that, should a law of the kind be enacted, the consequences would be not only the regaining of liberty by many persons improperly held in custody, but the acquisition, by their removal, of so much room for the accommodation of patients in the future, that the necessity for the construction of another hospital would be very considerably postponed.

In obedience to the requisitions of this law, twenty letter-boxes, some one of which is accessible to every patient in the house, have now been in our wards more than ten years; but the prophecies in regard to them have not here been fulfilled. No one of our wards has been vacated as a consequence, but all of them have, at all times, been overflowing full. No scores or dozens of our patients have been restored to liberty through this medium of action. Furthermore, there has not been a single instance of a patient so removed, and throughout the long period of a decade of years no letter has been placed in either of the boxes which has given cause or occasion for any member of the State Board, or any one of its agents, to say anything to the Superintendent in regard to the insanity of the person who wrote it, or of the propriety and justice of the detention of that person in the hospital. From my point of view these facts constitute an important comment not alone upon the

allegations of unjust detention by which the law was first brought into existence, but upon the thousand and one condemnations of the management of the hospitals for the insane which are heard among the people at large.

HOW THE HOSPITAL IS SUPPORTED.

The following financial exposition is the same that was published in the annual report for 1882-83, with the exception of changes necessary for its adaptation to present circumstances.

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-bills of its patients, and the small sum of ten dollars each for the funeral expenses of State patients who die in the hospital, and whose remains are not removed for burial. The receipts from the last-mentioned source during the past year were only thirty dollars.

For the entire support of State patients, including clothing and all loss from breakage and other kinds of destruction, the hospital received \$3.50 each per week from the treasury of the Commonwealth, from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1879. For one year after the latter date it received but \$3 each per week; and since April 1, 1880, it has received \$3.25 each per week. This is the compensation fixed by statute law. One hundred and fifty-four, or more than one-third of the inmates, now belong to this class. During the past year the weekly average of them was 33.54 per cent. of the whole.

For town patients it has received, and now receives, from the treasuries of the towns respectively in which these patients have legal settlements, the same sum per week (\$3 25 each) as from the State treasury for State patients; but the towns clothe their patients, and remunerate the hospital for damages done by them. Two hundred and fifty-two, or more than one-half, of the inmates are now in this class. The weekly average of them for the year was 54 per cent. of the whole.

For private patients there is no uniform price. The

average pay from all who were here Sept. 30, 1884, was \$5.19 each per week. Clothing and damages are extra charges. The weekly average of these patients during the past year was a fraction over 12 per cent., or not quite one-eighth of the whole.

The average weekly pay, per capita, charged by the hospital for all its patients — State, town and private — in the course of the year is \$3.496. Such are the pecuniary resources of the institution. We turn to the results of

THE FINANCE OF THE LAST NINETEEN YEARS.

In April, 1865, the hospital was freed from debt, and the financial statement at the close of that month showed a balance of \$302.04 in its favor. Between that time and the first of June, 1867, it received a direct bonus from the State of \$5,000, in two appropriations, for specific purposes, — one of \$2,000 and the other of \$3,000.

As an offset to the \$5,000 bonus, the hospital has purchased and paid for several lots of land, amounting to about one hundred and fifty acres, together with four dwelling-houses. The total cost of this real estate was \$30,183. The State then has, in this way alone, been overpaid for its bonus, in the sum of \$25,183.

The amount paid by the hospital for repairs and improvements in the course of the nineteen years, from Sept. 30, 1865 to Sept. 30, 1884, is \$223,268.40.

The surplus of cash assets now on hand, including the reserve fund, is \$25,002.03, or \$24,699.99 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 \$15,445.23. The estimated value of similar supplies on the 30th of April, 1865, was \$2,500. The increase of assets under this head is, therefore, \$12,945.23.

The value of household furniture in the hospital is, at a low estimate, at least \$10,000 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 \$8,000. 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,	\$25,183 00
Repairs and improvements,	223,268 40
Excess of present cash assets,	24,699 99
Increase of provisions and supplies,	12,945 23
Increase of furniture,	8,000 00
<hr/>	
Total,	\$294,096 62

The necessary current repairs of the buildings may be estimated at \$3,000 annually. Deducting this sum for each of the nineteen years since Sept. 30, 1865, a total of \$57,000, there is a remainder of \$237,096.62. 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.

In the preparation of this summary, we have taken into account only the actual disbursements of money by the hospital in contributing to its own improvements. But aside from this, a large amount of work, in effecting those improvements, was performed by the teams of horses and cattle belonging to the institution and by the regular corps of its employees. Agreeably to all correct business principles, as well as to the custom at some similar institutions, the hospital should be credited with the amount of the value of this labor. But no credit has ever been given for it. Many thousands of dollars might, in this direction, be justly added to the sum above mentioned as the product of the efforts of the hospital in the promotion of its own material progress.

In connection with the above exposition, it may be interesting to know to what extent the tax-payers of the State have contributed to the institution. From a list, furnished by the State treasurer, of all the appropriations made either for the construction, the repairs, or the improvements of the hospital, I find that, from the time of the passage of the act authorizing its erection down to the present day, it has cost the people of the Commonwealth only three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars (\$375,550).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The inmates of the hospitals would present their thanks to Miss C. E. Butterworth for a large quantity of religious newspapers, and to Miss Florence Austin for a collection of newspapers, pictures and many other New Year's presents to patients in the department for women.

We are also indebted to Dr. T. W. Meekins for the exhibitions of pictures with the stereopticon, and to Miss Longley, Mr. John Prince and Capt. David Hill for an entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music by the first two, and readings by the last.

