

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

52d

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass.:

↑ STATE INFIRMARY

AT TEWKSBURY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICERS OF THE STATE INFIRMARY

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- FREDERICK W. ENWRIGHT, *Chairman*, Lynn
 CHARLES A. CRONIN, *Vice-Chairman*, Lawrence
 MRS. MARY E. COGAN, *Secretary*, Stoneham
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 WILLIAM F. MAGUIRE, D.M.D., Randolph
 JOHN J. McNAMARA, M.D., Lowell
 MRS. MARGARET M. O'RIORDAN, Jamaica Plain

RESIDENT OFFICERS

- LAWRENCE K. KELLEY, LL.B., M.D., *Superintendent and Resident Physician from August 8, 1935.*
 PATRICK J. MEEHAN, *Assistant Superintendent and Physician from August 17, 1935.*
 CHARLES L. TRICKEY, M.D., *Senior Physician.*
 JAMES F. LAWLOR, M.D., *Senior Physician.*
 HENRY S. GLIDDEN, M.D., *Senior Physician.*
 RALPH HEIFETZ, M.D., *Senior Physician.*
 LOUIS N. STERN, M.D., *Senior Physician.*
 EDWARD J. O'DONOGHUE, M.D., *Senior Physician from November 12, 1935.*
 CHARLES J. CARDEN, M.D., *Assistant Physician.*
 JESSIE D. ROBERTSON, M.D., *Assistant Physician.*
 GEORGE J. M. GRANT, M.D., *Assistant Physician.*
 JOHN R. HOPKINS, M.D., *Assistant Physician.*
 C. WINTHROP HOUGHTON, M.D., *Assistant Physician.*
 CARRIE E. CHAPMAN, M.D., *Assistant Physician from August 19, 1935.*
 CHARLES L. HOLLAND, M.D., *Assistant Physician from October 1, 1935.*
 HARRY B. PLUNKETT, M.D., *Assistant Physician from November 25, 1935.*
 CHARLES D. BROE, D.M.D., *Dentist.*
 THOMAS F. FLYNN, *Steward.*
 ROBERT E. GAY, *Chief Clerk.*

* * * * *

- JOHN H. NICHOLS, M.D., *Superintendent and Resident Physician, Retired May 8, 1935.*
 GEORGE A. PEIRCE, M.D., *Assistant Superintendent and Physician, Retired August 17, 1935.*
 EUGENE E. ALLEN, M.D., *Senior Physician, Resigned October 31, 1935.*
 EVELYN B. ELLMS, M.D., *Assistant Physician, Resigned October 31, 1935.*

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CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The trustees of the State Infirmery herewith submit the eighty-second annual report for the year ending November 30, 1935.

On November 30, 1935, there were 2,973 inmates at the State Infirmery, this number comparing with 2,938 on November 30, 1934.

During the year ending November 30, 1935, the daily average number of patients was 2,904 as compared with 2,965 in the preceding year, a decrease in the daily average of 61.

Under Chapters 249 and 497, Acts of 1935, there was appropriated for the State Infirmary the sum of \$1,143,645. In addition \$34,820.28 of the unspent balance of the 1934 appropriation for expenses was brought forward into 1935, making the total amount available for maintenance, \$1,178,465.28. This compares with \$1,018,185.10, for the preceding year.

During the year there has been spent a total of \$1,104,586.25, which compares with \$974,953.78 in the preceding year, or an increase in expenditures in the recent fiscal year of \$129,632.47. This is an increase of 13.3 per cent.

As required by law we have turned back into the State Treasury \$133,803.43 received for articles sold and for care of individual and municipal cases, leaving a net outlay of \$970,782.82. The net weekly per capita cost of the care of patients has been \$6.43.

In other parts of this report will be found statistics covering the expenditures from PWA Projects as well as details of the Institution work and statement of accounts.

Terms of the following Trustees expired during the year:

ROBERT G. STONE, *Chairman*, Brookline.
 MRS. NELLIE E. TALBOT, *Secretary*, Brookline.
 HON. DENNIS D. SULLIVAN, Middleborough.
 DR. PATRICK J. MEEHAN, Lowell.

The following Trustees were appointed during the year:

MRS. THERESA V. McDERMOTT, Lowell.
 DR. WILLIAM F. MAGUIRE, Randolph.
 MRS. MARGARET M. O'RIORDAN, Jamaica Plain.
 DR. JOHN J. McNAMARA, Lowell.

On May 7, 1935, the Board regretfully accepted the resignation of Dr. John H. Nichols as superintendent, an office he filled honorably, unselfishly and conscientiously, serving the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for more than thirty years. He was an honest, faithful servant and we did not like to see him leave.

On August 6, 1935, the Board selected Dr. Lawrence K. Kelley of Peabody, Massachusetts, as successor to Dr. Nichols. His Excellency James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts, and members of the Executive Council approved of our selection.

Dr. Kelley assumed office at once, and is with ability, intelligently and kindly "carrying on." He has the loyalty and assistance of the entire Board.

Dr. George A. Peirce, Assistant Superintendent, retired August 17, 1935. We wish him success in his new position.

Dr. Patrick J. Meehan of Lowell, Massachusetts, was appointed Assistant Superintendent of State Infirmary, August 17, 1935.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK W. ENWRIGHT, *Chairman*

CHARLES A. CRONIN.	MARY E. COGAN, <i>Secretary</i> .
THERESA V. McDERMOTT.	MARGARET M. O'RIORDAN.
WILLIAM F. MAGUIRE, D.M.D.	JOHN J. McNAMARA, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the State Infirmary:

I have the duty and honor of presenting to you the eighty-second annual report of the State Infirmary for the year beginning December 1, 1934, and ending November 30, 1935.

Ours is a duty to carry out a public trust in the name of, and in behalf of, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with equity and justice for the best interests of all concerned—the Commonwealth, the citizen, the taxpayer, and the patient.

The State Infirmary is one of the oldest institutions in the State, now having a weekly payroll of approximately \$11,500, and an annual budget appropriation of upwards of a million dollars for general maintenance and upkeep. The duty and obligation now confronting the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to appropriate several millions of dollars in the near future, not to modernize but rather to help

make modern our present physical structures, and at the same time assume the task confronting the Commonwealth to efficiently and adequately provide the requisites essential for the peace, comfort, and happiness of those entrusted to our care and charge, is worthy of notice at this time.

To assume this task, not only the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but each and every citizen should be acquainted with the location, size, type of service, and the vast and varied humanitarian interests involved, and until such time as the entire citizenry is interested in the problems, real progress will be impeded.

One must consider the origin, development, and growth of such an institution, and hence a few brief facts are quoted which should be of passing interest to all concerned:

"By an act of the Legislature dated May 20, 1852, authorization for the building of three state almshouses was given, to accommodate not less than 500 persons each. For the three the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated, and sites were selected in Tewksbury, Bridgewater, and Monson. The three almshouses were erected and were all opened on May 1, 1854, by proclamation of Governor Emory Washburn.

The almshouse at Tewksbury, erected and furnished for 500 persons only, by the 20th of May, 1854, had a population of 800. On May 23, 200 were transferred to Bridgewater, and on June 24, 210 were transferred to Monson. The number of admissions from May 1 to December 1, 1854, was 2,193.

The almshouse consisted of one wooden structure, the main or central portion being four stories in height.

In 1866 a department for mental cases was established and a large brick building for 250 female patients constructed.

The first real hospital wards, worthy of that name today, were built in 1887, and over half of the sixty or more brick wards or buildings are relics of the 19th century. Nine-tenths of our wards, at least, are a quarter of a century old, and there was no fireproof building until five years ago.

With the exception of Worcester, Taunton, and Northampton, there are no State hospitals or welfare institutions older than the State Infirmary, which was opened for service in 1854, and has just closed its eighty-second year, with some of the buildings now in use for hospital wards built as early as 1866.

For eighty-one years, according to annual reports, overcrowding has been the greatest handicap; our wards and dormitories have been inadequate, and we have never passed the necessity of resorting to the use of double-decked beds and temporary makeshifts in some of them.

The State Infirmary functions as a general hospital, caring for public welfare cases in sickness and distress, who are without legal settlement in the cities or towns of the Commonwealth. The recipients of this care include acute, chronic, convalescent, feeble, crippled, senile, tubercular, mental, maternity cases, and infants, upwards of 2,000 of whom require constant medical or nursing care.

The State Infirmary at the present time is a hospital with over 50 brick buildings and 30 wooden structures including cottages for employees; a water tower of 1,000,000 gallons storage; a steam heating and electric lighting plant; a laundry with a capacity of over 120,000 pounds per week; a farm of 894 acres; a dairy herd of over 300 head of thoroughbred Holstein stock.

By an act of the Legislature of 1900, the name of the State Almshouse was changed to State Hospital, and by an act of the Legislature of 1909, the name State Hospital was changed to State Infirmary.

Buildings which we have to keep in repair may be listed under two groups: masonry construction, hospitals and administration buildings; wood construction, residences, farm and auxiliary buildings. They continually present many varied and urgent demands, difficult if possible to meet. The extent of repair liabilities may be more clearly visualized if expressed in square foot areas and reduced to acres in the totals, for the trades involved, as may be estimated as follows:

There are

21.97 acres of floor surfaces	3.24 acres of glass sash
36.60 acres of roof areas	139.73 acres of painted surfaces
114.25 acres of lath and plaster surface, ceiling, partitions and side walls	15.10 acres of exterior walls
	3,821 doors

For the last three years the State Infirmary has been an institution with a maximum census of 3,356 of welfare cases plus 654 employees, or a total of 4,010 people, and should be discussed in all of our plans as a community of 4,000.

The above facts prove conclusively that this institution now called the "State Infirmary" is the largest hospital in the State, and, for the best interests of the institution, its training school for nurses and attendants, and its patients should be designated as such, once again, by the Legislature at its present session.

