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THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

ALBANY, N. Y.



STATE OF <sup>✓</sup> NEW YORK. *1879*  
" Board of Charities *1879*

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 21, 1879.

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ALBANY:  
CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS.  
1879.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 13.

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IN SENATE,

JANUARY 21, 1879.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }  
ALBANY, *January 17, 1879.* }

*To the Honorable WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,*  
*Lieut.-Governor and President of the Senate:*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, by direction of the Board, the Twelfth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature.

Yours, with great respect,

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,  
*President.*

1879, 1878

STATE OF NEW YORK.

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MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,

1879.

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**EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.**

HON. WM. DORSHEIMER, Lieutenant-Governor ..... ALBANY.  
HON. ALLEN C. BEACH, Secretary of State ..... ALBANY.  
HON. FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Comptroller ..... ALBANY.  
HON. AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER, JR., Attorney-General ..... ALBANY.

**MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.**

*First Judicial District* .. THEODORE B. BRONSON, 26 West 20th street, New York.  
*New York County* . . . . . EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Manhattanville, New York.  
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*New York County* . . . . . MRS. C. R. LOWELL, 120 East 30th street, New York.  
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*Second Judicial District*. JAMES ROOSEVELT, Hyde Park.  
*Kings County* .... RIPLEY ROPES, 40 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.  
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*Third Judicial District*.. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge street, Albany.  
*Fourth Judicial District*. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence county.  
*Fifth Judicial District*... JOHN C. DEVEREUX, Utica.  
*Sixth Judicial District*.. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Franklin, Delaware county.  
*Seventh Judicial District*. MARTIN B. ANDERSON, Rochester.  
*Eighth Judicial District*. WILLIAM P LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

**OFFICERS.**

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH..... PRESIDENT.  
JOHN C. DEVEREUX ..... VICE-PRESIDENT.  
CHARLES S. HOYT, Albany ..... SECRETARY.  
JAMES O. FANNING, Albany ..... ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD: 11 HIGH STREET, ALBANY.

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# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Legislature :*

Agreeably to the requirement of the statute, the State Board of Charities respectfully submit this their

## TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Before entering upon the consideration of the subjects selected for discussion in this report, the Board beg to refer to two of its members—Theodore Roosevelt and Harvey G. Eastman—both of whom have been removed by death during the past year.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT was appointed a member of the Board, from the First Judicial District, April 1, 1875. He brought to the position a large and varied experience in the work of practical benevolence, having been long actively identified with several of the most important and valuable charities of New York. He entered upon his work with great earnestness and zeal, and spared no efforts properly to discharge the responsible trust reposed in him by the State. His death occurred February 9, 1878. In view of this sad event, the Board at its first stated meeting thereafter, held in Albany, March 14, 1878, adopted the following resolution, and directed it to be entered upon its minutes :

*“Resolved,* That this Board has received with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.

*“Resolved,* That we bear testimony to the high respect and esteem in which he was held as an associate member, to the

purity, integrity, and high moral influence which pervaded his life, to his persistent and unwearied efforts in behalf of charity in the highest sense of the term, as manifested in the largeness of his personal efforts in many ways, for rendering better and happier the condition of the unfortunate of every class, and that his departure is a loss to this Board, which will be only less marked by the diligent exercise of a desire to emulate the example so nobly expressed in his constant efforts for a faithful performance of the trust committed to its charge.”

Mr. HARVEY G. EASTMAN was appointed a member of the Board, from the Second Judicial District, upon its organization in 1867, reappointed March 19, 1873, and served continuously in this capacity until his death, which took place July 13, 1878. His large and varied experience in business and other pursuits, and the persistent energy and wise discretion with which he discharged his trust, largely aided the Board in its work, and were of great value to the public. The estimation in which he was held by those with whom he had been so long and intimately associated, is fully attested by the following record of the minutes of the Board, at its first stated meeting after his death, held at Saratoga Springs, September 10, 1878:

“This Board has learned, with sincere sorrow, the death, at Denver, Colorado, on the 13th of July last, of Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, Commissioner from the Second Judicial District.

“Mr. Eastman has been a member of this Board from its first organization, and has always felt a vital and intelligent interest in the purposes which it was designed to accomplish.

“The energy and intelligence which marked his career as a teacher, and in the various public offices with which he was

intrusted by his fellow-citizens, were brought to the service of the State in the promotion of the objects of this Board.

“We remember, with interest, the practical wisdom and public spirit which were manifested in all his efforts to relieve the burdens of society, and the sufferings of the helpless.

“While for ourselves we regret the loss of a personal friend and a public servant, we beg leave to tender our respectful sympathy to his bereaved wife and family, and to commend to them the consolations to be derived from the example of a worthy life spent in untiring devotion to duty, and in the service of his fellow-men.”

#### INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO VISITATION.

The various institutions subject to the visitation of the Board, hereafter referred to in this report, may be grouped into three classes, as follows: Institutions having a State foundation; institutions maintained by counties and municipalities; and institutions controlled and managed by benevolent associations. The first of these classes embraces asylums for the insane, institutions for the blind, deaf-mutes, idiots, inebriates, and juvenile delinquents; the second, county and town poor-houses, and city alms-houses; and the third, orphan asylums, and homes for the friendless, hospitals and dispensaries.

#### PROPERTY VALUATION AND RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The valuation of the property held for charitable purposes in the State, September 30, 1878, as appraised by the managers of the various institutions was, real estate, \$28,483,136.65; personal property, \$5,598,956.82; total, \$34,082,093.47. The entire receipts for the past fiscal year amounted to \$7,712,654.51, derived as follows: Cash balance at the commencement of the year, \$444,995.36; received from the State treasury, \$921,533.43; from municipalities, \$3,514,683.77;

from voluntary donations, \$793,337.02; from all other sources, \$2,038,104.93. The disbursements during the year were, for buildings and improvements, \$707,277.36; for supervision and maintenance, \$6,520,309.41; total, \$7,227,586.77.

#### AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES.

According to the returns of the respective officers, on file in the office of the Board, the approximate average number of persons in the care of these several classes of institutions during the past year, was as follows: In the State Insane Asylums, two thousand three hundred and fourteen (2,314); in the institutions for the blind, three hundred and sixty-one (361); in the institutions for deaf-mutes, eleven hundred and forty-two (1,142); in the State Asylum for Idiots, two hundred and fifty-two (252); in the State Inebriate Asylum, fifty-two (52); in the county poor-houses, six thousand eight hundred and forty (6,840); in the city alms-houses, nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-one (9,961); in the orphan asylums and reformatories, sixteen thousand six hundred and twelve (16,612); in the homes for aged, three thousand nine hundred and ten (3,910); in the hospitals, two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight (2,268). The average number of all classes under care in the State the past year, it thus appears, was forty-three thousand seven hundred and twelve (43,712.)

#### LOCAL CONTROL.

The control of this great property interest held by these institutions, and the expenditure of so large a sum annually for charitable purposes, is vested by statute in local officers, trustees and managers. Some of these officers are elective, others obtain their positions by appointment from various sources, while the remainder, under corporate authority, are self-perpetuating.

Prior to the organization of this Board, there were no reliable data furnished as to the number of aged, infirm, helpless and insane persons provided for by the State, nor as to the expenditures for public charity. A part of the officers of these institutions, it is true, were required by statute to make annual reports, but most of these reports went to the local authorities. The Legislature and the general public were not, therefore, informed upon the matter.

#### STATE SUPERVISION.

The act of 1867, creating the Board, conferred upon it supervisory powers over the various charitable institutions, with authority to examine and inquire into their management, the methods adopted for the treatment and care of the beneficiaries of the State, and as to the expenditures for benevolent purposes. By subsequent legislation, additional duties regarding the chronic insane, and as to State paupers, have been placed upon the Board, and its labors have thus been greatly enlarged. The manner in which these labors have been performed, appears in its various annual and special reports already communicated to the Legislature. The Board, however, has accomplished much by quiet methods, in its interviews with the officers and managers of institutions, and in awakening public interest in charitable work, the details of which do not appear in these reports. It may be well here to give a

#### REVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD IN THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

In its early labors the attention of the Board was, of necessity, directed mainly to the internal administration of the public charities, relating to their humanitarian influences, and to the removal of the causes of pauperism :

*First. By an effort to improve the condition of the poor-houses throughout the State, both in the buildings and their internal management.*

The first examination of the poor-houses by the Board, in 1868, showed these institutions to be generally in a wretched and deplorable condition. The buildings, with few exceptions, were old and poorly planned for their purposes, and many of them were out of repair and greatly dilapidated. For these reasons no extended classification of the inmates was practicable. The sexes in most of them were kept separated at night, but at other times the various classes mingled freely with one another. In this way, vagrant and abandoned men and women; aged, sick and infirm persons; insane, epileptic, idiotic and feeble-minded, and intelligent children were brought into daily association. This tended to break down self-respect in the worthy and better class of poor, and to sink still lower the vagrant and depraved, so that these institutions of charity had then, in fact, become largely, nurseries of pauperism, vice and crime. These various classes require wholly different discipline, treatment and care, and they ought not, therefore, to be permitted to associate with each other. If provided for in the same institution, its arrangements should be such as to secure thorough classification and complete separation of the sexes, and effectually to enforce the decencies and proprieties of life.

The general public, then, had but slight knowledge as to the character of the poor-houses. They were seldom visited by the better class of citizens, and little or no interest was anywhere shown regarding their condition. A very marked advance, since then, has been made in this direction. In most of the counties now, intelligent and benevolent persons make frequent visits to these institutions, and carefully examine and

scrutinize their affairs and management. A part of these visitors act under the authority of this Board, while the visits of many others are wholly voluntary. The labors of these disinterested persons have been of great value to the Board in its work generally, and especially in securing many of the improvements and reforms that have been effected in the poor-houses.

The facts regarding the condition of the poor-houses, in 1868, as developed by the examination then made, were set forth at considerable length in the report of the Board for that year to the Legislature, (Senate documents of 1869, No. 61), and immediately attracted general attention throughout the State. This led to the erection of new buildings in several counties during the following year, and to greatly needed alterations and improvements in the buildings of many other counties. Since then, new buildings have been erected in a large number of counties, and the work of improvement in most of the counties has steadily progressed. This general improvement of the poor-houses, the removal of the more disturbed and troublesome insane, and the separate provision made for dependent children, have already accomplished much toward lessening pauperism in this State, and promise large beneficial results in the near future. It is to be deeply regretted, however, that in some counties no action in the matter has been taken, the buildings in these, remaining in the wretched and deplorable condition in which they were found when first examined. We have hopes that the time is not far distant, when those having authority in these counties will, influenced by the spirit which prompts the magnificent charities of our State, make wise and humane provision for the care of the poor and helpless that are dependent upon them.

In order to a clear understanding of the many improve-

ments that have been made in the poor-houses throughout the State during the past ten years, the Board deem it advisable in this report briefly to compare the condition of these institutions in 1868, with that of 1878. Accordingly, a schedule, (Number one), describing the buildings, the means for classification, hospital accommodations and other arrangements, as existing in the various counties at these periods, has been prepared and submitted to the Board by the Secretary, and will be found appended to this report. This schedule, made up mainly from personal examinations of the poor-houses, contains much valuable information bearing upon the subject, and shows, at a glance, the alterations and improvements that have been effected in these institutions.

*Second. By the removal of children from the poor-houses and alms-houses.*

Perhaps the most obvious means of preventing pauperism, are the proper supervision and care by the public, of the children, deprived by death or misfortune of their natural guardians, or whose parents neglect the common and instinctive duties and obligations toward their offspring. It is easy to conjecture what would probably be the lot of the child of the noblest ancestry, if from its birth it were constantly environed by vile and degrading influences. The force of this truth is fully attested by the watchful care of considerate parents, at all times to shield and protect their children from bad example, and surround them with proper associates. The danger is greatly magnified, when there is a hereditary tendency to evil or pauperism in the child, and its progress in such cases can be arrested only by early, prompt, and vigorous measures. It may be taken for granted that it is in the beginning of life, before the habits are formed, that pauperism is the most easily, economically and effectually pre-

vented. This important fact should not be lost sight of by officials and others who may be called upon to deal with this class. Any considerable delay in the matter greatly endangers the future well-being of the child, and in the end serves largely to swell the public burdens.

The system of placing dependent children in poor-houses, so long in vogue in this State, was one of the greatest evils in our plan of public benevolence, and although no longer in force, its pernicious results are still largely felt. Under this system, children deprived of their natural protectors, and those whose parents were unable, or neglected to provide for them, were committed to the poor-house, and there brought into direct association with adult, and in many cases, vile and debased paupers. It was not uncommon also, to find parents and their children, in fact, often entire families sheltered in these institutions. The statute, it is true, provided for the education of these children, by requiring the establishment of schools in connection with the various poor-houses, and appropriating public funds for their support. This seemingly wise and humane provision of the statute wholly failed to accomplish its beneficent objects. It only served to cover up the evil which it was intended to cure, and to perpetuate the system by satisfying the public generally, that no further provision for these children was necessary. It was soon found, however, that many such children when placed in families, even after only a brief stay in the poor-house, were quite certain to fail in their new relations, and in a short time to be thrown back into the institution. Moreover, in the event of the temporary success of the child in its new home, it not infrequently in mature life, under the most trifling discouragements, returned to the poor-house, true to its early associations, to spend there the remainder of its days.