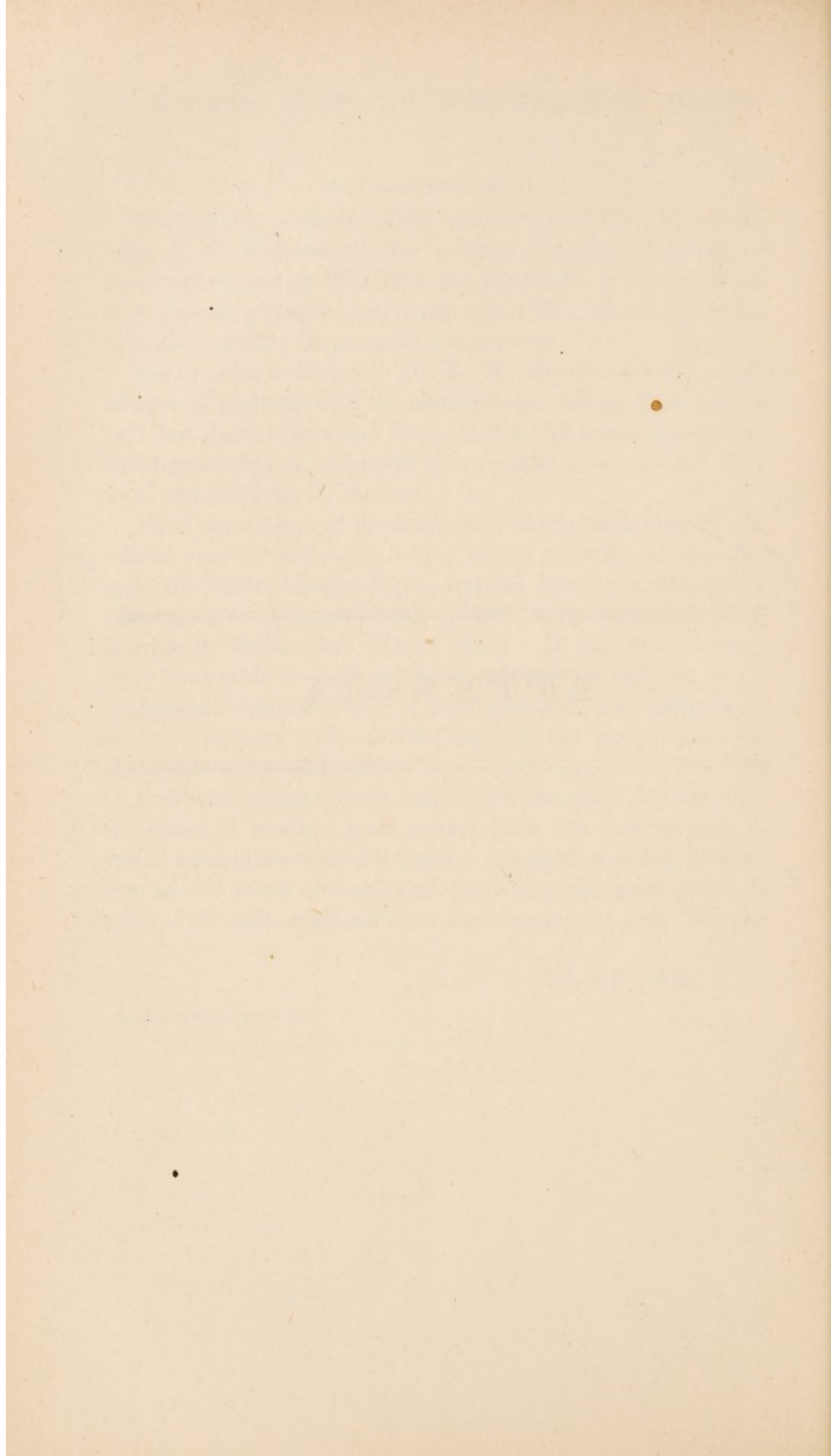
All of the officers of the institution at the beginning of the official year are still upon duty; but of the subordinate officers, the baker, Charles Egen, and the laundress, Minnie J. Howes, have left, and their places have been filled by George B. Walker and Ida D. Hyde. It has been a very busy year with us, and all who, whether as officers or as employees, were here at its beginning and still continue at their posts, have lent a faithful hand in the performance of the duties assigned to them.

And here, as the curtain drops upon the stage of time, and the scene of another year passes from our view forever, I would once more acknowledge my recognition and appreciation of the ready counsel and the willing support which I have at all times received from the members of your Board.

PLINY EARLE.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 9, 1884.

APPENDIX.



2.* *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES (Including Deaths.)			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
1883.									
October, . . .	3	5	8	5	6	11	229.09	239.54	468.64
November, . . .	10	6	16	9	11	20	229.16	237.	466.16
December, . . .	9	6	15	7	4	11	229.55	233.64	463.19
1884.									
January, . . .	4	7	11	3	8	11	231.55	232.51	464.06
February, . . .	5	8	13	7	4	11	231.07	236.58	467.65
March, . . .	4	10	14	5	6	11	231.52	239.32	470.84
April, . . .	1	4	5	8	10	18	225.4	238.4	463.8
May, . . .	7	6	13	7	6	13	220.9	236.81	457.71
June, . . .	3	6	9	3	7	10	221.73	235.43	457.16
July, . . .	6	4	10	6	4	10	221.68	233.77	455.45
August, . . .	6	3	9	1	6	7	225.74	234.32	460.06
September, . . .	3	10	13	1	8	9	228.63	233.50	462.13
Total of cases, . . .	61	75	136	62	80	142	-	-	-
Total of persons, . . .	59	72	131	62	78	140	-	-	-
Daily average for the year, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	227.15	235.90	†† 463.05

3. *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	35	58	93	-	-	-
Second,	17	12	29	4	4	8
Third,	4	2	6	-	2	2
Fourth,	-	1	1	-	1	1
Fifth,	1	-	1	2	-	2
Sixth,	-	1	1	-	-	-
Eleventh,	1	-	1	4	-	4
Fourteenth,	-	1	1	-	10	10
Total of cases,	58	75	133	10	17	27
of persons,	56	72	128	6	8	14

* For Table No. 1, see the beginning of the Superintendent's report.

† These totals were obtained by a division of the sums of daily residence for the year by 366, the number of days in the year.

†† Three men admitted, 3 men and 1 woman discharged, as *not insane*, are not included in the following tables.

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4. Ages of Persons Admitted for the First Time.

AGES.	AT FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY.			WHEN ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fifteen years and less,	1	1	2	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years,	3	6	9	2	3	5
20 to 25 years,	4	4	8	4	6	10
25 to 30 years,	2	11	13	4	12	16
30 to 35 years,	5	1	6	5	1	6
35 to 40 years,	2	7	9	2	9	11
40 to 50 years,	4	9	13	7	13	20
50 to 60 years,	2	5	7	5	5	10
60 to 70 years,	-	4	4	2	3	5
70 to 80 years,	1	-	1	2	5	7
Over 80 years,	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unknown,	11	10	21	-	-	-
Total of persons,	35	58	93	35	58	93

5. Parentage of Persons Admitted.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Maine,	1	1	-	1	1	2
New Hampshire,	1	2	2	1	3	3
Vermont,	3	2	-	4	3	6
Massachusetts,	11	13	17	15	28	28
Rhode Island,	-	-	1	-	1	-
Connecticut,	7	5	5	5	12	10
New York,	3	4	1	2	4	6
Pennsylvania,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Illinois,	1	-	-	-	1	-
Canada,	3	2	1	1	4	3
England,	2	1	2	2	4	3
Ireland,	13	13	35	34	48	47
Scotland,	1	1	-	-	1	1
Wales,	1	1	-	-	1	1
France,	-	1	-	-	-	1
Germany,	4	4	1	1	5	5
Austria,	-	-	1	1	1	1
Italy,	-	-	2	2	2	2
Unknown,	5	5	4	3	9	8
Total of persons,	56	56	72	72	128	128

