

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT

NORTHAMPTON.

OCTOBER, 1870.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1871.

OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Trustees.

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

Resident Officers.

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

Treasurer.

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

Subordinate Officers.

JEREMIAH E. SHUFELT,	<i>Male Supervisor.</i>
LUCY A. GILBERT,	<i>Female Supervisor.</i>
F. JOSEPHUS RICE,	<i>Steward.</i>
SARAH A. ORCUTT,	<i>Seamstress.</i>
MARY N. REED,	<i>Laundress.</i>
CHARLES ZIEHLKÉ,	<i>Baker.</i>

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 on the 30th of September, we hereby present to you a brief sketch of its operations during that period, as our Fifteenth Annual Report.

In the performance of the important trust committed to our charge, we have held our regular meetings, as heretofore, at the hospital, and a majority of the Board have been present every month. At each meeting we have inspected the apartments occupied by the patients, examined the accounts, and otherwise endeavored fully to inform ourselves in regard to the administrative management of the institution. Many visits to the hospital during the intervals between the regular meetings have also been made by some of the members of the Board.

It has been a year of active operations, whether we regard the number of persons to whom the institution has been a resort, or the extent to which efforts have been made to improve the premises, to increase the practical conveniences of the hospital and to extend the comforts of its inmates.

The number of patients on the 30th of September, 1869, was four hundred and two, and the number admitted, in the course of the year, two hundred and two, making the whole number who have received the benefit of the institution six hundred and

four. One hundred and sixty-six have been discharged, and thirty-three have died, leaving as residents in the hospital on the 30th of September, 1870, four hundred and five. The proportion of deaths is, with but two exceptions, smaller than in any preceding year, and below the average annual mortality for the whole period since the hospital was opened.

The largest number of patients on any day was four hundred and thirty-one; the smallest, three hundred and eighty-nine; and the daily average for the year, four hundred and eight.

Fifty were discharged cured; fifty-eight, improved; fifty-six, unimproved; and two, not insane. In view of the large number of incurables, the proportion of recoveries may be considered satisfactory. The total number of patients who were in the hospital, and the number who were discharged cured, are both a little larger than in any foregoing year.

A large proportion of those who were discharged unimproved, were chronic and incurable cases transferred to Tewksbury.

During the last few years the number of State patients has been diminishing, while that of town patients and of boarders has been increasing. The diminution in State patients is chiefly to be attributed to the removal from the hospital, by the Board of State Charities, of a larger number than are transferred to it from the other charitable institutions of the Commonwealth. Various other statistics in regard to the patients may be found in the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

The laundry which was begun last year has been finished, and for compactness and convenience of arrangement, as well as for perfection of machinery and other apparatus, is a great improvement upon the old one.

The barn has undergone extensive repairs, the necessity for most of which arose from the insufficient size of the timber of which its framework was originally constructed. The walls of a one-story building, intended for shops for the carpenter and the engineer, have been erected on the coal cellar. Five of the patients' halls have had their floors re-laid, and new radiators are now being placed in the hot-air chambers which furnish heat to six of the largest halls.

It appears from the board list, that the earnings of the hospital, in the course of the year, have been,—

From State patients,	\$43,173 00
Town patients,	11,846 50
Boarder patients,	30,184 61
	<hr/>
Total,	\$85,204 11

The amount of receipts and disbursements, classified, as usual, in regard to the sources of the former and the objects of the latter, may be found in the subjoined report of the Treasurer.

The accounts of the hospital have been audited and approved. It appears by them, that on the 30th of September, 1870, the amount of assets available for future disbursements was,	\$19,099 03
Liabilities at same date,	7,346 89
	<hr/>
Balance of cash assets,	\$11,752 14
Add provisions and supplies on hand,	11,171 77
	<hr/>
Total assets,	\$22,923 91

The provisions and supplies included in this account are only those which were purchased. Besides these, there are such of the products of the farm as have not yet been consumed.

By a comparison of this statement with that of the 30th of September, 1869, it will be seen that the regular income of the hospital, from its several sources, during the year, has been sufficient to meet all its expenses and leave a small balance in its favor.

The charges preferred against the Trustees and other officers of the hospital, by a former patient, of abuse and neglect in the case of Mr. Rust, a patient from Ohio, have recently received a searching investigation, by a Committee of the Council appointed by your Excellency, and to their report and decision in the case we beg leave to refer.

In regard to the Superintendent, the Assistant Physician, and other officers of the institution, we are happy to re-affirm what we have said in former reports, and to express our unabated confidence in them. The skill, efficiency and humanity with

which all the administrative affairs of the hospital are conducted, merit our entire approbation.