The evils arising from the association of children with adult paupers in poor-houses and alms-houses were pointed out by the Board in its first report to the Legislature, and its efforts were promptly directed to secure their removal from these institutions. Much was accomplished in this direction by frequent conferences with superintendents of the poor and other officers, and by urgent appeals to boards of supervisors in various counties. By such agencies, large numbers of these children, from time to time, were removed from the poor-houses and provided for in families, asylums, and other institutions.

It was found, however, by the extended inquiry of 1874, that notwithstanding these continued and persistent efforts on the part of the Board, there still remained considerable numbers of healthy and intelligent children in the poor-houses, and that they were likely, at any time, rapidly to accumulate in these institutions were these efforts relaxed. The matter was forcibly brought to the notice of the Legislature of 1875, (Senate document, No. 15), in an extended report upon the subject by the then vice-president of the Board, and it received earnest and prompt attention. In that year the Legislature, (chapter 173, Laws of 1875), directed the removal of all the healthy and intelligent children over three years of age from the poor-houses, prohibiting also the sending of this class to these institutions, and providing for their maintenance and care in families, asylums, and other institutions. This law went into full effect January 1, 1876, and appropriate measures have been adopted in nearly all of the counties of the State to carry out its provisions.

The last Legislature, (chapter 404, Laws of 1878), directed the removal from the poor-houses of all children over two years of age, without regard to their mental and physical

condition. This law has not, as yet, been generally put in force; except in the case of the healthy and intelligent children. The poor-houses contain considerable numbers of unteachable, idiotic, epileptic, and other diseased children, for many of whom no adequate public provision exists. In order to fully carry out the wise and humane intentions of the act of 1878, some additional provision by the State for these classes will need to be made.

As the statute now prohibits the sending of dependent children to poor-houses and alms-houses, they must be otherwise provided for, and the duty of public officials towards these, is one of the most important trusts imposed upon them. Two modes of dealing with such children are open: First, by procuring situations for them in families; and second, by providing for them in asylums or other institutions. There can be no doubt, ordinarily, as to the right course to be pursued in the care of dependent children. They should, so far as possible, be placed with adopted parents, and thus secured permanent homes. The asylums, by affording temporary shelter and relief to such children until they can be made members of well-conditioned families, are most valuable aids in this work. In no way, it is believed, can public officials, the managers of asylums, and others charged with the care of dependent children, more effectually lessen the social evils and burdens of pauperism, than by constant and well-directed efforts in securing situations for them in good family homes.

The chief hope in reducing pauperism and crime to its minimum, lies in securing to the unfortunate and dependent children of the State, the educational and other advantages that are accorded to children generally, and that, wholly disconnected from institutions for adult paupers.

*Third. By causing the removal of the acute insane from poor-houses.*

No disease likely to be of long continuance, probably more completely destroys the capacity for the ordinary duties and activities of life, than that of insanity. In the case of the poor, its victim from the outset is compelled to rely wholly upon the public for maintenance and care, and this must necessarily be continued while the disease lasts. Nor does the burden to the public always end here. When the insanity under such circumstances attacks the head of the family, others of its members are quite sure, in consequence, to come upon the public for support. If, perchance, the person when attacked with the disease is circumstanced so as comfortably to provide for himself under ordinary conditions, his means soon become exhausted in the effort for self-maintenance, and in the end he is compelled to accept public care, and not infrequently also, his family and others who may be dependent upon him. It will thus be seen, that insanity is a most prolific source of pauperism, and therefore, entails heavy public burdens. Hence the importance of its careful study, having in view its prevention and cure.

That a large portion of the insane may be cured by appropriate treatment is shown by statistics; and that the ratio of recoveries is greater when the disease is early brought under such treatment, is thus clearly established. The commitment of the acute insane to poor-houses and other like receptacles, and the retention of this class in families without proper treatment, supervision and care, has been productive of great and lasting evils in this State. In the early examinations by this Board, large numbers of this class were found in these institutions, and the facts pointed out in its reports to the Legisla-

ture. It is possible that a few may recover under such conditions, but the mass who survive the first shock of the disease pass into the chronic stage of insanity, and thereafter generally become objects of public care through life. It would seem to be sound economy, as well as in keeping with the sentiments of humanity, therefore, for the State to provide for the prompt treatment of the acute insane likely to burden the public, in hospitals properly adapted to this purpose, and strictly to enforce such treatment by appropriate legislation. In no way, it is believed, can we so effectually lessen the number of chronic insane, and thereby relieve the public burdens, as by the early and prompt treatment of the acute insane.

In the study of this subject, the means of preventing insanity should not be overlooked. The disease is generally attended with some physical defect or disorder, which, if early corrected, might have prevented its development. It is, also, largely the result of debasing practices and excesses in life, wholly under personal control. The dissemination of correct views upon these points, the observance of the laws of life, and the avoidance of the exciting passions and excesses, therefore, tend to check and lessen the frequency of the disease. The matter equally concerns the moralist, the philanthropist, and the social and political economist, and should command earnest and careful attention.

*Fourth. By urging the speedy transfer of the chronic insane from the poor-houses to the Willard Asylum, and by securing improvements in the asylums of counties exempted from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act.*

The wretched and neglected condition of the chronic insane in the poor-houses of this State, was first brought to general public notice in a report by Miss Dix, to the Legislature of

1844. In 1856, a committee of the Senate visited these various institutions, and their report to the Legislature of 1857, confirmed, in all respects, the observations of Miss Dix regarding the condition of this class. A further examination of the matter was made in 1864, under the direction of Dr. Willard, Secretary of the State Medical Society, and his report to the Legislature of 1865 upon the subject, resulted in the establishment of the Willard Asylum, for the chronic insane then in the poor-houses.

In the examination of the poor-houses by this Board, in 1868, the chronic insane were found in the same wretched and deplorable condition as described in the several reports before referred to. The number of such insane then in these institutions, was one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight (1,528). Of these two hundred and thirteen (213) were found chained or confined in cells. It was learned that nearly all of these had been thus constantly restrained or confined during long periods. A large proportion were violent and destructive, untidy and filthy in their habits and persons, and several were observed entirely nude.

In nearly all of the counties, the authorities had provided separate buildings or apartments, in connection with the poor-houses for the chronic insane; but these were generally small, dark and poorly ventilated, and in all other respects, with few exceptions, wholly unsuited to the purpose. No attempt at classification of the insane, having regard to the various forms of the disease was attempted, nor, owing to the size and condition of the buildings, was this practicable. The quiet and mild cases occupied the same floor as the violent, filthy, noisy and destructive, and they not infrequently shared with each other the same cell. An effort was generally made to separate the sexes at night, but their intercourse during the day was

entirely unrestricted. In a few counties only, were attendants employed to look after the insane, this work being usually assigned to paupers, nor did they generally receive any medical attention, except upon the occasional visits of the attending physician. It was not surprising, therefore, to find that the chastity of insane women, held in such surroundings, had frequently been invaded, and that in numerous cases such women, too helpless for self-protection, had become mothers of illegitimate children in these wretched abodes. Several such cases fell under observation in the course of this examination. The facts regarding the condition of the chronic insane in the poor-houses in 1868, were transmitted with the report of the Board, (Senate document, No. 61), to the Legislature of 1869.

The evils referred to, were the outgrowth of the system that placed the insane in congregation with the mass of paupers, without attendants or adequate supervision. As a class, the insane were generally regarded as dangerous persons, held more or less aloof, even in their periods of quietness, and when excited and violent, for lack of proper attendants to overlook them, they were confined in cells. These, as has been stated, were in most cases dark, ill-ventilated and loathsome, and prolonged confinement in them, often in filth and squalor, with only coarse and unpalatable food, served to increase and intensify this excitement. In this way, the usually quiet and well-behaved insane, confined under temporary excitement, in course of time, became violent, destructive and troublesome.

Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum, in 1869, the more excited and disturbed chronic insane then in the poor-houses, were transferred to that institution. These transfers have since been continued, from time to time, as the Asylum has been extended, but it early became apparent that the accommodations of the Willard Asylum, would

prove inadequate to the requirements of all the chronic insane of the State.

The Legislature in 1871, passed an act authorizing this Board, on application of the Superintendents of the Poor of any county, to grant exemption from the operation of the tenth section of the Willard Asylum Act, in case the buildings and other means proposed to be employed in the care of the chronic insane were found adequate and proper for the purpose.

Under the provisions of this Act, the Board has, from time to time, been obliged to exempt counties in order to ensure at least decent care for the patients who must of necessity, owing to want of State accommodations, remain under the charge of county officials, and who but for the exemption would have been kept in very much the condition of the insane who were found in the poor houses in 1868.

The want of sufficient room at the Willard Asylum for these chronic cases has not only forced upon the Board the policy of exemption, but has seriously hampered it in carrying out that policy.

Under the act of 1871, the Board could at any time revoke an exemption, but it has not generally exercised this power, there being no place to which the insane could be transferred in case of revocation. Only in one case has an exemption been revoked, and in this instance the Board was forced to take that action simply to clear itself of responsibility for the condition of the county asylum.

Rules and regulations have been adopted by the Board, to which counties exempted from the Willard Asylum Act must conform, and undoubtedly improvements have been made in most of these counties, but much remains to be done.

The Board has also been embarrassed in dealing with the question of exemption of counties by the fact that one county

to which an exemption was refused after due inquiry and visitation, on the ground that the building and means provided for the care of the chronic insane were not sufficient and proper, subsequently obtained exemption from the Legislature.

In a few counties, little or no improvement has as yet been effected, and the old, dilapidated asylum buildings in these, with their loathsome and unsightly surroundings, are still in use, a blight upon our system of public charities, and a standing reproach to the counties in which they are situated.

Attention is invited to the comparative schedule relating to the county poor-houses, before referred to, in which the condition of the various county asylums for the insane is also set forth.

*Fifth. By securing to the sick in poor-houses proper medical treatment and care in separate apartments.*

Among the more common causes of pauperism are the numerous and varied forms of bodily ailments. Some of these arise from conditions that are wholly unavoidable, while others are entirely self-induced. Certain diseases when neglected assume a chronic character, and render the person totally helpless, but they do not, however, materially shorten life. Many of these, if early subjected to appropriate treatment, might be cured. Hence, it is true economy to provide promptly and effectually for all sick poor, who, if neglected, would probably become public burdens. The same reasoning which would lead one in comfortable circumstances to provide for his own welfare, by securing the best medical and surgical aid, applies with equal force when the community is concerned. In addition to the ordinary medical advice and care extended to the poor, the services of experts in certain cases could be wisely and profitably brought into requisition. By this means much pauperism, engendered

by disease, could be prevented, and many of the now inmates of the poor-houses and alms-houses cured, and thus made self-supporting.

In the first examination of these institutions, few or no accommodations were found for the treatment of the sick. These were generally cared for in the rooms they occupied when well, and not infrequently in association with the able-bodied. The only nurses, in most cases, were paupers. Since then, hospital apartments have been fitted up in a number of poor-houses; the visits of the physician are more frequent; better diet is furnished, and paid attendants are employed to overlook and care for the sick.

*Sixth. In efforts to establish a custodial institution for unteachable idiots and feeble-minded persons.*

The investigations of this Board show that, in all the poor-houses and alms-houses throughout the State, are congregated large numbers of persons of both sexes, not endowed with sufficient mental power to protect themselves against the rapacity and vice they must encounter in the outside world. These have a peculiar claim upon public sympathy and care. Women and young girls of this class, when thrown into association with paupers, are quite certain to become mothers and perpetuate unfortunate beings like themselves. Nor are the men less likely to participate in the propagation of vice and mental infirmity in succeeding generations. It is, therefore, clearly the duty of the State to see that the sexes of this class are kept separate, and also that they are protected against the approaches of those who would take advantage of their weakness. As this cannot be effectually accomplished in the poor-houses and alms-houses, there seems to be good reason why this class, as well as the insane, should be provided for in institutions under the control and management of the State.

The condition of this class of persons in the poor-houses, has been repeatedly noticed in the reports of the Board to the Legislature, and the establishment of a proper institution for their custody and care urgently recommended. The matter received favorable consideration in part from the last Legislature, and an appropriation of \$18,000, (chapter 252, Laws of 1878), was made to open a department for feeble-minded girls and young women, under the direction and control of the trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots.

Under this act, the trustees of the Asylum, after examining several buildings offered, finally effected a temporary lease of an unfinished school building, at Newark, Wayne county. This is a three story and high basement brick structure, in good preservation, pleasantly situated, and has capacity for about one hundred and forty (140) inmates. The institution was opened in September last, when eighteen (18) cases, whose terms of residence had expired, and who had no homes, were transferred from the Asylum at Syracuse. Up to November 8, nine (9) cases had been admitted from various county poor-houses, and applications had been received for the admission of some thirty-five (35) more. Attention is invited to the report of the trustees of the Asylum, hereto annexed, regarding the institution.

