
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

AT

DANVERS,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

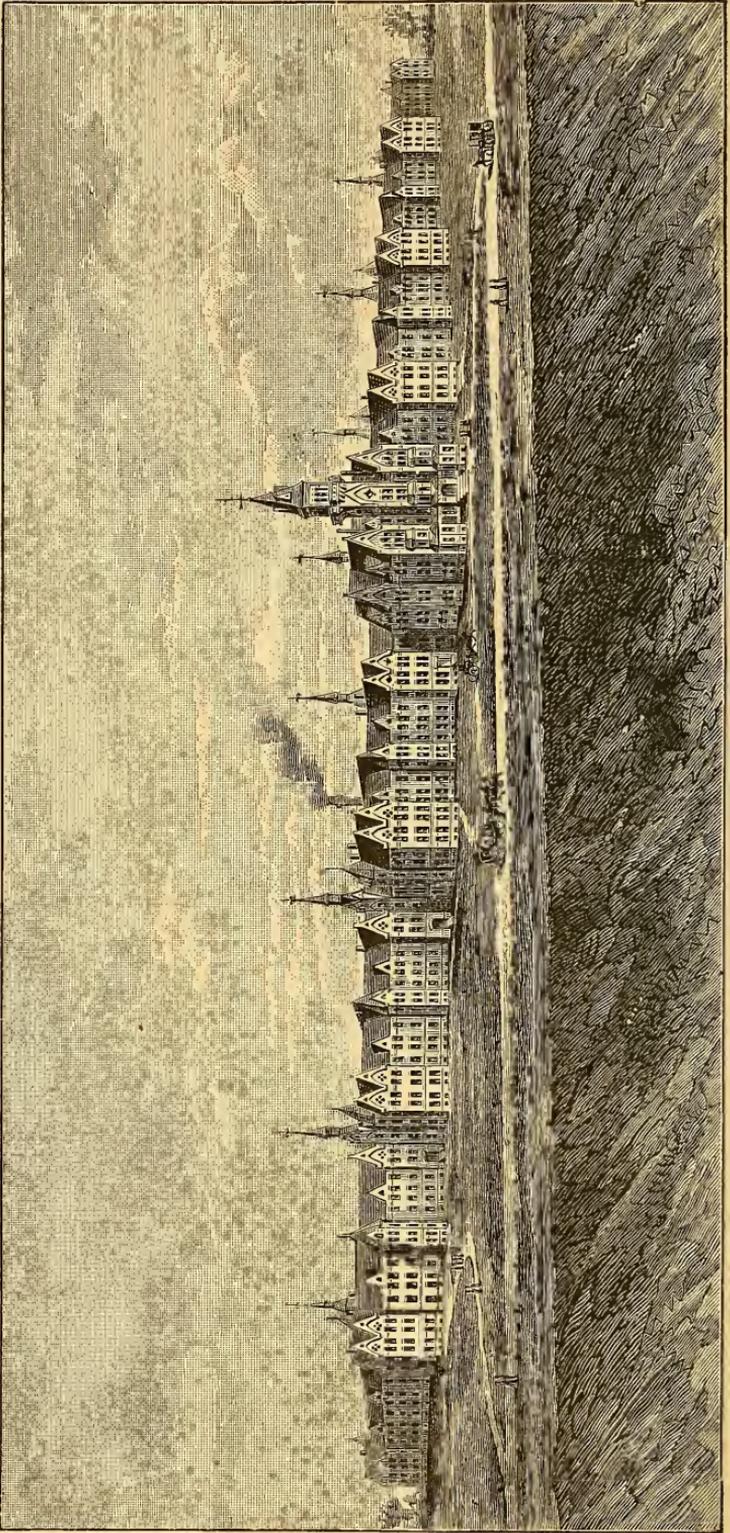
BOSTON:

Band, Aberg, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,

117 FRANKLIN STREET.

1880.





STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT DANVERS.



FRONT CENTRE.

1. Dining-Hall.
2. Reception Room.
3. Superintendent's Office.
4. Asst. Superintendent's Office.
5. Business Office.
6. Dispensary.
7. Officers' Dining-Rooms.
8. Lavatory.
9. Bomb Waiter.
10. Closets.
11. Corridors.

REAR CENTRE.

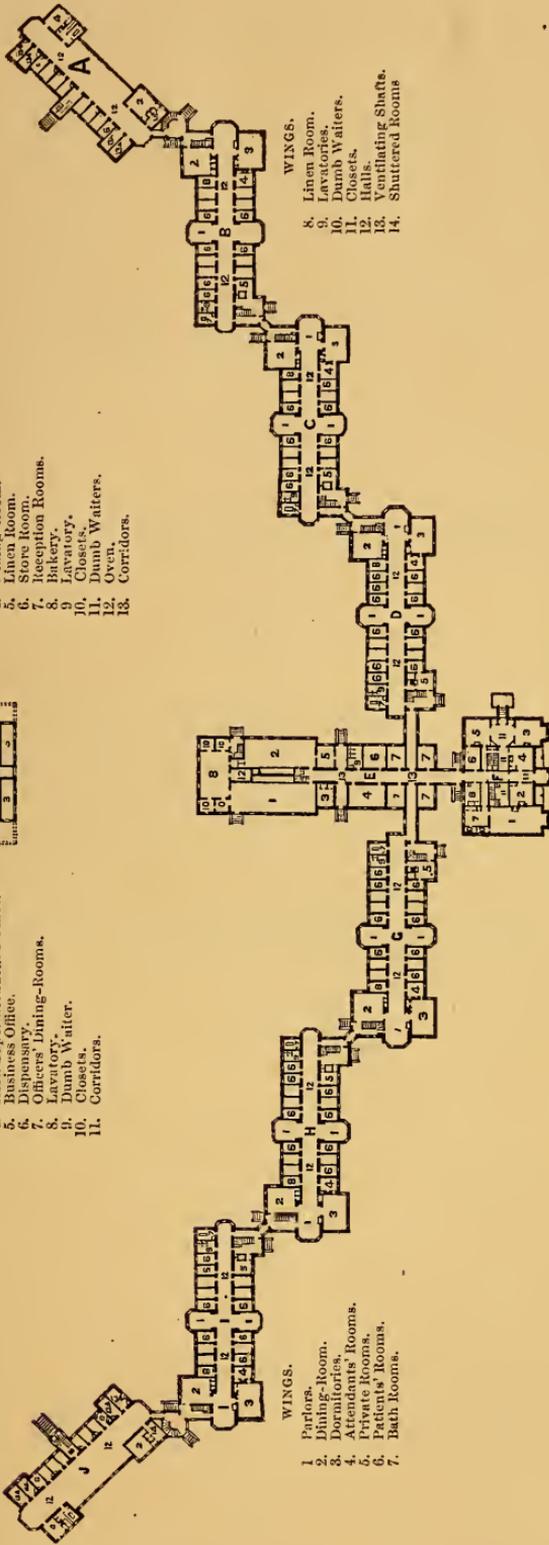
1. Kitchen.
2. Laundry.
3. Pantry.
4. Dining-Room.
5. Linen Room.
6. Store Room.
7. Reception Rooms.
8. Bakery.
9. Lavatory.
10. Closets.
11. Bomb Waiters.
12. Oven.
13. Corridors.

WINGS.

1. Patients' Rooms.
2. Dining-Room.
3. Dormitories.
4. Attendants' Rooms.
5. Private Rooms.
6. Patients' Rooms.
7. Bath Rooms.

WINGS.

8. Linen Room.
9. Lavatory.
10. Bomb Waiters.
11. Closets.
12. Halls.
13. Ventilating Shafts.
14. Shuttered Rooms.



PLAN OF THE HOSPITAL.

BUILDINGS.

- F. Front Centre.
- E. Rear Centre.
- A, J. Buildings for Excited Patients.
- B, C, H, I. Buildings for Less Exc'd Patients.
- D, G. Buildings for Convalescent Patients.
- K. Boiler House.

BOILER HOUSE.

1. Firing Room.
2. Engine and Pump Rooms.
3. Fan Rooms.
4. Chimney.
5. Coal Bankers.

Mass. Danvers State Hospital

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

No. 20.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

JAMES STURGIS	Boston.
DANIEL S. RICHARDSON	Lowell.
CHARLES P. PRESTON	Danvers.
GARDNER A. CHURCHILL	Boston.
SAMUEL W. HOPKINSON	Bradford.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CALVIN S. MAY, M.D.	<i>Superintendent and Physician.</i>
HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.	<i>First Asst. Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD M. HARDING, M.D.	<i>Second Asst. Superintendent.</i>
JULIA K. CARY, M.D.	<i>Third Asst. Physician.</i>
STEPHEN C. ROSE	<i>Steward.</i>
SAMUEL S. PRATT	<i>Farmer.</i>
GEORGE W. DUDLEY	<i>Engineer.</i>

PATHOLOGIST.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D.	Boston.
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TREASURER.

CALVIN S. MAY	Danvers.
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Office at the Hospital.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

THE Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danvers respectfully present their Second Annual Report, together with those from the Superintendent and Treasurer.