In closing, we invoke for the institution and its inmates the fostering care of the Commonwealth.

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

NORTHAMPTON, December 3, 1870.

T R E A S U R E R ' S R E P O R T .

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1870:—

R E C E I P T S .

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1869,	\$779 78
Received for board and contingencies of private patients,	33,187 64
for board and contingencies of town patients,	11,952 07
for board of State patients,	43,861 39
for animals and produce of farm sold,	660 58
on sundry accounts,	847 18
	\$91,288 64

P A Y M E N T S .

For provisions and supplies,	\$28,502 80
fuel,	9,024 48
gas and oil,	840 10
salaries and wages,	16,305 95
furniture,	1,437 36
clothing and dry goods,	3,949 41
contingencies,	2,396 42
farm,	3,521 54
farm stock,	385 00
farm wages,	2,173 81
repairs and improvements,	11,794 68

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For miscellaneous expenses,	\$1,445 17
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	6,512 42
	<hr/>
	\$91,288 64

PLINY EARLE, *Treasurer.*

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

E. TRASK.
E. H. SAWYER.

NORTHAMPTON, October 15, 1870.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN:—In presenting to you a general history of the operations of the hospital during the official year 1869-70, a history with which you have been acquainted in detail, from month to month, in the progress of the year, I find a source of satisfaction in the belief that, during this period the institution, whether viewed in its curative, its material, or its financial aspect, has not deteriorated; and that the important end for which it was created has been in a good measure attained.

The year has been marked by an unprecedented number of changes of patients. The hospital was opened in the summer of 1858, and before the first of the following October it had received two hundred and twenty-eight patients, nearly all of them transferred from the other similar institutions in the State. Since that time, in no year have the admissions been so numerous as in that which has just closed; and in no year, without exception, has the number discharged, or the whole number in the house in the course of the year, been so great.

The movement of the population of the hospital, and the general medical history of the year, as represented by numerals, are exhibited in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Hospital, Sept. 30, 1869, . . .	167	235	402
Admitted from the general population, . . .	73	71	144
Transferred from other State Hospitals, . . .	17	40	57
Transferred from Monson State Almshouse, . . .	-	1	1
Whole number in course of the year, . . .	257	347	604
Discharged, including deaths,	82	117	199
Remaining, Sept. 30, 1870,	175	230	405

Condition of the Patients Discharged.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered,	23	27	50
Improved,	15	43	58
Unimproved,	22	34	56
Not insane,	-	2	2
Died,	22	11	33
Total,	82	117	199

Daily average number of patients,	169.97	238.86	408.83
Largest number on any day,	179	252	431
Smallest number on any day,	160	229	389

The largest monthly number of admissions was thirty-two, in May; the smallest, six; and this occurred in two months, January and February.

Of the patients admitted, seventy-seven were boarders, or pay patients; eighteen, town patients; and one hundred and seven, State patients. Among the boarders are included all who were received from other States than Massachusetts.

Three persons were received twice each. Hence, although the number of *admissions* was two hundred and two, that of *persons* admitted was but one hundred and ninety-nine.

Of the patients discharged, fifty-nine were boarders, twenty-six town patients, and one hundred and fourteen State patients.

Of those who recovered, twenty-one were boarders, twelve were town patients, and seventeen State patients. Of those who died, nine were boarders, seven town patients, and seventeen State patients. The deaths were equal to 5.46 per cent. of the whole number of patients in the course of the year, and 8.07 per cent. of the daily average number resident in the hospital. This percentage is considerably below the average of the past years in the history of the hospital. In but two years was it lower.

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The hygienic condition of the house has been good through-

out the year, again confirming the experience of all former time since the institution was opened, in regard to the salubrity of the location and the favorable qualities of the establishment in respect to construction, ventilation and drainage. During the intense heat of the summer there were a few cases of severe diarrhoea, and dysentery in its milder form, but, in every instance, they were controlled by appropriate remedies. There has been no death from any acute disease contracted in the hospital. In that which, as is shown in the table of mortality, was the result of typhoid pneumonia, the patient had suffered from exposure; and, at the time of his admission, the disorder was already established which, in three days afterward, proved fatal.