*Seventh. By endeavoring to secure a uniform system of records of the inmates of poor-houses and alms-houses.*

No department in the administration of charitable relief is probably of more importance, than the maintenance of full and accurate records respecting those who may come upon the public for support. Each person applying for public aid, or for admission to an institution of charity, should be subjected to a rigid and careful examination regarding his previous life, and as to the causes that may have operated

to induce dependence, whether weakness, misfortune, or wrong-doing, and the results be made a matter of enduring record, before the relief is granted. This inquiry should, also, be extended as to the condition of the immediate living relatives of such person, in order that preventive measures, so far as possible, may be taken, if need be, to guard against these likewise becoming dependent. Without the exercise of such care, officials are likely to be often imposed upon by the designing, and the benefactions of the public dispensed to improper, profligate and unworthy persons.

In the examinations of the poor-houses by this Board, it was early ascertained that no adequate system of records was maintained in any of these institutions. The names of the inmates, with the sex, age, etc., in some cases were entered in a general register or book; in other cases, in a series of books, corresponding with the towns of the county. These entries were usually made in a loose and unsatisfactory manner; the records were not infrequently allowed to go to waste, and little or no interest in the subject was anywhere manifested. Moreover, these registers, in many cases, were treated as private property, and removed by the outgoing keeper, the incoming officer supplying a new one, to be removed in like manner upon the expiration of his term. In such cases, the only means of determining the ages of individual inmates, the time they had been in the institution, or other important matters in relation to them, was by an appeal to the keeper, or to the recollections of the paupers.

The facts regarding this matter were brought out with great fullness in the special inquiry into the causes of pauperism by the Board, in 1874, and were communicated to the Legislature in 1875. By the act of that year (chapter 140, Laws of 1875), the keepers of poor-houses and alms-houses

are required to maintain a uniform system of records in each of these institutions, and to transmit monthly copies of the same to the office of the Board. The forms for such records under the act were prescribed and established by the Board, and furnished to these several institutions, in substantial and securely bound books, properly arranged for indexing and ready reference.

*Eighth. By a careful and extended examination of the system of out-door relief for the poor, and by the diffusion of information to officials and the public upon the subject, calculated to secure proper discrimination and greater economy in its administration.*

The statutes fully and adequately provide for the relief of the poor at their homes, when the disability is likely to be only temporary, and also in the case of permanent disability, when the person is not in condition to be removed to the appropriate institution of charity. This wise and humane provision of the statutes, affecting the poor in times of temporary distress, has, under various pretexts, been construed by public officials in this State, so as greatly to change the design and purposes of this mode of relief, and substitute in its stead a system of continued and permanent out-door support. The enormous and growing evils arising from this lavish, and generally indiscriminate distribution of public beneficence, were early brought to the notice of the Board in its investigations, and the matter, in 1874, was referred to Commissioner Dr. M. B. Anderson for inquiry and examination. The subject commanded his attention largely during that year, and the results of his inquiries and examinations were transmitted with the report of the Board, (Senate document, No. 15), to the Legislature of 1875.

The exhaustive treatment of this subject in the report of

Commissioner Anderson, to which attention is earnestly invited, seems to render further consideration of the matter here unnecessary. It may be proper to add that, in the light of this report, the system of out-door relief, as then administered in this State, was found to be injurious and hurtful to the unfortunate and worthy poor, demoralizing in its tendencies, a prolific source of pauperism and official corruption, and an unjust burden upon the public. The matter is solely within the control of the local authorities, and the evils of the system can be remedied only by an enlightened public sentiment, which shall stimulate intelligent, honest and upright official action.

*Ninth. By recommending and devising systems of useful, and, whenever practicable, profitable labor for the inmates of poor-houses and insane asylums, reformatories and other institutions.*

The employment of the inmates of poor-houses, insane asylums, and other institutions of charity, in useful and profitable labor, is one of the most difficult questions of practical solution coming within the purview of public officials. The subject has largely commanded the attention of this Board from its organization. It has also received consideration from some superintendents, keepers, and other officers of public charity, and considerable advancement, within the past few years, has been made by them in the matter. Whatever be said or done as to mechanical or other employments, there is no difference of opinion in regard to employing the labor of paupers and chronic insane in the cultivation of farms and gardens. As the labor costs nothing, no reason can be assigned for not producing, as far as possible, all the vegetables and provisions needed for the establishment, and making the farm a model of good cultivation.

A Report on the subject of Labor in Institutions for the

Dependent Classes, by Commissioner Dr. M. B. Anderson, is appended to this Report.

*Tenth. By securing to the unsettled poor, temporarily in this State, proper treatment and care, and providing for their removal to places of legal settlement, or to the custody of friends in other States or countries.*

The influx of insane, idiotic, feeble-minded, and other infirm, helpless and distressed persons into this State from other States and countries, and especially from Canada, has been a fruitful source of pauperism, and a large and steadily increasing charitable burden. The geographical location of the State, with its numerous, populous and commercial centers, its extended and exposed borders, and the convenient avenues of travel leading to it, and its varied and thoroughly organized system of public and private beneficence, seem to invite and stimulate these classes to come among us. A part of these, apparently respectable and well-disposed persons, enter the State hoping to improve their condition, and intending to remain; but a large proportion of even this better class, on account of infirmities or inherited tendencies, soon fail in their undertakings, and unless encouraged and aided in their efforts to maintain themselves, or provided with the means to return to their friends, they early come upon the public for full and permanent support. The mass of the persons referred to, however, are the enfeebled and waste populations of other States and countries, who cross our borders as paupers, and they often come directly from poor-houses or other institutions of public charity.

These various classes, without settlement or fixed habitation in the State, have always been looked upon by superintendents and other officers as unjust burdens upon the counties; and hence it has usually been the practice to cast them

off, or send them from one locality to another, so as to avoid the expense of their maintenance and care. To such an extent had this evil progressed, before the State assumed the guardianship of these classes, that the more intelligent and observing superintendents of the poor were of the opinion, that full \$200,000 was spent annually in this State by public officials in thus shifting responsibilities, still leaving most of these persons in the State in nowise improved in their condition. In course of time, many of them so enfeebled as to preclude their being longer cast off, or sent further, had necessarily to be provided for by some locality. It is clearly established, by careful and extended observations, that a very considerable portion of the older inmates of our poor-houses and alms-houses came into this State fully dependent, or on the verge of pauperism, and after entailing heavy public burdens in their aimless wanderings, finally became settled upon the various counties.

The facts as to the great and growing evils arising from this influx of such large numbers of insane, paupers, and unfortunate and helpless persons into the State, were early discovered by the Board, in its examinations of the poor-houses, and in its interviews with public officials, and brought to the attention of the Legislature. By the act, chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, these classes are now committed by the county superintendents and other officers, direct to certain poor-houses and alms-houses, designated by the Board, and maintained there as the wards of the State, until disposed of as their several conditions and circumstances may seem to demand. Under this act, they are promptly subjected to the most careful and rigid examination regarding their physical and mental infirmities, their birth-place, occupation, former habits and mode of life; the place of their last residence

or legal settlement; the time of their entering the State; the purposes they have in view; the whereabouts and condition of their immediate relatives or friends, if any such exist, and regarding such other matters as may serve to guide in properly disposing of them; and the results of these examinations are preserved in the office of the Board.

In the case of the insane, idiotic, and feeble-minded, the facts upon these points are secured mainly by correspondence with their relatives or friends, or with the officers of institutions from which they may have escaped, when the address of these can be learned. This work is conducted by the Secretary and involves a large amount of labor, the extent of which can be realized only by an examination of the records in the office of the Board, regarding this subject. Authority is conferred upon the Secretary to cause the removal of any person committed under this act, upon his request, to his place of legal settlement, or to friends willing to support, or to aid in supporting him, whenever, in the Secretary's opinion, the interest of the State and the welfare of the person will be promoted by the removal. The Secretary is further empowered to transfer any insane person so committed to the appropriate State asylum for this class; and he may also place any child brought under the act, in any orphan asylum in the State, or provide for its education, training, maintenance and care, in a family by indenture, adoption, or otherwise, as he may deem suitable and proper.

This act went into full effect October 20, 1873. The number of commitments under the act to the various designated poor-houses and alms-houses, from that date to September 30, 1878, was three thousand eight hundred and forty-three (3,843). Of these, three thousand two hundred and thirty-one (3,231) were males, and six hundred and twelve

(612) females. The changes that occurred during this period were as follows: Eight hundred and ninety-seven (897) upon recovery from their infirmity or sickness, have been discharged and permitted to go at large, and these in most instances have thereafter provided for themselves; forty-three (43) have been secured situations in families or at labor, thus relieving the public of the burden of their support; three hundred and sixty (360) have absconded, and but few of these have given further trouble; twenty-nine (29) have been transferred to asylums and other appropriate institutions, of whom fifteen (15) have since been variously disposed of; ninety-two (92) have died; and two thousand two hundred and ninety-six (2,296) have been furnished transportation, and forwarded in many instances in the charge of an attendant, to their places of legal settlement, or to friends in other States and countries. This left one hundred and forty (140) under care September 30, 1878, of whom one hundred and twenty-six (126) were in the several designated poor-houses and alms-houses, eight (8) in institutions for the insane, and six (6) in various orphan asylums. This work, including the board, clothing and medical attendance of these persons, and the disbursements for forwarding them to their respective destinations has been carried on at an annual cost not exceeding \$23,000, or about \$30 for each person thus brought under care.

It is hardly possible to compute accurately the saving effected under this act in the care of these classes. It seems quite certain, however, judging from their condition when first brought under notice, that at least four hundred (400) of those each year brought under care, without such aid, would have wholly broken down in the State, and thus permanently burdened the various counties. To maintain them it would cost the counties, at the lowest attainable rate consistent

with their proper care, \$100 each, annually, or in the aggregate \$40,000, a capital representing the income of \$800,000 at five per cent per annum. This burden would constantly and steadily increase, and in the end assume enormous proportions, both in the financial and social bearings.

The former method of dealing with these classes, by almost constant transfer from county to county, it thus appears was vicious and expensive, a gross perversion of the objects and purposes of public benevolence, a grievous wrong to the persons seeking the relief, and in all respects injurious and unsatisfactory in its results. Its evils, the steady growth of many years, are still largely felt in most of the counties, and can only pass away in the death of these unfortunate and helpless persons, who, from time to time, and under varied circumstances, have been thus thrown upon them for support. Attention is invited to the operations of the act for the past year, which hereafter appears in this report. Schedule Number Two, herewith appended (prepared by the Secretary), gives the facts regarding a large number of cases of the various classes, which have been relieved and provided for under the act.

#### ADVANTAGES OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST PAUPERISM.

It seems quite evident, from this review of the work of the Board, that a large proportion of pauperism may be prevented, and much of it cured, by a careful study of its causes, and the application of appropriate remedies. These remedies are trebly beneficial: First, they confer independence and self-respect upon the unfortunate; second, they relieve the tax-payer from the burden of their maintenance; and third, they convert the pauper into a productive member of society. While they thus commend themselves to the study of all citizens of the State, on the ground of pecu-

niary interest, they have also higher and more noble objects. The general tone of society, and its moral obligations, enjoin the oversight and kindly treatment of the poor; but if unskillfully or indiscriminately applied, it injures its recipient, multiplies the number of dependent and vicious, and may even undermine the frame-work of society itself. An eminent English writer, Professor Fawcett, speaking of indiscriminate relief to the poor of England, says, that by such a system, "pauperism engendered pauperism, and the process went on with accumulating force." Hence the problem is one of the most important subjects for the philanthropist and practical statesman. In this country, its consideration is comparatively new; but it is daily forced more urgently upon us, as our population increases.

The important facts bearing upon the sources of pauperism in this State, were more fully and clearly brought out and established than ever before in this country, by the special inquiry upon the subject by the Board in 1874, the results of which (Senate document, No. 22), were carefully collated and communicated to the Legislature of 1877. By this inquiry, the several inmates of the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State, were in turn subjected to the most thorough and careful examination regarding their birth-place, and the birth of their parents; their early education, discipline, industrial training, habits and occupation; the age at which they became dependent, and the time they had been in poor-houses or other institution of charity; the condition of their ancestors and immediate relatives; going back two generations; and upon all other matters connected with their life, designed to throw light upon the causes of the dependence, and also as to its probable duration. The number of the then inmates of the poor-houses and alms-houses

of the State, who had reached the condition of dependence from causes beyond their control, was found to be exceedingly small. On the contrary, the mass, from their own confessions, had been reduced to pauperism by idleness, improvidence, or some form of vicious and debasing indulgence. In numerous cases, these vices and weaknesses were clearly traceable to hereditary tendencies, against the spread of which, no adequate measures had been adopted. Nor were the hopes of recovery from the pauperism by any means promising, full eighty per cent of those then in the poor-houses being regarded as permanent dependents. It is quite evident, therefore, if we are to arrest the progress of pauperism, it must be mainly by the employment of proper correctional agencies before the person crosses the threshold of the poor-house.