As the Superintendent shows, the Hospital has almost daily received a few patients, and in June and July, forty-seven were transferred from the South-Boston Hospital.

The officers remain as last year, with exception that Dr. Walter Channing, the First Assistant, has been succeeded by Dr. Henry R. Stedman, and Dr. W. B. Bancroft, the Second Assistant, by Dr. E. M. Harding. Dr. C. S. May was, on the eleventh day of October, re-appointed Treasurer by the Trustees, and on the eighteenth day of March Mr. S. C. Rose was elected Steward. The Trustees, on the nineteenth day of June, added to the corps of assistants Dr. (Miss) Julia K. Cary.

They have again to report great satisfaction with the management of the institution under Dr. May, and to extend through him their commendation generally to all who, during the year now closing, have given their close and cordial co-operation with the Superintendent for the Hospital's success.

The appointment of a lady physician on the female

side, a departure from custom hitherto observed, has (so far as a short period shows) been a move in the right direction.

The Hospital buildings and grounds are in excellent condition, barring the necessity for more protection from fire. This now engages the Trustees' attention. It is not meant that the buildings are in an exposed condition. With the steam means used throughout, and the precautions taken to prevent and overcome fires, there is no just cause to anticipate a conflagration; but, when it is considered that the Hospital contains nearly six hundred patients, and that a large majority are necessarily locked in their sleeping-rooms at night, it is deemed necessary by the Trustees to have extra protection by appliances, if procurable, that will automatically extinguish fire when breaking out either in the day or night. This subject, as you are aware by their conference with your honorable body, is engaging much thought in order to arrive at its proper solution.

The appropriation made for support of the Hospital in 1878 proved insufficient, and the deficiency of five thousand dollars was later appropriated by the Legislature to repay the Trustees who had furnished that amount to pay the current expenses of the year. The Trustees calculated closely the anticipated expenses for 1879, and so stated in their detailed application to the Legislature for the appropriation for that year. After the application was filed, but prior to action of the Legislature thereon, a bill was passed changing the rate of board for State patients from \$3.50 to \$3 per week. The Trustees appeared before the committee to which their application for appropriation had been referred, and stated that the anticipated deficiency from this change of rates would be twelve thousand dollars, and asked for an addition. No notice was taken of this, and the amount before claimed, less five thousand dollars needed for walls and fences (of which the place is still destitute), was appropriated.

This, as was anticipated, has been exhausted, and the Trustees are again called upon to provide funds to pay the current expenses, or, in common parlance, to run the Hospital. This, they would respectfully represent, was never a part of the duty contemplated when they were selected to

discharge the important trusts confided to them. The restricted appropriation proves short-sighted policy when considering that material charge for interest is incurred to the State for money borrowed, while the State treasury is far from depleted.

The rate established by the Trustees of all the State Hospitals for cities and towns has of late years been the same as that charged by law for State patients. The treasurers of cities and towns assume that the Legislature of 1879 intended to lower the rate for them as well as for State patients; but, as the cost of every such patient is more than \$3 per week, and as the interpretation of the law did not in the Trustees' opinion settle the price for city and town patients, and as this was confirmed in a written opinion from the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, as before, issued those bills at \$3.50 per week. Many were refused payment. As the Hospital could not afford to await either legal or legislative action to procure the money, the Trustees issued a circular, of which a copy is enclosed herewith. Under it they have received \$3 per week, and await legislative action relative to the alleged balances. They would here say, that while other institutions, with large and prolific farms, worked extensively by the labor of *chronic* pauper patients, which nearly feed their inmates, may be able to support themselves when charging \$3 per week, the hospital at Danvers cannot do so, and for various reasons. The cases at Danvers are largely acute, and but little work comparatively is procured from men patients. There is no large, prolific farm to feed them; and hence the cost per capita is much greater than in the older institutions.

The changes of patients' positions, as detailed in the Superintendent's report, show how little dependence for work can be placed upon a body of the acute insane. The expense is increased of maintaining this class, among which are many violent or suicidally inclined, requiring constant watchfulness to keep them from doing mischief to themselves or others, and this materially increases the institution's expenses. The caring for city and town patients in the State institution at less than cost is simply a gratuitous charge by them to the State.

The upper stories, as was anticipated, have been needed,

and have been furnished and utilized for patients' occupancy. As shown by the Superintendent's report, nearly all such available space is now occupied.

During the year a radical change has been made in the distribution of the sewage, and the refuse is now doing much service, where, under the old system, it was unsatisfactory. Credit is due to the Superintendent, and to Mr. Pratt, our much-esteemed Farmer, as the changes have been made by them, in co-operation with Mr. Charles R. Whittier, Clerk in the Superintendent's and Steward's offices, who proved himself no incompetent engineer.

The Hospital has been cared for with painful economy, and the Trustees do not hesitate to say that very many officers are indifferently paid, when considering their arduous and never-ending duties. They believe that a service requiring education, skill, and unwearied application, and not free at times, as experience shows, from personal danger from fractious patients, should be well compensated, in order to secure the class of conscientious and healthy bodied and minded persons so eminently necessary to care for the insane.

The Trustees would also here put upon record that, in their opinion, the Hospital is well situated. Some earlier discussion has arisen, with strictures relative to the selection of the high land where the Hospital stands. If any pecuniary disadvantage arises therefrom, it is fully offset by the extreme beauty and healthiness, — the latter being shown by the fact, that every death has followed from disease existing when the patient entered the institution.

All fears of want of heating power have been dispelled. At no time during the last winter was the full steam force applied, nor has transportation of fuel or supplies from the railroad proved arduous, as the distances are not great, and the ascent is gradual and uniform.

The Trustees, when referring to the closing clause of the last report, would say that the objects of charity and humanity therein mentioned have not in their progress disappointed them. To confirm their opinions, they have the pleasure of having received from experts eminently qualified by experience to express themselves, and who by daily exam-

ination, or by residence, have seen the Hospital working, the valuable evidence that the institution "is taking rank among the most useful of the charitable institutions of the Commonwealth."

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES STURGIS, DANIEL S. RICHARDSON, CHAS. P. PRESTON, G. A. CHURCHILL, S. W. HOPKINSON,	} <i>Trustees.</i>
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DANVERS, Oct. 10, 1879.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, DANVERS, MASS., August, 1879.

To — — —.

“Any insane person who is supported by any place as a pauper, may be committed by the Overseers of the Poor thereof, to either of the State Lunatic Hospitals, with the consent of the Trustees, and shall be kept for a sum not exceeding the *actual expense of his support*.” — Acts and Resolves, 1862, chap. 9.

“The expenses of the State Lunatic Hospitals for the support of lunatics, *not having known settlements in this State*, committed thereto, shall be paid quarterly *by the Commonwealth*, at the same rate charged for city and town pauper lunatics therein, but not to exceed the sum of three dollars and *fifty cents* for each person per week.” — Acts and Resolves, 1870, chap. 105.

“Section 1 of chap. 105 of the Acts of 1870 is hereby amended by striking out the words ‘*and fifty cents*,’ in the sixth line thereof.” — Acts and Resolves, 1879, chap. 88.

The Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Danvers construe the Act of 1879 as applying to State and not town lunatic paupers, and have accordingly adopted three dollars and fifty cents per week as the price of board for the latter, that being the same as hitherto charged, and apparently a reasonable sum, *the actual expense of support being considered*. The Attorney-General gives the same construction to the statute in an opinion, of which the following is a copy : —

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, May 2, 1879.

A. WOODS, Esq., *Treasurer Worcester Lunatic Hospital*.

DEAR SIR, — In my opinion, Stat. 1879, chap. 88, makes no “change in the existing law as to the rate of board of class of patients committed by Overseers of the Poor,” except such as have no known settlement in the Commonwealth. For these and State paupers the cost is to be not more than three dollars per week, and less than that, if the rate charged for city and town pauper lunatics is less.

Yours truly,

GEORGE MARSTON, *Attorney-General*.

It is understood that some of the towns do not accept this construction, and claim that, even if correct, the law, by some mistake, does not express the intent of the Legislature, and they are therefore unwilling to pay more than three dollars per week. As the Commonwealth will be obliged to pay all deficiencies of the cost of board, the Trustees do not feel at liberty to reduce the price from three dollars and a half per week upon the construction of the law which they think imperative upon them.

As it is important that board money should not be withheld, and to prevent inconvenience to the Treasurer, who is in need of prompt payments of all earnings of the Hospital, they propose that the towns shall pay at least three dollars per week *on account* of each patient, and leave the balance of fifty cents per week for the consideration of the Legislature, which will no doubt settle the question of construction of the Act of 1879, and the intent thereof, and the policy of the Commonwealth as to the price of board for other than State paupers, justly and satisfactorily.

I am requested by the Trustees respectfully to ask your consideration of the matter at an early day.