In the case of death by suicide, the patient was a maniac, with strong and controlling delusions of a religious character. In obedience to these, he for a long time deserted his bed and slept upon the floor. He would not eat in the presence of another person; and, for a considerable period, he would not speak, but made known his wants by writing upon the floor with pieces of plastering taken from the wall. Under a persistent determination to mutilate the limbs of his left side, he had, beside the infliction of other wounds, succeeded in cutting off three fingers, one with a piece of an earthen vessel, which he broke for the purpose, one with a piece of slate which he tore from its place in the brick wall of his room, where it was imbedded as a partition in the flue above the hot-air register, and one with a piece of tin obtained by tearing apart the pieces of a tin dish. Yet he had never manifested any disposition to direct self-destruction, and probably none had existed until near the time of its fatal consequence—death by suspension. He had been in the hospital more than two years.

Of the two patients discharged "not insane," one was a lady who had before been admitted and discharged cured of her mental disorder, but with lingering traces of bodily disease. Upon her urgent solicitation for further medical treatment in the hospital, she was some weeks afterward permitted voluntarily to return. Under these circumstances, her second admission is not included in any of the statistical tables in the Appendix, except the first.

The subjoined table, prepared at the request of the Secretary

of the Board of State Charities, is not without interest as showing, so far as a comparatively small number of cases can show, that the whole number of *patients* admitted into the hospitals of the country cannot be taken even as an approximately accurate index of the number of *persons* admitted. In regard to the patients received at this hospital in the course of the year, it indicates the number who had never before been in any hospital, and that of those who had previously been in this and other hospitals:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital,	48	55	103
Former inmates of this hospital,	10	6	16
“ “ of other hospitals in this State,	21	42	63
“ “ of hospitals in other States and countries,	14	8	22
Unknown,	2	—	2

Two men had formerly been both here and in another hospital in this State; two had been here and in hospitals in other States; and one had been in another hospital in this State and in hospitals in other States. These duplicate countings of the same person make the total number larger than the actual number of admissions. The prominent fact to be derived from the statistics is this: that the one hundred and ninety-nine *persons* received here in the course of the year, count, upon the records of this and other hospitals, as at least three hundred *patients*.

As has already been mentioned, a large number of patients, at and near the time of the opening of the hospital, were transferred to it from the other hospitals within the State. A large majority of them were beneficiaries of the Commonwealth. In most of them the disease was chronic. They were, with comparatively few exceptions, incurable; and the proportion of those who were under the highly excited forms of mania was small. For these reasons, the mass of them remained a long time in the hospital. Many of them are still here. But, as

time has elapsed, and particularly since the opening of the receptacle at Tewksbury, a change has been gradually taking place in the character of the population of the hospital.

Within the last three years there has been a very considerable reduction in the number of State patients. On the 30th of September, 1867, the number in the house was two hundred and seventy-one; at the same date in 1868, it was two hundred and sixty-four; in 1869, two hundred and thirty-four; and in 1870, two hundred and nine. The principal causes of this diminution are: first, the removal *from* the hospital, by the Board of State Charities, of a larger number of patients than have been removed *to* it by the Board from the other State institutions; and, secondly, the transfer of some patients, formerly State beneficiaries, to the charge of towns in which it had been found they had a settlement.

While the number chargeable to the State has thus been diminishing, that of the town patients has been regularly, though not so rapidly, increasing. On the 30th of September, 1867, there were but forty-nine of this class in the hospital. At the corresponding date in 1868 there were fifty-one; in 1869, sixty-three; and in 1870, seventy-three. The number of boarders has increased, in the course of the same period, from ninety-six to one hundred and twenty-two.

Owing, in part, to the increasing number of patients admitted from the general population, and in part to the policy of the transfer of State beneficiaries to and from the hospital, another change, still more evident, and more constantly apparent to the officers and attendants, has been effected. The patients who are removed to Tewksbury are selected chiefly from the most quiet and undemonstrative in the house; while among those who are brought hither from the other State hospitals there is a considerable proportion—and that proportion has been latterly increasing—who are excited, violent and destructive. The element of quietude is taken away and substituted by the element of inquietude. For these reasons the number of the turbulent has been gradually augmenting, until, at this time, it is estimated as at least threefold greater than it was six years ago. As a necessary consequence, not only the labor and the anxiety of all persons in charge, but the requisite amount of seclusion and restraint in the treatment of the

inmates, has been increased. This change is one which might be expected by any one familiar with the history of the hospital. The institution has been, and still is, in a state of transition from what was in the beginning but little more than an asylum for incurables, to the status of a hospital proper, receiving all of its patients directly from their homes; and the change in question is but the result of the progress of that transition.

In former reports the method of conducting the operations of the hospital; the daily routine of its internal life; the system by which it is endeavored that the large household of persons shall be enabled to derive the greatest amount of comfort and of benefit; the general principles upon which the medical treatment is based; and the means and resources for the hygienic and moral treatment, have been very fully described. There has been no essential change in these respects, in the course of the year; and were it not that each successive report comes into the hands of new readers who are seeking such information, the subject need not farther be followed. I propose to give to it but a cursory review.