6. *Residence of Persons Admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire County,	6	20	26
Hampden County,	31	30	61
Berkshire County,	12	14	26
Franklin County,	6	7	13
Worcester County,	1	1	2
Total of persons,	56	72	128
Cities or large towns,*	27	36	63
Country districts,	29	36	65
Total of persons,	56	72	128

* Containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

7. *Civil Condition of Persons Admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			DIVORCED.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First,	16	18	34	17	27	44	2	13	15	—	—	—
Second,	7	4	11	9	3	12	—	3	3	—	—	—
Third,	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fifth,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sixth,	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eleventh,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourteenth,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of persons,	26	23	49	27	33	60	3	16	19	—	—	—

8. *Occupations of Persons Admitted.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	OCCUPATIONS.	Females.
School teacher,	1	Housekeeper,	13
Student,	1	Seamstress,	1
Manufacturer,	1	Book-binder's wife,	1
Paper maker,	3	Railroad conductor's wife,	1
Clerk,	1	Farmer's wife,	4
Salesman,	1	Machinist's wife,	2
Farmer,	11	Engineer's wife,	1
Mechanic,	2	Cigar-maker's wife,	2
Cabinet maker,	1	Carpenter's wife,	1
Armorer,	1	Painter's wife,	1
Carpenter,	2	Shoemaker's wife,	1
Stone mason,	1	Blacksmith's wife,	1
Blacksmith,	3	Mill operative,	8
Shoemaker,	1	Mill operative's wife,	2
Jeweller,	2	Barber's wife,	1
Fireman on railroad,	1	Bartender's wife,	1
Mill operative,	5	Musician's wife,	1
Laborer,	13	Laborer's wife,	9
None,	5	Farmer's daughter,	3
Total of <i>persons</i> ,	56	Carpenter's daughter,	1
		Fireman's daughter,	1
		Servant,	4
		Peddler,	1
		Magnetic doctor,	1
		Unknown,	2
		None,	8
		Total of <i>persons</i> ,	72

9. *Reported Duration of Insanity before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO THIS HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.*			TOTALS.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month, . .	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
From 1 to 3 months,	14	12	26	—	—	—	14	12	26
3 to 6 months, . .	3	7	10	—	—	—	3	7	10
6 to 12 months, . .	3	10	13	3	1	4	6	11	17
1 to 2 years, . . .	2	8	10	3	—	3	5	8	13
2 to 5 years, . . .	4	5	9	4	4	8	8	9	17
5 to 10 years, . . .	2	3	5	6	4	10	8	7	15
10 to 20 years, . .	—	2	2	3	6	9	3	8	11
Over 20 years, . . .	—	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5
Unknown,	6	7	13	1	1	2	7	8	15
Total cases,	35	58	93	23	17	40	58	75	133
Total persons, . . .	35	58	93	22	16	38	56	72	128
Average of known cases,	Year. 111 29	Year. 29 17	Year. 29 86	Year. 84 7	Year. 1011 16	Year. 918 37	Year. 42 6	Year. 432 87	Year. 452 117

10. *Form of Disease in the Cases Admitted.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	42	41	83
epileptic,	1	4	5
Melancholia,	11	17	28
Dementia,	2	8	10
senile,	—	1	1
epileptic,	2	3	5
None given,	—	1	1
Total of cases,	58	75	133
Total of persons,	56	72	128

* In this division of the table the whole period of time, from the first attack to the last admission, is indicated. Two patients are repeated, being twice re-admissions, and three are included who are in the first division, they having been admitted for the first and second times within the year.

11. *Probable Causes of Insanity in Persons Admitted.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Physical.</i>			
Ill-health,	4	16	20
Intemperance,	11	1	12
Overwork,	6	6	12
Epilepsy,	3	5	8
Sunstroke,	1	—	1
Paralysis,	—	1	1
Malaria,	—	1	1
Masturbation,	7	—	7
Injury of head,	3	1	4
Injury,	2	—	2
Spermatorrhœa,	1	—	1
Puerperal,	—	3	3
Change of life,	—	4	4
Old age,	—	4	4
Total of physical,	38	42	80
<i>Mental.</i>			
Business trouble,	2	—	2
Domestic trouble,	—	4	4
Trouble,	—	3	3
Disappointment,	—	1	1
Disappointment in love,	1	—	1
Loss of friends,	1	—	1
Religious excitement,	—	1	1
Fright,	—	1	1
Hard study,	—	1	1
Total of mental,	4	11	15
Total of physical,	38	42	80
Unknown,	14	19	33
Total of persons,	56	72	128

12. *Relation to Hospitals of the Persons Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital,	31	55	86
Former inmates of this hospital,	17	13	30
Former inmates of other hospitals in this State,	1	1	2
Former inmates of this hospital and of other hospitals in this State,	1	—	1
Former inmates of hospitals in other States,	2	2	4
Former inmates of this hospital and of hospitals in other States,	2	1	3
Former inmates of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States,	1	—	1
Former inmates of foreign hospitals (Germany),	1	—	1
Total of persons,	56	72	128

13. Discharges Classified by Admission and Result.

ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.			DIED.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First,	8	14	22	4	8	12	11	16	27	10	13	23	10	10	20	43	61	104
Second,	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	3	6	6	6	12	2	3	5	13	16	29
Third,	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sixth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Eleventh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fourteenth,	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total of cases,	9	16	25	6	11	17	16	19	35	16	20	36	12	13	25	59	79	138
Total of persons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	77	136

14. How Supported.

SUPPORTED AS	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			WEEKLY AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State patients, . .	16	18	34	83.37	71.73	155.10
Town patients, . .	32	48	80	113.88	137.35	251.23
Private patients, .	13	9	22	29.87	26.19	56.06
Total of cases, .	61	75	136	227.15	235.90	*463.39

* This weekly average is 64-100 less than the daily average, 463.05.