C. S. MAY, M.D., *Treasurer.*

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, DANVERS, Aug. 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR, — The bills of this Hospital against cities and towns, for the quarter ending June 30, 1879, were sent out in July, in accordance with the directions of the Board of Trustees, the rate being fixed at three and a half dollars per week, it being understood, as explained in the enclosed circular, that sec. 1 of chap. 88, Acts and Resolves, 1879, did not affect the rate for *town* patients.

I am now advised of a different interpretation on the part of officers of some towns. It is proposed that the question be left to be settled by the next Legislature; meantime, I am instructed to accept from the towns, *on account*, the sum of three dollars per week for each patient.

As some towns have not yet paid their bills, and I shall settle with them on this basis, it is but just that the excess of three dollars per week paid by you by check of — should not be understood to have been collected in one case, and not in another; and, pending the settlement of the question, I place that amount, viz., \$ —, to the credit of the town of —.

Should the Legislature decide it to be due the Hospital, I shall send you a bill for this difference, as well as a like difference in bills to accrue meantime, but this sum will be found credited upon your bill for the current quarter.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

C. S. MAY, M.D., *Treasurer.*

To — —, *Treasurer of Town of —.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital.

GENTLEMEN,— The first full year of hospital-work being ended, I present the following as a report of such results as are attainable.

You will see by the statistical tables that there have been received three hundred and eighteen men and three hundred and thirty-five women — a total of admissions of six hundred and fifty-three; of this number sixty-two were transferred from other institutions, and of these forty-nine were sent from the City Lunatic Hospital in South Boston in the months of May and June.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

During the year, fifty-two males and sixty-three females have recovered. We have endeavored to add none to this list excepting those beyond doubt, classing all doubtful under the head of "Improved." In Table 10 will be found a number of cases of chronic mania, marked as *recovered*. It is but just to say that some of these cases are of uncertain length of duration, but the diagnosis was settled according to the history obtained. Six, with metho-mania, recovered, but, lest I should be misunderstood as unjustly adding them to the list, I would say, that, so far as observed, no other statement of the results of treatment would be as fair as the one given.

The number of deaths has been large. This, in part, is accounted for by the fact that we have received a large number of acute cases, and some patients have been very ill at the time of admission. On the 19th of August, twenty-five — twelve men and thirteen women — were transferred to the Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Worcester, by S. C. Wrightington, Superintendent of Indoor Poor for the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity.

EXERCISE, ETC.

During the last half of the year there have been made daily reports by the attendants, with reference to the manner in which the patients' time is occupied, their exercises, &c. As I cannot give the records of this for the whole year, I have taken from the reports for the last quarter the facts noted in the two accompanying tables.

Males.

	July 1.	July 15.	August 1.	August 15.	September 1.	September 15.	September 30.
Number of patients	218	232	238	250	239	240	247
Number at work on farm	14	14	12	21	16	23	22
on grounds	12	9	5	6	7	11	11
in boiler-house	3	3	2	4	4	4	4
in bakery	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
in laundry	6	4	5	5	5	5	5
in kitchen	5	5	8	5	6	5	6
in dining-rooms	23	22	24	28	26	28	27
in ward	24	23	25	24	30	26	29
Total number at work	89	81	82	94	96	103	105
Number on parole	31	31	31	33	33	31	30
Number walking with attendant, A.M.	98	106	82	75	94	77	83
Number walking with attendant, P.M.	79	85	44	70	146	116	103

Females.

Number of patients	271	277	284	290	276	287	286
Number at work in laundry	10	7	5	8	9	6	12
in kitchen	10	10	9	7	9	5	5
in dining-rooms	13	16	13	14	13	16	17
in ward	26	24	23	27	27	22	27
in sewing-room	15	11	12	12	13	15	15
Total number at work	74	68	62	68	71	64	76
Number on parole	50	50	50	45	62	49	55
Number walking with attendant, A.M.	57	51	53	77	68	74	70
Number walking with attendant, P.M.	18	13	24	24	21	27	23

This shows, I hope, an earnest of what we mean to do. I shall not feel satisfied until every patient who can do any thing, is engaged in some work all the time compatible with his or her health and strength. The unexpended energy, which often finds vent in destructiveness or violence, can

be better used. As I make the rounds, I daily find patients in whose condition it is painfully manifest that, one way or another, they have come to an unhappy state through a want of regular, systematic occupation. This cause is oftener a *fons et origo*, as well as a continuance of the disease, than we are apt to think. Although it would be hard to settle the percentage, or formulate the cases in tables, I am satisfied with a general statement that large numbers of the insane are so because they lack systematic and regular occupation of mind and body. Indeed, I think that they would outnumber four to one the cases where disease was the result of overwork.

Much has been said of the overworked activity of Americans as a permanent cause of the increase of mental diseases. My observation teaches me that this is incorrect. In my study of cases, I find that *overwork*, disassociated from other habits or defects of the constitution calculated to develop disease, is not common.

The use of alcohol, sexual vices and excesses, disregard of the unvarying and absolute necessity of a proper amount of good sleep, the excessive use of tobacco, tea, and coffee, irregular eating, are all vices in changing proportions in different people. Who shall determine the standard of indulgence? None are always vices, but become so at different limits.

Every hard-working person is exposed to indulgence. If insanity appears, let the fault be laid at the proper door, and not to overwork. There are few who, if put to the test, cannot endure much labor of mind and body, if with it there is a regard for the simple, hygienic rules which experience teaches all who observe. By establishing hygienic surroundings, and having regard to these simple rules of health, a hospital does much for a patient; if with this we can teach him the advantages which arise from work out of doors with the hands, we do much more than can otherwise be expected.

Contrast the walking of a patient who goes out for exercise only, with that of one who has some task to perform. A melancholy individual walks with others or alone with head down; his delusions cling to him; the same absorption in self centres around him; he is but little less insane, because his exercise is largely automatic. But let a very inactive person once be urged upon a work: it cannot be long before

a slight interest in it is excited, which grows, and in a few days the individual is observed to be taking up his own tasks, and the nervous structures change from a morbid to a healthier activity. No small advantage of this employment is the sleep sure to follow. The inactive patient does not spend force enough to need a full night's sleep; it is no wonder, then, that he finds the night long and lonely, and so amuses himself with noise or destructiveness. The danger of trusting some with tools is not to be lost sight of, and is ever a source of anxiety, but this danger depends largely upon the discretion of the person having patients in charge. It is often difficult to induce patients to work; friends can help much in encouraging them, and I often feel this lack of encouragement; all classes should consider, that labor being for the good of the patient, there is much propriety in using it as a remedy.

PAROLE.

Our open wards continue in successful operation, and others beside those on these wards enjoy the privileges of unattended exercise upon the Hospital grounds. As will be seen by the tables, the number of those known as "parole patients" at the end of the year was 55 females and 30 males, or about 15 per cent of the inmates.

Early last spring I had the iron guards removed from the windows of the open wards of the female wing; this was an occasion for rejoicing, and we have had no reason to regret it.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Over and over again in the past year, when asked about the cause of disease in individual cases, I have been constrained to say, "The cause often cannot be learned,—let us care for what we have in hand," and this, because I have felt that were I to state that the affliction was the result of irregular life, useless denial and discussion would follow. The more I watch for immediate causes of mental perturbation, the more convinced I become that the indulgence of excesses connected with the appetite must be responsible for a large number of cases. The uneasy organization seizes often upon alcoholics as being the most

frequently suggested as something discountenanced; the gratification of dealing with a contraband thing leads to an excess just as surely, and in the same proportion as the nervous unrest exists. A better morality will bring a better organization, inasmuch as the habits of thought upon life as a responsibility to be used for other than sensual enjoyment, leads to a restfulness of mind, and reliance upon something outside the physical condition and appetites.

Of the 653 patients admitted in the year past, 26 cases show disease as the direct result of overtaxation of mind and body. Of these, at least one-fourth were so associated with physical disease, that, barring this, I am sure that the individual might have resisted the mental overthrow, and have borne the labor without serious results of any kind; being sick and hard worked, the person, unable longer to resist the combined influence where he might have combatted *either* singly, fails at the point of least resistance, the delicate brain structures take on a morbid condition, and this increases until insanity is established.

PATHOLOGIST.

Anxious that the Hospital should take front rank in pathological work, that we might learn more of the cause of insanity and its results upon the organisms of the body and so be more successful in the treatment of it, and perhaps teach others, I urged in my report of last year the appointment of a special pathologist.

Later, I presented to you the name of Dr. James J. Putnam of Boston for appointment, he having kindly consented to accept the position as an honorary one. I consider that we have been fortunate to secure his services, as his high attainments and unselfish devotion to the work cannot fail to bring the best results.

Herewith I transmit his report:—

To the Trustees of the Danvers State Asylum.

GENTLEMEN, — In submitting my first brief report as Pathologist of the Asylum, I beg leave to express my strong sense of the wisdom of the Trustees in joining, by the establishment of the pathological department, in the effort which is now being made the world over by physicians and scientific men, to obtain an insight into the nature of diseases by studying the traces which they leave behind upon the body of the patient. It

is an effort which has for its aim nothing less than the transformation of medicine from an art into a science. In no branch of medicine, now, is it more difficult to refer symptoms back to their exact pathological causes than in that of so-called mental disease; and there is none, therefore, in which diagnosis and treatment are more in need of all scientific light that can be thrown upon them from every source.

