

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL,

AT NORTHAMPTON.

OCTOBER, 1860.

BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1860.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE THIRD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, AT NORTHAMPTON.

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

The Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton present their Fifth Annual Report.

The Trustees are called upon to exhibit a particular statement of the condition of a hospital established by the policy of a former administration. The different opinions which have heretofore been entertained of the necessity for this institution are matters of the past. The institution exists, and the question that remains is, how to make it most useful. The presence at this time of three hundred and fifteen patients within its walls, while the older hospitals at Worcester and Taunton still remain full, sufficiently shows that it is worthy of the care of its friends, and entitled to a full share of the attention of the Commonwealth.

A comparison of the present with the former Reports will show the steady increase in the number of its inmates. On September 30, 1858, the whole number remaining was two hundred and twenty. On September 30, 1859, the number was two hundred and thirty-three. The present number is three hundred and fifteen. We have prepared a table showing

the number remaining at the end of each month during the past year, which is appended and marked A. From this table it appears that the average number remaining at the end of each month, has been two hundred and fifty-nine, or fifty-six less than the present number. The average number of State lunatic paupers supported here during the year has been one hundred and seventy-eight, and the present number is two hundred and eighteen.

For various statistical information respecting the patients admitted within the year, reference is made to the tables furnished by the Superintendent in his report, which is herewith presented.

In compliance with the requirement of the statutes, we exhibit a list of the salaried officers and their salaries, in the table appended to this Report, and marked B; and the value of the stock and supplies, under appropriate heads, in the table appended and marked C; and we also add a list of the farm products for the year in a schedule appended and marked D.

The present financial condition of the hospital is as follows:

Due to the hospital from various sources, . . .	\$12,842 36
Bills against the hospital, rendered and unpaid, . . .	\$5,061 35
Due for borrowed money,	2,153 98
Bills not yet presented, estimated at	700 00
Pay roll, due and unpaid,	939 08
Salaries, due and unpaid,	675 00
Money received in advance payment, from several,	191 30
	\$9,720 71

This statement shows that although the institution is in debt, and is likely to remain so for the present, yet it is not at this time indebted for a larger sum than the amounts due to the hospital, which consist chiefly of board bills. The payment for the support of State paupers is made on the first days of January and June in each year, while the treasurer and trustees are required to make up their accounts and reports to the thirtieth day of September. It would be a matter of convenience if the time for the payments for State paupers could

be changed, so as to conform to the time when the reports are required to be made.

Although the above statement shows that the resources of the institution are still equal to its liabilities, it is apparent that its income for the past year has not been equal to its expenditures. This is owing to two causes. By the statute of 1859, chapter 107, it was provided that the salaries of certain officers, which had before been paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth, should be paid from the current receipts; and that the amount paid for the support of the State lunatic paupers should not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per week. By the former provision the expenses of this institution for the past year have been increased by the sum of three thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars, while by the latter provision its receipts have been diminished by the sum of at least three thousand dollars; an aggregate loss of no less than six thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

This statement will show at once that, with the same beneficial provisions of law which the other hospitals enjoyed in their infancy, this institution, at the end of only two years from the reception of its first patient, would already have become more than self-supporting. We believe that no more satisfactory general test than this can be exhibited of the economy which has marked the management of the Superintendent.

We append a table, marked E, showing a summary of the board accounts for the year. The whole amount charged for the support of State paupers is twenty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents, for nine thousand two hundred and seventy-one weeks' support, at two dollars and fifty cents a week, with a slight variation for fractions. The actual cost of clothing furnished to State paupers has been one thousand and thirty-one dollars and four cents, which being deducted leaves twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-four cents as the net amount for board, which is at the rate of about two dollars and thirty-eight cents a week.

In respect to the diet furnished to the inmates of the hospital, we are satisfied that the food provided has been plain, wholesome, abundant, but not wasteful. We have not felt called upon to suggest any change in this regard. An obvious and

easy mode of reducing the current expenses would be to diminish the quality or supply of food. It is not, however, to be endured that any imposition, or any parsimony in this respect should be practiced upon the helpless patients committed here for treatment, and we are happy in believing that, with reference to their ultimate restoration, and consequent discharge from the condition of pauperism, strict economy as well as humanity is promoted by a somewhat substantial regimen, and a sufficient supply of the other means of health. We have caused a diet table to be made out and appended to the Superintendent's report.