According to well-established tables upon the subject, the average duration of human life is set down at about thirty-two (32) years. The financial advantages of saving a single person from pauperism may, therefore, be readily reckoned. The yearly expense of maintenance and care cannot fall short of \$100. Thus, at this low estimate, the person, if thrown upon the public at birth, will in the end cost the community \$3,200. The value of the labor, if trained to some productive industry, should also be taken into consideration in forming a proper estimate of the loss to society in consequence of such pauperism. If, as there is great danger, the person becomes a vagrant or thief, or the progenitor of a numerous and enfeebled or vicious progeny, the injuries sustained by the community are much larger; in fact they can scarcely be computed. In this view, the cost of providing a home for a pauper child, or of preventing or curing pauperism in many cases of adults, is trifling and insignificant, when

compared with the expense of their maintenance and care through life as dependents.

#### FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

As before stated, the efforts of the Board heretofore have been mainly directed to the examination of the methods of treatment and care bestowed upon the beneficiaries of the State, with the view of correcting any wrongs and abuses that may have existed, and recommending and securing measures of improvement and reform. It has, however, investigated the financial condition of institutions whenever any serious and definite charges from responsible sources have been made against their conduct and management. As growing out of these investigations, and especially the investigation into the management and affairs of the New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, in 1877, the report relating to which was transmitted to the Legislature of 1878 (Senate document, No. 19), the Board has reached certain conclusions regarding the financial management of institutions founded by the State, the current expenses of which are met by appropriations from the public treasury, and recommended as follows:

1. A radical change in the methods of accounting by such institutions, with a view to protect the State against fraud, and also to induce greater care and economy in the modes of making purchases. The Board has matured a detailed system of returns from each of such institutions, and will hereafter require them to be periodically furnished. By this means it will obtain the quantity and kind of all articles used in the several State institutions, the prices respectively paid for each, and the aggregate cost of the supplies.

2. That all State institutions issue frequent circulars, asking of a number of responsible wholesale dealers, proposals for the

various supplies needed for the institution, giving prices and samples, so that goods can be purchased in the open market at the lowest wholesale price. By this means the superintendent and trustees will be relieved from undue solicitation from dealers, and will secure supplies advantageously to the State, while the purchasing officer will be protected from suspicion. This practice was adopted nearly two years ago by the superintendent of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, and it is said that a considerable saving in the purchases has thus been effected.

3. That all applications for appropriations for the erection, alterations or changes in buildings, improvements of grounds, or for any other purpose other than usual expenses, be referred to this Board for examination and report, before such appropriation is made. Such a course would be in accordance with the act creating the Board (section 7, chapter 951, of the Laws of 1867). This provision of the statute has been complied with in a few cases only, but in every such instance, it is believed, with good results.

#### WORK OF THE BOARD THE PAST YEAR.

During the past year the Board, by its committees, or by one or more of its members or officers, has visited and inspected the State charitable institutions generally. The several Commissioners, either alone or accompanied by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, have visited and examined most of the county poor-houses and alms-houses in their respective districts, and have also devoted considerable time to the visitation of other charities, and to conferences with boards of supervisors, superintendents of the poor and other county officers upon matters connected with the various localities. A list of the more important of these visits and conferences, and the visits of the Secretary in the examinations of State

paupers, will be found in Schedule Number Three, hereto annexed, and reports from individual members are also appended. A list of the meetings of the Board with the names of the members in attendance at each, as required by the statute, appear in Schedule Number Four, annexed to this report.

#### BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The office work of the Board steadily increases each year. The keeping of the records regarding State paupers, the collecting and tabulating returns from the various State institutions, poor-houses and other charities, and the conducting of an extended correspondence, involves a large amount of labor, the extent of which can only be realized by an examination of the files of the office. The correspondence regarding State paupers is chiefly conducted by the Secretary; the other work mainly by the Assistant Secretary.

The importance of obtaining the reports of the various charitable institutions of this and other States and countries, was early felt by the Board. Accordingly, the members and officers of the Board, from its organization, have endeavored, as far as possible, to collect such reports and place them on the files of the office. During the past year special efforts have been made by the Assistant Secretary to complete these files. This work, involving a great amount of labor, is nearly finished, and the reports have been bound or otherwise arranged for convenient and ready reference.

These reports contain a large amount of information regarding pauperism, insanity and other subjects coming under the purview of the Board, which will prove highly valuable in its future labors. As they are of convenient access, they will supply a great public need to the Legislature, and other departments of the State government.

## EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Assuming the obligation of the State to provide for the insane and dependent classes, it clearly becomes its duty to see that such provision is made in accordance with their several necessities, and with due regard to public economy. The item for furnishing shelter for these classes enters so largely into the gross outlay for benevolent objects, that the matter becomes an important subject for inquiry and examination. The acknowledged extravagance in the construction of many buildings erected for charitable purposes, by the State, arises partly from a lack of appreciation of the real needs of the public beneficiaries, but more generally from the operation of local influences, in the desire to secure to the vicinity, magnificent and costly structures at the public expense.

The various recipients of public beneficence may be properly divided into two classes, viz.: the curable, or those likely to be restored to society under proper treatment, and thus rendered self-sustaining; and the incurable, or permanently dependent. The needs of these two classes differ widely. For the first, a greater outlay for buildings, securing extended classification and hospital conveniences, becomes necessary; and sound public policy, as well as considerations of humanity, warrant the employment of such remedial and corrective agencies as are designed to effect recovery. The second, or incurable class, require custodial accommodations only, and the buildings for these should be designed at the lowest possible cost consistent with their proper oversight and care. These buildings should be plain, comfortable and durable, and properly adapted to their purposes, but without ornamentation or embellishment. There would seem to be no good reason why the buildings for the greater portion of the dependent population should

be better, or should exceed in cost per capita the average cost per capita of the homes of the self-supporting classes, whose industries and energies are taxed in providing for the public necessities. Any considerable expenditure for this purpose, beyond these simple requirements, becomes burdensome, and by rendering dependence too attractive, serves to encourage a desire for continuous residence and constant support on the part of those who accept public aid, and thereby extends pauperism.

In the location of buildings for charitable purposes, great foresight and care should be exercised in the selection of the sites. The acceptance by the State of subsidies or gifts from individuals and communities, conditioned upon the location of sites for charitable institutions, has sometimes led to the selection of inferior lands without reference to water supply, sanitary surroundings, or other important and essential requisites. In the end, large sums have to be expended to secure these objects, which might have been obtained at trifling cost when the selection was made, and the gift to the State, instead of lessening its burdens, proves expensive and unprofitable. In relation to the future selection of sites, and the erection of buildings for charitable purposes by the State, the Board has reached the following conclusions:

1. The State in no event should accept any gratuity or gift from any individual or community, conditioned upon the location of the site of any of its public charities. For this purpose it should seek the open market, acquire the site by purchase, and enter upon its work untrammelled and unembarrassed by local complications. A temporary advantage may probably often be secured to the State by the acceptance of such gifts, but the final results almost invariably prove expensive, vexatious and unprofitable.

2. The site should be chosen so as best to accommodate the district whose wants the charity is designed to meet, and due care should be exercised as to the water supply, proper surroundings, sanitary and other important conditions. When farm lands are needed for the purposes of the institution, the most productive in the vicinity, and those especially adapted to gardening and pasturage should be selected. It is highly important at the same time to secure sufficient lands, not only for the present purposes, but also to meet any probable future requirements of the institution.

3. No appropriation should be made for the erection of public charities until the plans and specifications of the buildings have been fully perfected, and detailed and careful estimates of their cost submitted. These buildings should be simple, plain and inexpensive, with every needed comfort and convenience, and be carefully adjusted to the wants of the class for which they are specially designed. When these precautions are neglected, the buildings too often prove to be poorly adapted to their objects, and the cost of construction generally largely exceeds public expectation.

Whenever the expenses of a true charity are in excess of the real needs of those whom it is designed to relieve, it becomes a burden to the people, checks the growth of public benevolence, and serves to retard the progress of charitable work. The importance of this subject has frequently been referred to in the reports of the Board, and it is again earnestly commended to the consideration of the Legislature.

#### PROVISION FOR EPILEPTICS.

The subject of providing for the care and treatment of epileptics has long attracted wide attention, but thus far little has been accomplished regarding the matter, either in

this or in other countries. The regulations of most of the insane asylums exclude this class from their benefits, yet considerable numbers of them, from time to time, under various pretexts, gain admission to these institutions. That epileptics need intelligent oversight and care, equally with the insane, both on account of their helplessness and dangerous tendencies, is fully and very generally recognized. The disease, although not offering large hopes of recovery, is subject to the influences of remedial agencies; and it would appear to be wise economy, therefore, suitably to provide for the treatment of this class, as the disease early destroys the capacity for self-maintenance, and, in the case of the poor, soon induces pauperism. The hereditary tendency of the disease is also clearly established, and it would seem incumbent upon the State, in consequence, to institute positive measures to protect society against its spread.

The number of epileptics at present in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State is about three hundred (300). The only special provision for them is in connection with the Lunatic Asylum of New York city, on Blackwell's Island, to which a pavilion ward has been added and set apart for their use. In the other alms-houses and poor-houses, this class are in the association of the insane or mingle with the ordinary paupers. They are here often subjected to indignity and abuse, and in return not infrequently inflict severe and lasting injuries on other inmates.

This condition of epileptics in the poor-houses and alms-houses, together with the fact that large numbers of the same class, owing to lack of proper public accommodations for their care, are held in families, and often in the homes of the poor, would seem to demand the adoption by the State of immediate measures of relief. What form of relief these measures

should take, the Board do not feel called upon to decide, as wide differences of opinion prevail among specialists upon the subject. While some of these strongly favor distinct institutions for this class, others hold that they may be properly provided for in separate wards in connection with the numerous asylums for the insane. The first plan would effectually accomplish the end desired, and probably afford great relief to the insane asylums, but the expense which it would necessarily involve is urged against its adoption. On the other hand, it is claimed that equally beneficial results might be attained by the second plan, and at a comparatively moderate outlay. The great importance of the subject certainly commends it to the thoughtful and earnest consideration of the Legislature.

#### ALIEN PAUPERS.

That our poor-houses and alms-houses have long sheltered alien paupers, was fully disclosed by the first examination of these institutions by this Board in 1868, and the fact communicated to the Legislature. The matter was more thoroughly exposed, however, by the special inquiry into the causes of pauperism, in 1874, reference to which has heretofore been made. In that year the subject, at the request of the Board, was taken up by Commissioner Dr. M. B. Anderson, who gave much time and attention to the matter. His inquiries led to the conclusion, that full ten per cent of the foreign population then in our poor-houses and alms-houses were aliens. A part of these had reached our State through the port of New York, a part by way of other ports, but by far the greater portion, it appeared, had entered the State from Canada, along our extended northern border. It was also clearly established by this inquiry, that large numbers of these were chronic paupers, shipped fraudulently to this country by

the parishes to which they belonged, or by relatives or friends upon whom they were dependent. The condition of the International Law of public treaties then in force, and the legislative and judicial decisions bearing upon the importation of foreign paupers, idiotic, insane persons and criminals, was carefully examined and inquired into, and an extended paper upon the subject was prepared for the Board by Professor J. N. Pomeroy, of Rochester. The report of Commissioner Anderson, and the paper of Professor Pomeroy were transmitted with the annual report of the Board (Senate Doc. No. 15), to the Legislature of 1875.

The thorough and extended exhibit of this subject by Commissioner Anderson, in 1874, leaves but little to add here regarding the matter. It may suffice to say that this State still suffers from the influx of foreign paupers, idiotic, insane and criminals, and that the evil has assumed proportions of great magnitude, and is steadily on the increase. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1875, denying the authority of a State to levy a per capita tax upon immigrants, has largely impaired the efficiency of the Commissioners of Emigration in protecting the State against the encroachment of these classes. The appropriations to the Commissioners apply only to immigrants who may have landed at the port of New York prior to the decision referred to, thus leaving them without funds to return recent cases, or those who reach our borders through other ports, or by the way of Canada.

The only protection to the State now against the encroachments of these classes is that afforded by the act regarding State paupers (chap. 661 of the Laws of 1873), but the appropriations under this act are not sufficient to fully accomplish the object. Under this act, considerable numbers of alien

paupers are each year returned to the places of their nativity, when evidence is furnished that they have relatives or friends there able to provide for them, or when there is good reason to believe they have been wrongfully shipped to this country. The number who might be thus returned could be greatly increased were the appropriations under this act made adequate to the purpose. For such an enlargement of the appropriation, the Board would respectfully ask, believing that the additional expenditure would produce a great saving to the State. In this way the State would, in most cases, be relieved of their permanent care, and the burden of their support placed where it justly belongs. The authority thus to dispose of these classes is clearly established by the paper of Professor Pomeroy, before referred to, upon the subject.

The immigrant who comes to our shores for the purposes of settlement and citizenship is entitled to, and should receive, the same protection, and in case of disability the same treatment and care, as allowed to persons native born. There seems to be no good reason, however, why we should be burdened with the pauper and criminal populations of other countries, who drift aimlessly upon our shores, or are designedly thrust upon us. Those of this class, who are in condition to endure the voyage, should be promptly sent back to the country whence they came. The expense of providing for a single case in a poor-house or alms-house one year would be equal to the cost of thus returning five of these persons. If we were to adopt this course, the practice so long in vogue in Europe of shipping their paupers, idiots, insane and criminals to America, it is believed, would very soon cease.

## STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State paupers on hand October 1, 1877, was one hundred and six (106); and the number committed from that date to September 30, 1878, one thousand one hundred and twenty (1,120). This gives a total of one thousand two hundred and twenty-six (1,226) provided for during the year. Of these, two hundred and sixty (260), upon recovery, were discharged and permitted to go at large; eight (8) were placed in situations; one hundred and three (103) absconded; two (2) were transferred to other institutions; six hundred and eighty-four (684) were provided transportation to their places of legal settlement, or to friends willing to support them in other States or countries; and twenty-five (25) died. This left one hundred and forty (140) under care September 30, 1878, as follows: In the various designated State alms-houses, one hundred and twenty-six (126); in the Willard Asylum for Insane, seven (7); in the State Homœopathic Asylum, one (1); in the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, at Buffalo, three (3); in the Infant Asylum, at Buffalo, one (1); and in the Ontario Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua, two (2).

The number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation (October 20, 1873), is shown by the following statement:

	Male. /	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874 . . . . .	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875 . . . . .	537	88	625
For the year ending September 30, 1876 . . . . .	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877 . . . . .	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878 . . . . .	920	190	1,120
Aggregate. . . . .	3,231	612	3,843

It will be seen by this statement that the commitments the past year were considerably in excess of those of previous years. This is due, in part, to a more general understanding of the objects and purposes of the act by public officials. The designation of the Monroe County poor-house in 1877, for the reception of State paupers, has been a great accommodation to the officers of several adjacent and surrounding counties, and the law since then has, in consequence, been generally executed in those counties. Until within a short time, the authorities of New York city have made but few commitments under the act. During the past year, however, the law has been more thoroughly enforced in that city, and the increase in the number of commitments is, therefore, largely due to this fact.

The names and location of the several State alms-houses, and the number of State paupers each have agreed to provide for, appear in Table No: 30.

Table No. 31 shows the commitments to each of these State alms-houses, and the changes which have taken place from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1878.

A classification of the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses will be found in Table No. 32.

In Table No. 33 the changes that have occurred in the several State alms-houses. during the year ending September 30, 1878, are stated.

Table No. 34 gives the years in which the State paupers on hand September 30, 1878, were committed.

The operations of this act, and the benefits derived from it, have been so fully set forth in the preceding pages of this report, that no further reference to the subject here is deemed necessary. A good understanding exists between the Board and the officers of the various State alms-houses, and their aid

has been of great value in the work of investigation. It may be proper to add that the results of the law the past year have proved equally satisfactory with those of former years.

#### PROVISION FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

According to the returns of the respective officers, there were eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight (8,688) insane in the various institutions of this State, November 30, 1878. Of these, eight thousand two hundred and forty-two (8,242) were in public, and four hundred and forty-six (446) in private institutions. The following statement shows the institutions in which these insane were under care; and, also, the number of insane in the same institutions, November 30, 1877 :

##### 1. In the State institutions for the acute insane :

	1877.	1878.
State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica.....	579	607
Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie.....	232	232
State Homœopathic Asylum, at Middletown .....	123	146
Total .....	<u>934</u>	<u>985</u>

##### 2. In institutions that provide for both acute and chronic insane, under special legislation :

	1877.	1878.
New York city asylums.....	2,366	2,658
Kings County Lunatic Asylum.....	918	1,004
Monroe County Lunatic Asylum.....	164	182
Total .....	<u>3,448</u>	<u>3,844</u>

##### 3. In institutions exclusively for the chronic insane :

	1877.	1878.
Willard Asylum, at Willard.....	1,265	1,395
In various city alms-houses.....	18	12
In county poor-houses and county asylums .....	1,723	1,902
Total .....	<u>3,006</u>	<u>3,309</u>

##### 4. In the Asylum for Insane Criminals,

	1877.	1878.
At Auburn (estimated for 1878) .....	<u>104</u>	<u>104</u>

## 5. In private asylums:

Bloomington Asylum, New York.....	1877. 169	1878. 186
Sandford Hall, Flushing (L. I.).....	28	25
Brigham Hall, Canandaigua.....	61	60
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	102	106
Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo (estimated for 1878)....	69	69
Total.....	<u>429</u>	<u>446</u>
Aggregate.....	<u>1877.</u> 7,921	<u>1878.</u> 8,688

It will be seen by this statement that the total increase of insane in the State, the past year, in the custody of institutions, was seven hundred and sixty-seven (767). Of this increase fifty-one (51) occurred in the asylums for the acute insane; three hundred and ninety-six (396) in institutions having the care of both the acute and chronic classes, and three hundred and three (303) in institutions devoted wholly to the chronic insane. The increase of this class at the Willard Asylum was one hundred and thirty (130); and in the various county poor-houses and county asylums one hundred and seventy-nine (179).

Of the insane in county poor-houses and county asylums, one thousand and eighty-four (1,084) were in counties exempt from the operation of the Willard Asylum act, by this Board, under chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871. This leaves eight hundred and eighteen (818) chronic insane in the poor-houses still to be provided for. These insane are generally held in counties which thus far have failed to make adequate provision for their care, anticipating that the State would extend its accommodations in accordance with the act creating the Willard Asylum, and requiring the counties to send this class of insane to that institution. The authorities of most of these counties are greatly embarrassed on account of the lack of State accommodations; and in some of the counties

the distressed condition of the chronic insane demands immediate relief. These facts and considerations have already been submitted to the Governor, at his request, and enforced by his presentation in his annual message.

The creation of the Willard Asylum (chapter 342 of the Laws of 1865) grew out of the neglect and abuses which had long existed, in the poor-houses of the State, in the management and care of the chronic insane. This act clearly and fully recognizes the policy of State supervision and care for the chronic insane, and also contemplates the final removal of all of this class from the poor-houses. The Willard Asylum was opened in December, 1869. The poor-houses then contained about fifteen hundred (1,500) chronic insane. Since that time, to November 30, 1878, two thousand one hundred and seventy-six (2,176) of this class of insane have been transferred from the counties to that institution. As will be seen by the preceding statement, there still remains one thousand nine hundred and two (1,902) chronic insane in the county institutions, of whom eight hundred and eighteen (818) are in counties which have made no proper accommodations for their treatment and care. The question, therefore, urgently presses itself, what provision shall be made for this large and steadily increasing number of chronic insane now in the county poor-houses? This subject, in the opinion of the Board, is the most important in the line of public benevolence, coming within the purview of the Legislature, and calls for immediate action.

The results attained by the counties in the care of the chronic insane have not, upon the whole, been satisfactory to the Board. The number of insane in most of the counties is too small to warrant the erection of suitable buildings, and the employment of proper attendants for this purpose.

The frequent changes of officers, and the false views of economy which usually prevail in counties, operate against any systematic plan for the oversight and care of the insane, and it is only by persistent and continued efforts that a proper standard can be maintained. To effect this, frequent visits to the counties become necessary, intercourse must be kept up with boards of supervisors and county superintendents, and constant attention directed to the subject.

In view of all the facts in the case, it is the opinion of this Board that the chronic insane cannot only be better, but more economically provided for in State institutions than under county management. The large numbers that may be brought under a single management, in such institutions, operate to reduce the cost of maintenance to the lowest possible rate; and the income from their labor systemized, as it may be under proper supervision, tends also greatly to reduce the expense. This has been forcibly illustrated during the past year at the Willard Asylum. The Legislature of 1877 provided for the purchase of two hundred (200) acres of additional lands for that institution, and it was consummated in July of that year, after the property, at the request of the Comptroller, had been carefully examined and the purchase recommended by a committee of this Board. The importance of this purchase is fully shown by the experience of the past year. From the returns of the Steward of the Asylum, it appears that the avails of this farm, for the year, amounted to \$5,185.33. This amount was applied towards the support of the patients of the asylum, and the managers have been enabled in consequence to reduce the charges for patients to the counties from \$2.80 to \$2.60 per week. It should be added that the labor upon this farm, with the exception of one hired man, was performed wholly by the insane.

The Willard Asylum Act (section 10) is mandatory upon the superintendents of the poor, and requires them to send the chronic insane to that institution. This would seem to relieve the counties from any further action in the matter, and fix the responsibility of providing for this class of insane upon the State. The superintendents of the counties that had not already provided buildings for the chronic insane have promptly complied with the requirements of this act, and transferred their insane to the asylum as fast as room has been offered. It is believed that the authorities of several of the counties, exempt by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, would also avail themselves of State accommodations for this class, if such were provided. The exemptions, in most instances, have been looked upon as temporary expedients only, to pass away when the State shall have completed its work in this direction.

Accepting the obligation of the State to continue the policy of the Willard Asylum Act, so as to accommodate all of the chronic insane in State institutions not suitably provided for by the counties, various methods suggest themselves by which this object may be attained:

1. By the further extension of the buildings of the Willard Asylum. This institution is thoroughly organized and fully officered, and judging by its success thus far, it is believed that its operations would in no wise be embarrassed by assuming the care of an additional number of insane.

2. An additional means of relieving this pressing demand for the chronic insane, is in the conversion of the State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, to this purpose. In 1867, under authority of the Legislature, the property was deeded, by the managers, to the State. The institution is under the control of trustees appointed by the Governor and Senate, and

the salaries of the medical officers are defrayed from the State treasury. The expenses for furnishing, improvement of the grounds, etc., have also been chiefly met from public sources.

The act reorganizing the institution (chapter 625 of the Laws of 1873) was designed to extend its benefits mainly to public patients. It has, however, almost entirely failed to accomplish this object. The whole number of persons treated in the institution the past year was one hundred and seventy-three (173), of whom one hundred and forty-four (144) were private, and twenty-nine (29) public patients. The average number of private patients was forty-one (41); public patients, eleven (11); the average weekly cost of maintenance was \$13.66; the weekly charges to the counties for public patients was \$7. Of the private patients, sixty-five (65) were from this State, seventy-two (72) from other States, two (2) from the District of Columbia, four (4) from Canada, and one (1) from Scotland.

This scale of expenditure is such as to deter the counties from sending patients to the institution, and the county authorities generally show but little or no interest in its operations. The institution is, therefore, in no sense a public charity, and without calling in question the beneficent intentions of its founders, or the subject of the treatment of inebriety, its results, it is earnestly submitted, have not been such as to encourage the State to continue the work. As at present conducted, the State provides the buildings, keeps them in repair, furnishes the medical attendance—in brief, performs all of its obligations, as in the case of a public charity, while its benefits accrue almost wholly to those who in no sense are the objects of State beneficence. In view of this fact, it is believed that sound public policy demands the reorganization of the institution, and its conversion to other purposes.

The asylum building is a massive stone edifice, composed of

a centre and two lateral wings, three stories in height above the basement, and presents a front of three hundred and sixty-five feet. This building, with a very moderate expenditure to complete the north wing, would suitably accommodate about three hundred (300) chronic insane. Its administration offices are ample, and with slight modifications the kitchen, dining and laundry apartments could be made sufficient and proper for this number. The site is elevated, pleasant and healthy, the grounds are well laid out, and the water supply is abundant and enduring. The farm is well adapted to cultivation and pasturage, and this would be of great benefit in utilizing the labor of the insane, and thus reducing the cost of maintenance. The location would greatly accommodate a district now largely burdened with chronic insane, and for whom little or no provision exists except in poor-houses.

Attention is invited to the report of a committee of this Board, upon the subject, hereto annexed.

3. If there should be found any obstacles to the use of the Inebriate Asylum for the purpose indicated, additional accommodations might be made for the chronic insane by the erection of detached buildings in connection with the several State institutions now devoted wholly to the treatment of acute insane. Buildings of this character have been in use at the Willard Asylum for several years, and they have proved to be entirely adequate for this class. Such buildings, combining every needed comfort and convenience for the chronic insane, may be erected of brick, at a cost, probably, not exceeding \$300 for each person. For certain mild and harmless cases, wooden pavilion buildings might very properly be substituted.

With such detached buildings upon the farms of each of the existing State asylums. the chronic insane of their dis-

tricts could be suitably provided for there, at the rate charged at the Willard Asylum, and this would be satisfactory to the counties. The expense of transfers from one asylum to another, which is no inconsiderable sum, would also be saved by this plan. At the same time, it would secure to the chronic insane proper supervision and care, and the oversight and medical services of officers familiar with their diseases.

During the past year a committee of this Board visited the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, and had an interview with the trustees and superintendent of that institution upon the subject of erecting detached buildings, so as to enable it to retain and provide for its chronic insane. The matter was favorably considered by the officers of the hospital, and thought to be entirely practicable. The farm offers good facilities for the employment of a limited number of this class, and its area might, at any time, be extended should it become necessary. The location would greatly accommodate the district in which the hospital is situated, and the end could be accomplished, as has been stated, at a very moderate outlay.

#### STEUBEN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

A notable event in the past year, which the Board would feel remiss in its duty if not specially noticed, was the destruction of a portion of the Steuben County Poor-house by fire. The lack of suitable buildings for the poor of this county has attracted the attention of this Board, and been the subject of reports to the Legislature, in numerous instances, as follows: Second Annual Report, Senate Document No. 61 of 1869, pages 158, 159 and 160; Fourth Annual Report, Senate Document No. 70 of 1871, page 74; Eighth Annual Report, Senate Document No. 15 of 1875, page 234; Tenth Annual Report, Senate Document No. 22 of 1877, page 259.