The suggestion was offered, and a bill drawn up by former Commissioner Richard K. Conant of the Department of Public Welfare, that the name be changed to hospital as of the period of 1900-1909. The latter was of the opinion that the name State Hospital had been preempted by the Mental Department and suggested the name State General Hospital, which name was presented to the Trustees of the State Infirmary, who unanimously voted that such a name be presented in the bill to the forthcoming legislature.

Within the walls of the Infirmary are sufferers from almost every sickness found in the State,—arteriosclerosis, tuberculosis, cancer, heart troubles, and especially those diseases characteristic of old age. To it come the sick and the feeble, the accident cases, those broken down by an exhausting life of toil, the homeless and dependent who have not acquired a legal settlement in any city or town in the State. Some are made physically fit again and go out to resume their places as wage earners, but to many, the Infirmary becomes their last earthly home.

Twenty-five hundred patients—individuals—no two alike except in their need of care, whether for chronic sickness or merely old age! What types of character, what stories of pathos and humor, of malcontents and gritudes. They cannot be treated *en masse*, either for physical or social wellbeing; each is a separate soul with his own needs and desires. Each must and does receive specialized nursing care, but it is by considering the personal welfare and social condition of each individual that a proper perspective of the work at the Infirmary can be obtained.

The children's hospital, entirely separate from the adult portion of the Infirmary, furnishes skilled nursing care to children without mothers and to some sick feeble-minded infants for whom there is no other institution.

Rooms are provided for play and for lessons, as well as for medical attention, and outside playgrounds have been set aside for the special use of these children.

Still farther back in the pine groves beyond the main group of buildings are two tubercular sanatoria, Fiske and Bancroft, for women and men respectively, where heliotherapy and all other forms of modern treatment are employed.

There were 160 births at the Infirmary in the year 1935. The best of pre-natal care is rendered in a bright, cheery ward with sun parlor and reading room, and the mothers are taught the essentials of child care and training while helping about the institution in such light tasks as they are able to perform.

The Stone House also in an isolated part of the grounds provides a home, nursing, and care for some sixteen feeble-minded boys of low type, medically speaking.

Stoncroft, a separate department, offers a home to the poor and indigent men entrusted to our care. Built to accommodate not more than 400 persons, it is at all times overcrowded, and in the winter months taxed to nearly double that capacity. Overcrowded conditions in the hospital wards and at Stoncroft make this imperative in order to provide shelter.

Many of these men have been thrust aside, rendered economically useless by the rush of business competition and exacting efficiency or the introduction of labor-saving machinery. To them the State Infirmary becomes a home and the means of retaining their interest in life.

Truly one may call an institution which provides medical and surgical care for some 1,500-1,600 chronic and acute cases (the latter arising out of such a population, and from the neighboring towns as emergency cases), plus some 700 chronic mental cases, and approximately 700 indigent men, many of whom are debilitated and semi-invalids; a maternity hospital serving the unfortunate women from the various other State institutions as well as other public welfare cases; a children's hospital with nearly 100 patients; and with well-adapted and equipped male and female tubercular hospitals; a state general hospital.

The State Infirmary receives chronic cases from various municipal and private hospitals all over the State and has the duty confronting it as an institution to give

the best possible treatment known to medical and surgical science, not only that the best possible cure may be effected but more often to return these patients to society, back on the job, and to their loved ones at home. A great many fathers and mothers with dependent families at home come under our care and charge.

From a human and social viewpoint our patients come from all walks of life, from nearly every city and town in the State, every State in the Union, and from nearly every country in the civilized world.

Under the title State Hospital at Tewksbury, Gold Medals of Honor were awarded to it for pioneer and outstanding achievement in the tubercular field, and within its pathological laboratory was developed the most outstanding work in America on the arsphenamine treatment for syphilis in America, many of the present day formulas having been worked out within its confines.

As a State general hospital the institution should fill a much needed field in the service of the Commonwealth.

MENTAL DEPARTMENT

In 1931 the Department of Mental Diseases transferred all the better and lesser chronic mental cases to various other institutions, leaving only the real chronic with little or no chance of recovery of any degree, and among the number transferred were some of the best farm workers whose loss is still felt here.

Originally there were three female mental asylums and two male. At the present time there are three female and one male asylum occupied by mental patients. One male asylum has been converted within the last few months into a comfortable home for elderly indigent and otherwise infirm old gentlemen entrusted to our care.

Since the transfer by the Department of Mental Diseases, the State Infirmary is prohibited from receiving new mental cases other than those among our other group of patients who may suddenly become insane.

The latter cases are thereupon transferred to some other institution if committed, while mental cases from Lowell and surrounding cities and towns must of necessity be transferred to Danvers or Worcester State Hospital.

Either the State Infirmary should operate as all other mental hospitals in the State and be allowed to receive and treat new and acute cases, or all mental cases now at Tewksbury should be transferred to some other State Mental Hospital, thus providing the Infirmary with four fairly good buildings which can be readily adapted for ward and private room service for surgical and medical cases with but little cost to the State.

As a matter of fact transfer of the mental cases would be a distinct asset to our progress as a general hospital, one of the greatest needs for State service at the present time.

As superintendent I recommend that the Commissioner of Public Welfare make suitable arrangement or provision with the Commissioner of Mental Diseases as will best suit the respective departments for future course, development, and procedure.

The best interests of the patients concerned, the fair name of the Commonwealth, and a sense of fair play and justice, warrant, if not demand, that our mental cases receive the same interest, care and expenditure of money to conform in type, and advance scientifically with the other mental institutions of the State, or, that all mental patients entrusted to our care be removed to other mental institutions, thereby not only benefiting the patients deserving of such treatment but likewise make available at this institution several buildings which will, to some extent, relieve overcrowded conditions of male and female medical and surgical cases in our present hospital buildings.

FEEBLE-MINDED GROUP

Stone House, now occupied by some sixteen boys ranging from six to eighteen years of age and of very low grade mentality, has already been changed and improvements are underway. A basement recreation room with ample plumbing arrangements throughout the building are under construction and within a short time accommodation for these boys will be satisfactory and greatly appreciated.

STONECROFT

This department housing the indigent and those suffering from adversity, through no fault of their own in many instances, is overcrowded and has been for many years. One section is modern though overcrowded; the other section markedly overcrowded with insufficient sanitary equipment or accommodations for the patients housed there.

At all times in the past there have been three wards composed of double-deck beds, while in the winter months four wards of double-deck beds are a necessity.

Old men well along in years too often are forced to occupy upper berths, and the overcrowded general condition should be relieved and ample sanitary accommodation provided to meet the normal demands.

As superintendent I cannot impress too strongly upon the Commissioner of Public Welfare the emergency that exists, requiring prompt and adequate relief which can only be possible through the erection of a new building of two stories to house 400 beds, estimated at a cost of \$160,000 and recommended in this year's budget.

New washrooms with equipment to supplement the present inadequate and inefficient facilities in the "old" section should be constructed at an estimated cost of \$9,000. This is an emergency, vital and necessary, regardless of the new building.

NATAL AND PRE-NATAL DEPARTMENTS

Our pre-natal building is well equipped, comfortable and homelike, with every convenience to make it a real home for the young women housed there.

Our maternity building, built in 1931, is modern in every respect and in most particulars a much better equipped department than may be found in many of the better smaller hospitals throughout the State.

Were its possibilities for service and its excellent accommodations realized by the various local departments of public welfare, we feel our maternity department would enjoy its rightful place for service to the citizens of the Commonwealth, taking care of the vast number of cases heretofore sent to private and semi-private philanthropies equally as well if not better than the latter group of hospitals.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Our children's department is one of the beauty spots of the institution, neat, clean, and well equipped. Inasmuch as many of the older children have been removed to other institutions, many beds are available at all times and the possibility of expansion for the care of children is comforting. The playground adjacent is small and inadequate but may be improved and enlarged out of general maintenance funds from time to time.

HOUSING OF EMPLOYEES

Our housing facilities for employees are inefficient, inadequate, and for the most part inferior to those of many institutions.

Our present buildings need to be modernized within, particularly as to heat and lighting facilities, both from the viewpoint of comfort and fire prevention, and comfortable, homelike furnishings which would not only make living at the institution attractive but likewise provide some of the modern comforts and requisites of the every-day modern home.

At the present time 150 employees are unable to be housed at the institution and receive money in lieu of maintenance as a result. The sum now paid in this manner would in less than ten years fully build and equip two modern buildings for employees, urgently needed for several years past, namely a building for male employees, capacity 54, at an estimated cost of \$75,000, and a building for female employees, capacity 100, at an estimated cost of \$135,000. Two such buildings are an urgent necessity at this time.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CENTER

Our "New" operating room is a separate and distinct small building necessitating removal by ambulance prior to and immediately following operation to various buildings and wards of the institution.

Naturally there has been considerable controversy past and present as to the

procedure, referred to in various terms from carelessness and neglect to a harsh specie of negligence.

Tentative measures have been employed within the past few months to remedy this condition as far as humanly possible by the building of a closed-in passageway from the male wards to care for male cases, and the reconditioning of the female operating room on that side for all future female cases. While this condition meets the emergency, it is far from ideal or perfection desired.

A new medical and surgical center comprising a modern operating unit together with proper and centralized equipment for pre-operative and post-operative treatment is a vital necessity.

Within this building may be provided an up-to-date physiotherapy department, X-ray department, and various other essential requisites for modern treatment now cared for in scattered small units everywhere, thus lessening their efficiency and usefulness.

A modern structure at an estimated cost of \$300,000 would remove all possible criticism and at the same time bestow upon the institution its most urgent need, thus enabling us to give the latest and best of modern scientific medical and surgical care in an honest attempt to rehabilitate and return to society those entering here for aid and relief.