The great body of the medical profession has hardly yet learned to believe that insanity is a disease of the body at all. One reason for their incredulity is, that in so many cases of this class the brain is found, post-mortem, to present no anatomical traces of disease.

Should they, on this account, abandon post-mortem research in disappointment?

Rather let them extend its scope, and they will find that the primary causes of insanity are often to be sought, less in the brain itself than in the heart, the lungs, the digestive apparatus, the kidneys, — organs which prepare for, or convey to, the brain its nourishment, or which secrete from the system substances injurious to its welfare.

Thus those who wish to discover the origin of insanity must join hands with those who are searching for the origin of all other diseases, namely, with the general pathologists, and the field for their work must be the post-mortem table, or the laboratory.

It is by such means as these, by joining hands with pathology, physiology, and psychology, and only in this way, that the study of the causes and the prevention of insanity can make real, permanent advance.

It will be the aim of the new pathological department to aid in this work by observing and recording the various morbid appearances, of whatever kind, in the bodies of those who die at the Asylum, and in communicating with scientific men outside, for the mutual instruction of both.

The Superintendent, Dr. May, with his accustomed cordiality, has already provided a room, autopsy-table, and appurtenances sufficient for our present needs; and has otherwise, together with all the assistant physicians, shown himself warmly interested in the success of the undertaking.

Believing ourselves to be working in the right direction, we must ask the indulgence of the Trustees if our progress appears to them to be slow.

The number of autopsies made since the establishment of this department, is six.

The principal morbid appearances found were : —

1. Obliteration of the internal carotid artery, with necrosis of a large amount of brain tissue.
2. Diffused inflammation of the membranes and surface of the brain; atrophy of convolutions; emphysema of the lungs.
3. Large fibroid tumor of the uterus.
4. Hypertrophy of the heart; œdema of the lungs.
5. Signs of old pelvic diseases, causing great dilatation of both Fallopian tubes.
6. In this case no notable morbid changes discovered.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D., *Pathologist.*

THE NEW LAW RELATING TO ADMISSION, ETC.

The citizens, as well as Hospital authorities of the Commonwealth, can congratulate themselves that this law is stricter in its terms than any statute controlling English-speaking people.

Indeed, the chances of improper confinement and abridgment of rights of innocent people in penal institutions, are, in my judgment, as one hundred to one when compared to the chances of unjust commitment to hospitals for the insane.

I must repeat what I said last year relative to more complete histories of cases. In notifying the friends of the admission of patients, as required by statute, we make a rule to ask the nearest friends for more facts relative to the disease and its antecedents; still the replies are often so vague that our case-books are not complete in their statistical composition.

VISITING.

Mondays and Wednesdays are the regular visiting days, and a large number of persons, including friends and relatives of patients, visit the Hospital. It is no rare occurrence to have a hundred or more on any one of these days. It will be plainly seen that every one is kept busy, and the time of the officers, as well as ushers, is entirely given up in attending to the many cases.

During the month of September an account was kept, and there were 756 visitors on those days. This is a fair average. For the year, the number on visiting days was 6,031, and, including the other days of the week, would amount to at least 10,000 for the year. I endeavor to have every one see as much as is compatible with the interest of the patient, believing this to be the best way to inspire confidence of the public in the institution.

Persons often come when they can ill afford either time or money; they are rarely refused to visit their friends, and only when it would be injurious to the patient. I realize that it is my function to advise as a physician, and not to exercise the authority of a jailer.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

At this time of writing, I feel confident that all our heating and steam apparatus, as well as water-supply system, is in perfect order for the winter. It is proper for me to say, that last winter, which we entered with the hesitancy natural with new and untried heating appliances, they were found ample and effective beyond our expectations. At no time was it necessary to use more than three-fourths the boiler capacity; to heat the whole house in the coldest days we did not use three-fourths of the radiators. All parts of the heating machinery worked easily and smoothly, and special rooms and all parts of the house could receive an extra supply of heat whenever needed. I speak particularly of this, because so many inquiries are made concerning it. People judge from the exposed position of the Hospital upon an elevation, unprotected from the winds in all quarters, that patients may suffer from cold. But few buildings which I visited during the season showed so uniform and agreeable temperature. The general ventilation is also satisfactory.

During the year we have improved our method of making gas, and it now gives a uniform and pleasant light. Since the 4th of last March the holder has been filled ten times, at an average cost per thousand cubic feet of gas of \$1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$, — the average cost for the last four of the ten makings being \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Counting all extra work done at the gas-house during the season, such as repairs, painting holder, &c., the cost per thousand feet would be \$1.45, thus being within the original estimate. With this statement, it is fair to say that we have gas of unusual richness, and consequently the amount consumed is less than otherwise it would be.

FIRE PROTECTION.

For the better protection of the buildings from fire, certain improvements, with which you are familiar, are under consideration, and I trust that we may be able to perfect the system so as to remove all risks of conflagration.

FARM.

The farm-work has been successfully carried forward by Mr. Pratt and his assistants, together with constantly in-

creasing help from the patients. A number of acres of land have been cleared of stones and bushes, ploughed and planted; the foundations of old stone walls have been removed, and the stones have been piled loosely along the highway boundaries, in the hope that sometime they may be used for fencing the property. At the present rate for the board of patients, if we keep the buildings in repair and do our regular work, some years must elapse before there will be surplus of revenue enough to lay these stones in a wall. As we clear stones from the land, in the intervals of farm work, they can be piled, as now, where they can be used. If the property is to be properly fenced there should be a small appropriation for laying these stones, and I hope that this may be forthcoming.

The work done this season will bring into condition for cultivation a number of acres of land, and the crops must increase in consequence. The appended list shows the product of the farm for the year; against this should be charged the bills for grain and hay, and a small one for fertilizers.

The increase in the amount of hay over last year will make the amount less for the coming year, and there will be no need to buy fertilizers.

Upon the northern slope of the hill, to receive the extra amount of water from the sewage, as well as to take off the natural water, — this part being wet and springy, and consequently unfit for cultivation until late in the season, — there have been laid six thousand feet of tile, purchased with the appropriation of last year. The work of this has been done largely by patients. I compute our actual outlay for this, with the arrangements for the disposal of the sewage, at less than five hundred dollars; in return, we have an additional twelve acres of land cleared of walls, stones and bushes, and ready for cultivation. Many stones have been disposed of in the trenches with the tiles; the cleared land can, in another year, yield an increase of grass and other crops, enough, in addition to those this year raised upon it, to equal thirty per cent increase, and this without applying a load of fertilizer.

Last winter our year's supply of ice was cut and harvested by the farm hands and teams. The roads and walks have

been kept in good condition, but now need top-dressing of gravel to prevent undue wear.

The live-stock, tools, barns, and out-buildings are in good condition.

SEWAGE DISTRIBUTION.

Early last spring it was found desirable to utilize the sewage more extensively, and to adopt some other additional plan of distribution. Accordingly, I planned and secured your consent to the arrangement now being carried out. This involved small outlay, and consisted in tapping the main sewer just before it crossed the circular driveway, and introducing into the man-hole at this point a gate, which is so arranged that (the old system being undisturbed), we can, if we wish again to use it, do so by simply changing the position of the gate. After bringing our new pipe through a tunnel in the bank a distance of eighty feet, it empties into a settling-basin, thence the fluids pass in open carriers around the edge of the northern slope. As now arranged, the sewage of the Hospital can be used to irrigate and fertilize the whole of three sides of the hill: the whole makes a system of surface-irrigation based upon the approval of the best scientific authorities regarding disposal and utilization of sewage.

The carriers are arranged so that at every few feet gates can be put in, and any desired part of more than fifty acres can be irrigated and the distribution changed from day to day. The carriers being uncovered, they can be brushed clean of deposits daily, and the fluid actively moving, and thus not becoming stagnant at any point, is deposited upon the land and lost before decomposition has taken place, or any insanitary odor has arisen. Indeed, there is little odor of any sort detected if the distribution is often changed.

The land upon which it is placed is being underdrained. Before winter sets in we shall have a number of acres with the tiles laid, and ready to receive the flow during the cold months.

I have given this work much attention during the season, feeling that an economical solution of a problem containing so many factors of sanitary and utilitarian conditions was worthy my best efforts and those of the other officers.

Preventive remedies now engage the attentions of all physicians, and more and more do we look for endeavors to remove the causes of disease; hence I am proud to spend a great deal of time with this branch. Nature has done much to give the hospital-site healthy conditions, and the wisdom which foresaw its advantages in this respect commends itself to me more and more as we see the benefits which the patients derive from the pure, bracing air. All observing physicians know that the irritable nervous organizations are more susceptible to meteorological status than are others, and I am increasingly convinced that not only pure air in, but an agreeable air out doors, has much to do with the progress of our patients.