The extensive halls and the high rooms in this hospital, of themselves imply a large expense for heating, and this expense is of course increased by the present system of thorough ventilation. We estimate the cost of fuel for the past year at seven thousand nine hundred and four dollars and seventy-nine cents, and perhaps a reduction from this sum cannot be expected in future.

We have also paid careful attention to the other leading subjects of expense, for the purpose of satisfying ourselves in detail, as far as possible, as to the economical management of the institution, and our examinations have served to confirm the favorable opinions entertained by our predecessors of the administrative ability of the Superintendent.

During the coming year some increase in the products of the farm may reasonably be looked for, and if the number of patients shall continue as great as at present, it will diminish the average amount of some important items of expense. Still, it can hardly be hoped that, for several years to come, the institution will be able, out of its own resources, to supply several important and pressing needs. Time enough has not yet elapsed for all its various operations to have become thoroughly systematized by experience, and, from the arrangement of the halls and the number of attendants thereby required, as well as for other reasons which have been already adverted to, the expense per head must be somewhat greater here, under any management, than at the comparatively crowded hospitals at Worcester and Taunton. It is our duty to suggest such measures as seem to be demanded by a proper regard for the improvement of the Commonwealth's property, and for the furtherance of the purposes of the hospital.

The supply of water under the existing contract has temporarily failed in each of the last two years, and some arrangement to supply the deficiency and to guard against future accidents, became absolutely necessary. By the statute of 1859, chapter 177, the Trustees were prohibited from making any permanent improvement or addition until after a special appropriation therefor. But it has been necessary, even for temporary purposes, to procure a boiler and pump, and to erect a pump house, which, with some additions that now seem necessary, will subject the institution to an expense of about one thousand dollars, and we therefore recommend an appropriation of that sum for this purpose.

The Trustees are still impressed with the advantage to the Commonwealth of purchasing the small lots of land occupying positions between its present property and the public road, as referred to in the Report of last year, and they therefore again suggest an appropriation of four thousand dollars for that purpose.

For the economical purchase of coal it is often found necessary to procure the principal supply for the year within the space of a few months, in spring or the early summer, and there is at present no fit place for its storage. We suggest the need of an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for a coal house. We also recommend an appropriation of a sufficient sum to buy a safe.

It is considered quite essential to provide some means of exercise and occupation for many of the patients outside of the halls. The opportunity which the farm affords to the males is reckoned as not the least of its advantages. But at certain seasons of the year, and for many patients at all seasons, this kind of exercise is impracticable. We are led to the belief that there is no one thing that would prove so advantageous an addition to the institution, for these purposes, as a set of bowling-alleys, the benefits of which are now so generally recognized that they are considered almost indispensable for an asylum of this character. We therefore suggest an appropriation of one thousand dollars for the construction of bowling-alleys.

The Trustees have taken steps to continue until April 25, 1861, the insurance of fifty thousand dollars which has hitherto been maintained upon the hospital. So far as is known to the

Trustees, this is the only property of the Commonwealth which has been kept insured; and they will be inclined hereafter to acquiesce in what seems to be the settled policy in regard to other public property unless they are instructed to the contrary.

It has been the custom in this, as in the other similar institutions, to receive patients who are not committed in any of the ways pointed out by the statutes, at special rates of compensation. These are provided for in a style corresponding with the price paid, but particular care is taken to prevent the chance of loss; and so long, at least, as the room is not required for the special objects of the Commonwealth's charity, the custom of receiving such patients seems open to no valid objection.

It is our opinion that the reasonable capacity of the hospital is somewhat greater than has been heretofore supposed. The original design, as expressed in the statute, was only for the accommodation of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty patients. There are now three hundred and fifteen, and a somewhat larger number may, in our opinion, be received without fear of ill results.

We have taken pains to satisfy ourselves that the patients have been subjected to no undue physical restraints, and that they have met with no abuses from the attendants.