FEDERAL AID AND RELIEF

The institution is the recipient of two new buildings now nearly completed, from the Federal Government, namely, a new cafeteria seating 1,100 persons costing \$500,000, and a new storage warehouse costing approximately \$400,000, for which we are grateful. Both buildings are modern, useful and serviceable, and will prove valuable to the institution.

If the Federal Government is to continue its building program in the future I feel it is my duty as superintendent to recommend that the Commissioner of Public Welfare endeavor to interest the authorities at Washington in many of the vital and necessary needs for the care, comfort, and happiness of our patients.

Overcrowded conditions were our birthright in May, 1854, when our institution was opened and have been continuously reported yearly since that time in annual reports, with but little relief to this evergrowing institution. We are still overcrowded, with all wards occupied, many basement wards, and several wards of double-decker beds. At the present time we are taxed to the very limit of bed capacity and available space.

This year's request in the budget, under special appropriations, requested October 15, 1935, listed under 22 items and totalling the sum of \$1,482,121.75, is but a plain statement of fact of the needs of the institution, borne out by the annual reports of the last quarter century and the present physical structural needs apparent.

Under date of February 1, 1935, Dr. John H. Nichols, retired superintendent, submitted to Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare, the following list of needed and useful projects. Many were approved by the Commissioner and Public Welfare Department, but, with the exception of No. 7, filter beds, extension and improvement, at an estimated cost of \$25,000, failed to materialize.

This list of 14 proposed projects classified as "Needed and useful" totalled \$3,345,000, and this year's request covering a few of the same items may be classified as extremely urgent needs.

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| 1. Men's Hospital: 500 beds @ 2,000. Work can be started in 90 days or May 1, and can be completed in 12 months or May 1, 1936. The necessity for this project is to remove patients at present housed in basements and in antiquated buildings | \$1,000,000 |
| 2. Women's Hospital: 300 beds. Time of starting, date of completion, and necessity for this project same as 1 | 600,000 |
| 3. Reconstruction and reconditioning of existing hospital and dormitory buildings: Work can be started in 90 days or May 1, and can be completed in 18 months or Nov. 1, 1937. The necessity for this project, improvement of antiquated buildings | 500,000 |
| 4. Kitchen and Dining Room for Men's Consumptive Hospital: 200 patients. Work can be started in 90 days or May 1, and can be completed in six months or Nov. 1, 1936. The necessity for this | |

project is that the present kitchen is inadequate and there is no large dining room in this building	\$40,000
5. Recreation Buildings for employees and patients: 2,500 persons. Day space for 400 male patients. Work can be started and completed same as project 1. Necessity, have no such building at the present time	300,000
6. Medical and Surgical Building: Work can be started and completed same as project 1. Necessity for project—have no such building at present	200,000
7. Filter Beds—extension and improvements: Work can be started in 90 days or May 1, and can be completed in six months or Nov. 1. Necessity for this project—present system inadequate	25,000
8. Reconstruction of steam and hot water systems including new engine. Work can be started and completed same as project 1. Necessity for this project—new buildings added and to be added	60,000
9. Building for Male Employees. Capacity 54. Work can be started and completed same as project 1. Necessity for this project is to provide accommodations for additional employees because of 48 hour week and to provide better accommodations for some of our present employees	75,000
10. Building for Female Employees. Capacity 100. Work can be started and completed same as project 1. Necessity for this project to provide accommodations for additional employees because of 48 hour law week	135,000
11. Barn. Capacity 180 dairy herd. 20 Horses. Work can be started and completed same as project 1. Necessity for this project to take place of old barn	265,000
12. Extension of Laundry Building. Work can be started in 90 days or May 1, and can be completed in six months or Nov. 1. Necessity for this project—more space needed	20,000
13. Roadways. Work can be started May 1, and can be completed in 18 months or Nov. 1, 1937. Necessity—to improve present roads	50,000
14. Sewage System: Work can be started and completed same as project 13. The necessity for this project is to extend and increase capacity of sewer mains	75,000

POLICE PROTECTION

There has never been any definite arrangement as to police protection at the institution, and at the present time there is no police power other than that invested in the Superintendent. In a group of 4,000, disciplinary measures at times are necessary, and as Superintendent I have recommended, and hereby recommend, that a definite police power be established at the institution either as a unit by itself, or delegation of police supervision by some existing police power in the State.

FIRE PROTECTION

A complete survey has been made as to fire prevention and control, and while most of our buildings have an efficient sprinkling system recently installed, nevertheless our barn housing some 300 head of accredited Holstein cattle is of wood and entirely unprotected by sprinkler system or otherwise.

Patients have not participated in fire drills for many years past and definite arrangements are now being made for a complete fire drill, fire signal, and personnel of department. Considering the fact that we have from newborn infants to the very aged, most of them in overcrowded conditions, I feel that the matter of fire prevention and control is a splendid improvement, and is a matter that should be dealt with definitely and decisively at this time.

An institution such as the State Infirmary, devoted to kind, humane, courteous treatment of the young and old, sick and infirm, unfortunates and lesser fortunate, rational and insane patients, numbering over 3,000, and living as one neighborly family, should receive due recognition from both the Nation and the State to alle-

viate their every day wants and necessities, and grant some security in the only earthly place that most of them may call home.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL REPORT

The following is the summary of the Statistical Report for the year beginning December 1, 1934, and ending November 30, 1935.

The records for 1935 show that during the year 6,241 patients have been cared for,—4,549 male and 1,692 female, 113 more than the previous year. At the end of the fiscal year there were 2,973 patients in the institution,—35 more than the previous year. The largest daily census was 3,181 on March 1, 1935, and the smallest daily census was 2,731 on September 3, 1935. The daily average number of patients was 2,904,—61 less than in 1934.

There were 160 births,—75 male and 85 female. The number of deaths was 580, in the general hospital 546, and 34 in the department for the insane;—448 male and 132 female, which is 62 more than last year.

The expenditure for maintenance was \$1,104,586.25. For salaries \$489,509.25. General expenditures \$615,077. The weekly per capita cost was \$7.3146.

The amount of \$133,803.43 was received for the support of city, town, and United States cases cared for at the Infirmary, for articles sold, etc., which leaves a net cost of \$970,782.82 for maintenance of the institution for the year, and a net weekly per capita cost of \$6.4286.

Under the heading of Special Appropriations the sum of \$450,393.97 was expended as shown in detail in the financial report.

There were treated in the hospital wards, 6,143 cases,—4,707 male and 1,436 female. Of these 942 were discharged well; 1,183 improved; 1,038 not improved, 546 died, and 2,434 remained in the Infirmary. There were 489 cases of cardiac disease; 327 of alcoholism; 153 of syphilis; 232 of gonococcus infection, 128 of cancer; 878 of arteriosclerosis; 452 of tuberculosis; 257 of other respiratory diseases; 432 of digestive tract; 237 of puerperal state; 130 of genito-urinary tract; 150 of skin and cellular tissues; 585 of mental and nervous system; 208 of bones and joints; 249 due to accidents or external causes, and 25 to infectious or contagious diseases.

Among the 546 deaths, 86 were due to tuberculosis of the lungs; 53 to cancer; 280 to cardiac vascular diseases, and 42 to lobar and broncho-pneumonia.

A decided increase in the number of admissions to the men's hospital during the year is noted, the total number being 2,614. All of these patients required a medical history and a thorough physical examination. We were ably assisted in this work by a staff of internes to whom we are greatly indebted. A large number of male patients were sent here for operation and medical observation from the various transient center camps throughout the State. Our hospital beds have been filled to capacity, and at times extra beds were placed in available space to accommodate the continuous incoming of sick and infirm patients.

Dr. Harry E. Grife, one of the yearly internes who rendered valuable services during his internship, has opened a private practice in Medford. Dr. Carrie E. Chapman, whose internship was completed in August, has been appointed to the medical staff of the State Infirmary.

An increase is noted in the amount of surgical work done in the men's department; 225 major operations were performed and 300 minor operations. Included in this operative work were 25 appendectomies, 84 herniotomies, 13 gastro-intestinal operations (gastro-enterostomy 6, gastrotomy, 5, colostomy, 2); 5 cholecystectomies; 12 amputations; 4 prostatic resections (suprapubic); 9 suprapubic operations; 2 exploratory laborotomies; 4 rib resections; 1 typhoid operation; 30 saphenous vein ligations; 15 orthopedic operations; 3 orchidectomies; 2 external urethrotomies; 2 epididymectomies; 8 phrenicoexoresis; 5 blood transfusions; 8 hemorrhoidectomies; 3 undescended testicle operations (removal); 1 mastoid; 35 tonsillectomy and adenectomy; 14 eye operations (10 cataracts, 2 trephines for glaucoma, and 2 tote Mosher operations); 1 submucous resection; 5 hydroceles; and 175 incisions and drainage operations.

We are indebted to the following consulting physicians for their valuable assistance in our medical and surgical work: Dr. Marshall L. Alling, Lowell; Dr. Francis R. Mahony, Lowell; Dr. Harold Leland, Lowell; Dr. George A. Leahey,

Lowell; Dr. Edward J. O'Brien, Jr., Boston; Dr. E. G. Brackett, Boston; and Dr. Michael A. Tighe, Lowell.

In the women's department there was a total of 559 admissions which added to the 489 in the institution at the beginning of the year made a total of 1,048 cared for; 501 were discharged; 105 died; and 443 remained in the wards at the end of the year. In this department there were performed 49 major and 78 minor operations, including 20 tonsillectomies and adenectomies; 14 appendectomies; 2 herniotomies; 8 oophrectomies; 1 amputation leg; 1 nephrectomy; 3 cholecystectomies; 1 amputation of breast; and 8 uterine suspensions.