The medical treatment is governed, as in all other diseases, by the general condition or the special symptoms in each individual case. The primary object in view is, to restore the physical health to its normal standard, in the hope that, the body being sound, the manifestations of the mind will be so.

The new remedy, the hydrate of chloral, has been used to a considerable extent during the year; but our experience with it is still insufficient for the basis of a fair judgment upon its merits. It is evidently a far more powerful producer of sleep than the bromide of potassium. Indeed, for rapidity and certainty of effect in that direction, it appears to have no equal, unless it be opium. The sleep induced by it is more transient than that from opiates, but it has none of the disagreeable sequences which, in some constitutions, follow the use of them.

After the acute stage of the disorder has passed, occupation, either manual or mental, according to the patient's tastes, habits, or bodily condition, is universally acknowledged as one of the most valuable of curative agencies: and, in cases where the disease has become incurable, it is important for the preservation of bodily health and the prevention of mental deterioration.

In manual labor, whether upon the farm or in the several

departments of domestic duties within doors, the number who, to a greater or less extent, have found employment, has not been less than in former years.

As heretofore, meetings for divine worship have been regularly held in the chapel, on Sabbath afternoons, the services being conducted, in rotation, by several of the pastors of churches in the town.

On the evenings of most of the secular days there have been assemblies at exercises and entertainments, the character and number of which are indicated in the following table:—

ASSEMBLIES IN THE COURSE OF THE YEAR.

1.	<i>Exercises in Chapel on the Sabbath—</i>	
	Divine worship in the afternoon,	52 days.
2.	<i>Exercises in Chapel on secular evenings—</i>	
	Scripture reading and sacred music,	86 “
	Sacred music and reading of poetry,	66 “
	Sacred music and reading of prose,	86 “
	Lectures,	28 “
	Concert,	1 “
	Exhibition of pictures with the Stereopticon,	2 “
3.	<i>Evening entertainments in the Rotunda—</i>	
	Dance,	23 “
4.	No assembly,	21 “
	Total,	<hr/> 365 “

There were but twenty-one secular evenings upon which there was no assembly, and twelve of these were on the days of the monthly meetings of the Trustees.

Of the lectures, fifteen were upon descriptive astronomy, illustrated by simple apparatus and diagrams painted upon cloth; six upon the physical properties of the atmosphere, illustrated by experiments with the air-pump; three upon oxygen and hydrogen, with experiments; three upon the properties of light, with painted diagrams; one upon the analogy of action of the pump, the heart, and the lungs; and one upon the carnival as seen at Paris.

For the excellent concert of vocal and instrumental music, we are indebted to Mrs. Kretchmar, of Washington, and Mr.

Ramsay, of Northampton; and for the exhibitions of pictures with the compound microscope, to Mr. E. P. Clark, of Northampton.

More than one hundred and fifty volumes of books have been added to the library, making the whole number about seventeen hundred. The number taken out, by readers in the house, in the course of the year, is fifteen hundred and five.

In suitable weather eight patients, daily, are taken upon a drive; and the attendants accompany others in walking out of doors. The subjoined table shows the number of females who walked out during each month:—

October, 1869, . . .	1,529	April, 1870, . . .	1,432
November, “ . . .	1,078	May, “ . . .	1,822
December, “ . . .	701	June, “ . . .	2,051
January, 1870, . . .	843	July, “ . . .	1,925
February, “ . . .	667	August, “ . . .	1,989
March, “ . . .	735	Sept., “ . . .	1,914

The total, for the year, is sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

The grove, east of the house, furnished with iron settees and a swing, has been a place of great resort during the warm season; and base-ball and croquet out of doors, and nine-pins, billiards, backgammon and other games within doors, have all ministered to the exercise, recreation and amusement of the inmates.

FARM.

The quantity of land in the farm, including the lot purchased of Capt. Parsons in 1869, differs very little from two hundred acres, about fifty of it being in groves and other woodland.

It is sufficiently large and fertile to produce, in most years, all the vegetables and nearly one-half of the hay consumed upon the premises. The deficiency in hay is supplied by the purchase of standing grass, which is harvested by the employés and patients of the hospital. The land has not yet attained its highest productive power, but it is very doubtful that it will ever be fully adequate to the needs of the establishment; and I am convinced that, for an institution of the size of this, and

with so many of its inmates accustomed to manual labor, a farm of three hundred acres is none too large.