That the hill is specially exposed to the severe winds of winter is certain, but I have yet to hear a complaint of this from a resident. The salubrity of the air, together with the coolness of the summer, is a matter of daily remark during three-fourths of the year. I think that the site of the Danvers Hospital has peculiar advantages beneficial in the treatment of patients.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Throughout the year the Hospital has been the recipient of many kind acts and gifts from friends who wished to promote the comfort and happiness of patients. Herewith I give a list of these, though some, just as gratefully received, have been overlooked.

GIFTS.

- Mr. J. W. Manning, Reading, Mass., one spruce tree, trimmed.
 Temple Club, Boston, Oct. 21, 1878, periodicals and papers.
 E. Beckett, Boston, Oct. 21, papers.
 J. F. Bush, 9 Park Square, Boston, Oct. 22, reading matter.
 Walter Whitcomb, Grand Junction Station, East Boston, Oct. 22, periodicals, Harper's and Appletons'.
 Mrs. S. E. Guild, 80 Beacon Street, Boston, Oct. 25, picture papers.
 William F. Freeman, Pepperell, Mass., Oct. 28, papers.
 A. H. Harris, 356 Washington Street, Boston, Oct. 28, barrel of magazines, papers, etc.
 Mr. E. K. Wales, 79 Chester Square, Boston, Nov. 1, box of magazines.
 Mrs. William Swett, 63 Beacon Street, Boston, Nov. 11, set of Watverley Novels.

- F. W. Gregory, of Speare, Gregory, & Co., 3 Central Wharf, Boston, Nov. 21, Atlantic Monthlies.
- William G. Wells, St. John's Church, Boston, Nov. 23, Scribner's Sunday Magazines, etc.
- S. A. Callender, Harrison Square, Boston, Nov. 26, Littell's Magazines.
- Mrs. Joshua Clapp, 55 Chatham Street, Boston, Dec. 1, reading matter.
- Mrs. Grace N. Kuhn, 64 Beacon Street, Boston, for Hospital Newspaper Society, Dec. 23, 240 Christmas cards, and bundle of illustrated papers.
- Mrs. James H. Means, Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879, Littell's, 1877.
- Mrs. Walcott, for N. E. N. Club, 4 Park Street, Boston, Jan. 18, papers.
- Misses Palfrey, Cambridge, Mass., Oxford Street, Jan. 18, books.
- Mrs. S. C. Pitcher, Danvers, Mass., Jan. 27, Harper's Magazines.
- Mrs. Ruth A. Bradford, Watertown, Mass., Jan. 9, magazines.
- Quincy A. Shaw, 33 Equitable Building, Boston, January, \$200.00 for pictures and frames for wards.
- Hospital Newspaper Society, Boston, Feb. 15, three barrels books and papers, weekly throughout the year.
- Deacon Fowler, Danvers, 1878, shrubs.
- Miss Putnam, Beaver Brook, Danvers, flower bulbs.
- Hon. Henry L. Pierce, \$20.00 for band instruments.
- Dr. J. P. Brown, Taunton, Mass., 1878, two pigs.
- Henry W. Holland, Boston, Mass., March 10, 1879, magazines.
- F. A. Henshaw, 13 Gloucester Street, Boston, March 15, Littell's, ninety numbers.
- Mr. Abraham Avery, Union Park, Boston, March 29, papers.
- F. W. Gregory, Boston, May 6, magazines.
- Miss D. L. Dix, August, kaleidoscope, twenty-four hymn-books, and one hundred lithographs.
- John J. May, Boston (Dorchester), Aug. 18, books.
- Samuel Hatch, Boston, Sept. 6, books and magazines.

Books were also sent by the following parties:—

- Miss Baldwin, Dorchester, Mass.
- Mr. Walter Preston, Dorchester, Mass.
- Miss Abbie Haynes, Dorchester, Mass.
- Mrs. Lewis Mason, Dorchester, Mass.
- Miss Eliza Freeman, Dorchester, Mass.
- Mrs. Dr. Jonathan Ware, Milton, Mass.
- Mrs. George P. Brooks, Dorchester, Mass.
- Mrs. George Hollingworth, Milton, Mass.
- Mrs. Samuel Gannett, Milton, Mass.
- Rev. George Bodge, Dorchester, Mass.
- Mrs. Leonard Ware, Boston Highlands, Mass.
- Mr. G. A. Churchill, Dorchester, Mass.
- Mrs. Henry Pope, Dorchester, Mass.
- Miss Dow, Milton, Mass.

This large amount of reading matter has been sent in part as a response to notices in the newspapers; as the result, there are in the different wards libraries of five hundred and fifty-eight bound volumes, daily used and much appreciated.

Friends have assisted or given entire entertainments in the Chapel; the total number of evenings occupied with amusements in this place has been fifty-five.

Appended is a list of the classes of entertainments, together with the friends from outside who have assisted: —

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Eleven dramatic: Hospital talent.

Twelve concerts, assisted by the following friends from outside: Miss Emma Adams, Wakefield; Messrs. Morse and Howe, Boxford; Mr. William Cutler and Chorus, Wakefield; Dr. E. D. Peters, Dorchester; Mr. G. A. Churchill, Dorchester; Mr. J. R. Churchill, Dorchester; Miss Annie Cushing, Dorchester; Mr. Broadfield, England; Reform Club, Danvers; Mr. C. G. C. Reynolds, Boston; Miss Lottie Pearson, Dorchester; Mr. and Mrs. Meador, Wakefield; Mr. Sperry, Wakefield; Misses Lewis and Nash, Wakefield; Mrs. J. H. Foster, Longwood; Mrs. Julia H. West, Boston; Miss Cummings, Haverhill; Misses Chevallier, Eichberg, and Schiemer, Boston; Mr. William Nowell, Boston; Mr. Carl Pflüger, Boston; Professor C. L. Bayard, Wakefield; Mr. E. C. Cary, Wakefield; Mr. E. Poland, Wakefield; Mr. Killan, Topsfield; Mr. M. A. Kneeland, Topsfield; Mr. J. Balch, Topsfield; Mr. C. Balch, Topsfield; Mr. Collins, Haverhill; Mr. Berg, Haverhill; Mr. C. Perkins, Danvers; Mr. McCarty, Danvers.

Eight readings: Mr. Elroy Heath, Wakefield; Miss Clara E. Bancroft, Wakefield; Miss A. M. Gustin, Danvers; Mr. John J. Hayes, Bridgewater; Mr. William H. Sayward, Dorchester; Mr. William Lowell Mason, Dorchester; Mr. Meador, Wakefield; Mr. Howard, Wakefield; Mr. Brown, Wakefield; Mr. J. F. Sayer, jun., Boston.

One lecture: Rev. G. H. Vibbert, Rockport.

Twenty-three dances, two cap-parties, two masquerades.

Five out-door concerts and six in-door by the Hospital Band.

The following neighboring clergyman have repeatedly assisted at our

SUNDAY SERVICES:

Rev. Fielder Israel, Rev. George J. Sanger, Rev. Frank L. Sullivan, Rev. L. Charpiot, Rev. E. W. Whitney, Rev. Lucian Drury, Rev. P. J. Hally, Rev. J. N. Emery, Rev. H. P. Forbes, Rev. George L. Walker, Rev. Mr. Tyler, Rev. W. E. Sperry, Rev. E. S. Atwood, Rev. Charles B. Rice, Rev. Charles R. Riddell, Rev. W. E. C. Wright, Rev. E. J. Livermore, Rev. G. Beekman, Rev. Dr. Spaulding.

Throughout the year the before-named clergymen have given gratuitous services for religious worship in the Chapel; cheerfully have they responded to my invitations, given many times by me with a feeling of hesitancy, because the financial condition of the Hospital did not warrant compensation other than my personal acknowledgment. I have personally expressed our thanks, and now am glad to do so publicly.

Also to our many neighbors in Danvers, who have repeatedly sent fruit and flowers to the wards.

Last January Mr. Quincy A. Shaw of Boston generously gave two hundred dollars with which to purchase pictures to hang in the wards. This sum bought one hundred and thirty-nine, together with the glass. It bought, in addition, glass for a number of woodcuts which cost nothing, framing being done by the patients. As a result of this, there are now two hundred and eighty-five pictures to break the monotony of the walls and divert the patients.

In addition, I now have one hundred pictures, given with her customary thoughtful generosity by Miss D. L. Dix, and twelve kindly given by Dr. E. M. Harding. These will soon be framed and placed in the wards.

This season we have organized a brass-band, under the leadership of an attendant, Mr. John P. Warren, and it is a source of pleasure to all. The instruments, through the liberality of various friends, are nearly paid for, and will be no expense to the Hospital. Hon. H. L. Pierce of Boston generously gave twenty dollars toward the cost.

Great credit is due the officers and employés who have repeatedly worked hard, after regular duties were done, to prepare and give entertainments.