In the venereal clinic 114 cases of gonorrhoea and 78 cases of syphilis were treated; 86 cases of gonorrhoea and 54 syphilitic cases were discharged.

In the maternity ward there were 160 deliveries; 2 pairs of twins, 5 Cesarean sections, 11 forcep cases, and 8 stillborns. Eight private cases were delivered during the year in this department.

Dr. Eugene E. Allen and Dr. Evelyn E. Ellms who were in charge of the women's department during the year, resigned on October 31, 1935, to enter private practice.

In the hospitals for tuberculosis, 637 cases were treated, which included pulmonary and extra-pulmonary types; 447 men and 170 women. A total of 447 cases were discharged; 111 relieved; 60 not relieved; 86 died,—64 male and 22 female; 135 male and 55 female patients remaining at the end of the year. Of the extra-pulmonary type of tuberculosis, there were 17 cases, as follows: 2 meninges and central nervous system; 4 of intestines; 6 of vertebrae column; 4 of the genitourinary system, and one of the skin.

At the end of the year there were 35 patients receiving pneumothorax treatment—24 males and 11 females; 2 patients receiving bilateral treatment, 1 male and 1 female. The installation of the fluoroscope at the Bancroft has proved of great value in the treatment of pneumothorax; each patient after every refill is fluoroscoped. Seven phrenic nerve operations were performed in conjunction with the treatment of four men and three women in this department.

The continued increase in the amount of work performed in the X-ray department has necessitated the appointment of a full time X-ray technician, and the appointment of a clerical assistant has aided much in the efficiency of this work. A summary of the work is as follows: chest X-rays 1,300; X-rays of bones and joints 500; gall bladder with shadocal dye 40; intravenous pylegraphy 25; gastrointestinal series 125.

The statistics for the department for the insane are for the 12 months beginning October 1, 1934, and ending September 30, 1935.

No patients were committed to this department during the year. There were 31 deaths, 5 men and 26 women. Five were discharged from the books, 3 men and 2 women; 1 man and 1 woman was improved and the other three were unimproved. Cardio-vascular disease was the principal cause of the deaths although 6 were from tuberculosis and 4 from cancer.

Ninety-six men and 54 women were temporarily cared for and studied in our mental wards. Of these, 21 men and 16 women were committed as insane to other state hospitals. Ninety young women from the general hospital department, mostly representing sex problems, were given psychometric examinations. Twenty juveniles were examined in relation to commitment to the various Massachusetts training schools.

An increasingly difficult problem is the matter of care of the growing number of very feeble and aged demented patients who we feel are too feeble to be transferred to the State hospital for mental diseases.

Entertainments for the mental patients have included moving pictures, dances, sleigh and automobile rides, picnics and plays performed by the patients and by others.

The summary of the work in the dental department is as follows: chair patients 2,413; plates 156; plates repaired 31; partial plates and clasps 3; amalgam fillings 318; cement fillings 137; extractions 1,945; prophylaxis 221; bridges 2; bridge-work repaired 3; extractions with ether 15; fractures 2; alveolar abscesses 33; treatments, pyorrhea 57; Vincent's angina 29; stomatitis 41; temporary stoppings 184; post operative 165.

The following work was completed in the Pathological Laboratory during the fiscal year from December 1, 1934, to December 1, 1935.

Pathology: Postmortem examinations 103; biopsies and surgicals 222. Total number of paraffin sections 1,395; frozen sections 6. *Bacteriology:* Nose, throat, and ear cultures 169; widal tests 2; dark field examinations 10; blood cultures 58; identification of organisms 38; chest tap cultures 17; Vincent's smears 24; Pneumococcus typing 18; typhoid (feces and urine) 18; autogenous vaccines 8; T. B. smears 2,202; concentration tests for T. B. 50; guinea pig inoculations 135; Total G. C. smears 3,909; feces examinations (ova) parasites 20; Schick tests 24; Dick tests 24; bacteriological examination of milk 19; Kahn tests (blood) 73; Kahn tests (spinal fluid) 116; Hinton tests 3,575; gold sol 116; complete spinal fluid analyses 115; gastric analyses 114; icteric indices 21; Van den Burgh tests 16; blood sugars 846; B. U. N. 245; N. P. N. 30; blood cholesterol 5; blood chloride 1; blood, total protein, 1; blood, uric acid 1; blood calcium 7; blood phosphate 4; blood, hydrogenion determination 2; urinalyses 12,750; P. S. P. tests 44; feces (occult blood) 45; special analyses (acetone, lead, diacetic acid, Bence-Jones) 40; butter fat determination 40. *Miscellaneous:* Freedman tests 20; blood matching 79; clotting time 5; coagulation time 5; red blood counts 483; white blood counts 547; differential smears 507; hemoglobin 460; sedimentation rates 253; fragility tests 2.

Throughout the year clinical pathological conferences have been held on Friday mornings for the staff. At these meetings an autopsy is performed and a series of either autopsy or surgical slides are reviewed by the use of the microprojector. The facilities of the laboratory are also utilized in the instruction of the nurses. A short course of ten laboratory periods is devoted to urinalyses, and the preliminary class is invited to attend several autopsies and anatomical dissections.

This year the policy of accepting voluntary workers seeking technical experience has been established. At the present time we have three such workers at the laboratory where they are receiving thorough instructions in all things related to routine chemical, bacteriological and pathological procedures.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The training school for nurses has maintained its standard of efficiency in providing special care for our patients and an excellent training for a considerable number of young women.

Our training school for nurses was highly favored and improved within the last few months through an affiliation with the Boston City Hospital for a period of one year.

Our students are to spend the first year at this institution, the second year at Boston City Hospital, and return here for the third and final year of the course.

The entire class will hereafter serve under this affiliation, the work at Boston City Hospital comprising 1 month Medical, 2 months Surgical, 3 months Pediatrics, 3 months Obstetrics with class work corresponding.

The class of 1935 graduation exercises were held in the auditorium September 18, 1935. Dr. Lawrence K. Kelley, Superintendent, presided and gave the address of welcome. The address to the nurses was given by Dr. Sara M. Jordan of the Lahey Clinic of Boston. A message from His Excellency Governor James M. Curley was given by his secretary, Mrs. Agnes H. Parker. Diplomas and class pins were presented by Mrs. Theresa V. McDermott, member of the Board of Trustees, to the following nurses: Ruth Emma Clark, Edna May Clayton, Harriet May Corbett, Hedwig Eleanor Puez, Margaret Theresa Couser, Ora Elizabeth Daniels, Mary Mildred Fields, Margaret Rita Gallagher, Bernice Deborah Levy, Alexandra Theresa Rasimowicz, Rita Mary Prescott, Anna Inez Rice; Katherine Ann Walmsley, Viola Root, Helen Irene Warren, and Margaret Dorothy Rogers.

On October 1, 1935, 27 students were admitted to the preliminary class. One left at the end of the month due to illness at home; 26 remaining at the end of the year.

During the year a total of 612 hours of class room work were given the students.

On November 30, 1935, in the female nursing department, there was a total of 278.

On January 1, 1935, graduation exercises for attendants who had completed the one year course were held in the class room. The address was given by Hon. Judge Dennis D. Sullivan of Middleborough, Massachusetts, a former member of the Board of Trustees. Diplomas were presented by Dr. John H. Nichols to the fol-

lowing attendants: Louise Elmira Shaw, Lucy Eliot, Theresa Esther Christie, Elizabeth Alice Willman, Laura Mary Gourley Kelley, Virginia Purrington, Lena Bentley, Helene Marie Kearns, Camilia Rita Castellano, Helen Mary Chute, Winifred Heenan, Nora Theresa Gallagher, Josephine Elizabeth Snow, and Eugenia Margaret Lessard.

On February 1, 1935, a class of 16 student attendants were admitted. Ninety hours of class room work were given to the attendants during the year.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The occupational therapy department has been conducted under the direction of four trained workers, all graduates of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Two changes are noted in the personnel, Miss Barbara Adams and Miss Valborg Gustafson, replacing Miss Phyllis Dukeshire and Miss Dorothy Thomas who resigned. Because of the group of mental patients becoming smaller who were engaged in this work, the few remaining were transferred in April to the newly opened sewing room in the Belcher building. In May a new workshop for ambulatory patients was started at the Bancroft tuberculosis hospital, where the use of a former sun porch was given over for this work. These men are occupied with wood-work, hooking, basketry, drawing, and shorthand, under a specified time limit. This type of treatment has also continued at the Fiske tuberculosis hospital for women.

In September a rotating system was planned for the three ward therapists, and beginning October 1st they change posts every three months.

An average of 161 patients monthly have been treated; 25 in the central workshop for men; 20 in the men's hospital; 68 in the women's hospital; 22 in the Fiske; 15 in the Bancroft (for six months); and 11 in the mental wards (for four months). All finished work is used within the institution.

In our industrial department, among the larger items made for use in the institution are 792 bed spreads; 870 pillows; 607 mattresses; 692 dozen pillow slips; 833 dozen sheets; 981 rugs; 8,917 yards of towelling; 2,830 dozen towels; 4,928 yards of shirting; 660 corn brooms; 450 dozen women's dresses; 1,600 dozen of under-garments; 116 dozen men's shirts; 239,450 printed forms, cards, envelopes, tags; and 1,450 booklets for use about the wards and office. Articles repaired include 2,616 pairs of shoes; 885 dozen stockings; and 2,188 dozen items of clothing.

FARM

Our farm products were somewhat disappointing owing to the drought during the growing season, and shortage of equipment, although improvement is noted in several items. Among the farm products were 390 tons of hay; 27 tons fodder; 650 tons ensilage; 272 tons green feed; 67,000 pounds of squash; 38,260 lbs. sweet corn; 40,000 lbs. cabbage; 45,000 lbs. other green vegetables; 10,285 lbs. peas and beans; 84,000 lbs. root vegetables; 6,060 lbs. melons; 7,365 lbs. small fruit; and 340 bbls. of apples.