At the request of the Board, Commissioner Letchworth, soon after the fire, made a careful examination and inquiry into the matter, and reported the facts relating to the subject to the Board. A copy of this report appears hereto annexed.

#### STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

Annexed to this report will be found the returns of the various institutions subject to the visitation of the Board, carefully analyzed and tabulated. These tables give the valuation of the property held by such institutions, and fully exhibit their financial condition. They also show their receipts and disbursements during the past year, the whole number of persons under care in each, and the expenditures for out-door relief.

Tables Nos. 1 to 7 pertain to the various State institutions, tables Nos. 8 to 12 to the county poor-houses, and tables Nos. 13 to 17 to the city alms houses. The returns of the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless are summed up in tables Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21; of the hospitals, in tables Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25; and of the dispensaries in tables Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29. The tables relating to State paupers have before been referred to.

The lack of uniformity in the date to which the annual reports of the various charitable institutions are made up, greatly embarrass the Board in its work. In order to correctly compare the expenses of these institutions, and the results of their operations, their reports should conform to the fiscal year of the State, the thirtieth of September. Some of these institutions, by the requirements of their charters, some by general laws, and others from established custom, make such reports at different dates, and this leads to great confusion in comparing their results. It is therefore

urgently recommended that these institutions be required by statute hereafter to make their annual report on the thirtieth of September.

## APPENDED PAPERS.

The following papers are appended to this report :

1. Report on the Steuben County Poor-house, by Commissioner Letchworth.

2. Report on Plans for Poor-houses, by Commissioner Letchworth.

3. Report relating to the Public Charities of New York city, by Commissioners Lowell and Donnelly.

4. Report on Labor in Institutions for the Dependent Classes, by Commissioner Anderson.

5. Report on Education of Deaf Mutes, by Commissioner Anderson.

6. Report relating to the Custodial Branch for Idiots (New York Asylum for Idiots), by a committee of the Board of Trustees.

7. Report on a Reformatory for Women, by Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.

8. Report on the Public Charities of the Fourth Judicial District, by Commissioner Foster.

9. Report on the State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, by Commissioners Devereux and Miller.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH, *President.*

CHARLES S. HOYT, *Secretary.*

Dated ALBANY, *January 16, 1879.*



SCHEDULES.



## SCHEDULE NUMBER ONE.

*Comparative statements of the condition of the various poor-houses of the State of New York, in the years 1868 and 1878.\**

[PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY.]

### ALBANY COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located in the city of Albany, and receives poor from the city and county. It consists of two brick structures for the paupers, a two-story brick building for the insane, a pest-house, a hospital building, and a brick cottage for the resident superintendent. The insane asylum is warmed by a furnace; the other buildings by stoves. The sexes are kept separate, but no extended classification is attempted. Nearly one-fourth of the inmates were children. The arrangements for bathing and ventilation are very imperfect. Attendants are in charge of the insane, but the asylum is crowded.

1878.

A three-story and basement brick building was added to this institution in 1869. This is occupied by women, a portion being set apart as a nursery, and the basement used for kitchen and dining purposes. Some slight improvements have been made in the other buildings and asylum, and a partial classification of the inmates effected. Large numbers of insane, from time to time, have been transferred to the Willard Asylum, yet the building is still crowded. The children are mainly provided for by the various orphan asylums in the city. The hospital building is contaminated by long use.

### ALLEGANY COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Situated about two miles from Angelica. The buildings are partly of stone and partly of wood, old and greatly dilapidated. The rooms are small, ill-arranged and imperfectly ventilated. The sexes mingle freely during the day, but at night are kept separate. Among the inmates were nine children, thirty insane, and twelve idiots. The insane and idiots occupy separate buildings, but the accommodations are wholly unfit for their purposes. Four were confined in cells, and nearly all were filthy, and many violent and destructive. No attendants are employed.

1878.

Some improvements have been made in the buildings since 1868, yet they are still much dilapidated. The association of the inmates in the day-time is unrestricted. The children have been removed, and this class are temporarily boarded until homes are found. A portion of the insane have been transferred to the Willard Asylum; the accommodations for those remaining under county care are wholly inadequate. The farm is cultivated by the paupers, and within the past few years has been greatly improved.

\*The alms-houses of Kings and New York counties are described in No. 61, Senate documents of 1869, and in No. 79, Senate documents of 1871. The cities of Kingston, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Oswego and Utica each maintain well-conditioned alms-houses under local boards. The towns of Hempstead, and North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, provide for their poor in town-houses. The counties of Hamilton and Schuyler have no poor-houses.

## BROOME COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Pleasantly situated about three miles from the city of Binghamton. The buildings are of wood, old, and very much out of repair, warmed by stoves, imperfectly ventilated, and have no bathing conveniences. All classes associate during the day in a common yard; at night the sexes are separated. Among the inmates were twenty-one children, fifteen insane, and ten idiots. A small building, with five dark, ill-ventilated cells, are the only separate accommodations for the insane, the others being domiciled in the poor-house, without attendants. The idiots occupy a separate building, overlooked by paupers. A part of the farm and domestic work is performed by the inmates, but only a few of the insane labor. The erection of a new building is contemplated.

1878.

The centre and right wing of a new poor-house was erected in 1870. The building is of brick, three stories high, plain and substantial. The centre building is occupied by the keeper, the wing by female, and the old structure by male paupers. The plan contemplates a left wing, soon to be built. The children are provided for in asylums at Binghamton, and the more violent insane at the Willard Asylum. The old asylum building was remodeled and enlarged in 1876, and is used for insane men. A new building for insane women was put up in 1877, and a central building for dining purposes, erected in 1878. The insane are under the care of paid attendants, and the sexes separated at all times. They are visited daily by the attending physician.

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

An old wooden structure, situated near Machias. Among the inmates were twenty-three insane, and six children under sixteen years of age. The sexes are separated at night, but during the day the association is indiscriminate. No classification is practicable. Many of the insane were violent and filthy; two were in restraint, and the accommodations for them wholly insufficient. The children are provided for in families, and not allowed to accumulate in the poor-houses. The farm is quite productive, and cultivated mainly by pauper labor. A new building is in course of erection.

1878.

The new building, a plain three-story stone structure, was completed and occupied in January, 1869. The first story is used for kitchen and dining purposes, the keeper and family occupying apartments on the second floor, and the third is occupied wholly by the insane. The old building has been moved to the rear, and is occupied by paupers. The house is supplied with water by pipes from an enduring spring. No classification of the inmates is practicable. A new insane asylum, with modern conveniences, designed for sixty patients, is being erected. The children are provided for in families and asylums.

## CAYUGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

A four-story brick building, with two wings, situated in the town of Sennett, three miles from Auburn. The building is heated by stoves; has no bath tubs, but the inmates are required to bathe in their rooms once a week. An attempt is made at classification, but it is not wholly practicable. There are separate apartments for the aged, and a hospital for the sick. Forty, or six-tenths of the inmates, were insane; these occupied the right wing. The building is comfortable, but there are no means for classification. The insane have separate yards, and are not allowed to communicate with the other inmates. The children are mainly provided for at the Cayuga Orphan Asylum at Auburn. The farm, cultivated by pauper labor, is highly productive.

1878.

The insane of this county have, from time to time, been transferred to the Willard Asylum, so that mild cases only are now retained. The buildings have been repaired and improved, the better to facilitate classification, and conveniences have been introduced for bathing. More extended accommodations have been made for the aged and infirm, and the hospital apartments enlarged and improved. The farm is under good cultivation, tilled by the paupers, and yields a considerable yearly income. The buildings and grounds are in good condition. The children are fully provided for in the asylum at Auburn.

## CHAUTAQUA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located near Dewittville, about five miles from Mayville, the county seat. The building is old, and poorly suited to its purposes. Arrangements are being effected for a new building. The insane asylum, entered in 1867, is situated near the poor-house. It is a three-story brick structure, designed for about sixty patients. It is abundantly supplied with water and conveniences for bathing, but the rooms are small and poorly ventilated. The sexes are kept separate, but no extended classification of the insane is practicable. The children are provided for in families, and rarely accumulate in the poor-house. The farm is productive, and cultivated by the paupers and insane.

1878.

The erection of a new poor-house in this county was commenced on the site of the old building in 1869, and completed in 1870. The building is a modern style, three-story brick structure, and planned to accommodate about two hundred inmates. It has water on each story, brought by pipes from enduring springs. The insane asylum was enlarged by an extension at the rear, some five years ago. The accommodations for the insane do not, however, fully meet the requirements of this class. They are under the care of paid attendants. Such of the dependent children of the county as cannot be provided for in families are sent to asylums.

## CHEMUNG COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Consists of a main building and two wings, two stories high, situated near Breesport. The buildings are of wood, painted white, and are quite comfortable. The sexes are kept separate, except at times when at work, but no extended classification is practicable. The children are sent to the Orphans' Home, at Elmira. The apartments for the insane are in the left rear wing. These are quite meagre, and the insane receive no special attention. The farm is tilled almost wholly by pauper labor.

1878.

There has been no material change in this house since 1868. The buildings exhibit the marks of use, and in some parts need repairs. Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum the insane of this county were removed to that institution, and the system of county care abandoned. A few mild cases only are retained, who are provided for with the other inmates. The dependent children of the county are still sent to the Orphans' Home, at Elmira.

## CHENANGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Buildings of wood; three stories in height above the basement; erected in 1862; situated near Preston, six miles from Norwich. The sexes are kept separate, except in the necessity of labor, and a partial classification of the aged, infirm, idiotic and feeble-minded, and the children, is effected. The house is abundantly supplied with water, and has good arrangements for bathing. The insane occupy a two-story, wooden building, near the main structure, and are under the charge of paid attendants.

1878.

The buildings are maintained in good repair. Such children as cannot readily be provided for in families are sent to the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton. The chronic insane are mostly retained under county care. The building used for this class has been recently enlarged and improved. The farm is under good cultivation, and is tilled by the paupers and insane.

## CLINTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located four miles from Plattsburgh, near Beekman Station. The building is an old, stone structure, with walls and floors broken, and leaky roof. All the water is brought by hand from a distant spring, and there are no conveniences for bathing. It is aimed to keep the sexes separated at night, but during the day the intercourse is unrestricted, including the children. The only accommodations for the insane are five small, dark and poorly ventilated cells. Two were confined, the others being quiet, demented cases. The institution is totally unfit to meet its requirements humanely.

1878.

A three-story and basement brick building situated near the site of the old structure; erected in 1874. The sexes are fully separated, and a partial classification is effected. The house is supplied with water brought by pipes from enduring springs, and has bathing facilities. The first and second stories are occupied by the paupers; the third by the insane. The children are sent to the Home for the Friendless, at Plattsburgh. A few of the aged and more respectable poor of the county are also provided for at that institution.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This house pleasantly situated at Ghent, ten miles from Hudson, is a three-story brick building, consisting of a centre and two wings. The centre is occupied by the keeper and family; the wings by the paupers. Classification of the inmates is not practicable, but a separation of the sexes is effected at night. Two detached buildings, one for each sex, are occupied by the insane. These are under the charge of paupers, and their condition is deplorable. Five insane were confined, and one, a woman, had been shut up about ten years, most of the time nearly nude. The children, in part, are sent to the Orphan Asylum, at Hudson. The poor-house proper was clean, but the building is considerably out of repair. The farm is cultivated by pauper labor, and is said to be quite productive.

1878.

This building had become greatly dilapidated, and for the past few years has been crowded, especially in the winter months. During the present year some repairs have been made, water introduced from springs, and the drainage, which was very defective, has been improved. The house is too small suitably to meet the present requirements, and its early enlargement is contemplated. A detached building for the insane was erected in 1867. This is plain and inexpensive, and is used for mild cases only. The more excited and violent insane are sent to the Willard Asylum. The children are provided for at the asylum at Hudson. The farm, worked by the insane and paupers, yields a considerable yearly income.

## CORTLAND COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Situated two miles from the village of Homer. The buildings are old and out of repair, poorly ventilated, and without facilities for bathing. No classification is practicable, the various classes associating freely with each other. Special attention is shown the aged and infirm, so far as the conveniences will admit. Among the inmates were nineteen children and twenty insane. The latter occupy a single-story wooden building, which contains eighteen cells, imperfectly lighted, and without proper ventilation. Six were confined, and several were noisy and filthy. The children were mostly intelligent, and it is aimed, as fast as possible, to place them in families. The farm is of good soil, cultivated by the insane and paupers, and yields abundant crops.

1878.

This county erected a two-story and basement brick building on the site of the old poor-house, in 1873. It is planned so as effectually to separate the sexes, admits of a partial classification, and has hospital apartments. The building is plain, appropriate, and comfortably furnished. It is supplied with an abundance of pure water and has good bathing accommodations. Within the present year the old asylum building has been raised a story, and additions made to it, and paid attendants placed in charge of the insane. The more disturbed cases are provided for at the Willard Asylum. Such of the children as cannot be secured situations in families are temporarily placed in the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, at Syracuse. The insane and paupers till the garden and farm, both of which are largely productive.