The ample grounds, the large halls, the high rooms, the system of ventilation and heating, the regular and wholesome food, and the habits of personal cleanliness which are here enforced, afford without doubt a much more comfortable and healthful condition of daily life, in physical respects, than the average of our poorer population enjoy at home; and we regard all these as primal elements of recovery for the insane.

The foregoing are all the matters that seem to demand special mention from us, in addition to those contained in the Superintendent's report, which is commended to your attention.

ELIPHALET TRASK.
WALTER LAFLIN.
EDWARD DICKINSON.
S. M. SMITH.
CHARLES ALLEN.

NORTHAMPTON, October 13, 1860.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of Patients remaining at the end of each Month, from September 30, 1859, to September 30, 1860.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
October 31, 1859,	99	135	234
November 30, "	100	129	229
December 31, "	102	127	229
January 31, 1860,	103	124	227
February 29, "	122	140	262
March 31, "	122	142	264
April 30, "	121	147	268
May 31, "	123	144	267
June 30, "	125	147	272
July 31, "	124	146	270
August 31, "	122	148	270
September 30, "	137	178	315

TABLE B.

List of salaried Officers and their Salaries, at the State Lunatic Hospital at Northampton.

William Henry Prince, M. D., {	<i>Superintendent, salary,</i>	. . . . .	\$1,600 00
	<i>Treasurer,</i>	. . . . .	300 00
C. K. Bartlett, M. D.,	<i>Assistant-Physician,</i>	. . . . .	600 00
F. L. Eldridge,	<i>Clerk,</i>	. . . . .	300 00
Asa Wright,	<i>Farmer,</i>	. . . . .	600 00
—————,	<i>Engineer,</i>	. . . . .	365 00
			\$3,765 00

TABLE C.

Inventory of Stock and Supplies on hand, September 30, 1860.

Live stock on the farm,	\$2,826 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	4,126 25
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,165 42
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	5,181 00
Beds and bedding in the inmates' department,	6,371 70
Other furniture in the inmates' department,*	3,371 57
Personal property of the State in the Superintendent's department,	461 98
Ready made clothing,	141 35
Dry goods,	122 43
Provisions and groceries,	598 72
Drugs and medicines,†	296 00
Fuel,	2,756 00
Library, 482 volumes,	285 00
	\$27,703 42

* This item includes all the furniture in the building except in the Superintendent's department.

† This item includes instruments, &c.

TABLE D.

Showing a List of the Farm Products during the past Year.

43 tons hay,	\$516 00	6 tons squash,	\$180 00
13 " rowen,	156 00	12 " pumpkins,	23 00
18 " swamp hay,	48 00	½ " melons,	10 00
9 " straw,	81 00	58 bushels beans,	58 00
700 bushels corn,	700 00	1800 " potatoes,	450 00
150 " oats,	75 00	130 " onions,	147 50
130 " rye,	130 00	70 " pease,	75 00
10 " broom seed,	5 00	20 " sweet corn,	25 00
400 pounds broom brush,	32 00	20 " tomatoes,	20 00
14 tons corn fodder,	70 00	Other vegetables,	301 50
800 bushels turnips,	160 00	75 dozen eggs,	15 00
700 " beets,	210 00	7141 gallons milk,	1,438 30
2100 " carrots,	630 00	320 tons ice,	640 00
1200 " mangel-wurzel,	360 00	34 bushels cucumbers,	34 00
3500 heads cabbage,	105 00		
80 barrels apples,	100 00		\$6,805 30
8 " cider,	10 00		

TABLE E.

Summary of Board Accounts from Sept. 30, 1859, to Sept. 30, 1860.

	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
State,	\$16,873 40	\$6,304 58	\$23,177 98
Town,	2,524 96	2,670 58	5,195 54
Private,	7,398 37	2,076 47	9,474 84
Totals,	\$26,796 73	\$11,051 63	\$37,848 36

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Northampton :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1860 :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of treasurer, September 30, 1859,	\$1,431 22
Received for support of patients,	41,128 91
for animals and products of farm, sold,	1,074 94
Sundry receipts,	690 87
Borrowed of banks, and others,	14,311 50
Amount advanced by treasurer, over receipts,	153 28
	<hr/>
	\$58,790 72

PAYMENTS.