In consequence of the severe and protracted drouth of the season, the products of the year have not been quite so large as in 1869. The following list of them has been prepared from the measures and estimates made by Mr. Wright:—

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Hay,	74 tons,	\$1,850 00
Corn fodder, (dry,)	20 “	100 00
“ “ (green,)	25 “	100 00
Corn,	375 bushels,	375 00
Oats,	250 “	150 00
Broom seed,	100 “	33 00
Potatoes,	1,843 “	1,843 00
Carrots,	500 “	250 00
Beets,	107 “	85 25
Onions,	100 “	150 00
Turnips,	100 “	25 00
Parsnips,	50 “	25 00
Beans,	66 “	111 00
“ (string,)	20 “	40 00
Pease, (green,)	74 “	148 00
Sweet corn,	106 “	106 00
Cucumbers,	37 “	43 68
Tomatoes,	110 “	140 00
Currants,	32 “	128 00
“ black,	1 bushel,	4 00
Summer squash,	42½ bushels,	46 50
Lettuce,	8 “	8 00
Asparagus,	45 00
Pie plant,	1,400 lbs.,	36 00
Beet greens,	2 bushels,	2 00
Melons,	5,800 lbs.,	106 00
Winter squashes,	5 tons,	250 00
Broom brush,	600 lbs.,	72 00
Beef,	528 “	63 36
Veal,	570 “	82 30
Pork,	7,447 “	1,090 55
Turkeys,	142 “	40 20
Chickens,	9 50

Head and pluck of calves,		\$13 00
Radishes,	4 bushels,	6 00
Cabbages,	4,000 heads,	240 00
Apples,	60 bbls.,	114 00
Onions,	1 bushel,	2 00
Eggs,	56 dozen,	15 94
Milk, (grass fed,)	15,111 quarts,	1,193 39
Wood,	2 cords,	10 00
Straw,	20 tons,	375 00
Cider,	20 bbls.,	60 00
Fence posts,	210	31 50
		<hr/>
Total,		\$9,619 17

The whole quantity of milk was 60,444 quarts; but it is estimated that, in the production of three-quarters of it, the fodder consumed was hay and vegetables, already valued.

Of sixteen hogs slaughtered in the course of the year, the weights, respectively, were as follows: 358, 420, 345, 630, 520, 550, 598, 668, 413, 321, 441, 445, 539, 445, 275, 277 pounds. Total, 7,245 pounds.

The farm stock on hand at the present time consists of 7 horses, 1 yearling colt, 8 oxen, 1 bull, 27 cows and 50 swine.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The building which was erected in 1869 for a laundry and other purposes, but to which little had been done, within the walls, at the time of the last annual report, has been completed. As anticipated, it is a valuable addition to the establishment, largely increasing the facilities for the work in that branch of the domestic department. The laundry is furnished with four "Hydraulic" washing machines which have thus far proved superior, in rapidity and thoroughness of work, to the machines heretofore used in the hospital.

Upon the walls of the coal-house, adjoining the old laundry, a building of one story has recently been erected, and the roof is now nearly finished. This, together with the old laundry, will make commodious and convenient shops for the engineer and the carpenter.

For several years it has been growing more and more evident that the framework of the barn was not sufficiently strong to sustain, for any great length of time, its slate roof and the large quantity of hay and other products usually stored within. During the last year, the defects had become so great that it was considered unsafe to get in the crops of the summer, unless the building was made stronger. This has been done, at a considerable expense; and the opportunity was taken to make some alterations in the internal arrangement of the building, by which it is rendered more convenient.

The floors upon five of the halls of the hospital have been re-laid with southern pine, thoroughly seasoned. There are now new floors upon eleven of the twenty-four halls.

In the second section of each wing, where the heating was more defective than in any other part of the building, Gold's radiators are now being placed in the air-chambers of the basement. From the successful operation of these radiators in other hospitals, it may confidently be expected that the defect of heating will be entirely remedied.

Such are the most important repairs and improvements of the year. There are many others of minor consequence, which it is not necessary here to name. The labor of at least one carpenter is constantly required in repairing the damages and defects of the daily breakages and "wear and tear" in the various departments of the hospital.

We are indebted to a former patient for a contribution of sixty dollars, for the purchase of books and pictures for the hospital; to the Hon. W. B. Washburn, M. C. for valuable public documents; to the estate of the late John Clarke, Esq., for ten volumes of books; to the Hon. Samuel F. Lyman, for sixteen volumes of the "Atlantic Monthly"; to the Book-Club in Northampton, for two volumes of the "Atlantic Monthly" and five of "Blackwood's Magazine"; and to William B. Hale, Esq., for many newspapers which have materially added to the stock of current reading matter in the halls of the patients.