## DELAWARE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located near Delhi, the county seat. The buildings are of wood, two stories high, with stone basements. Among the inmates were ten insane and fifteen children. The sexes associate during the day, but are separated at night. The institution is well supplied with water, and has good bathing facilities. The insane occupy a detached building, but receive no special attention. The farm is cultivated largely by the insane and paupers.

1878.

Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum, this county transferred its chronic insane to that institution, and abandoned the system of local care. It also, in 1869, made arrangements for the support of its dependent children at the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton. The institution is now, therefore, devoted wholly to the aged, feeble and infirm classes. The buildings are in fair condition.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

A wooden building, three stories high, including basement, located at Washington Hollow, about fifteen miles from Poughkeepsie. No classification is practicable, but the sexes are separated at night. The house is poorly planned for its purposes, imperfectly ventilated, and has no conveniences for bathing. The apartments for the insane are in a two-story wooden building, containing eighteen cells—nine on each floor—with grated doors and barred windows. Three insane men and two insane women were in close confinement, one being in chains. The children are early sent to the Home for the Friendless, at Poughkeepsie. The farm is tilled by the paupers.

1878.

This building is greatly dilapidated, and fails to meet the present requirements. Its condition has attracted wide attention, and action has recently been taken by the board of supervisors, which will probably lead to its alteration and improvement. It is defective in ventilation, has no proper hospital accommodation, does not admit of classification of the inmates, and is too small for its purposes. The county early began the transfer of its chronic insane to the Willard Asylum; has since continued to make such transfers, but it is still burdened with considerable numbers of this class. No important changes have been made in the asylum, and the accommodations for the insane are entirely inadequate.

## ERIE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Situated on Main street, about five miles from Buffalo. The buildings are of stone, and consist of a centre and two lateral wings, three stories in height. At the rear is a hospital building, also of stone, and two stories high. The water supply is scant, and there is a lack of bathing accommodations. The sexes are kept separate at all times, and a partial classification is effected. Among the inmates were sixty-five children and one hundred and fifty-two insane. The

1878.

Some improvements have recently been effected in this institution, but it is still greatly deficient for its purposes. The children were removed in 1874, and temporarily provided for in the numerous orphan asylums of Buffalo. In 1875, the centre building of a new insane asylum of stone was erected, and in 1877 the left wing for women was built. During this year, the board of supervisors decided to erect a right wing for men. When this is completed, the asylum will have accom-

ERIE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE — *Continued.*

1868.

children attend school in a building on the poor-house grounds. The insane, in part, occupy a two-story stone building, and the balance are domiciled in single-story wooden barracks. These accommodations are wholly inadequate, the stone building being poorly arranged, damp, and ill-ventilated. The insane are under the immediate charge of a keeper, but the attendants are mostly paupers. A large number work more or less, and are good laborers.

1878.

modations for about two hundred and fifty patients. It is under the charge of a keeper, has a resident and a visiting physician, and paid attendants are employed. A large amount of work is performed by the insane, both in the domestic department and upon the farm.

## ESSEX COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This is a two-story brick building, much in need of repairs; situated near Whalonsburgh, about six miles from Westport. The rooms are small; the ceilings low; with no adequate ventilation or appliances for bathing. All classes mingle freely during the day; an effort is made to separate the sexes at night, but this is hardly practicable. Nearly one-third of the inmates were children. There were also seven insane, six idiotic, and a large number of feeble-minded. One of the insane, a woman, in the acute stage of the disease, was manacled in chains, and moving about among the other inmates. The institution has no separate apartments for the insane, and they receive no special attention. The farm is tilled by hired and pauper labor.

1878.

An addition of brick was made to this house in 1873. It relieves the crowded condition before existing, but is not planned so as to effect classification. The sexes are kept separated at night, but the intercourse in the day-time is unrestricted. This county was among the last in the State to take action for the removal of the children from the poor-house. A few are provided for in the Home for the Friendless, at Plattsburgh; but the poor-house still contains several children. The county retains most of its chronic insane, but has made no special provision for their care, and they are treated the same as the other inmates.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located two miles from Malone, the county seat. The main building is of wood, one and one-half stories high, with several small out-buildings at the rear. The buildings are all old; floors broken; plastering off; roof leaky; rooms small and inconvenient; without ventilation or bathing conveniences. No classification is possible, nor even a secure separation of the sexes at night. Among the inmates were five children, nine insane,

1878.

A new house was erected in this county in 1870, upon the site of the old structure. It is a three-story brick building, heated by steam, and has ample kitchen, dining and hospital accommodations. The water supply is abundant, and distributed to each story. The grounds are well underdrained, and the sewerage is adequate. No communication is allowed between the sexes, and a general classification is effected. The county early trans-

FRANKLIN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE — *Continued.*

1868.

and several very aged and infirm persons. Three of the insane were confined in small, unventilated cells, and one, a woman, was entirely nude. No special attention is shown the insane, and the children are permitted to mingle with the adult inmates.

1878.

ferred most of its chronic insane to the Willard Asylum, and retains only mild and harmless cases. The dependent children of the county are mainly provided for in families.

## FULTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Buildings of wood, erected in 1854; located about two miles from Gloversville. The sexes are kept separated at night, but no classification is attempted. Of the inmates, fourteen were children and ten insane. There are no special accommodations for the latter. The basement contains two dark, unventilated cells. An insane woman was found in one of these cells, and it was stated that she spent most of her time there. The children associate freely with the other inmates. The superintendent performs also the duties of keeper, and supports the paupers, including the insane, at a stipulated price, exclusive of the products of the farm, which, with the buildings, belong to the county.

1878.

Some few repairs have been made in the buildings of this county, but they are still greatly defective in ventilation, hospital accommodations, and do not insure classification, or even complete separation of the sexes. The chronic insane were early transferred to the Willard Asylum, and only a few of the more quiet of this class are retained under county care. A part of the children are temporarily provided for in asylums; but it is thought that the law regarding this class is not fully complied with. The system of supporting the paupers at a rate agreed upon with the superintendent of the poor is still in force.

## GENESEE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Situated in the town of Bethany, about nine miles from Batavia. The principal building is of brick, two stories high. At the rear is a wooden structure of the same height, nearly new. The aged and infirm have separate apartments, and the sexes are separated, but no further classification is practicable. Among the inmates were thirteen children and twenty-one insane. The insane occupy a separate building, the women being under the charge of a matron, and the men of the keeper. The building possesses few conveniences for its purposes, but was clean and in good order. Two of the insane were in restraint. The farm is cultivated largely by the paupers.

1878.

Some slight improvements have been made in this poor-house, and a small sum has recently been expended upon the building for the insane. The latter is, however, totally unsuited for its purposes. The rooms are poorly ventilated, and cheerless and uninviting. The insane are periodically visited by the attending physician, but there is a lack of competent paid attendants. Moreover, violent, filthy and excited cases are retained, and not infrequently acute insane are committed for treatment. Such of the children as cannot readily be secured situations in family homes are placed temporarily in asylums.

## GREENE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

The buildings, located at Cairo, nine miles from Catskill, are of wood, old and considerably out of repair. The arrangements for heating, ventilation and bathing are very imperfect. No classification is attempted further than a separation of the sexes at night. There were eighteen insane and forty-five children included in the enumeration. The insane occupy an old two-story wooden building near the main structure, containing fourteen rooms and cells. Seventeen of the insane were women, overlooked by a pauper inmate. Two were confined in cells; the others were at liberty in the hall. The children attend school, but when not thus engaged, associate with the adult inmates. The farm is cultivated in part by the paupers.

1878.

These buildings have been repaired and somewhat improved, but they lack many of the conveniences, especially the means of classification, essential to their purposes. The children have been removed to asylums, or placed in families. A part of the chronic insane have been transferred to the Willard Asylum, and it is the policy to retain only very quiet and harmless cases under county care. The institution has a proportionably large number of adult idiots, for whom no special provision is made. The aged and infirm are kept in separate apartments, and rooms are set apart for the sick. The farm, cultivated by pauper labor, is quite productive.

## HERKIMER COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located near Middleville, seven miles from Herkimer, the county seat. It consists of two stone buildings, each three stories high, including basement, situated about four rods apart. The keeper occupies a wooden building in front, and a low frame structure stands in the rear. The buildings are old, dilapidated and badly designed for their purposes. No classification is possible, other than the separation of the sexes at night. Among the inmates were five idiots and twenty-nine insane. A part of the insane occupy the stone building at the right, and the others the rear frame building. The rooms set apart for them are small, ill-ventilated, and several are without light. Six of the insane were in close confinement; the rest were mingling with the other inmates. They are under the care of pauper attendants, and receive little or no attention. The superintendent resides in the institution, and the farm is cultivated by the paupers, under his direction.

1878.

The condition of this institution is in nowise improved. The defects in the buildings are more apparent, if possible, than in 1868, and all of the structures more dilapidated. The children have been removed and provided for in asylums at Utica. A part of the chronic insane, from time to time, have been transferred to the Willard Asylum, but there are still a number of this class in the institution. These are in the most abject and wretched condition. An effort was made, within the present year, to improve the old, or to erect new buildings; but owing to a disagreement in the board of supervisors as to the location, the enterprise failed. This is a matter of deep regret to the humane citizens of the county, and it is hoped the pressure of public sentiment will secure the erection of new buildings properly located and convenient of access by public conveyance, the coming year.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This institution is a two-story and basement-stone structure, situated near Watertown. The building is much out of repair, and the floors and ceilings in many places are broken. The ventilation is imperfect, the drainage defective, and there are no proper bathing facilities. A partial classification is effected, and the sexes are separated at night. Among the inmates were twenty infants, and sixty-two insane. The children are sent to the Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, at Watertown. The lunatic asylum is a two-story and basement brick building. The insane are under the charge of paid attendants; the sexes are provided with separate tables, and no communication is permitted between them. Four were confined in their rooms; the others were allowed the liberty of the halls and yards. The superintendent is appointed by the board of supervisors, and resides in the institution.

1878.

This poor-house, within the past few years, has been remodeled and enlarged, including the erection of a brick building for the superintendent and his family. A better classification is now effected, and the means of the separation of the sexes are secured. Thus far the county has transferred only a few of its chronic insane to State custody, preferring to retain this class under local control. The asylum building, during the present year, has been remodeled, improved and refurnished, and meets the wants of a limited number of quiet cases. The entire institution is heated by steam. Some further improvements as to the drainage are necessary. The insane are under the care of paid attendants, and the attending physician visits the asylum daily. The superintendent resides at the institution, and the farm is cultivated, under his direction, by the insane and paupers.

## LEWIS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

A two-story and basement brick building, situated near the village of Lowville. The location is pleasant and healthy; the building convenient and properly ventilated. The sexes communicate during the day only when in their employments, and are effectually separated at night. The children and aged have distinct apartments. The former, as fast as possible, are placed in family homes. The lunatic asylum is a two-story brick structure, with basement, erected in 1862. The rooms are central, with halls surrounding. They are small, poorly ventilated and imperfectly lighted. The number of insane inmates was fifteen. Three require more or less restraint. No paid attendants are employed. The institution was clean, and the insane quiet and orderly.

1878.

This house shows the need of some repairs. Measures have been taken the present year to distribute water through the building, and to introduce better conveniences for bathing. The county has sent but few insane to the Willard Asylum, and the apartments for this class are crowded. The matter of the enlargement and improvement of the asylum has recently been under consideration by the board of supervisors, but no positive action has been taken. The accommodations are totally inadequate for the present number of insane. It is highly necessary immediately to transfer a portion of the insane to the State institution, or promptly to enlarge and improve the County asylum.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This is a three-story and basement brick building, composed of a centre and lateral wings, pleasantly located near Geneseo. The central building is occupied by the superintendent and his family, the right wing by the male, and the left wing by the female paupers. The sexes are separated at night, and as far as practicable during the day. The building is heated by stoves, imperfectly ventilated, and has no proper bathing facilities. Forty of the inmates were children, and twenty-six insane. The only accommodations for the insane are a few cells in the basement of the men's building, and the ordinary rooms in the building for women. Seven of the insane were in restraint. The apartments are wholly unfit for their purposes, and the insane receive no special attention.

1878.

This house is maintained in good repair. In 1869 a small, two-story brick building was built for the insane, and since then another and larger building has been erected for the same purpose. Thus far this county has sent but few of its chronic insane to the Willard Asylum, and the county buildings for this class are greatly crowded. The subject of the extension of the county asylum was considered at the last session of the board of supervisors, and an appropriation made for this purpose. The county provides for such of its dependent children as cannot be secured situations in families, in orphan asylums at Rochester.

## MADISON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE

1868.

Located at Eaton. The building is an old, dilapidated, stone structure, with broken floors, the plastering off, and leaky roof. A small, wooden building is occupied by a few of the aged and more respectable. Classification is wholly impossible. It is aimed to keep the sexes separate at night; but this can be effected only by constant watchfulness. Old and young, sane and insane, idiotic, vicious and depraved, mingle freely during the day. Among the inmates were twenty-two children, all boys except two; twenty-four insane, and five idiots. There are two small buildings for the insane. These are out of repair, ill-ventilated, and have no conveniences for bathing. Five of the insane were shut up in cells. The men are under the charge of a paid attendant; the women in the custody of a pauper. The institution is entirely unfit for the purposes to which it is applied.