Provisions and supplies,	\$27,247 10
On account of farm,	5,644 74
Wages,	9,303 57
Repairs and improvements,	1,105 13
Paid banks and others, borrowed,	12,400 00
Contingencies,	2,046 86
Miscellaneous payments,	1,043 32
	<hr/>
	\$58,790 72

We have examined the within Report and are satisfied that the result arrived at is correct.

WALTER LAFLIN.
S. M. SMITH.
CHARLES ALLEN.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Third State Hospital for the Insane, at Northampton:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the by-laws of the institution, the Superintendent presents his Third Annual Report.

At the close of the last year there were in the hospital two hundred and thirty-three patients, of whom ninety-eight were males, and one hundred and thirty-five were females.

During the present year, one hundred and sixty-seven have been admitted, of whom seventy-three were males, and ninety-four were females. Fifty-five have been discharged, of whom twenty-three were males, and thirty-two were females. Twenty-seven have died, of whom eight were males, and nineteen were females, and three males have eloped, leaving three hundred and fifteen in the institution at the present date, of whom one hundred and thirty-seven are males, and one hundred and seventy-eight are females.

The whole number now remaining under treatment is greater by eighty-two, than at the close of the last year.

Twenty-seven patients have died during the year from the various causes stated in the subjoined table, the greatest number of deaths from any one cause being attributable to the gradual wearing away and final exhaustion of the vital powers in cases of chronic mania and dementia, of which we have so large a proportion.

Of the fifty-five patients discharged during the year, thirty-three had recovered, eighteen were more or less improved, and in four there had been no improvement.

The admissions this year exceed those of the last by seventy-four, while the number discharged is three less than last year.

There are now in the hospital one hundred and seventy-eight female patients, and the part of the building allotted to them is filled, and in some parts rather crowded. Yet the ample and well-ventilated dormitories and corridors prevent the usual bad effects of a crowd, and a remarkable degree of health is always enjoyed. The disproportion between the number of males and of females existing from the opening of the institution, has constantly increased, and the excess in the number of females now reaches forty-one.

Of the cases admitted this year, over sixty per cent. have been suffering from the disease for more than a year, some for many years, and the greater part of them must be considered to have passed the period when treatment can be expected to restore them.

Of the twenty-one admitted this year, the duration of whose disease could not be ascertained, much the greater number present the appearance of chronic disease, and, being State paupers, they will probably become permanent residents. They are principally Irish, and were sent here from the other State institutions, where they had resided for periods varying from a few months to as many years.

Seventeen males and forty females have been received from the crowded hospitals at Worcester and Taunton. From the manner in which they are committed and accompanied to the hospitals, very few facts concerning them and their diseases can be ascertained. This is to be regretted, not only on account of the incomplete histories of individual cases, but also because it renders so defective the statistical tables which might otherwise be of more interest.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing the Number and Sex of all Patients admitted, discharged, died, and remaining.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients remaining Sept. 30, 1859, .	98	135	233
admitted since,	73	94	167
under treatment during the year, .	171	229	400
discharged during the year, . .	26	32	58
died during the year,	8	19	27
remaining September 30, 1860, . .	137	178	315

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the last Residence of all Patients admitted during the year.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hampshire County,	10	15	25
Hampden County,	15	12	27
Franklin County,	9	5	14
Berkshire County,	8	7	15
Middlesex County,	1	1	2
Suffolk County,	3	1	4
Essex County,	1	2	3
Worcester County,	10	11	21
Norfolk County,	7	33	40
Other States,	9	7	16
Totals,	73	94	167

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the Ages of all admitted during the year.

AGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 20,	6	8	14
20 and 30,	19	30	49
30 and 40,	22	24	46
40 and 50,	13	14	27
50 and 60,	7	9	16
60 and 70,	3	6	9
Over 70,	2	2	4
Unknown,	1	1	2
Totals,	73	94	167

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Nativity of all Patients admitted.

NATIVITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American,	56	45	101
Irish,	14	48	62
German,	2	1	3
African,	1	-	1
Totals,	73	94	167

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the supposed Causes of Insanity.