My cordial commendation is due to the several officers with whom I am associated, for their promptness, efficiency, faithfulness and harmony of action.

The only changes in either class of officers, during the year, were caused by the resignation of Mrs. Jane L. Rice, Female

Supervisor, and Miss Mary A. Kellogg, Laundress; whose places are now filled, the former by Miss Gilbert and the latter by Miss Reed.

In conclusion, my expression of obligation to you, the Board of Trustees, for the experience of the year just closed, must be the expression of former years,—a sincere acknowledgment for your kind consideration, your confidence, counsel and support.

Respectfully submitted,

PLINY EARLE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.

1869-70.—*Admissions, Discharges and Daily Average in the Hospital.*

MONTHS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DAILY AVERAGE IN HOUSE.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
October, 1869,	8	14	22	13	11	24	164.29	234.35	398.64
November, "	3	8	11	4	8	12	162.56	237.40	399.96
December, "	8	12	20	5	17	22	162.87	232.96	395.83
January, 1870,	6	3	9	3	3	6	166.22	232.80	399.03
February, "	5	5	10	3	3	6	167.64	233.57	401.21
March, "	8	11	19	4	3	7	168.77	234.83	403.61
April, "	11	5	16	9	4	13	176.63	243.67	420.30
May, "	12	20	32	9	23	32	173.74	242.42	416.16
June, "	5	8	13	8	4	12	176.7	241.63	418.33
July, "	3	9	12	10	4	14	171.94	247.80	419.74
August, "	15	14	29	10	21	31	173.58	244.48	408.06
September, "	6	3	9	4	16	20	174.86	240.13	415
Totals, . .	90	112	202*	82	117	199			
Daily average for year,							169.97	238.86	408.83

* One not insane.

TABLE No. 2.

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

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ill health,	9	24	33
Intemperance,	14	5	19
Overwork,	6	1	7
Injury of the head,	2	-	2
Epilepsy,	5	-	5
Masturbation,	1	1	2
Loss of friends,	2	9	11
Business reverses,	5	1	6
Use of opium,	1	-	1
Religious excitement,	3	4	7
Sunstroke,	1	1	2
Domestic trouble,	4	5	9
Old age,	1	1	2
Hard study,	1	1	2
Exposure,	3	-	3
Spiritualism,	1	1	2
Paralysis,	1	1	2
Congenital,	1	1	2
Fright,	-	1	1
Change of life,	-	3	3
Puerperal,	-	8	8
Unknown,	29	43	72
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE NO. 3.
Showing the Occupations of the Male Patients.

Laborers,	21	Gas-fitter,	1
Farmers,	15	Clerks,	4
Mechanics,	2	Bookkeepers,	3
Merchants,	3	Inventor,	1
Sailors,	8	Machinists,	2
Photographer,	1	Operatives,	4
Artist,	1	Printer,	1
Jewellers,	2	Shoemaker,	1
Gardener,	1	Carpenters,	2
Stone-cutter,	1	Military officer,	1
Druggist,	1	No business,	11
Burnisher,	1	Total,	90
Blacksmiths,	2		

TABLE NO. 4.
Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married,	42	45	87
Single,	44	50	94
Widowers,	1	—	1
Widows,	—	13	13
Divorced,	—	2	2
Unknown,	3	1	4
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Ages of all admitted during the year.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 years and under,	1	-	1
From 15 to 20 years,	4	4	8
20 to 25 years,	9	11	20
25 to 30 years,	16	26	42
30 to 35 years,	17	13	30
35 to 40 years,	6	15	21
40 to 50 years,	16	26	42
50 to 60 years,	10	10	20
60 to 70 years,	6	6	12
70 to 80 years,	2	-	2
Unknown,	3	-	3
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Age at which Insanity appeared.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15 years and under,	6	-	6
From 15 to 20 years,	8	9	17
20 to 25 years,	8	12	20
25 to 30 years,	11	25	36
30 to 35 years,	10	10	20
35 to 40 years,	8	10	18
40 to 50 years,	12	13	25
50 to 60 years,	6	9	15
60 to 70 years,	3	3	6
70 to 80 years,	1	-	1
Unknown,	17	20	37
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Duration of the Disease before Admission.