15. Cases Discharged Recovered — Duration.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Under 1 month, . .	5	—	5	2	1	3	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, .	2	9	11	6	6	12	6	4	10
3 to 6 months, .	2	2	4	—	2	2	2	4	6
6 to 12 months, .	—	2	2	1	4	5	1	3	4
1 to 2 years, .	—	3	3	—	2	2	—	2	2
2 to 5 years, .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3
5 to 10 years, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 20 years, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 20 years, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases, . .	9	16	25	9	16	25	9	16	25
Total of persons, .	9	16	25	9	16	25	9	16	25
Average of known cases (in months), . . .	1 $\frac{7}{9}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{3}$	2 $\frac{3}{9}$	7	5 $\frac{8}{25}$	3 $\frac{2}{9}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{7}{25}$

16. Cases Resulting in Death — Duration.

PERIOD.	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
Congenital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month,	4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	4	1	5	2	—	2	2	—	2
3 to 6 months,	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	—	2
6 to 12 months,	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
1 to 2 years,	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	2
2 to 5 years,	—	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	4
5 to 10 years,	—	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	6
10 to 20 years,	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	4	5
Over 20 years,	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Unknown,	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total,	12	13	25	12	13	25	12	13	25
Average of known cases (in months),	3 $\frac{2}{5}$	37 $\frac{8}{13}$	22 $\frac{17}{23}$	40 $\frac{5}{13}$	116 $\frac{5}{13}$	79 $\frac{23}{25}$	43 $\frac{10}{11}$	148 $\frac{4}{13}$	100 $\frac{11}{24}$

17. Cases Discharged by Recovery or Death.

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania,	6	13	19	4	9	13
paretic,	—	—	—	1	—	1
epileptic,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Melancholia,	3	3	6	6	2	8
Dementia,	—	—	—	1	—	1
epileptic,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total,	9	16	25	12	13	25

18. Causes of Death.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nervous system, —			
Epilepsy,	—	1	1
Paresis,	1	—	1
Paralysis,	—	3	3
Progressive paralysis,	—	1	1
Organic disease of the brain,	2	—	2
Exhaustion of acute mania,	1	—	1
Exhaustion of chronic insanity,	1	—	1
Circulatory, —			
Disease of the heart,	—	1	1
Respiratory, —			
Phthisis,	2	4	6
Pneumonia,	1	1	2
Pleurisy,	1	—	1
Digestive, —			
Hepatitis,	—	1	1
General, —			
Old age,	—	1	1
Accidental, —			
Suicide,	3	—	3
Total,	12	13	25

19. Deaths, Classified by Results of Previous Admissions.

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.		MUCH IMPROVED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Second, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	5
Totals, . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	5

20. Recoveries, Classified by Results of Previous Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	RECOVERED.		MUCH IMPROVED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.
Second, . . .	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	3
Fourteenth, . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . .	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	2	4

* In all cases of more than one admission, the classification is based upon the result of the admission next preceding the last, in each case respectively.

21. *Deaths, Classified by Duration of Insanity and of Treatment.*

PERIOD.	DURATION OF INSANITY. "FROM FIRST ATTACK."			WHOLE KNOWN PERIOD OF HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 1 month,	-	-	-	1	-	1
From 1 to 3 months,	2	-	2	2	-	2
3 to 6 months,	2	-	2	2	2	4
6 to 12 months,	1	-	1	-	-	-
1 to 2 years,	1	1	2	2	1	3
2 to 5 years,	1	3	4	1	1	2
5 to 10 years,	1	2	3	3	2	5
10 to 20 years,	2	4	6	1	5	6
Over 20 years,	1	2	3	-	2	2
Unknown,	1	1	2	-	-	-
Totals,	12	13	25	12	13	25
Average of known cases (in months),	77 $\frac{1}{11}$	153	116 $\frac{16}{23}$	39 $\frac{11}{12}$	118 $\frac{6}{13}$	80 $\frac{19}{22}$

22. *Ages of those who Died.*

AGES.	AT TIME OF FIRST ATTACK.			AT TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and less,	-	1	1	-	-	-
From 15 to 20 years,	-	1	1	-	-	-
20 to 25 years,	-	1	1	-	1	1
25 to 30 years,	2	-	2	1	-	1
30 to 35 years,	2	1	3	1	2	3
35 to 40 years,	1	-	1	2	-	2
40 to 50 years,	3	2	5	2	5	7
50 to 60 years,	1	-	1	2	2	4
60 to 70 years,	-	1	1	-	1	1
70 to 80 years,	1	-	1	4	2	6
Over 80 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown,	2	6	8	-	-	-
Totals,	12	13	25	12	13	25

[illegible]

25. *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	75.53	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
1879-80,	197.03	198.01	55.46	450.50
1880-81,	180.82	214.15	57.19	452.15
1881-82,	166.84	238.25	56.52	461.61
1882-83,	161.62	247.63	57.58	466.83
1883-84,	155.10	251.23	56.06	462.39

26. *Monthly Consumption of Gas.*

MONTHS.	Cubic Feet.	Daily Average.
1883.		
October,	41,350	1,333.87
November,	44,950	1,498.33
December,	45,050	1,453.22
1884.		
January,	43,750	1,411.29
February,	35,650	1,229.31
March,	31,900	1,029.03
April,	25,050	835.
May,	16,650	537.09
June,	12,200	406.66
July,	12,850	414.51
August,	17,750	572.58
September,	27,900	930.
Totals,	355,050	970.08 *

* Daily average for the year.

27. Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1883-84.

	Sheets.	Pillow-cases.	Bed-spreads.	Blankets.	Rubber Sheets.	Bed-ticks.	Pillow-ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash-bowls.	Ewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Combs.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Syrup Cups.	Knives.	Forks.	Lanterns.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	10	20	-	6	-	4	-	30	-	-	2	9	1	-	3	1	12	30	30	36	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	12	28	6	1	-	9	-	12	12	2	-	8	-	4	4	6	-	15	21	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	22	37	6	-	2	17	-	6	7	-	-	18	1	-	2	14	18	12	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	14	42	4	6	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	6	1	2	9	7	27	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	12	18	-	6	-	15	-	18	14	-	-	20	-	1	6	-	15	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	6	30	-	18	-	12	-	-	8	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	12	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	-	41	6	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	18	25	-	12	-	12	-	8	7	1	-	19	-	1	10	-	12	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	12	36	-	10	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	21	-	3	9	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	24	24	6	-	-	-	-	18	-	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	6	12	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	54	43	7	6	4	1	1	60	2	1	1	11	-	-	10	6	12	12	12	24	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
3d Hall, . . .	24	28	2	12	1	9	6	22	4	1	-	12	1	-	9	1	18	24	24	18	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
4th Hall, . . .	12	12	4	6	-	4	-	6	4	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	6	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	12	22	-	-	1	12	-	22	-	1	-	6	-	-	8	6	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	12	22	-	12	7	4	5	28	-	1	-	24	1	-	8	4	30	18	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
3d Hall, . . .	36	40	-	-	6	9	6	12	-	1	1	15	-	-	12	3	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4th Hall, . . .	12	12	-	6	2	1	-	16	-	1	-	6	1	1	7	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	6	12	6	8	-	1	-	28	2	-	-	12	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	28	24	-	24	6	1	6	12	-	4	-	15	-	-	24	3	-	-	-	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
3d Hall, . . .	16	16	-	6	2	1	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	15	5	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
4th Hall, . . .	18	6	-	8	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	3	-	222	24	60	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rear, . . .	11	37	1	2	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre, . . .	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate, . . .	379	583	42	155	35	109	36	353	75	13	7	283	9	13	158	69	408	176	240	186	100	63	32	4	28	21	8

27. Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1883-84 — Concluded.