The dairy herd of thoroughbred Holstein stock produced 1,541,000 lbs. of milk or an average of 12,346 lbs. per cow; 23,127 lbs. of veal; 75,700 lbs. of pork, and 9,700 lbs. of poultry were killed and used by the institution; 17,160 dozen of eggs were produced at the hennery.

An extension to hold 36 more milking cows was added to the cow barn, and 2 new brooder houses for 28 brood sows have replaced the old brooder houses.

More horses, an additional tractor, and more irrigation area is needed. Also more help for weeding and the speedy gathering of crops is necessary to make the farm more profitable.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Under the heading of repairs and improvements some of the larger items include a two-ton ammonia electric machine; six electric indirect fan heater units; new steam coil at greenhouse; new hot and cold water pipes at Bancroft and Fiske; 2 new electrically driven steam heated presses in laundry; a high and low water regulator in engine room for electrical control of brook pump; a hot water circulating pump; a new fire truck with 1,000 feet of hose; completed shallow wells, 35 in number, which will yield 500,000 gallons of water per day; completed installation of sprinkler system in all buildings except barn, which is now considered a fire hazard and should be corrected by the installation of a 10-inch pipe from the water

tank to the barn area and proper hydrants set; completed the removal of three H. R. T. boilers and erected water tube boilers in their places.

The new kitchen and dining room building erected under the PWA by the C. J. Rappoli Construction Co. of Cambridge has been completed and the equipment and service is now being installed.

The new storehouse erected under the PWA by D. H. Walker Co., of Lowell has been completed and equipment is now being installed.

The new pumping station at Long Pond has been completed and the water line connecting with the institution, a distance of about three miles, laid.

An ERA project for the construction of 4 new filter beds is about 70 per cent completed. The repair of the 30 old filter beds is about 95 per cent completed. Work on these two projects has been temporarily stopped due to lack of funds.

Other ERA projects are the clearing of 50 acres of brush land, and a road project which was started but discontinued because of lack of funds.

Other items include the construction of a tunnel from the women's hospital to hall 2; a new admitting room for patients; fire exits and escapes at the children's hospital; the laying out of a new cemetery on the south side of the institution grounds; the drawing and submitting of preliminary plans for a new hospital center, and preliminary plans for two new buildings—one for female employees and one for male employees.

LIBRARY

A summary of the library report shows 3,000 hospital books and 1,086 staff books. The circulation for 1935 was 21,498; 332 books were bought at a cost of \$325.71, as a gift from the Community Store. Many books and magazines were received from organizations and friends, for which the Infirmary is most grateful.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 29, General Laws, the following estimates for the coming year have been submitted:

OBJECT FOR WHICH APPROPRIATION IS REQUIRED

	<i>Estimate for Fiscal year 1936</i>	<i>Last Appropriation</i>
Personal services	\$700,395	\$499,245
Religious instruction	3,100	2,400
Travel, Transportation and office expenses	8,250	6,500
Food	319,936	287,500
Clothing and materials	79,700	68,000
Heat and other plant operation	81,950	75,000
Medical and general care	58,000	50,000
Furnishings and household supplies	53,400	45,000
Farm	44,260	40,000
Garage and grounds	12,355	8,000
Repairs, ordinary	39,100	25,000
Repairs and renewals	41,092	37,000
	<hr/> \$1,441,538	<hr/> \$1,143,645

Deaths of the following employees are hereby recorded with sorrow for their families, and with appreciation for the services they rendered the State Infirmary: Thomas Slattery, kitchen helper, December 12, 1934; Charles Flanagan, attendant, December 13, 1934; Henry Keyes, assistant cook, July 5, 1935; and George Fearon, motor truck driver, November 26, 1935.

From a spiritual standpoint our patients have been well cared for and their various spiritual needs provided for at all times, not only through regular church services but also by visitations to the bedside and the administration of various religious sacraments and rituals.

Those of the Catholic faith have been cared for by Rev. Richard Mahoney, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Charles Coppen, O. M. I.; those of the Jewish faith by Rabbi Moses L. Sedar; those of the Protestant faith by Rev. David R. Hunter, while those of the Italian race were attended by the Franciscan Fathers.

I wish to extend my heartfelt appreciation to Richard K. Conant, Commis-

sioner of Department of Public Welfare; to the Director of Aid and Relief and his assistants, and to the Supervisor of Social Service and her assistants for their cooperation and many kindnesses during the year.

I wish to thank the Staff and employees in all departments for the hearty cooperation extended at all times, and to compliment them upon the friendliness and good will that exists throughout the entire personnel, which reflects not only to themselves but to the patients and the institution as well.

To the members of the Board of Trustees for their kindness, cooperation and encouragement, and for the honor bestowed upon me on my selection as superintendent; to His Excellency James M. Curley for his nomination, and to the Executive Council for my confirmation as superintendent I am eternally grateful and assure them that my every thought, word, and deed will be at all times to promote the best interests of the institution, its patients, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE K. KELLEY, M.D., *Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Trustees of the State Infirmary:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this Institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935:

CASH ACCOUNT	
<i>Income</i>	
Board of inmates	\$129,616 10
<i>Personal services:</i>	
Receipts from the Board of Retirement	317 00
<i>Sales:</i>	
Clothing and Materials	\$766 17
Medical and General Care	281 25
Farm	448 28
Food	949 03
Garage, etc.	15 26
Repairs, ordinary	468 64
Travel, transportation and office expenses	164 89
Board of employees	710 70
Overages	66 11
Total income	3,870 33
MAINTENANCE	
Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$34,820 28
Appropriation current year	1,143,645 00
Total	\$1,178,465 28
Expenses (as analyzed below)	1,104,586 25
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$73,879 03
ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES	
Personal Services	\$489,509 25
Food	271,823 86
Medical and general care	51,665 90
Farm	39,761 29
Heat, light and power	69,154 87
Garage, stable and grounds	8,667 93
Travel, transportation and office expense	6,988 27
Religious instruction	2,384 71
Clothing and materials	68,531 20
Furnishings and household supplies	47,285 89
Repairs, ordinary	26,351 57
Repairs and renewals	22,461 51
Total	\$1,104,586 25
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	
Balance, December 1, 1934	\$697,194 73
Less letter from E. P. W. C. dated 12/10/35	25,000 00
Total	\$672,194 73
Expended during year	450,393 97
Balance November 30, 1935, carried to next year	\$221,800 76

	Appropriation	Expended during Fiscal Year	Expended to Date	Balance
Filter Beds	\$20,000 00	-	\$18,288 34	\$1,711 66
Docket 5772 New Kitchen and Dining Room C-1	490,000 00	248,118 04	340,168 17	149,831 83
Docket 1026 New Boilers and Chimney C-2	48,000 00	7,613 69	42,319 90	5,680 10
Docket 1035 Fire Protection C-3	138,000 00	26,667 33	123,374 96	14,625 04
Docket 5751 Storehouse C-6	134,000 00	89,513 71	102,596 95	31,403 05
Docket 5711 Water Supply C-10	100,000 00	78,481 20	81,450 92	18,549 08
Totals	\$930,000 00	\$450,393 97	\$708,199 24	\$221,800 76
Balance carried to next year				221,800 76

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 2,904.

Total cost of maintenance \$1,104,586.25.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.3146.

Institution income, \$133,803.43.

New weekly per capita \$6.4286.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE K. KELLEY, M.D., *Superintendent.*

VALUATION, NOVEMBER 30, 1935

REAL ESTATE

Buildings	\$3,118,576 49	
Land and other real estate	84,579 94	\$3,203,156 43

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Travel, transportation and office expense	736 69	
Food	17,823 56	
Clothing and materials	42,601 76	
Furnishings and household supplies	303,052 69	
Medical and general care	43,720 13	
Heat, light and power	3,619 27	
Farm	84,996 16	
Garage, stable and grounds	16,889 75	
Repairs, ordinary	34,129 02	547,569 03
Totals		\$3,750,725 46

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

(Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, adopted May 15, 1906.)

Name of Institution: STATE INFIRMARY.

Population

	Males	Females
Number of patients present at beginning of fiscal year	1,935	1,003
Number received during the year	2,614	689
Number discharged or died during the year	2,509	759
Number at end of fiscal year	2,040	933
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of patients actually present) during the year	1,907	996
Average number of officers and employees during the year	237.85	296.66

STATISTICAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT No. 1

Number in hospital December 1, 1934, 2,938. Admitted during the year, 3,303. Discharged during the year, 3,268. Deaths during the year, 580. Births during the year, 160. Weekly average, 2,904. Present number 2,973.