And now it is my pleasure to express my thanks to all officers and employés associated with me in this work, who, with promptness and unselfishness, have been ready to further all possible plans for the relief of those committed to our care. The work has called for much from many, but when most was called for, most was given, and despite many changes incident to the beginning, I am glad to say that we leave the old year and begin the new with an excellent corps of men and women in all departments. That this condition may remain so, and all continue to receive the kindness ever shown by you, is my wish. I thank you heartily, gentlemen,

for the unvarying consideration and helpfulness shown me, and I shall endeavor to do nothing to forfeit your confidence. Hoping that in the coming year we may be saved from all errors, and directed in those ways that shall bring a return of health to the greatest possible number of our patients, I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

C. S. MAY, M.D.

Superintendent.

DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.

PRODUCT OF FARM.

85,547 quarts of milk, at 3 cents	\$2,566 41
35 barrels potatoes, at \$1.50	61 25
357 barrels apples, at \$1	357 00
11 barrels sweet corn, at \$1	11 00
30 barrels ruta-bagas, at \$1	30 00
70 barrels beets, at 50 cents	35 00
6 bushels green peas, at \$2	12 00
61 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents	30 50
55 barrels flat turnips, at 50 cents	27 50
6 bushels dry beans, at \$1.25	7 50
2 bushels dry peas, at \$1.00	2 00
12 bushels green beans, at 75 cents	9 00
17 bushels peas, at \$1.00	17 00
816 dozen pickling cucumbers, at 10 cents	81 60
303 dozen cucumbers	30 00
110 dozen celery, at 75 cents	82 50
92 dozen eggs, at 20 cents	18 40
49 dozen lettuce, at 10 cents	4 90
1,529 pounds fresh pork, at 4 cents	61 16
1,372 pounds fresh beef, at 8 cents	109 76
320 gallons cider-vinegar, at 15 cents	48 00
111 pounds ox-hide	2 50
84 pounds veal, at 10 cents	8 40
2 cow-hides	2 50
3 calf-skins	1 50
80 tons English hay, at \$15	1,200 00
8 tons second crop, at \$14	112 00
4 tons winter rye, at \$13.25	53 00
Total	\$4,982 38

TABLE I.

Movement of the Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year	97	125	222
Admitted in the year	318	335	653
Total present in the year	415	460	875
Discharged: Recovered	52	63	115
Improved	33	39	72
Stationary	57	35	92
Died	26	37	63
Remaining at the end of the year	247	286	533
Average present during the year	173,921	206,639	380,560

TABLE II.

Number at each Age when Admitted.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	4	2	6	16	8	24
15 to 20	23	12	35	19	18	37
20 to 25	39	41	80	36	43	79
25 to 30	39	47	86	38	28	66
30 to 35	36	52	88	28	34	62
35 to 40	41	43	84	27	30	57
40 to 45	42	40	82	22	24	46
45 to 50	28	22	50	16	14	30
50 to 60	24	40	64	20	20	40
60 to 70	23	22	45	11	10	21
70 to 80	14	9	23	10	4	14
80 and over	2	5	7	1	1	2
Unknown	-	-	-	71	101	172
Not insane	3	-	3	3	-	3
Total	318	335	653	318	335	653

TABLE III.

Nativity of Patients Admitted.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Massachusetts	148	125	273
Maine	15	24	39
Connecticut	—	2	2
Vermont	4	2	6
New Hampshire	14	8	22
New York	5	2	7
Virginia	5	3	8
Rhode Island	1	—	1
Ohio	1	1	2
Georgia	1	—	1
United States	1	2	3
Canada	7	2	9
New Brunswick	7	6	13
Newfoundland	2	1	3
Nova Scotia	4	17	21
Prince Edward's Island	2	3	5
Ireland	67	108	175
England	12	14	26
Scotland	7	2	9
Germany	6	8	14
France	2	—	2
Russia	—	1	1
Sweden	3	2	5
Azores	1	—	1
Unknown	3	2	5
Total	318	335	653

TABLE IV.

Occupation of those Admitted.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agents	2	—	2
Bakers	1	—	1
Barbers	1	—	1
Bar-tenders	2	—	2
Billiard-table makers	1	—	1
Blacksmiths	5	—	5
Boat-builders	1	—	1
Bookbinders	—	2	2
Book-keepers	5	—	5
Boot-makers	17	—	17
Brokers	1	—	1
Brush-makers	1	—	1
Butchers	2	—	2
Cabinet-makers	3	—	3
Carpenters	6	—	6
Carpet-weavers	4	—	4
Clerks	12	1	13
Clock-makers	1	—	1
Coal dealers	1	—	1
Compositors	—	1	1
Cooks	2	3	5
Coopers	1	—	1
Cordwainers	1	—	1
Curriers	6	—	6
Domestics	—	67	67

TABLE IV. — Continued.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dressmakers	—	4	4
Editors	1	—	1
Engravers	1	—	1
Engine-drivers	2	—	2
Expressmen	1	—	1
Farmers	8	—	8
Fishermen	1	—	1
Firemen	1	—	1
Furniture-polishers	2	—	2
Gardeners	1	—	1
Grocers	4	—	4
Housekeepers	—	18	18
Hack-drivers	2	—	2
Hair-workers	—	1	1
Harness-makers	1	—	1
Hatters	2	—	2
Hostlers	5	—	5
Housewives	—	120	120
Insurance agents	1	—	1
Iron-workers	2	—	2
Jailors	1	—	1
Janitors	1	—	1
Laborers	45	—	45
Lithographers	1	—	1
Lumber-dealers	1	—	1
Laundresses	—	1	1
Machinists	4	—	4

TABLE IV.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marble-polishers	2	—	2
Masons	1	—	1
Merchants	3	—	3
Milkmen	1	—	1
Morocco-dressers	1	—	1
Moulders	2	—	2
Musical-instrument makers	1	—	1
Musicians	2	—	2
No occupation	47	49	96
Nuns	—	1	1
Nurses	—	2	2
Operatives	3	10	13
Opticians	1	—	1
Organ-tuners	1	—	1
Oyster-openers	1	—	1
Painters	14	—	14
Paper-hangers	1	—	1
Paper-stainers	1	—	1
Peddlers	2	—	2
Photographers	1	—	1
Physicians	2	—	2
Policemen	1	—	1
Porters	1	—	1
Sailmakers	1	—	1
Sailors	12	—	12
Salesmen	1	—	1
Saloon-keepers	4	—	4

TABLE IV.—Concluded.

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Seamstresses	—	5	5
Shoe-stitchers	—	2	2
Soldiers	1	—	1
Stationers	3	—	3
Steam-fitters	1	—	1
Stewardesses	—	1	1
Stone-cutters	1	—	1
Students	5	—	5
Tailors	2	—	2
Tailoresses	—	4	4
Teachers	—	9	9
Teamsters	4	—	4
Tinsmiths	4	—	4
Tobacconists	2	—	2
Treasurers	1	—	1
Unknown	12	33	45
Upholsterers	4	—	4
Waiters	2	1	3
Watchmakers	3	—	3
Wool-sorters	1	—	1
Total	318	335	653

TABLE V.

Civil Condition of those Admitted.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	174	150	394
Married	122	129	251
Widowed	15	55	70
Unknown	7	1	8
Total	318	335	653

TABLE VI.

How Supported.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
State	166	160	326
Town	214	249	463
Friends	35	51	86
Total	415	460	875

TABLE VII.

Form of Disease in those Admitted.

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	107	113	220
“ Chronic	85	90	175
“ Hysterical	—	3	3
“ Epileptic	16	12	28
“ Paralytic	1	1	2
“ Phthical	1	1	2
“ Puerperal	—	15	15
Melancholia, Acute	20	35	55
“ Chronic	7	18	25
“ and Hypochondriasis	—	2	2
General Paresis	20	—	20
Methomania (Inebriates)	5	—	5
Dipsomania	4	4	8
Opium habit	—	1	1
Dementia, Acute	6	—	6
“ Chronic	20	22	42
“ Paralytic	1	1	2
“ Senile	16	15	31
Folie Circulaire	—	1	1
Imbecility	6	—	6
Idiocy	—	1	1
Not Insane	3	—	3
Total	318	335	653

TABLE VIII.

Number of Attacks in those Admitted.

	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	209	224	433
Second	27	44	71
Third	5	18	23
Fourth	1	3	4
Fifth	2	1	3
Sixth	1	1	2
Several	23	14	37
Unknown	47	30	77
Not insane	3	—	3
Total	318	335	653

TABLE IX.

Whole Duration of Disease of those Recovered within the Year.

DURATION.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	—	1	1
1 to 2 months	4	1	5
2 to 3 months	10	1	11
3 to 6 months	13	14	27
6 to 9 months	8	20	28
9 to 12 months	3	8	11
12 to 18 months	7	11	18
18 to 24 months	7	7	14
Total	52	63	115
Average duration of all	8,33	9,86	9,10

TABLE X.

Form of Disease of those Recovered.

DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, Acute	28	34	62
Chronic	6	7	13
Epileptic	1	2	3
Paralytic	—	1	1
Puerperal	—	2	2
Melancholia, Acute	9	11	20
“ Chronic	—	2	2
Dipsomania	3	2	5
Methomania	5	1	6
Opium habit	—	1	1
Total	52	63	115

TABLE XI.