	Spoons.	Glass Casters.	Table-spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish-towels.	Rollers.	Wash-basins.	Soap, pounds.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust-brushes.	Scrub-brushes.	Dust-pans.	Mops.	Pails.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe-brushes.	Spools Thread.	Skeins Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.	Rubber Chambers.	
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	—	2	3	18	—	—	—	12	12	—	60	10	3	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	5	—	—	1	—
2d Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	—	54	15	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	82	18	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	9	1	3	—	—	2	—
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	30	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—
2d Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	6	12	12	24	6	—	88	22	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	2	27	3	—	—	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	18	6	—	78	22	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	18	12	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
2d Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	12	15	—	62	16	4	3	2	2	—	—	1	2	15	2	—	—	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	12	6	1	54	24	1	2	2	—	—	5	4	—	14	1	8	—	—	—	—
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	—	1	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2d Hall, . . .	—	—	3	—	12	6	—	12	6	—	58	17	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	46	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	38	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	42	11	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2d Hall, . . .	—	4	—	—	—	12	18	—	12	—	60	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d Hall, . . .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	50	17	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	46	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2d Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	90	25	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d Hall, . . .	—	2	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	62	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4th Hall, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen, . . .	—	—	4	2	36	12	—	10	12	—	51	55	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rear, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	151	98	10	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centre, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	40	8	3	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggregate, . . .	—	15	12	34	60	87	186	148	107	3	1,364	472	33	30	18	7	39	31	8	119	9	172	—	29	106	7	

28. *Days' Work by Patients.*

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING-ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1883.								
October, .	967	124	254	378	157	56	380	436
November, .	784	120	230	350	140	51	353	404
December, .	673	124	237	361	153	51	374	425
1884.								
January, .	529	124	240	364	152	48	387	435
February, .	439	116	223	339	138	49	352	401
March, .	461	124	242	366	171	51	374	425
April, .	642	120	235	355	154	52	364	416
May, .	941	124	219	343	145	54	375	429
June, .	1,107	120	242	362	152	50	338	388
July, .	1,194	124	226	350	156	54	373	427
August, .	919	124	243	367	168	52	355	407
September, .	885	120	240	360	174	52	392	444
Totals, .	9,541	1,464	2,831	4,295	1,860	620	4,417	5,037

The patients whose work is recorded in this table, were employed as many hours in the day as were the employees in each of the several departments respectively. The total number of days' work is 20,733, to which may be added 1,100 days, by men, in the mattress room, making an aggregate of 21,833 days. The number is larger, by more than five hundred, than in any preceding year. No record was kept of the time of 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.

29. *List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.*

Dresses,	340	Straw-ticks,	121
Waists,	16	Pillow-ticks,	24
Chemises,	249	Bed-spreads hemmed,	42
Drawers,	83	Curtains,	83
Skirts,	136	Napkins hemmed,	50
Sacques,	4	Table-cloths,	14
Night-dresses,	29	Dish-towels,	376
Hats trimmed,	33	Dish-towels hemmed,	107
Shirts,	325	Roller-towels,	168
Suspenders, pairs,	199	Bathing-towels,	41
Collars,	158	Carpets made,	7
Aprons,	179	Carpet-strips hemmed,	76
Camisoles,	7	Clothes-bags,	3
Sheets,	450	Bureau spreads,	12
Pillow-cases,	564	Cushions,	3
Bolster-cases,	42	Pants,	3
Mattress-ticks,	49	Articles repaired,	29,105

30. *Upholstery done in the Year.*

Hair mattresses made, new materials,	35
Hair mattresses made, new ticks,	33
Hair mattresses overhauled, hair repicked,	39
New husk underbeds made, new materials,	34
Old underbed ticks filled with new husks,	118
Hair pillows made, new materials,	28
Old pillow-ticks filled with new hair,	13
Hair pillows overhauled, hair repicked,	39

31. 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
1879-80,	945 00	450.51	2 10
1880-81,	949 65	451.79	2 10
1881-82,	919 13	461.66	2 00
1882-83,	992 10	466.76	2 10
1883-84,	1,031 55	463.05	2 23

The hospital has always been supplied with gas by the Northampton Gas Light Company. Until April 1, 1879, the price was \$3.25 per thousand cubic feet, with an additional charge for meter-rent. Since that time it has been but \$3.00, including meter-rent, and during the last two years with a discount of 5 per cent.

32. *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	" "
Eliphalet Trask, .	Springfield, .	1856	1875	" "
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	"
Zebina L. Raymond,*	Greenfield, .	1858	1859	"
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	" "
Charles Allen, .	Greenfield, .	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field,* .	Greenfield, .	1861	1864	"
Edward Hitchcock, .	Amherst, .	1863	1879	"
Silas M. Smith, .	Northampton, .	1864	-	Still in office
Edmund H. Sawyer,*	Easthampton, .	1864	1879	Died in office.
Henry L. Sabin,* .	Williamstown, .	1866	1876	Term expired.
Adams C. Deane, .	Greenfield, .	1875	-	Still in office.
Henry W. Taft, .	Pittsfield, .	1876	-	" "
William M. Gaylord,	Northampton, .	1879	1883	Term expired.
Lyman D. James, .	Williamsburg, .	1879	-	Still in office.
Christop'r C. Merritt,	Springfield, .	1883	-	" "
Sarah A. Woodworth,	Chicopee, .	1884	-	" "
Sarah M. Butler, .	Northampton, .	1884	-	" "

* Deceased.

33. *Officers and Employees.*

Time employed, March 1, 1884.

NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Pliny Earle, M. D., Superintendent, . . .	19	7	26
Edward B. Nims, M. D., Ass't Sup't, . . .	15	2	14
Daniel Pickard, M. D., 1st Ass't Physician, . .	6	10	22
David G. Hall, M. D., 2d Ass't Physician, . .	1	8	13
Walter B. Welton, Clerk, . . .	18	—	14
John Mercier, Farmer, . . .	16	8	—
Danford Morse, Engineer, . . .	19	—	7
Robert H. Gallivan, Supervisor, . . .	10	10	11
Lucy A. Gilbert, Supervisor, . . .	17	—	18
F. Josephus Rice, Steward, . . .	25	4	24
Mary Ward, Seamstress, . . .	13	6	3
William Timothy, Baker, . . .	—	1	11
Frances C. Earle, Assistant Clerk, . . .	11	11	6
Minnie J. Guilfoil, Assistant Supervisor, . .	5	5	24
Gertrude C. Arnold, Assistant Seamstress, . .	—	5	—
Minnie J. Howes, Laundress, . . .	5	—	26
Victoria S. Pillinger, Assistant Laundress, . .	7	8	9
Edward Connors, Attendant, . . .	2	8	9
Henry W. Estey, Attendant, . . .	1	11	5
William J. Douglass, Attendant, . . .	1	11	3
John L. Howard, Attendant, . . .	1	8	23
Myron O. Barnard, Attendant, . . .	1	1	17
James J. Douglass, Attendant, . . .	1	—	8
Thomas Kelly, Attendant, . . .	—	11	18
Frank Lawson, Attendant, . . .	—	9	10
John Keating, Attendant, . . .	—	6	18
Walter W. Burnham, Attendant, . . .	—	4	29
Melvin G. Overlock, Attendant, . . .	—	3	1
Frank Holdrige, Attendant, . . .	—	1	25
Maria E. Graves, Attendant, . . .	16	1	7
Jane McGuire, Attendant, . . .	8	10	3
Cécile Riel, Attendant, . . .	7	4	23
Frances F. Poor, Attendant, . . .	5	4	13
Naomi A. Griffin, Attendant, . . .	3	9	21
Barbara McDonald, Attendant, . . .	2	7	9
Philomène Goyette, Attendant, . . .	1	7	16
Sadie A. McNeill, Attendant, . . .	1	3	22
Céleste Goyette, Attendant, . . .	1	3	3
Flora R. Brown, Attendant, . . .	1	2	25
Emma Moodie, Attendant, . . .	1	2	—
Mary Hall, Attendant, . . .	—	9	10
Jeanette McLean, Attendant, . . .	—	6	3
Minnie Laventure, Attendant, . . .	—	3	9
Annie Preble, Attendant, . . .	—	2	11
Julia R. Lane, Attendant, . . .	—	2	7
Esther Henderson, Attendant, . . .	—	—	11
Jessie A. Rand, Night Watch, . . .	2	—	11
Hattie Halladay, Farmers' Dining Room, . .	9	7	14
Hattie Gamwell, Centre, . . .	—	—	24

33. *Officers and Employees.* — Concluded.

NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Ida R. Howes, Centre,	4	6	18
Thomas C. Powers, Assistant Steward,	9	11	11
Matilda Day, Cook,	—	9	4
Nellie Clark, Assistant Cook,	6	—	27
Lillian M. Douglass, Assistant Cook,	2	4	22
Lillian M. Ferry, Assistant Cook,	1	5	3
Mary A. Carnes, Rear,	—	8	—
William C. Hall, Assistant Engineer,	18	5	17
Nicholas Riel, Night Engineer,	8	2	25
Walter E. Pillinger, Watchman,	9	9	29
Sifroi Belville, Carpenter,	13	10	7
Walter Tower, Carpenter,	7	3	—
Alfred Parenteau, Painter,	18	6	18
David Mercier, Coachman,	7	—	14
Benjamin Rockwell, Assistant Farmer,	16	9	—
Elson E. Howes, Assistant Farmer,	6	11	23
Julius Freeman, Assistant Farmer,	6	7	24
Henry Wilson, Assistant Farmer,	4	10	8
James Madden, Assistant Farmer,	—	9	15
Eugene Sullivan, Assistant Farmer,	—	9	15
James McClellan, Car Boy,	—	11	30

CHRONOLOGY.

[N. B. The years are the calendar years, and not the official years of the hospital.]

1855. Legislative Act, authorizing the construction of the hospital by a board of three commissioners, approved by the Governor, May 21st.

Enos Clark lot bought, northeast corner of the farm; 24a.

Deed executed Sept. 3. This lot was conveyed back to Mr.

Clark and reconveyed to the Commonwealth, May 13, 1856.

William Parsons lot bought; 28a. 25r. Deed executed Sept. 4.

Samuel Day lot bought; 5a. 16r. Deed executed Sept. 4.

George Ellsworth's farm and buildings bought; 100a. 94r. Deed executed Sept. 5.

Samuel Phelps lot bought; 9a. 60r. Deed executed Sept. 6.

Silas D. Clark lot bought; 5a. 20r. Deed executed Sept. 6.

1856. Legislative Act, establishing a board of trustees, approved by the Governor, June 3.

July 4. Corner-stone laid.

July 4. First meeting of the board of trustees, at the Warner House.

1857. Oct. 1. Term of building commissioners expired.

Oct. 1. Trustees voted to proceed to complete the building.

1858. Feb. 19. By-laws, as reported by Mr. Boynton, adopted.

August. Hospital opened.

1859. The hospital was at first supplied with water by Mr. Damon, from his pond on Mill River.

March 16. A break occurred at the west end of Mr. Damon's dam, destroying the water power. Water was brought in barrels, and pumped into the tank, until the twenty-fifth of the month.

1860. A high, wooden, picket fence built next the county road, from the farm house westward.

Foundation walls for the barn laid.

A brick pump house, with boiler and pump, for forcing water to the hospital, was erected on the premises near Mr. Damon's dam. It stood until after water was taken from the public water works, and was then taken down.

1861. Five small lots of land bought, one-eighth of an acre each. Deed executed by William H. Prince, May 13.

July 31. The barn and the adjoining piggery are finished.

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August 31. The coal-house is finished. This is the coal-house adjoining the boiler-room. Prior to its construction, a roadway, which was laid out around the whole building, passed over its site.

The bowling alley was erected this summer.

1862. The reservoir at the spring, southwest of the hospital, and on the premises, was made, and the adjoining pump house erected. November. Cooking range and broiler put in the kitchen.

1863. March 31. The water works at the spring are in successful operation. The power was a caloric engine, taken on trial. Several breakages had occurred. There were others afterwards, and, on the 5th of August, it was voted not to accept the engine.

1864. A new steam forcing-pump put into the house at the spring. The four original flue steam boilers taken out, and replaced by tubular ones.

All the pipes for the distribution of water throughout the house were taken down and cleaned out.

The roadway at the main entrance from the county road graded down. This entrance was closed in the spring of 1869. It was half-way down the hill, east of the present entrance.

1865. Mattress making by the patients introduced.

Storeroom for groceries and meats fitted up, and an outside door opening directly into it made.

A storeroom for charcoal made in the north basement.

A paint shop and a storeroom for vinegar and soap made in the south basement.

Partitions made at the foot of the stairways, and across the halls leading to the laundry and the sewing-room.

Coal-house at the railroad built.

A painter hired as a permanent employee.

Hill east of lower or main entrance partly graded down.

Peat meadow lot bought of W. C. Rice; 1a. 90r. Deed executed Sept. 19.