SUPPOSED CAUSES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hereditary,	1	1	2
Ill health,	9	16	25
Death of friends,	-	2	2
Intemperance,	10	3	13
Pecuniary difficulties,	5	1	6
Domestic trouble,	1	3	4
Epilepsy,	6	5	11
Masturbation,	2	-	2
Puerperal,	-	3	3
Religious excitement,	-	1	1
Spiritualism,	-	1	1
Disappointment,	-	3	3
Hard labor,	-	2	2
Hard study,	-	1	1
Old age,	1	-	1
Unknown,	38	50	88
Opium,	-	1	1
Alleged assault,	-	1	1
Totals,	73	94	167

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing the Ages at which Insanity appeared.

AGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 20,	10	9	19
20 and 30,	17	27	44
30 and 40,	16	22	38
40 and 50,	8	7	15
50 and 60,	6	7	13
60 and 70,	1	1	2
Over 70,	2	1	3
Unknown,	18	20	38
Totals,	73	94	167

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Duration of the Disease before admission.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 year,	24	34	58
From 1 to 2 years,	7	7	14
2 to 5 years,	15	26	41
5 to 10 years,	6	11	17
10 to 15 years,	5	2	7
15 and over,	5	4	9
Unknown,	11	10	21
Totals,	73	94	167

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Civil Condition of all Patients admitted.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married,	28	36	64
Widowed,	5	7	12
Single,	40	51	91
Totals,	73	94	167

TABLE NO. 9,

Shows the Occupations of the Male Patients.

Farmers, 18	Clerks, 2
Laborers, 20	Cabinet-maker, 1
Students, 5	Gardener, 1
Machinist, 1	Saloon-keeper, 1
Book-keeper, 1	Blacksmith, 1
Shoemakers, 3	Teacher, 1
Clergymen, 2	No business, 4
Merchants, 5	Builder, 1
Sea-captain, 1	Chemist, 1
Tailors, 2	Painter, 1
Stone-mason, 1	Total, 73

TABLE NO. 10.

Showing the Causes of Death in those deceased.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Phthisis,	3	5	8
Maniacal exhaustion,	4	10	14
Apoplexy,	-	1	1
Meningitis,	-	1	1
Peritonitis,	1	-	1
Injury from fall,	-	1	1
Suicide,	1	-	1
Totals,	9	18	27

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing the Proportion of Commitments.

Committed by Judge and Courts,	42
two Justices,	2
Overseers of the Poor,	-
Governor,	-
Alien Commissioners,	61
Friends,	62
Total,	167

TABLE NO. 12.

Showing by whom the Patients will probably be Supported.

Supported by State,	81
Towns,	19
Friends,	67
	167

The experience of the past year affords little to remark upon. Each month and each week and each day brings its own duties, and with very little variation, your frequent visits and examinations, and the monthly reports of the Superintendent, keep you informed upon all points of interest, so that at the close of the year little remains to be said about the affairs of the institution in addition to what has already been communicated. There is also in the class of patients we are called upon to treat, very little which can interest any but those most nearly concerned, and the methods and results of treatment present nothing new, or so different from what prevails elsewhere, as to make any extended notice of them interesting.

By a comparison of the population of the house at the beginning and the close of the year, it will be seen that our numbers have largely increased, and the records show that a large proportion of this increase is composed of State paupers, a little less than fifty per cent. of the admissions being from this class. As they are mostly incurable cases, and of a character that prevents the possibility of their being cared for in an institution of a different character, they will be permanent residents, and as the increase goes on, the institution will partake more and more of the character of a retreat for incurables.

There is, however, also noticeable an increase in the number of those who are supported by their own means; and as the peculiar advantages afforded by this institution become more widely known, this number must still farther increase while we have accommodations of a suitable character to offer them.

It is gratifying to observe that the hospital has been enabled during the year now closed, to dispense its benefits to a larger number of sufferers than ever before, and we have abundant cause of gratitude to the wise Disposer of events, that such good success has attended our efforts; that we have been spared from much that is unpleasant,—that we have seen so many return to health and usefulness, and that the good results of our efforts are constantly increasing.