Of the 3,303 admitted during the twelve months ending November 30, 1935, there were from Boston, 1,571; Tewksbury, 168; living births, 152; Lowell, 107; Wakefield Transient Camp, 106; Lawrence, 86; Worcester, 83; Springfield, 63; Chelsea, 55; Lynn, 44; Industrial School, Lancaster, 30; New Bedford, 28; Reformatory for Women, 25; Andover, 24; Haverhill, 23; Billerica, Methuen, 21 each, 42; Wilmington, 20; Cambridge, Medford, 17 each, 34; Amesbury, State Farm, 16 each, 32; Somerville, 15; Everett, Fitchburg, 14 each, 28; Fall River,

Malden, Saugus, 13 each, 39; Dracut, Leominster, Revere, 12 each, 36; Greenfield, Waltham, 11 each, 22; Athol, Brockton, Milford, Peabody, Salem, 10 each, 50; Marlborough, Quincy, Woburn, 9 each, 27; Southbridge, 8; Barnstable, North Reading, Watertown, 7 each, 21; Framingham, Gloucester, Webster, 6 each, 18; Attleboro, Beverly, Gardner, Hardwick, Natick, Pepperell, Pittsfield, Seekonk, Tyngsborough, 5 each, 45; Acton, Arlington, Ashburnham, Brookline, Chicopee, Holyoke, Middleton, Milton, Monson State Hospital, Newburyport, North Adams, Northampton, Orange, Pondville Hospital, Stoneham, Wareham, Winthrop, Wrentham State School, 4 each, 72; Ayer, Avon, Belchertown State School, Bridgewater, Burlington, Chelmsford, Dudley, Fairhaven, Georgetown, Great Barrington, Hudson, Hull, Industrial School, Westborough, Ipswich, Lakeville Sanatorium, Ludlow, Maynard, Newton, Springfield, Swampscott, Taunton, Wellesley, Weymouth, Winchendon, 3 each, 72; Amherst, Bedford, Belchertown, Blackstone, Braintree, Canton, Chester, Clinton, Danvers, Dartmouth, Easthampton, Grafton, Holliston, Hubbardston, Hyannis, Leicester, Medfield, Medway, Montague, Nantucket, North Andover, North Brookfield, Norton, Norwood, Oak Bluffs, Pembroke, Randolph, Raynham, Reading, Salisbury, Sharon, Sheffield, Sherborn, Southwick, Spencer, Templeton, Townsend, Uxbridge, Warwick, Westborough, Westford, Winchester, Wrentham, 2 each, 86; Acushnet, Agawam, Barre, Bolton, Boxborough, Buckland, Carver, Chatham, Cherry Valley, Concord, Dalton, Danvers State Hospital, Dedham, Dennis, Dighton, Dunstable, Essex, Falmouth, Foxborough State Hospital, Grafton State Hospital, Greenfield House of Correction, Hadley, Halifax, Hanover, Holbrook, Industrial School, Shirley, Lanesborough, Lee, Lexington, Lincoln, Lunenburg, Manchester, Mansfield, Marion, Marshfield, Melrose, Milbury, Mill River, Monson, Newbury, Norfolk, Northfield, Orleans, Oxford, Provincetown, Rochester, Russell, Sandwich, Scituate, Shrewsbury, South Acton, Southampton, South Bellingham, Sterling, Stockbridge, Stoughton, Stow, Sturbridge, Sudbury, Sutherland, Tisbury, Tyringham, Wakefield, Walpole, Ware, West Newbury, West Stockbridge, West Warren, Worthington, Yarmouth, 1 each, 71.

The following table indicates the number each month, also sex and age:

Month	Males	Females	Total	Under 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	Over 90
1934													
December	221	53	274	15	13	38	28	48	63	45	21	3	-
1935													
January	228	65	293	22	12	38	29	45	72	52	22	1	-
February	206	67	273	25	16	31	36	35	60	50	16	4	-
March	184	46	230	15	15	27	23	39	50	46	11	4	-
April	186	46	232	14	7	25	27	44	39	50	22	4	-
May	207	70	277	21	12	31	30	42	61	55	20	5	-
June	203	71	274	20	24	40	32	29	74	36	16	3	-
July	228	53	281	23	16	34	25	40	55	61	24	3	-
August	193	66	259	22	13	35	37	35	58	41	14	4	-
September	202	46	248	14	13	20	25	41	53	60	17	5	-
October	255	46	301	17	13	30	35	43	80	62	17	4	-
November	301	60	361	21	17	41	42	69	70	69	24	7	1
Totals	2,614	689	3,303	229	171	390	369	510	735	627	224	47	1

STATEMENT No. 2

Nativity of Patients

Massachusetts, 1,271; Ireland, 389; British Provinces, 351; Maine, 126; New York, 123; New Hampshire, 82; Poland, 73; England, 70; Italy, 65; Rhode Island, 59; Vermont, 57; Russia, 52; Connecticut, 44; Pennsylvania, 42; Sweden, 38; Lithuania, 36; Scotland, 29; Finland, 26; New Jersey, 23; Greece, 21; Ohio, 20; Virginia, 18; Illinois, 16; Germany, North Carolina, South Carolina, 15 each, 45; California, 11; District of Columbia, 10; Azores, Missouri, Portugal, 9 each, 27; Armenia, Cape Verde Islands, Kentucky, Michigan, Unknown, 8 each, 40; Austria, British West Indies, China, France, Indiana, Norway, Turkey, 7 each, 49; Georgia, 6; Arizona, Albania, Alabama, Minnesota, 5 each, 20; Denmark, Mary-

land, Syria, Tennessee, 4 each, 16; Arkansas, Iowa, South Africa, Texas, 3 each, 12; Colorado, Czechoslovakia, Florida, Holland, Japan, Louisiana, Madeira, Mississippi, Nebraska, Switzerland, Wisconsin, West Virginia, 2 each, 24; Australia, Argentina, Born at Sea, Brava, Cuba, Delaware, Hungary, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South America, 1 each, 12.

MATERNITY TABLE

Month				Stillborn		Living Births		Twins	Birthplace of Mothers					
				Males	Females	Males	Females		United States	Ireland	British Provinces	Other Countries	Total	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		United States	Ireland	British Provinces	Other Countries	Total	
1934														
December	12	5	7	1	1	4	6	-	9	-	2	1	12	
1935														
January	14	5	9	-	-	5	9	-	11	1	2	-	14	
February	20	15	5	1	1	14	4	-	19	-	1	-	20	
March	11	4	7	-	-	4	7	-	11	-	-	-	11	
April	11	6	5	-	1	6	4	-	9	-	2	-	11	
May	14	4	10	-	-	4	10	-	12	-	2	-	14	
June	15	7	8	-	-	7	8	-	15	-	-	-	15	
July	17	7	10	1	1	6	9	1	15	-	2	-	17	
August	18	7	11	-	-	7	11	1	15	-	3	-	18	
September	8	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	8	-	-	-	8	
October	7	4	3	-	-	4	3	-	5	-	2	-	7	
November	13	7	6	1	-	6	6	-	13	-	-	-	13	
Total	160	75	85	4	4	71	81	2	142	1	16	1	160	

TABLE OF DISEASES
(December, 1934, through November, 1935)

Detailed Int. List No.	Diseases	Patients			Discharged				Still in Institution
		Totals	Males	Females	Well	Relieved	Not Relieved	Died	
8	Scarlet Fever	6	3	3	5	-	-	-	1
9	Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
10	Diphtheria	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
15	Erysipelas	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
16	Acute poliomyelitis and acute poli- encephalitis	9	6	3	-	1	1	-	7
17	Lethargic or epidemic encephalitis	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
23	Tuberculosis respiratory system	430	317	113	-	110	58	82	180
24	Tuberculosis meningis and central nervous system	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
25	Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum	4	3	1	-	-	-	3	-
26	Tuberculosis vertebral column	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
27b	Tuberculosis of joints	5	5	-	1	-	2	-	2
28	Tuberculosis of skin	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
30	Tuberculosis of genitourinary system	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
34	Syphilis	153	75	78	5	20	81	-	47
35	Gonococcus	232	118	114	28	124	40	-	40
36	Purulent infection septicemia (nonpuer- peral)	4	4	-	2	-	1	1	-
43	Mycoses	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
44a	Chicken-pox	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
44b	German measles	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
44c	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45	Cancer, buccal cavity	16	16	-	1	3	4	4	4
46	Cancer, digestive tract	44	35	9	-	-	8	26	10
47	Cancer, respiratory system	8	8	-	-	-	1	7	-
48	Cancer, uterus	12	-	12	-	-	4	6	2
50	Cancer, breast	6	3	3	-	2	-	2	2
51	Cancer, male genitourinary organs	8	8	-	-	4	1	2	1
52	Cancer, skin	20	20	-	1	5	8	2	4
53	Cancer, other organs	14	8	6	-	1	6	4	3
54b	Non-malignant tumor of uterus	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	2
54e	Non-malignant tumor of other organs	6	3	3	1	1	4	-	-
55d	Tumor of brain	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
55e	Tumor of other organs	8	6	2	-	-	4	-	4
56	Acute Rheumatic Fever	4	2	2	1	2	1	-	-
57	Chronic rheumatism osteoarthritis	171	147	24	2	40	18	3	108