Cause (Exciting) of Disease of those Recovered within the Year.

CAUSE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF EACH CLASS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business, and otherwise .	11	9	20	33 33	22-50	27-39
connected with the affections	-	2	2	-	40-00	40 00
connected with religion,	1	1	2	25 00	6-66	10 50
Diphtheria	-	1	1	-	100-00	100 00
Epilepsy	1	1	2	5-00	10-00	6-67
Ill health	1	9	10	8-33	26-47	21-76
Injury to the head . .	2	1	3	100-00	33-33	60-00
Intemperance	14	6	20	40-00	33-33	37-73
Lightning stroke . . .	-	1	1	-	100-00	100-00
Measles	-	1	1	-	100 00	100-00
Overwork	3	6	9	75-00	40-00	47-37
Over-study	1	1	2	33-33	25-00	28-57
Puerperal	-	5	5	-	23-81	23-81
Sunstroke	1	-	1	20-00	-	11-11
Uterine	-	5	5	20 00	-	20-00
Unknown	17	14	31	11 03	11-50	11-63
Total	52	63	115			

TABLE XII.

Death and the Causes.

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alcoholism, Chronic, with exhaustion	—	1	1
Apoplexy	3	1	4
Apoplexy, Serous	1	—	1
Dementia, Senile, with exhaustion	1	5	6
Dementia, Paralytic	1	—	1
Diarrhoea, Chronic	—	1	1
Embolism, Cerebral	2	1	3
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Gangrene, Pulmonary.	—	1	1
General Paresis	3	1	4
Inanition	1	—	1
Mania, Acute, with exhaustion	3	5	8
“ Acute Typho, with exhaustion	—	1	1
“ Chronic, with exhaustion	2	2	4
“ Puerperal	—	2	2
Marasmus	1	—	1
Melancholia, Acute, with exhaustion	—	3	3
“ Chronic, with exhaustion	—	1	1
Nephritis, Acute	1	1	2
Oedema of the Lungs.	1	1	2
Phthisis	2	5	7
Pneumonia.	1	2	3
Suicide by fall	—	1	1
“ by suspension	—	1	1
“ by suffocation	1	—	1
Total	26	37	63

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease of those who Died within the Year

DURATION.	FROM ADMISSION INTO THE HOSPITAL.			FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	12	19	—	4	4
1 to 2 months	2	6	8	1	4	5
2 to 3 months	4	5	9	—	—	—
3 to 6 months	9	9	18	3	3	6
6 to 9 months	1	2	3	2	5	7
9 to 18 months	3	3	6	5	5	10
18 to 24 months	—	—	—	1	1	2
2 to 5 years	—	—	—	6	5	11
5 to 10 years	—	—	—	—	5	5
Over 20 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unknown	—	—	—	7	5	12
Total	26	37	63	26	37	63

TABLE XIV.

Remaining at the End of the Year. — Duration of Disease.

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	1	4
1 to 2 months	7	5	12
2 to 3 months	7	3	10
3 to 6 months	17	20	37
6 to 9 months	13	24	37
9 to 12 months	14	13	27
12 to 18 months	30	42	72
18 to 24 months	11	16	27
2 to 3 years	18	36	54
3 to 5 years	20	32	52
5 to 10 years	28	36	64
10 to 15 years	14	22	36
15 to 20 years	10	8	18
20 to 25 years	4	5	9
Unknown	51	23	74
Total	247	286	533

TABLE XV.

Admissions from Causes (alleged).

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anxiety of mind, business, and otherwise .	33	40	73
Apoplexy	-	2	2
Connected with the affections	-	5	5
Deranged menstruation	-	25	25
Diphtheria	-	1	1
Epilepsy	20	10	30
Excessive venery	3	-	3
Fright	1	1	2
Ill health	12	34	46
Injury to head	2	3	5
Intemperance	35	18	53
Lightning stroke	-	1	1
Masturbation	24	1	25
Measles	-	1	1
Nephritis	-	1	1
Not insane	3	-	3
Old age	13	12	25
Over-study	3	4	7
Overwork	4	15	19
Paralysis	7	5	12
Phthisis	1	1	2
Puerperal	-	21	21
Religion	4	15	19
Rheumatism	-	1	1
Sunstroke	5	4	9
Syphilis	1	-	1
Typhoid-fever	2	1	3
Unknown	145	113	258
Total	318	335	653

TABLE XVI.

Showing the Number of Times Patients have been Admitted to Hospitals.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.				
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and over.
To this Hospital	318	335	653	617	36	-	-	-
To other Mass. Hospitals .	57	86	143	113	17	8	3	2
Elsewhere	4	8	12	12	-	-	-	-

TREASURER'S REPORT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Oct. 1, 1878	\$779 38	
Board and supplies, private patients	11,497 10	
" " town patients	25,607 72	
" " State patients	22,035 80	
Loans	19,200 00	
Sales, rent, etc.	1,149 04	
From State Treasurer, as follows :—		
Balance of appropriations for maintenance in 1877, being unpaid bills in September, 1878	47 11	
Appropriation for deficiency of maintenance, 1878	5,000 00	
Appropriation for maintenance, 1879	20,000 00	
Balance of appropriation for general con- struction, including unpaid bills in Sep- tember, 1878	5,314 72	
Refunded from Commissioners on general construction	148 42	
Balance of appropriation for piggery and corn-barn	1,341 84	
Balance of appropriation for painting and pointing, including unpaid bills in Sep- tember, 1878	3,530 81	
On account of appropriation for drain-tile	445 13	
Balance of appropriation for furnishing, 1877, including unpaid bills in Septem- ber, 1878	1,813 02	
On account of appropriation for furnishing attics	4,720 49	\$122,630 58
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Maintenance, as follows :—		
Unpaid bills in September, 1878	\$47 11	
Salaries, wages, and labor	31,204 58	
Meat, provisions, and supplies	30,191 31	
Fuel	8,626 36	
Gas and oil	1,331 73	
Water	1,000 00	
Medical supplies	1,010 25	
Furniture, beds, and bedding	1,235 46	
Dry-goods and clothing	4,202 58	
Burial	198 00	
Ordinary repairs	1,546 00	
Transportation and travelling expenses	1,226 75	
Grain, hay, etc., for farm	1,405 05	
Books, stationery, and postage	1,236 46	
Paid on loans	13,000 00	
Interest on loans	316 86	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$97,778 50	

TREASURER'S REPORT — Continued.

<i>Expenditures — continued.</i>		
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$97,778 50
Maintenance — continued.		
Construction (charged to maintenance)	3,579 77	
Miscellaneous and contingencies	3,528 90	
General construction	5,463 14	
Piggery and corn-barn	1,341 84	
Painting and pointing	3,530 81	
Furnishings	6,533 51	
Drain-tile	445 13	
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1879,	428 98	\$122,630 58

CALVIN S. MAY, *Treasurer.*

DANVERS, Oct. 10, 1879.

We have examined the Treasurer's Report, and certify that it is correct.

JAMES STURGIS,
S. W. HOPKINSON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN,— At the date of my last report there remained unexpended of the Legislature's appropriation for pointing and painting the outside of the buildings, the sum of \$1,907.55. The re-pointing stone trimmings consumed this amount, besides \$512.44 charged to maintenance.

The balance of the furnishing appropriation at the beginning of the year was \$1,371.81. It was used in completing this work. The Legislature of the present year made an additional appropriation of \$5,000 for furnishing the finished rooms in the fourth story of the wings. Of this there remains \$97.46, and it will nearly complete the work. To assist in conducting the Hospital for the year, the Legislature appropriated \$20,000. This was inadequate, for the reason that the reduction of fifty cents per week for the board of public patients lessened the income materially. We have been obliged to expend for various purposes of construction money which should not have been taken from maintenance funds. This work could not be set aside, and its cost should therefore properly be deducted from the cost of maintaining patients and ordinary repairs.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. MAY,

Superintendent and Treasurer.

SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE. — Abstract of Vouchers for the Years 1878-79.

MONTHS.	Salaries, Wages, and Labor.	Meats.	Fish.	Fruit and Vegetables.	FLOUR.		Grain and Meal for Table.	Grain and Meal for Stock.	Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate.
					No. of Barrels.	Amount.			
October	\$1,702 73	\$730 91	\$88 25	\$178 51	41	\$233 50	\$27 40	\$274 25	\$49 70
November	1,753 42	780 80	89 25	387 30	40	222 50	21 00	82 00	120 43
December	3,070 75	779 81	74 15	-	24	138 88	8 20	60 50	55 25
January	2,071 00	1,085 82	121 73	18 93	31	173 50	40 63	85 50	157 95
February	2,020 07	1,012 66	105 68	4 65	30	165 00	5 70	25 62	65 44
March	3,253 17	881 72	205 12	64 75	33	195 00	-	139 50	120 83
April	2,183 52	1,059 16	162 61	362 49	30	170 63	63 75	338 41	67 10
May	2,286 58	1,373 46	144 45	361 43	173	1,001 00	9 00	58 50	228 85
June	3,916 14	1,097 20	165 60	177 64	-	-	21 55	98 00	71 74
July	3,134 46	1,275 70	182 64	99 44	-	-	32 60	74 25	243 92
August	2,925 66	1,244 03	172 73	37 58	80	481 25	20 85	59 00	-
September	4,443 10	1,037 79	285 40	58 41	6	38 25	51 47	302 00	155 88
Total	32,761 60	12,359 06	1,797 61	1,751 13	488	2,819 51	302 15	1,597 53	1,337 09

SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE — Continued.