By the kindness of friends in the adjoining village, we have been furnished with a great number of very pleasant musical entertainments; and these, together with a regular singing school through the winter season, and with exhibitions of various kinds, tableaux and theatrical performances by the patients

and their attendants, have afforded abundant innocent amusement, and pleasantly occupied many of the long winter evenings. Riding and walking, coasting and skating, and various games, amuse and interest those capable of joining in them. Once in three or four weeks a dancing party, in which both sexes are allowed to join, affords a favorite recreation, more popular, perhaps, than any form of amusement in use.

The library has been somewhat increased, both by purchase of books and by donations from benevolent individuals; and, although much smaller than our actual necessities demand, affords much instruction and amusement. The proportion of readers in our population is small, but a considerable variety of matter is desirable for them, and a small annual appropriation for the purchase of books to increase the variety and to replace those which are worn out, is recommended.

A greater variety of games would also be useful. Those, especially, which combine bodily exercise with amusement, as billiards and bowling, would be of great assistance to us, and should be added to those we already have in use.

By the liberality of a friend in New York, a bagatelle board has been placed in one of the halls, and has been a constant source of pleasure.

The religious exercises have continued as usual, consisting of a regular evening service by the Superintendent, and a service on the Sabbath by one of the clergymen of the village. The good results of these exercises are unquestionable. Even those whose minds are not in a condition to appreciate them fully, receive an indirect benefit from the self-restraint necessarily imposed, the change of scene, and the example of quiet and good order.

During the last winter, the heating and ventilating apparatus satisfied all reasonable expectations, and gave a good supply of fresh well-heated air throughout the establishment, with the exception of the extreme wing on the south side, where, in very cold and very windy weather, there is, on account of its exposure to sweeping winds, a greater deficiency of heat than elsewhere.

The farm continues to afford healthful and abundant employment to many of the patients. The greater part of our inmates are common laborers who have no trades, and are, in their

present condition, incapable of learning any ; and they find in the cultivation of the various crops employment of a kind suited to their capacity, and healthful in its nature.

Considerable labor has been expended in improving and rendering productive some pieces of wild land, from which large quantities of stone have been taken for the cellar of the new barn. These improvements have added to the value of the land, and will increase from year to year the amount of products.

An appropriation of four thousand dollars was made by the last legislature for the purpose of building a barn, and eighteen hundred dollars for fencing the farm and grounds, which had been entirely unenclosed. It was thought more economical to erect a barn of sufficient size to meet not only the present pressing needs of the institution, but also the prospective demands of the farm, than to build a smaller one now, and add other buildings from time to time, as the development of the resources of the farm might require. The barn is one hundred and four feet in length, and fifty-four in width, having stalls for cattle in the basement, with manure cellar underneath. There are also contained under the same roof, a corn-house, tool-house, slaughter-house, poultry-house, vegetable-cellar, seed-room, and a sleeping-room. The storage capacity is estimated at one hundred and sixty tons, and it will afford sufficient accommodations for many years to come. The erection of the barn supplies a want which has been seriously felt since the opening of the institution, and will greatly facilitate the work of the farm.

The fence is of pickets eight feet high, entirely surrounding the grounds, excepting where they border upon the river. It is substantially built, and will relieve us from much inconvenience we have constantly suffered. Before the erection of the gateway at the front entrance, it is advisable that the hollow on the east side be filled, and the high embankment at the west side be removed, in order to give a better appearance to the ground, and make the approach to the avenue what it should be.

Once in every year there has been a failure in the supply of water for several days at a time, causing, of course, great inconvenience to the whole household, and danger in case of fire. These interruptions were from causes which could not

have been foreseen or guarded against; once it was from accident to the water-wheel which drives the pump, and once from the breaking away of the dam which forms the mill-pond. It was necessary to supply ourselves with water by other means at considerable cost. When, therefore, it became known that the supply would again be interrupted during the dry season of this year, on account of the necessity for further repairs to the water-wheel, your Board directed a steam pump and boiler to be erected near the river. This was accordingly done, and water has been supplied by this means for some weeks. The cost of working the present temporary apparatus, adding interest on the first cost, and something for depreciation and repairs, exceeds somewhat the contract price now paid for the supply, if we leave out of consideration the additional expense of providing for the emergencies mentioned above; but when this latter expense is added, the means now in use will be found more economical of the two. By these considerations the question of a permanent change in the method of supplying water is suggested, and is, perhaps, worthy of consideration. Whatever may be thought of the expediency of incurring the expense necessary to make such a change, our experience in the past shows the propriety of retaining as a supplement, on which we may rely in emergencies like the present, something like the apparatus we are now using. The whole subject is respectfully commended to your careful consideration.