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital,	1	—	1
1 month and under,	20	21	41
From 1 to 3 months,	9	12	21
3 to 6 months,	5	13	18
6 to 12 months,	10	10	20
1 to 2 years,	5	16	21
2 to 5 years,	12	16	28
5 to 10 years,	6	4	10
10 to 20 years,	6	5	11
Over 20 years,	3	—	3
Unknown,	13	14	27
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Causes of Death in those Deceased.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis,	4	5	9
Typhomania,	—	1	1
Heart disease,	—	1	1
Marasmus,	1	1	2
Chronic Diarrhœa,	—	2	2
Dropsy of the chest,	—	1	1
Paralysis,	3	—	3
Epilepsy,	4	—	4
Suicide,	1	—	1
Typhoid Pneumonia,	1	—	1
Paresis,	1	—	1
Exhaustion,	2	—	2
Exhaustion of Chronic Mania,	2	—	2
Capillary Bronchitis,	1	—	1
General Debility,	1	—	1
Cerebral Rheumatism,	1	—	1
Totals,	22	11	33

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Residence of the Patients admitted during the year.

COUNTIES AND STATES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire County,	8	8	16
Hampden "	27	17	44
Berkshire "	7	14	21
Franklin "	3	6	9
Worcester "	2	2	4
Middlesex "	2	1	3
Suffolk "	11	27	38
Norfolk "	1	3	4
Essex "	-	5	5
Bristol "	1	3	4
Plymouth "	-	2	2
Connecticut,	10	18	28
New York,	16	5	21
New Jersey,	1	-	1
Canada,	1	-	1
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Proportion of Commitments.

COMMITTED BY	Males.	Females.	Total.
Probate Court,	34	31	65
Overseers of the Poor,	2	4	6
Board of State Charities,	17	41	58
Justice Peace and Quorum,	1	1	2
Friends,	32	34	66
Volunteers,	4	-	4
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing by whom the Patients will probably be supported.

SUPPORTED BY	Males	Females.	Total.
State,	41	66	107
Towns and Cities,	10	8	18
Individuals,	37	17	54
Individuals, with State aid, (Connecticut,) . .	2	15	17
Towns, with State aid, (Connecticut,) . .	—	5	5
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing the Nativity of the Patients.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
America,	56	49	105
England,	3	1	4
Ireland,	23	57	80
Germany,	5	3	8
Sweden,	—	1	1
Denmark,	1	—	1
Italy,	1	—	1
Belgium,	1	—	1
Totals,	90	111	201

TABLE No. 13.

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

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.		
1869.					1870.						
Oct.	2,	234	63	102	399	Apr.	2,	245	69	103	417
	9,	235	64	102	401		9,	244	69	110	423
	16,	235	64	101	400		16,	245	65	110	420
	23,	231	63	97	391		23,	246	67	109	422
	30,	241	62	97	400		30,	244	66	109	419
Nov.	6,	239	62	98	399	May	7,	240	68	108	416
	13,	240	62	98	400		14,	240	66	109	415
	20,	239	64	99	402		21,	242	64	112	418
	27,	239	63	98	400		28,	242	64	112	418
Dec.	4,	238	62	98	398	June	4,	242	63	112	417
	11,	236	61	98	395		11,	242	63	113	418
	18,	233	61	100	394		18,	239	63	115	417
	25,	233	61	99	393		25,	241	63	114	418
1870.					July						
Jan.	1,	229	68	100	397		2,	240	64	115	419
	8,	231	67	100	398		9,	239	64	114	417
	15,	231	67	100	398		16,	239	65	117	421
	22,	233	69	99	401		23,	238	65	120	423
	29,	232	70	99	401		30,	236	63	119	418
Feb.	5,	232	70	97	399	Aug.	6,	235	63	118	416
	12,	235	70	96	401		13,	237	63	120	420
	19,	236	68	98	402		20,	232	64	120	416
	26,	235	69	100	404		27,	229	66	122	417
March	5,	235	69	100	404	Sept.	3,	227	65	125	417
	12,	234	68	99	401		10,	229	65	126	420
	19,	235	68	100	403		17,	226	66	125	417
	26,	234	68	100	402		24,	218	66	124	408

TABLE NO. 14.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room.

Dresses,	206	Sheets,	381
Chemises,	261	Pillow-cases,	500
Skirts,	171	Bolster-cases,	14
Drawers,	27	Mattress ticks,	41
Night-gowns,	22	Straw ticks,	44
Aprons,	71	Pillow ticks,	28
Sacks,	21	Bed spreads,	69
Waists,	8	Table cloths,	14
Under vests,	2	Napkins,	6
Collars,	114	Towels,	294
Caps,	3	Curtains,	62
Capes,	2	Camisoles,	22
Hose, pairs,	36	Clothes bags,	10
Hoods,	12	Chair cushions,	8
Shakers trimmed,	26	Neck handkerchiefs,	40
Shirts,	216	Cuffs, pairs,	4
Suspenders, pairs,	138	Sleigh covers,	1
Dressing gown,	1	Garments repaired,	14,747

TABLE No. 15.