Vestibules to the superintendent's apartments, on the second and third floors, partitioned off from the rotunda, and doors made from them into the bath-rooms.

Began to grade down the bluff next the county road, between the farm-house and the lower entrance.

Philosophical and chemical apparatus bought.

Storeroom for sand made in basement.

A steam whistle put in, the sound of the bell not being sufficiently loud for all purposes.

New road made in front of the north wing. The original road was much nearer the building, and extended around the wing.

1866. Two iron water tanks put in north attic. All the original tanks were of wood.

Hay scales bought and put in place.

Chapel painted in water colors.

Doors put upon the staircases, between the third and fourth halls, both north and south.

- An additional (fourth) steam boiler put in.
Iron settees put in the rotunda. Up to this time there had been no furniture, except the large boxes of plants, and no pictures in either of the three stories of the rotunda.
- 1867.** Sewing-room doubled in size, and the dry-goods cases in it made. Case made for philosophical apparatus.
New road finished across the lawn, in front of the south wing, and the old one closed.
Horse-chestnut trees set in front of the south wing.
Bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets of the south wing remodelled, and the ventilation improved.
Land for a depot for peat, or "meadow-muck," bought of William Foley; 80r. Deed executed June 18.
Carriage road made across west end of west meadow.
Floor of lower 3d hall, south, relaid. Nearly all of the hall floors were of maple, insufficiently seasoned. After this date, one or more of them was relaid every year, until 1877, when only one of the original floors of the twenty-four halls remained.
The brownstone piers, for a gateway at the upper entrance, were built.
- 1868.** Iron gates at the main entrance put up, and the former main entrance closed.
Exchange of land with Samuel Day, reducing the number of boundary lines from five to two. Day's deed executed Sept. 30 (see Registry of Deeds, Book 255, p. 307).
The stone wall of the south barnyard built.
Book-case, lower rotunda, north side, made; also nearly fifty wardrobes.
- 1869.** Piggery removed twenty-nine feet westwardly, its height to the eaves increased eighteen inches, and the shed connecting it to the barn erected.
The capacity of the coal-house at the railroad was doubled by an extension.
Grading of the bluff, next the county road, finished, and a wooden picket-fence made from the main entrance to the foot of the hill.
Samuel Parsons' lot, south of county road, bought; 7a., more or less. Deed executed June 5. See Registry of Deeds, Book 262, p. 253; see, also, Book 263, p. 327.
Curved iron fence at entrance gate put up.
Four additional cases, for books, etc., put into the rotundas.
New building, for laundry and other purposes, erected.
- 1870.** New laundry put in operation in January. The old laundry was over the boiler-room and the engine-room.
A severe hail-storm, on the 20th of May, broke about five hundred panes of glass in the hospital building.
Barn remodelled. Cow stable changed from north to south side.
The frame strengthened by larger timbers.
Carpenter's shop built on the walls of the coal-house. The old shop was in the basement of the south wing of the hospital.

Shop for engineer partitioned off from old laundry and carpenter's shop.

Screw-cutting and drill machines put in.

Two more iron water-tanks put in attic of north wing.

Gold's radiators put in the basement of the second sections of both wings.

Old clothes-drying room divided, making a room for the flat-heater, and a lodging-room.

1871. Floor of old laundry, now lumber-drying room, relaid.

Cart shed built at the northwest corner of the bowling alley.

Original heating apparatus taken out of the basement of the south wing, the four air-chambers united into one, the track of the railroad changed, and Gold's radiators put in.

Began to take water of the Northampton Water Works Co. December 25.

1872. Old blacksmith's shop, under superintendent's office, fitted up as a storeroom for groceries.

Walls of upper 4th hall, south, painted in oil. Since that time the walls of all the patients' halls, dining-rooms and dormitories, have been similarly painted.

Floor of the middle rotunda relaid.

Sixteen fire hydrants placed in the wings, and four out of doors.

Cart shed extended across west end of bowling alley.

Old folding-room of the laundry divided by a permanent partition, and an outside door, with platform and steps, made, furnishing apartments for the engineer and his family.

Basement of north wing remodelled, and new radiators put in, to correspond with that of the south wing, after the change in 1871.

Five forty-inch ventilators put upon the roof of the hospital.

Floor of the laundry folding-room relaid.

The walls of all the airing courts were erected and finished before November 1.

A large storeroom for apples fitted up in the basement of the south wing. In the original structure this room had no light, as there were no windows beneath the water table on the front of the building.

1873. Room opposite the sewing-room divided by a permanent partition, making a room for the seamstress, and another for storage.

The floors of twenty of the twenty-four halls have now been relaid.

The floor of the upper rotunda was relaid.

All the distributing-pipes for water were taken out and replaced by new ones, those for cold water being lined with cement.

Elevator from the folding-room to the sewing-room put in, and the laundry and the sewing-room connected by a narrow staircase.

Circular saw put in.

One hot-water tank, in the rotunda basement, taken out and replaced by a new one.

All the bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets of the north wing remodelled, with new floors and larger sinks.

Two of Wright's bucket-plunger steam-pumps put in.

The old clay pit, southeast of the hospital, on land received, in exchange, from Samuel Day, was filled by grading down the adjoining bluffs.

The subordinate office of steward was created.

New cooking apparatus, boiler excepted, put in.

Oven in bakery rebuilt.

1874. Clarke orchard bought; 15a. 79r. Deed executed May 15th.

Iron receiving tank put in the fourth story of the centre. The old tank was of wood, and sixteen feet in diameter.

A new steam cylinder affixed to the engine, increasing its power about one-third.

A ventilating pipe from the kitchen to the large chimney put in.

Letter boxes put in the halls.

An additional board sheathing put upon all the cupolas.

The lumber house, west of the barn, finished in October. Its western section to be a poultry house.

The stone viaduct for the main sewer, in the west meadow, was finished in November.

1875. New and improved elevators made, and their walls sheathed.

A large bath-room in the basement of the 3d halls, north, was made.

A room for storage made, on north side of centre attic.

Oliver Edwards lot and dwelling, adjoining the S. Day lot, and near the foot-path entrance, bought. It contained about 25 square rods. Deed executed June 2d.

Smith and Prindle lot bought, with dwelling. It adjoined the Edwards lot on the west, and contained 23r. Deed executed June 5th.

The west half of the Samuel Day homestead land bought; 5a. 66½r. Deed executed June 7th. This includes the sites of the brick-yard and saw-mill.

The four old steam boilers taken out, and replaced by three larger ones.

The south storeroom in centre attic was made.

A brick sewer, for surface water, down the hill southeast of the hospital, was made; length 436ft., including branch to north catch-basin.

A brick sewer for surface water was made down the hill southwest of the pump house; length 118ft.