TABLE OF DISEASES—Continued

Detailed Int. List No.	Diseases	Patients			Discharged				Still in Institution
		Totals	Males	Females	Well	Relieved	Not Relieved	Died	
59	Diabetes mellitus	42	25	17	—	2	22	4	14
62	Pellagra	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
63	Rickets	6	4	2	—	1	3	—	2
66a	Diseases of thyroid gland	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
66c	Myxedema and cretinism	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	1
67	Diseases of thymus gland	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—
69	Other general diseases	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
70b	Hemophilia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
71a	Pernicious anemia	8	4	4	—	3	2	2	1
71b	Other anemias	6	2	4	4	2	—	—	—
72b	Pseudoleukemias	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
73	Diseases of spleen	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
74	Other diseases of blood	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
75	Alcoholism	327	325	2	46	178	6	1	96
76	Chronic poisoning by other organic substances	4	—	4	—	1	1	—	2
77a	Chronic poisoning by mineral substances	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
78	Encephalitis (nonepidemic)	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	2
79	Meningitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
80	Tabes dorsalis	26	23	3	—	—	5	3	18
81	Other diseases of spinal cord	31	25	6	—	4	11	—	16
82a	Cerebral hemorrhage	33	26	7	—	1	11	11	10
82b	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	22	6	16	—	—	19	—	3
82d	Hemiplegia	119	93	26	—	—	17	—	99
83	General paresis	3	2	1	—	—	2	1	—
84	Dementia praecox and other psychoses	31	20	11	1	2	20	—	8
85	Epilepsy	26	20	6	—	3	12	—	11
87a	Neuralgia, neuritis	64	61	3	7	21	5	—	31
87b	Other diseases of nervous system	111	59	52	—	7	27	5	72
88	Organs of vision, diseases of	56	50	6	5	7	12	—	32
89a	Ear and mastoid process, diseases of	21	13	8	9	2	4	—	6
89b	Mastoid process, diseases of	1	1	—	—	5	—	1	—
92a	Chronic endocarditis, valvular diseases	30	20	10	1	5	10	4	10
93	Chronic myocarditis	278	265	13	—	44	47	83	104
94b	Coronary arteries, diseases of	10	7	3	1	—	3	6	—
95a	Functional diseases of heart	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
95b	Other diseases of heart	96	74	22	1	16	36	5	38
96	Aneurysm of heart	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
97	Arteriosclerosis	818	724	94	—	42	187	169	420
98	Gangrene	9	9	—	—	4	2	—	3
99	Arteries, other diseases of	6	6	—	—	1	4	—	1
100	Veins, diseases of the	160	146	14	13	47	33	—	67
101	Lymphatic system, diseases of the	4	3	1	—	—	2	—	2
102	Hypertension	71	28	43	—	7	48	—	16
103	Circulatory system, other diseases of the	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
104a	Nasal fossae, diseases of the	8	7	1	—	4	4	—	—
106a	Acute bronchitis	8	6	2	7	1	—	—	—
106b	Chronic bronchitis	100	93	7	3	30	13	—	54
107a	Bronchopneumonia	52	34	18	5	—	19	25	3
108	Loobar pneumonia	20	16	4	1	—	1	17	1
109	Pneumonia, unspecified	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
110	Pleurisy	19	16	3	3	5	2	—	9
111a	Pulmonary embolism and thrombosis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
112	Asthma	38	34	4	—	11	6	—	21
114a	Respiratory system, other diseases of the	5	5	—	—	2	3	—	—
114b	Other diseases including gangrene of lung	66	61	5	38	16	2	1	9
115a	Pharynx, tonsils, diseases of the	39	28	11	23	9	3	—	4
115b	Buccal cavity, other diseases of the	57	37	20	37	8	8	1	3
116	Esophagus, diseases of the	7	7	—	1	—	3	—	3
117a	Ulcer of stomach	27	27	—	2	17	1	1	6
117b	Ulcer of duodenum	5	5	—	—	3	—	—	2
118	Stomach, other diseases of the	46	44	2	4	18	4	—	20
119	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years of age)	17	7	10	11	—	—	6	—
120	Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	7	6	1	2	1	3	—	1
121	Appendicitis	22	13	9	10	10	—	1	1
122a	Hernia	203	197	6	31	60	40	2	70
122b	Intestinal obstruction	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
123	Intestines, other diseases of the	7	5	2	1	1	2	—	3
124b	Cirrhosis of liver	10	10	—	1	1	6	—	2
126	Biliary calculi	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
127	Gall bladder, other diseases of the	21	13	8	5	7	3	3	3
129	Peritonitis (cause unspecified)	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	1
130	Acute nephritis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
131	Chronic nephritis	15	13	2	—	—	—	4	11
132	Nephritis, unspecified	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	2
133	Kidneys, other diseases of the	10	6	4	2	1	4	—	3
134	Calculi of urinary passages	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE OF DISEASES — *Concluded*

Detailed Int. List No.	Diseases	Patients			Discharged				Still in Institution
		Totals	Males	Females	Well	Relieved	Not Relieved	Died	
135	Bladder, diseases of the	23	15	8	4	6	3	—	10
136a	Stricture of urethra	16	16	—	2	7	3	—	4
137	Prostate, other diseases of the	44	44	—	—	7	12	5	20
138	Non-venereal diseases of male genital organs	17	17	—	4	5	2	1	5
139b	Ovaries and tubes, diseases of the	5	—	5	4	1	—	—	—
139c	Uterus, diseases of the	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
139c	Female genital organs, other diseases of	20	—	20	8	4	8	—	—
139d	Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
139e	Other diseases of the female genital organs	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
140	Abortion	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
141	Abortion without mention of septic con- ditions	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
143	Pregnancy	208	—	208	144	25	9	—	30
149b	Other accidents of childbirth	9	—	9	8	1	—	—	—
149b	Convalescent Parturition	28	—	28	7	3	—	—	18
151	Furuncle, carbuncle	9	8	1	3	6	—	—	—
152	Acute abscess	7	7	—	3	2	—	—	2
153	Skin and annexa, diseases of the	137	124	13	32	44	6	—	55
154	Osteomyelitis	21	21	—	2	6	5	—	8
155	Bones, diseases of (T. B. excepted)	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
156a	Diseases of joints (T. B. and rheumatism excepted)	10	9	1	2	4	1	—	3
156b	Diseases of other organs of locomotion	110	103	7	9	21	18	—	62
157a	Congenital Hydrocephalus	13	11	2	—	—	7	—	6
157b	Spina bifida	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	1
157d	Congenital malformations, other	9	8	1	2	—	—	5	2
158	Congenital debility	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
159	Premature birth	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
160b	Stillborn	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
161a	Alectasia (congenital)	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
161d	Infancy	189	56	133	118	—	—	—	71
162	Senility	60	42	18	1	—	—	—	59
165	Strangulation	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
178	Accidental absorption of poisonous gas	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
179	Acute accidental poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
181	Accidental burns	10	9	1	6	1	—	1	2
186a	Accidental traumatism by fall	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	8
190	Excessive cold	17	17	—	3	8	1	—	5
194a	Accidents (foreign body)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
194b	Other accidents	56	50	6	20	28	8	—	—
194b	Contusions, Abrasions	163	151	12	14	58	13	—	78
200a	Ill-defined diseases	15	12	3	—	5	—	—	10
200a	No disease	416	365	51	208	—	—	—	208
200a	Infections	25	24	1	3	10	—	—	12
	Totals	6,143	4,707	1,436	942	1,183	1,038	546	2,434

TABLE OF DEATH
December, 1934, through November, 1935

Detailed Int. List No.	Causes of Death	Totals	Males	Females	Table of Ages											
					Under 1 Year	1-5	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
					23	Tuberculosis of Lungs	82	60	22	-	-	1	2	17	14	13
24	Tuberculosis of Meninges	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
36	Streptococcus septicemia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45	Cancer buccal cavity	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
46	Cancer digestive tract	26	22	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	9	4	2	-
47	Cancer respiratory system	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	-
48	Cancer uterus	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-
50	Cancer, breast	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
51	Cancer, male genitourinary	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
52	Cancer, skin	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
53	Cancer, unspecified organs	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
57	Chronic arthritis	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
59	Diabetes mellitus	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
62	Pellagra	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
66a	Status lymphaticus	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70b	Hemophilia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
71a	Primary pernicious anaemia	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
75	Chronic alcoholism	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
78	Chronic encephalitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Tabes dorsalis	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
82a	Cerebral hemorrhage and thrombosis	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	1	-	-	-
83	General paralysis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
87	Other diseases of nervous system	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
89b	Acute mastoiditis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
92a	Chronic endocarditis	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
93c	Diseases of myocardium	83	74	9	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	16	24	25	13	1
94b	Diseases of coronary arteries	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-
95b	Other diseases of the heart	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-
96	Aneurysm	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
97	Arteriosclerosis	169	140	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	42	66	51	3	-
107a	Broncho-pneumonia	25	14	11	4	1	1	-	1	1	4	2	4	7	-	-
108	Lobar pneumonia	17	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	3	-	-	-
114g	Abscess lung	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115b	Ludwig's angina	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
117a	Duodenal ulcer	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
120	Enteritis	6	2	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121	Appendicitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122a	Strangulated hernia	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
122b	and intestinal obstruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
127	Cholecystitis (acute and chronic)	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
131	Chronic nephritis	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
137	Hypertrophied prostate	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-
138	Abscess scrotum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
157d	Congenital malformations	5	4	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158	Congenital debility	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159	Premature birth	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160b	Still birth	8	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161a	Congenital atelectasis	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	Suicide by strangulation	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
181	Accidental burn	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
186a	Accidental violence, falls, etc.	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1
	Totals	546	419	127	22	10	4	3	20	29	39	82	129	133	70	5

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

TABLE 1.—General Information

(Data correct at end of institution year November 30, 1935)

1. Date of opening as a hospital for mental diseases: 1856
2. Type of hospital: State.
3. Hospital plant:

Real estate, including buildings	\$3,203,156.43
Personal property	547,569.03
Total	\$3,750,725.46

Total acreage of hospital property owned, 916.
Additional acreage rented, 355.
Total acreage under cultivation during previous year, 350.

4. Officers and employees:

	Actually in Service at End of Year			Vacancies at End of Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Superintendents	1	-	1	-	-	-
Assistant physicians	13	2	15	-	-	-
Medical internes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clinical assistants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total physicians	14	2	16	-	-	-
Stewards	1	-	1	-	-	-
Resident dentists	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pharmacists	-	1	1	-	-	-
Graduate nurses	1	45	46	-	1	-
Other nurses and attendants	103	233	336	-	3	-
Occupational therapists	1	4	5	-	-	-
Social workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other officers and employees	159	103	262	-	-	-
Total officers and employees	280	388	668	-	4	-

5. Census of Patient Population at end of year (September 30, 1935)

	Actually in Hospital			Absent from Hospital but still on Books		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
White:						
Insane	93	422	515	1	-	1
Mental defectives	3	9	12	-	-	-
Total	96	431	527	1	-	1
Other Races:						
Insane	3	13	16	-	-	-
Total	3	13	16	-	-	-
Grand Total	99	444	543	1	-	1

6. Patients under treatment in occupational-therapy classes, including physical training, on date of report

7. Other patients employed in general work of hospital on date of report

	M.	F.	T.
6. Patients under treatment in occupational-therapy classes, including physical training, on date of report	-	-	-
7. Other patients employed in general work of hospital on date of report	59	179.3	238
8. Average daily number of all patients actually in hospital during year	102.7	457.3	560

TABLE 1A.—Financial Statement

See Financial Report, page 15, for data requested under this table.