Showing Supplies for the several Departments for the year.

	Sheets.	Pillow Cases.	Bed Spreads.	Blankets.	Bed Ticks.	Pillow Ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash Bowls.	Ewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair Brushes.	Carpet Strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Syrup Cups.	Castors.	Knives.	Forks.	
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . .	12	24	-	6	1	-	18	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	2	5	24	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	
2d Hall, . .	12	18	-	7	6	1	12	-	2	-	11	2	-	-	12	-	10	22	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
3d and 4th Halls,	16	14	-	6	3	2	6	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	
Middle 1st Hall, . .	24	36	13	4	6	-	20	2	-	-	12	1	2	-	8	7	7	4	7	2	2	-	-	4	-	
2d Hall, . .	31	19	-	7	7	4	4	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	
3d and 4th Halls,	30	30	-	9	12	5	6	-	-	1	21	-	2	-	5	-	11	-	2	7	1	-	-	3	-	
Lower 1st Hall, . .	24	24	-	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	
2d Hall, . .	34	26	-	12	2	-	4	-	-	-	32	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	
3d and 4th Halls,	29	30	-	13	5	1	3	-	1	-	33	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall, . .	-	3	-	5	-	-	52	6	1	-	14	1	-	2	21	6	12	18	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	

Upper 2d Hall, . . .	15	27	6	3	-	1	37	10	1	1	9	1	-	-	6	6	-	24	-	4	4	-	-	3	6
3d Hall, . . .	16	33	18	3	3	1	16	-	-	-	20	1	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	4	-
4th Hall, . . .	-	12	3	2	1	2	13	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	18	-	18	-	12	-	2	-	-	2	-
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	18	24	6	1	7	1	22	-	1	1	11	1	-	-	6	6	18	24	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	8	34	6	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	6	2	6	3	-	-	2	-	-
3d Hall, . . .	12	39	24	10	5	4	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
4th Hall, . . .	15	26	-	7	-	-	2	12	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	24	24	9	2	4	1	22	11	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Hall, . . .	15	27	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
3d Hall, . . .	15	27	5	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
4th Hall, . . .	6	14	4	4	-	-	7	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	6
Kitchen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	6	12	42	-	24	3	-	1	6	6
Rear, . . .	15	21	2	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centre, . . .	17	23	1	-	1	-	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	36	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Aggregate, . . .	388	555	97	122	63	23	306	76	10	4	342	14	7	3	183	35	167	171	48	61	30	1	4	36	18

TABLE No. 15—Concluded.

Showing Supplies for the several Departments for the year.

	Spoons.	Table Spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish Towels.	Rollers.	Wash Basins.	Soap, lbs.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust Brushes.	Scrub'g Brushes.	Dust Pans.	Mops.	Palls.	Spittoons.	Becking.	Shoe Brushes.	Lanterns.	Spools Thread.	Linen Thread.	Papers Needles	Papers Pins.	Darning Needles.	
<i>Men's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	12	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	14	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	9	-	-	-	
3d and 4th Halls,	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	-	26	6	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	
Middle 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	38	14	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	36	15	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	
3d and 4th Halls,	4	-	-	3	9	22	8	4	-	34	10	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	
Lower 1st Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	26	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	-	
2d Hall, . . .	-	-	-	-	7	10	8	3	-	18	13	-	2	1	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
3d and 4th Halls,	-	-	-	-	3	33	10	3	-	30	12	-	2	3	1	2	3	3	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	
<i>Women's Department.</i>																											
Upper 1st Hall, . . .	-	2	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	38	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

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

Officers and Salaries.

Superintendent,	\$2,500 00
Treasurer,	300 00
Assistant-Physician,	900 00
Clerk,	800 00
Farmer,	800 00
Engineer,	800 00
Total,	\$6,100 00

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Supervisors,	1	1	2
Assistant-Supervisor,	-	1	1
Assistant-Clerk,	-	1	1
Seamstress,	-	1	1
Laundress,	-	1	1
Assistant-Laundress,	-	1	1
Baker,	1	-	1
Steward,	1	-	1
General Attendants,	9	12	21
House work, centre building,	-	2	2
Cook,	-	1	1
Assistant-Cooks,	1	2	3
Watchman,	1	-	1
Carpenters,	2	-	2
Painter,	1	-	1
Assistant-Engineer,	1	-	1
Hostler,	1	-	1
At pump-house,	1	-	1
Farmers,	4	-	4
Total,	24	23	47