Notwithstanding the strictest economy in the expenditures in every department, the Treasurer's account shows an excess of expenditures over receipts, as was anticipated in the report of last year.

While the rate paid for the support of the State paupers is calculated barely to meet the expense of supporting them in the older and crowded institutions, it will fail to do so here, where the whole number of patients is so much less, and where the relative proportion of State paupers paying the lowest rate of board is greater. We have, then, the alternative of continuing under a debt which will steadily increase until the time when this hospital becomes as densely crowded as the other two, or of asking an additional appropriation to supply the deficiency which each year will show until the institution approaches more nearly in population the condition of those in reference

to whose financial state the present rates for the support of paupers were fixed. The addition, within the last month, of thirty of these patients, raising our numbers to a little over three hundred, will improve our condition in this respect to a certain extent, and if during the coming year a similar or greater increase should be made, and no unusual outlay for repairs be called for, the results will, of course, be better. The quantity of fuel required to heat the building, the increased cost to us of many articles on account of our distance from large markets, and the rather large proportion of attendants made necessary by the peculiar construction of the house, operate to our disadvantage with respect to the cost of support.

To many friends in the town of Northampton we are under obligations, as usual, for various manifestations of kind interest in the institution, and for their endeavors to add in various ways to the comfort and pleasure of the inmates. We are indebted to Mr. Birge and sisters, and to Mr. Sackett, for several delightful musical entertainments; also to Mr. Morris Machol and friends, of the German Singing Club of Florence, for a number of concerts; and to Mr. Dickinson and his friends, of Haydenville, for a very acceptable concert; to Christopher Clarke, Esq., of Northampton for many favors; to J. Hunt Butler, Esq., Samuel Wells, Esq., H. Dikeman, Esq., of Northampton, and Joseph Breck, Esq., of Boston, for flowers and garden plants; and to S. W. Collins, Esq., of Collinsville, Conn., Miss Henrietta Shepard, Silas M. Smith, Esq., Dr. A. W. Thompson, O. A. Skilton, Esq., and E. J. Connell, Esq., for additions to the library; to Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, S. M. Smith, Esq., Thomas Boland, Esq., J. S. Lathrop, Esq., S. C. Parsons, Esq., S. G. Field, Esq., Erastus Hopkins, Esq., Dr. Barrett, and J. Hunt Butler, Esq., of Northampton, for pictures; and to John Gardner, Esq., of New York, for a bagatelle board, a collection of minerals, and for bound volumes of the London Illustrated News.

I feel under obligations to Dr. C. K. Bartlett, the able assistant-physician, for the ready and satisfactory manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, and to the other resident officers and those attendants to whose faithful labors so much of the comfort of the patients and so much of our success is due.

I would also here express my thanks to the members of your Board for the constant kindness which has marked our official intercourse, and for the patient consideration and prompt attention always given to the varied interests of the institution.

With devout thankfulness to Divine Providence for His kind protection and the many blessings vouchsafed to the institution in the past, we may humbly hope He will continue to bless our earnest efforts for its future success and welfare.

WM. HENRY PRINCE.

NORTHAMPTON, September 30, 1860.

D I E T T A B L E .

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, hash, or potatoes.

Dinner—Roast meat and vegetables, bread and butter, rice.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, hash, potatoes.

Dinner—Soup, bread and butter, pudding.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, hash, beefsteak.

Dinner—Fresh fish, vegetables, bread and butter, pudding.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, gingerbread.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, hash, or meat, potatoes.

Dinner—Corned beef, vegetables, bread and butter, rice.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, meat, potatoes.

Dinner—Salt fish, vegetables, bread and butter, pudding.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter, hash, potatoes.

Dinner—Baked beans, bread and butter, pudding.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner—Cold corned beef, vegetables, bread and butter, pies.

Supper—Tea, bread and butter, gingerbread.