MONTHS.	Sugar and Molasses.	Milk, Butter, and Cheese.	Salt and other Groceries.	All other Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Gas and Oil.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds, and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.
October	\$311 31	\$309 18	\$213 50	\$175 65	\$296 33	\$897 84	\$43 00	\$45 44	\$83 29	\$47 56
November	225 12	259 90	240 91	187 05	146 60	35 00	68 05	50 26	171 75	85 32
December	51 00	225 29	218 22	88 41	135 23	—	556 74	123 96	20 89	102 61
January	98 63	322 46	81 22	135 03	173 75	—	84	156 00	54 84	95 12
February	222 87	476 16	162 10	285 95	149 70	906 10	325 00	30 78	77 88	96 18
March	268 72	288 20	244 99	85 62	150 60	1,293 20	—	14 41	164 40	99 35
April	159 55	104 24	91 36	159 91	87 95	—	304 32	62 49	121 86	88 93
May	312 87	386 18	213 62	212 23	207 55	—	78	130 01	76 68	185 89
June	283 78	785 02	62 74	224 38	588 17	7,408 62	—	86 74	164 14	131 35
July	136 27	123 54	240 60	258 21	102 67	1,908 65	—	120 24	169 30	131 75
August	311 73	449 08	246 60	255 88	248 84	37 75	33 00	149 54	130 43	133 80
September	374 34	551 11	148 15	147 99	43 80	679 00	—	98 56	123 53	178 59
Total	\$2,756 19	\$4,280 36	\$2,164 01	\$2,216 31	\$2,331 19	\$13,166 16	\$1,331 73	\$1,068 43	\$1,358 99	\$1,376 45

SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE. — Concluded.

MONTHS.	Ordinary Repairs.	Books, Stationery, and Postage.	Dry Goods.	Construction.	Burial.	Refunded.	Interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
October	\$29 45	\$21 45	\$108 96	-	\$10 00	-	-	\$19 79	\$5,898 00
November	13 07	90 55	133 51	-	40 00	-	-	189 17	5,392 96
December	24 27	35 06	182 18	-	20 00	-	-	13 28	7,299 40
January	194 33	114 86	55 20	6 67	10 00	-	-	370 06	5,624 07
February	137 94	184 12	129 47	64 27	-	-	\$44 44	275 22	6,973 00
March	50 65	85 03	164 25	938 62	-	-	-	444 18	9,152 31
April	31 50	34 82	43 96	249 07	-	-	-	196 36	6,143 99
May	252 85	51 67	215 18	81 36	-	-	33 89	446 83	8,270 86
June	307 98	162 23	497 08	818 86	-	-	-	977 07	18,046 03
July	231 04	66 09	114 16	419 47	30 00	-	-	77 70	9,172 70
August	215 65	350 27	89 30	1,001 45	30 00	-	-	376 68	9,001 10
September	254 40	37 18	97 36	112 20	-	-	-	473 33	9,691 84
Total	\$1,743 13	\$1,233 33	\$1,830 61	\$3,691 97	\$140 00	-	\$78 33	\$5,174 39	\$100,666 26

MAINTENANCE, 1878, ACCOUNT.

1879.		Dr.	Cr.
	By appropriation, Acts and Resolves, 1879, chap. 36, for deficiency of 1878		\$5,000 00
May 5.	To maintenance, schedule for December, 1878	\$5,000 00	
	DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.		

MAINTENANCE, 1879, ACCOUNT.

1879.		Dr.	Cr.
	By appropriation, Acts and Resolves, chap. 36, 1879		\$20,000 00
May 5.	To maintenance, schedule for January, 1879	\$3,874 69	
May 5.	To maintenance, schedule for February, 1879	6,973 00	
May 5.	To maintenance, schedule for March, 1879	9,152 31	
	DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

1878.		Dr.	Cr.
October.	By balance of appropriations due from Treasurer of the Commonwealth		\$4,004 63
Nov. 9.	By amount refunded under Commissioners in 1876		148 42
1878.			
Nov. 1.	To schedule for October, 1878	\$1,676 44	
Dec. 6.	“ “ for November, 1878	834 24	
1879.			
Jan. 3.	“ “ for December, 1878	1,642 37	
	DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.	\$4,153 05	\$4,153 05

FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

		Dr.	Cr.
1878.			
October.	By appropriation, balance due from Treasurer of the Commonwealth, under Acts and Resolves, 1877, chap. 242 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,371 81
1878.			
Nov. 1.	To schedule No. 15 for Oct., 1878	\$377 85	
Dec. 6.	“ No. 16 for Nov., 1878	960 75	
1879.			
Jan. 3.	“ No. 17 for Dec., 1878	33 21	
		\$1,371 81	\$1,371 81
	DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.		

FURNISHING (*Fourth Floor*) ACCOUNT.

		Dr.	Cr.
May.	By appropriation, by Acts and Resolves, 1879, chap. 36 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$5,000 00
May 9.	To schedule No. 1, April, 1879	\$1,070 41	
June 6.	“ No. 2, May, 1879	520 22	
July 11.	“ No. 3, June, 1879	822 16	
Aug. 8.	“ No. 4, July, 1879	1,538 97	
Sept. 5.	“ No. 5, August, 1879	768 73	
	Balance due from State Treasurer	279 51	
		\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
	DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.		
	Balance remaining in hands of State Treasurer . . . . .	. . . . .	\$279 51

PAINTING AND POINTING BUILDINGS ACCOUNT.

		Dr.	Cr.
1878.			
October.	By balance of appropriation due from Treasurer of the Commonwealth . . . . .	. . . . .	\$1,907 55
1878.			
Nov. 1.	To schedule for October, 1878	\$902 24	
Dec. 6.	“ November, 1878	413 32	
1879.			
Jan. 3.	To schedule for December, 1878	266 31	
Feb. 7.	“ January, 1879	106 74	
June 6.	“ May	86 82	
July 11.	“ June	132 12	
		\$1,907 55	\$1,907 55
	DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.		

DRAIN-TILE FOR SEWERAGE ACCOUNT.

		Dr.	Cr.
1878. Dec.	By appropriation. By Acts and Resolves, 1878, chap. 42 . . . .	. . . .	\$500 00
1878. Dec. 6.	To schedule for November, 1878	\$445 13	
	To balance retained by Treasurer of the Commonwealth	54 87	
		\$500 00	\$500 00
	DANVERS, Sept. 30, 1879.		

LIST OF PERSONS

Employed at the Hospital, Sept. 30, 1879.

Superintendent and Treasurer	(per year)	\$2,500 00
First Assistant Superintendent	"	1,000 00
Second Assistant Superintendent	"	800 00
Third Assistant Superintendent and Physician	"	800 00
Steward	"	900 00
Clerk in offices	(per month)	42 00
Male Supervisor	"	38 00
9 male attendants	"	22 00
15 male attendants	"	20 00
Female Supervisor	"	25 00
2 female attendants	"	17 00
23 female attendants	"	16 00
Housekeeper	"	35 00
Seamstress	"	18 00
Assistant Seamstress	"	16 00
Laundry-man	"	30 00
Laundress	"	15 00
6 laundry-girls	"	12 00
Baker	"	44 00
Kitchen, 1st Cook	"	70 00
" 2nd Cook	"	14 00
" 3rd Cook	"	12 00
" 4th Cook	"	17 00
" general work	"	13 00
3 kitchen-girls	"	12 00
Basement-man, 1st	"	22 00
" 2nd	"	20 00
Usher	"	14 00
Marker	"	12 00
2 house-servants	"	12 00
Table-girl	"	12 00
Chambermaid	"	12 00
Farmer	(per year)	600 00
Outside attendant	(per month)	22 00
Hostler	"	18 00
Stable-boy	"	10 00
1 farm-hand (lives outside)	"	39 00

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1 farm-hand	(per month)	\$19 00
1 "	"	18 00
2 "	"	17 00
3 "	"	16 00
1 "	"	14 00
3 farm-hands (live outside)	(per day)	1 50
Gardener	(per month)	17 00
Engineer (lives outside)	(per day)	3 00
Assistant Engineer	(per month)	42 00
Fireman and Gas-maker	"	30 00
Fireman	"	35 00
Plumber (lives outside)	(per day)	3 00
Plumber's tender (temporary)	(per month)	20 00
Carpenter	"	45 00
" (temporary)	"	30 00
" "	"	25 00
Painter (lives outside)	"	55 00
" " " (temporary)	"	50 00
Mason " "	"	60 00
Watchman	"	25 00
Watchwoman	"	20 00
Apothecary	"	15 00