TABLE 2.—Movement of Insane Patient Population

(Data in all of the following tables are based on the Statistical Year, October 1, 1934, to September 30, 1935)

	Total			Regular Court Com- mitment (Insane)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Patients on books of institution September 30, 1934	108	472	580	108	472	580
Total received during year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total on books during year	108	472	580	108	472	580
Discharged from books during year:						
As improved	-	1	1	-	1	1
As unimproved	2	-	2	2	-	2
Total discharged to community	2	1	3	2	1	3
Transferred to other mental hospitals	1	1	2	1	1	2
Died during year	5	26	31	5	26	31
Total discharged, transferred and died during year	8	28	36	8	28	36
Patients remaining on books of hospital at end of year:						
In hospital	99	444	543	99	444	543
On parole or otherwise absent	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total	100	444	544	100	444	544
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA						
Average daily number of patients on books during year	103.98	458.28	562.26	-	-	-
Actually in institution during year	102.75	457.23	559.98	-	-	-
On visit07	1.07	1.14	-	-	-
On escape	1.11	.01	1.12	-	-	-
Number of patients actually remaining in institution September 30, 1935:						
State	99	432	531	-	-	-
Reimbursing	-	12	12	-	-	-
Number of non-insane patients in hospital at end of institution year:						
Mentally defective	3	9	12	-	-	-
Others	3	9	12	-	-	-

TABLES 3-12 are omitted as, in accordance with the administrative policy, no patients were committed to this department. The succeeding tables, however, will continue to be numbered 13-19A for the sake of uniformity in the Department of Statistics of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

TABLE 13.—Mental Disorders of all Discharges, all Deaths, 1935, all Cases in Residence and all Cases out on September 30, 1935, by Status of Admission and Sex

MENTAL DISORDERS	ALL DISCHARGES		ALL DEATHS		RESIDENT POPULATION			PATIENTS OUT ON VISIT, ETC.	
	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	
	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	
Psychoses Due to or Associated with Infection: Syphilis of the Central Nervous System:									
Meningo-encephalitic type (general paresis)	---	---	---	1 - 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	---	---	
Meningo-vascular type (cerebral syphilis)	---	---	---	---	1 2 3	- - -	---	---	
With intracranial gumma	---	---	---	---	- - -	1 1 1	---	---	
With epidemic encephalitis	---	---	---	---	2 1 3	1 1 2	---	---	
With other infectious disease	---	---	---	---	- - -	- 1 1	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Intoxication:									
Due to Alcohol:									
Korsakow's psychosis	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- - -	---	---	
Acute hallucinosis	---	---	---	---	- - -	1 1 1	---	---	
Other types	---	---	---	1 1	12 4 16	1 9 10	---	---	
Due to Drugs or Other Exogenous Poisons:									
Due to metals	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- - -	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Trauma:									
Post-traumatic mental deterioration	---	---	---	---	1 - 1	- - -	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Disturbance of Circulation:									
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	---	---	1 2 3	---	9 6 15	- 2 2	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Convulsive Disorders (Epilepsy):									
Epileptic deterioration	---	---	---	1 1	3 2 5	3 2 5	---	---	
Psychoses Due to Disturbances of Metabolism, Growth, Nutrition or Endocrine Function:									
Senile Psychoses:									
Simple deterioration	---	---	- 1 1	- 1 1	3 - 3	1 1 2	---	---	
Paranoid types	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Involuntal Psychoses:									
Melancholia	---	---	---	---	1 1 2	- 1 1	---	---	
Paranoid types	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- 4 4	---	1 - 1	
With diseases of the endocrine glands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
With pellagra	---	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	---	---	
Psychoses Due to New Growth:									
Psychoses Due to Unknown or Hereditary Causes, but Associated with Organic Changes:									
With multiple sclerosis	---	---	---	---	- 1 1	- 1 1	---	---	
With paralysis agitans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
With Huntington's chorea	---	---	---	---	1 - 1	- - -	---	---	
With other brain or nervous diseases	---	---	---	---	1 - 1	- - -	---	---	

TABLE 13.—*Mental Disorders of all Discharges, all Deaths, 1935, all cases in Residence and all Cases out on September 30, 1935, by Status of Admission and Sex*
—Continued

MENTAL DISORDERS	ALL DISCHARGES		ALL DEATHS		RESIDENT POPULATION			PATIENTS OUT ON VISIT, ETC.								
	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions	First Admissions	Re-admissions								
	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T	M F T								
Disorders of Psychogenic Origin or Without Clearly Defined Tangible Cause or Structural Change:																
Manic-depressive Psychoses:																
Manic type	---	---	---	---	1	—	1	—	1	1	---	---				
Depressive type	---	---	---	---	—	1	1	—	1	1	---	---				
Circular type	---	---	---	---	—	2	2	—	4	4	---	---				
Mixed type	---	---	---	---	—	1	1	—	3	3	---	---				
Dementia praecox (schizophrenia):																
Simple type	---	1 — 1	---	---	—	1	1	2	6	8	3	16	19	---	---	
Hebephrenic type	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	3	9	12	6	76	82	---	---	
Catatonic type	---	---	---	---	1	7	8	7	16	23	9	52	61	---	---	
Paranoid type	---	1 — 1	---	---	—	5	5	3	18	21	5	86	91	---	---	
Paranoid conditions	---	---	---	---	—	—	—	4	5	9	1	4	5	---	---	
With mental deficiency:																
Idiot	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	—	3	3	---	---	
Imbecile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	26	1	13	14	---	---	
Moron	---	1 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	19	24	3	21	24	---	---
Unknown	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	---	---	
Undiagnosed Psychoses:																
Without Psychoses:																
Epilepsy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Mental deficiency:																
Idiot	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	6	8	—	1	1	---	---
Imbecile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	—	1	—	1	1	---	---
Moron	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	—	—	—	—	1	1	---	---
Grand Total	— 1 1	2 — 2	1 4 5	4 22 26	63 135 198	36 309 345	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 — 1	

TABLE 14.—*Discharges of Patients Classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses and Condition on Discharge*

Psychoses	Total			Improved			Unimproved		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Dementia praecox	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
With mental deficiency	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	—	2

TABLE 15.—*Hospital Residence During This Admission of Court First Admissions Discharged During 1935*

Psychoses	Number			Average Net Hospital Residence in Years		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
With mental deficiency	—	1	1	—	7.5	7.5
Total	—	1	1	—	7.5	7.5

TABLE 18. *Total Duration of Hospital Life of Patients Dying in Hospitals Classified According to Principal Psychoses*

Psychoses	Total			3-4 Years			5-6 Years			7-8 Years			9-10 Years			13-14 Years			15-19 Years			20 Years and over			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholic psychoses	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Senile psychoses	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Manic-depressive psychoses	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dementia praecox	2	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	11	13	
With mental deficiency	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Total	5	26	31	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	5	5	3	15	18	

TABLE 19. *Average Length of Hospital Residence During the Present Admission of all First Admissions in Residence on September 30, 1935*

Psychoses	Number			Average Net Hospital Residence in Years		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	1	2	12.50	4.50	8.50
With other forms of syphilis	1	2	3	7.50	17.50	14.17
With epidemic encephalitis	2	1	3	12.50	7.50	10.83
Alcoholic psychoses	12	5	17	12.42	21.50	15.26
Due to drugs, etc.	-	1	1	-	12.50	12.50
Traumatic psychoses	1	-	1	17.50	-	17.50
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	9	6	15	7.72	6.83	7.37
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	3	-	3	1.48	-	1.48
Senile psychoses	3	2	5	7.50	6.00	6.90
Involuntional psychoses	1	2	3	7.50	17.50	14.17
With organic changes of nervous system	2	1	3	7.50	7.50	7.50
Manic-depressive psychoses	1	4	5	4.50	11.25	9.90
Dementia praecox	15	49	64	23.11	20.68	21.28
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	4	5	9	8.00	12.50	10.50
With mental deficiency	5	50	55	6.90	17.24	16.21
Without psychoses	3	6	9	19.17	20.67	20.17
Total	63	135	198	13.46	17.08	15.97

TABLE 19A.—*Average Length of Hospital Residence During the Present Admission of all Readmissions in Residence on September 30, 1935*

Psychoses	Number			Average Net Hospital Residence in Years		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
With syphilitic meningo-encephalitis	1	2	3	7.50	7.50	7.50
With other forms of syphilis	-	1	1	-	27.50	27.50
With epidemic encephalitis	1	1	2	12.50	7.50	10.00
With other infectious diseases	-	1	1	-	12.50	12.50
Alcoholic psychoses	2	9	11	6.00	17.50	15.41
With cerebral arteriosclerosis	-	2	2	-	6.00	6.00
With convulsive disorders (epilepsy)	3	2	5	7.50	27.50	15.50
Senile psychoses	1	1	2	7.50	7.50	7.50
Involuntional psychoses	-	5	5	-	10.50	10.50
Due to other metabolic diseases, etc.	-	1	1	-	7.50	7.50
With organic changes of nervous system	-	1	1	-	7.50	7.50
Manic-depressive psychoses	-	9	9	-	14.17	14.17
Dementia praecox	23	230	253	20.52	18.56	18.72
Paranoia and paranoid conditions	1	4	5	7.50	12.50	11.50
With mental deficiency	4	37	41	18.75	15.34	16.03
Without psychoses	-	3	3	-	12.50	12.50
Total	36	309	345	16.86	17.39	17.36