The old water pipes from Mill River to the front portico, about 1,600 ft., were taken up, and replaced by new ones.

The lean-to, adjoining the barn on the west, was erected.

A brick sewer for surface water, and opening into Mill River, was made across the Samuel Day lot and the Samuel Day homestead land; length about 570ft., calibre 2ft.

1876. A brick partition wall erected, from foundation to attic, between the bath-rooms and the small dormitories of the third halls south.

All the woodwork, including floors and joists, of the bath-rooms, lavatories, and water closets of the three second halls, south, was taken out, and the rooms rebuilt.

The floor of the ironing-room was relaid.

Ground graded near the entrance of the foot-path, from the county road, and a row of elm and maple trees set from the main entrance to the Samuel Day house, near the bridge.

The Samuel Day homestead bought; 5a. 99r. Deed executed June 22d.

The largest barn on the Day homestead was taken down, and set up near the barn at the hospital.

A brick sewer for surface water was made down the hill east of the east grove; length 275ft., calibre 18 inches.

An iron fence erected from the entrance gate, along the line of the road, to the southeast corner of the S. Day homestead lot.

The fountain in front of the house was set up, but not put in operation.

1877. The Enos Clark pasture, adjoining the hospital farm on the west, was bought; 90a. 45r. Deed executed February 9th.

The walls of the engine-house were raised three feet, and a new slated roof put on. The old roof was flat and tinned.

The embankment around the fountain was finished, and the fountain put in operation.

The original brick front portico, which had tried to tumble down for several years, was taken down and replaced by one of brown-stone.

A part of the bank of Mill River, in the west meadow, was ripped.

An iron fence was erected from the entrance gate along the road to the southwest corner of the farm, at the boundary of the land of John H. Fowle.

The John H. Fowle lot aforesaid was bought; 10a. 21r. Deed executed December 15th.

1878. Picket fence built across west boundary of farm, and along the county road, from the iron fence westward.

Ferris lot bought; 1½a., more or less. Deed executed April 4th.

An ice-house built at Mill River, a few feet north of the old one, which is still in use.

The stone wall of the north barnyard erected.

Hill and roadway graded on the south boundary of the Fowle lot, and the iron fence extended across part of the lot.

A concrete sidewalk laid from the entrance gate to the bridge at Mill River; and a similar walk from the entrance gate of the foot-path to the road at the top of the hill, on the front lawn.

A brick sewer for surface water put in on the south side of the county road, along the lower half of the hill. This sewer was extended to the top of the hill in 1879; calibre 2ft.

A brick sewer for surface water put in on the north side of the county road, from the main entrance nearly to the bottom of the hill; calibre 2ft.

The stonework of the bridge for a road into the west pasture, south of the paper mill, was built.

A severe freshet, on the 10th of December, carried away both ice-houses.

1879. One ice-house rebuilt in January and filled.

Justin Thayer peat-land bought; about 42r. Deed executed April 5.

The E. E. Denniston peat-land bought; 2a., more or less. Deed executed June 18.

An iron fence erected on the south side of the county road, from the northwest corner of the Samuel Parsons lot to the foot of the hill. This required much grading of the adjoining bluff.

A row of elm trees set on the Parsons lot, near the iron fence.

A hurricane, on the 16th of July, blew down about fifty trees on the farm.

The brick horse-barn was extended ten feet northwardly, its walls raised three feet, and a new, slated roof put on. The old roof was flat, and tinned.

The W. B. Welton lot, adjoining the Parsons lot on the south, was bought; 5a. 17r. Deed executed October 6.

The knolls at the eastern boundary of the Parsons and Welton lots were graded, and about 500 cart-loads of clay taken from them, was spread upon the garden.

A brick building, for a scullery and a storeroom for charcoal, was erected.

About three hundred feet of the river bank, in the west meadow, was rip-rapped.

1880. A wire screen was put upon the balustrade of the rotunda stairs in April.

Norway spruce trees set between the elms, on the south side of the hill down the road.

The western division of the main sewer, north of the barn, rebuilt with brick.

The stone bridge for the road into the Enos Clark pasture was extended about twenty-two feet westwardly.

In the autumn, the knolls on the eastern boundary of the Parsons lot were further graded, the road along that boundary relaid by the county commissioners, and the iron fence extended along the line of the road.

An ice-house, near the hospital, was erected.

1881. A fire-pump put into the engine-room, a subterranean reservoir constructed, hydrants placed in the centre building, and all the pipes necessary for the successful working of the pump were laid.

Two sections of the river bank in west meadow, an aggregate of four hundred and sixty-five feet, were rip-rapped.

A road was laid out from the north grove to the northeast part of the farm, near the ice-house at the pond on Mill River.

Concrete walks were laid to the barn and the horse-barn; also between the rear building and the west outside door of the north wing.

1882. A new road, more remote from the hospital than the old one, was made through the grove west and north of the building.

A road to the west meadow made near the pump-house.

Road graded west of the sand-pit, adjoining the Fowle lot.

Ansel Wright peat-land bought; 100r., more or less. Deed executed May 24.

Copper lightning-rods put upon the hospital and the barns.

A concrete sidewalk laid from the front door across the lawn.

An ice-pond made in the west (E. Clark) pasture.

A building erected over the reservoir at the pump-house.

1883. Telephone put in, in February.

The houses and lots of Hiram Day, Ellen M. Day, and S. C. Lacore were bought. Deeds executed February 2d. These lots are at the southeast corner of the farm, near the bridge.

The floor of the sewing-room was relaid.

The new road through the west and north grove was graded and finished.

The bowling alley was taken down, and an excavation for the cellar of a large building for workshops and storage was begun, in June. The excavation was continued, and more than one-half of the cellar wall built, when the work was necessarily suspended for the season.

One hundred feet of the eastern section of the main sewer, which was made of stone, and a part of which was under the site of the proposed building, was taken up, and replaced by a cylindrical one of brick.

A wood-house was made by an addition to the scullery and coal-house.

A high wind, on the 28th of December, blew down the chimney of the pump-house.

1884. A new chimney, 65 feet 4 inches in height, was built at the pump-house.

Granite gate-posts at the north barnyard set up in May.

A fire-proof building for oils, paints, etc., was built.

The Day barn was raised and extended westwardly, by an addition of 40 feet, and a cellar 120 feet long and 40 feet wide, made beneath the whole. A poultry-house, connected with this barn, was also erected.

An addition of 40 feet was made to the cart-shed.

Work on the cellar for the new building, on the former site of the bowling alley, was resumed in May. The building was subsequently erected, and so far finished that the cellar and the first story were used for storage in October.

The ice-house at the pond on Mill River was taken down, and set up at the ice-pond in the west pasture.