1878.

A new poor-house was erected in this county the present year, on the site of the old structure. It is a two-story wooden building, with a high stone basement, used for kitchen and dining purposes. The keeper's residence is in the centre; the male paupers occupy the right, and the female paupers the left wing. A partial classification is effected, and the sexes, when in-doors, are securely separated. The building is heated by steam, abundantly supplied with water, and has good bathing facilities. The apartments for the insane have been enlarged and improved. The children are provided for in the asylum at Peterboro. The farm is tilled by the paupers and insane, and yields good crops.

## MONROE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

These buildings, situated about two miles from Rochester, are old and dilapidated. The sexes are kept apart at night; separate accommodations are provided for the aged and infirm, but no extended classification is practicable. Of the inmates twenty were infants, and ninety-four insane. The children, at the age of three years, are sent to the various orphan asylums of Rochester. The lunatic asylum stands near the poor-house. It is a brick building, two stories and a basement, and has room for about forty-five persons. The asylum is greatly crowded, and a number of excited and violent insane were confined in the basement cells. The institution is under separate management, and controlled by trustees appointed by the board of supervisors. The insane are under the care of paid attendants, and are visited daily by the attending physician.

1878.

This county erected a new poor-house in 1872. It is a three-story and basement brick structure, with a high attic, having a front of two hundred and thirty-eight and a depth of one hundred and five feet. The building is planned so as securely to separate the sexes, and effect an extended classification of the inmates. It is heated by steam, abundantly supplied with water, has good bathing facilities, and ample hospital accommodations. It furnishes room for about five hundred inmates, besides the apartments for the superintendent. Additions within the past few years have been made to the asylum department, a resident physician employed, and many of its defects remedied. It is, however, still greatly crowded, and its further enlargement and the abandonment of the basement rooms for patients is contemplated. The farm is cultivated by the insane and paupers, and is largely productive.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

The poor of this county are supported under contract with the supervisors. The building in use, formerly owned by the county, is situated near Fonda. It is an old, wooden, two-story, quadrilateral structure, with a central court, to which all the inmates have free access during the day. At night the sexes are kept apart, and a few of the aged and infirm have separate apartments, but no further classification can be effected. The supply of water is abundant, and the inmates are required to bathe in their rooms once a week. Among those under care were eleven children, nine insane, and four idiots. The insane occupy separate apartments, but these contain no adequate conveniences for their purpose. Four were confined in cells, and this is the only means of restraint used. No attendants are employed except paupers.

1878.

Some slight improvements have been made in this house. It is much dilapidated, and possesses but few conveniences for its purposes. The sexes mingle freely during the day, but at night they are kept separate. The aged and infirm are provided for in separate apartments, and receive special care. The county early placed its most violent chronic insane at the Willard Asylum. A few are still retained in the poor-house, but it is aimed to keep only quiet cases. The rooms for their use have been considerably improved, yet they are still poorly adapted to their purposes. A few of the children are sent to asylums, but most of this class are provided for in families. The paupers and insane of this county, as heretofore, are supported under contract.

## NIAGARA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This is a two-story and basement stone structure, situated about three miles from the city of Lockport. The building is composed of a centre, with right and left wings. It is warmed by a furnace and stoves, imperfectly ventilated, but abundantly supplied with water. No strict classification is practicable, but the sexes are separated at table and at night, and the children, of whom there were forty-six, are excluded, as far as possible, from association with the older inmates. The number of insane was twenty-three. These occupy the left wing of the building. Four were confined in cells; the others were given the liberty of the halls. They are in charge of paupers, and receive no special attention.

1878.

This building has been considerably improved within the past few years, but it is not adapted to classification, further than a separation of the sexes. When out of doors the various classes associate, more or less, with each other. The chronic insane of the county, upon the opening of the Willard Asylum, were all sent to that institution, and none of this class are now retained under county care. The building formerly occupied by the insane is devoted to other purposes. The children are provided for at the Home for the Friendless, at Lockport, and other asylums, under arrangement with the board of supervisors. The farm is cultivated by the paupers.

## ONEIDA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Erected in 1866, and located near Rome. The building is of brick, the centre three, and the wings each two stories high above the basement. It is in good repair, warmed by stoves, well ventilated, and amply supplied with water and bathing conveniences. The sexes are separated at all times, and apartments are set apart for the children, the aged and the sick. Included among the inmates were twenty-eight children, mostly infants, and one hundred and five insane. At the age of two years the children are sent to asylums at Utica. The lunatic asylum, erected in 1862, is a two-story and basement brick building, heated by a furnace, partially ventilated, abundantly supplied with water, and has facilities for bathing. The sexes are fed at separate tables, and are not permitted to associate with each other. The insane are under the care of paid attendants, and are visited periodically by the attending physician. The asylum is crowded, and further accommodations are urgently required.

1878.

This poor-house has been kept in good repair. In 1870 an additional two-story and basement brick building for the insane was erected. In 1877 the erection of another building for the insane was begun, and it was completed and occupied the present year. This is a three-story and basement brick structure, well arranged for its purposes, properly ventilated, and has a large day-room, with good sun exposure, on each story. It will accommodate about one hundred patients, and is devoted entirely to women. The other buildings are used for the men, and a better classification than heretofore has been effected. The asylum is under the immediate charge of a resident physician, with a corps of paid attendants, and has also a visiting physician. The entire institution, including the poor-house, is heated by steam, and is abundantly supplied with water. The farm is highly productive, and cultivated by the paupers and insane.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

At Onondaga Hill, about four miles from the city of Syracuse. The buildings are of stone, warmed by stoves, imperfectly ventilated, without hospital accommodations, and deficient in bathing conveniences. No proper classification is practicable, but the sexes are securely separated at night. Among the inmates were seven children, all infants, and eighty-three insane. The children, at suitable age, are sent to the various orphan asylums in Syracuse. The lunatic asylum is a two-story stone structure, situated at the rear of the poor-house, erected in 1860. It contains thirty-four cell-like rooms, a few other rooms, and two dungeons in the basement. The asylum was greatly crowded. Six of the insane were closely confined, and one—an apparently harmless man—was in one of the dungeons. The dungeon was littered with dirty straw, and contained neither bed, chair, seat, nor furniture of any kind, and the air in it was hot and impure. The confinement was by order of the warden, without the knowledge of the superintendent or keeper. But few of the insane labor, and a large number were excited and noisy. Another asylum building is being erected. The farm contains only about thirty-six acres, and but little of it is adapted to cultivation.

1878.

Within the past few years some alterations have been made in this poor-house. The building in the rear has been raised a story, thus improving the hospital accommodations. Measures have also been taken to increase the water supply, but this is not sufficient at all times. The drainage has been improved, but this is still defective. The addition to the insane asylum was completed in 1869, which, for a time, relieved the crowded condition. This building is constructed after the style of the old asylum, with six dungeons and two strong rooms on the first story. The county, until the present year, has retained all of its chronic insane, when a few of the more disturbed and violent cases were transferred to the State institution, but the asylum is still greatly crowded. A part of the insane women are lodged at night in the poor-house department. Quite recently considerable improvements have been effected in the institution. The dungeons in both asylum buildings have been demolished, the partitions in the old building removed, and steam-heating introduced. A resident physician has been employed, and paid attendants placed in charge of the insane. Additional farm lands are greatly needed for the purposes of the institution.

## ONTARIO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This institution is located about three miles from the village of Canandaigua. The main building is of brick, two stories high above the basement. To the left of this, and partly in the rear, is a similar building, from which extends a wing one and one-half stories high, in which the insane are lodged. The building is warmed by stoves, imperfect in its ventilation, and has no proper bathing facilities. The sexes are separated at night, and separate apartments are provided for the aged and infirm, but no strict classification can be enforced. Among

1878.

Considerable alterations and improvements have been made in this institution within the past few years. Better ventilation has been secured, bathing facilities introduced, hospital accommodations fitted up, a separate department established for idiots, and more extended apartments furnished for the aged and infirm. The grounds are spacious, finely laid out, and planted with shrubs and trees. The children, in 1875, were removed to the Orphan Asylums at Canandaigua, and such of this class, since then, as cannot be placed direct in families are

ONTARIO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE—*Continued.*

1868.

the inmates were thirty children and twenty-eight insane. The children attend school in a building near by, but when out of school associate more or less with the adult paupers. The accommodations for the insane are small, dimly-lighted cells, imperfectly ventilated, and poorly furnished. Fifteen of the insane require, at times, to be restrained, and six are constantly confined. No attendants are employed except paupers. The farm is under good cultivation.

1878.

provided for in those institutions. The chronic insane were early transferred to the Willard Asylum, and the system of county care abandoned. The question of the erection of a county asylum for this class has recently been under consideration by the board of supervisors, but no positive action in the matter, as yet, has been taken. The poor-house farm and garden, cultivated by pauper labor, yield an abundance of vegetables and other crops.

## ORANGE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located about four miles from the village of Goshen. The buildings are of stone, the main structure being three stories high, including the basement. A furnace and stoves are used for heating, the ventilation is imperfect, and there are no bathing facilities. The sexes are separated at night, but during the day there is no check to their association. Among the inmates were twenty-two colored, forty children, and nineteen insane. The children attend school upon the premises, and, when not thus engaged, mingle freely with the adult paupers. The colored inmates have separate apartments. This contains five dungeons, in which paupers are confined as a punishment. The lunatic asylum is a two-story stone building, containing twenty cells ranged along central halls. This is warmed by a furnace, ventilated at the windows only, and has no conveniences for bathing. Ten of the insane were locked up in cells, and one was confined in a dungeon in the negro apartments. Nearly all were filthy, and one, a man, was almost nude. The cells were dirty, the beds torn, and fragments of clothing and straw littered the floors. No attendants except paupers are employed. The farm is tilled in part by pauper labor, but a considerable portion of it is waste land.

1878.

A very marked improvement has been made in this institution. The buildings have been largely altered and repaired, better ventilation has been secured, a full supply of water obtained, and steam-heating introduced. The yards and grounds have been finely laid out, and planted with shrubs and flowers, and the place has an air of comfort. The children have been removed and are provided for in asylums at Port Jervis and at Binghamton. In 1875 a plain and well-arranged brick building was erected for the chronic insane, and such of this class as were in the State asylum were returned to the county. During the past year the old asylum building was remodeled and adapted to the care of the more quiet and harmless cases. The asylum throughout is well furnished, and possesses good facilities for its purposes. The insane are under the care of paid attendants, and are visited daily by the attending physician. The diet is generous and proper, fresh milk being furnished in abundance. The farm has been greatly improved, and a large amount of the waste land reclaimed and rendered productive. The garden and farm are cultivated by the paupers and insane, and yield abundantly.

## ORLEANS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

An old, two-story and basement brick building, greatly out of repair, floors broken, plastering torn, and roof leaking, located about two miles from the village of Albion. Among the inmates were sixteen children, eight idiots, and twelve insane. The various classes associate unrestricted in the day-time, but the sexes are separated at night. An old, dilapidated, two-story wooden structure in the rear is devoted to the use of the insane, the men occupying the lower and the women the upper floor. The insane are under the charge of paupers, eat at the common table, and receive no special attention. One was in close confinement, and nearly all were filthy and untidy in their persons. A few of the insane work upon the farm, but this is tilled mostly by the paupers.

1878.

Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum, most of the chronic insane of this county were transferred to that institution. Only a few mild and quiet cases are now under county care. A few children are placed in asylums, but the practice is generally to secure situations for them in family homes. Within the present year a new poor-house has been erected upon the site of the old structure. This is a three-story brick building, including the basement, and is planned to accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates, besides furnishing apartments for the superintendent and his family. The building is arranged so as to secure a complete separation of the sexes, is heated by steam, and contains conveniences for bathing. The location is pleasant and healthy.

## OSWEGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located near Mexico. An old, dilapidated frame building, poorly ventilated, and without bathing facilities, or the means of classification. Among the inmates were twenty-seven insane and eight idiots. The lunatic asylum is a two-story and basement brick structure, erected in 1860, situated near the poor-house. The asylum is under the charge of a warden, and although it contains but few conveniences for its purposes, the insane were mostly clean, quiet and orderly. Only one—a man—was in restraint. The attending physician visits the institution generally daily, and the insane perform considerable labor. Such of the children as cannot be secured situations in families are provided for at the Oswego Orphan Asylum.

1878.

A new poor-house was erected in this county in 1870, on the site of the old building. It is a plain, two-story and basement brick structure, planned to classify and separate the sexes. Within the past few years an addition was made to the lunatic asylum, the old structure remodeled and improved, and a building erected for the warden's residence and for administrative purposes. This county has sent but few of its chronic insane to the State institution. The asylum is under the charge of a warden; the insane are in the care of paid attendants, and visited daily by the attending physician. The location is pleasant, and the grounds have been improved.

## OTSEGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

The buildings are in part wood and in part stone, old and dilapidated; located about four miles from Cooperstown. The lunatic asylum is a two-story and basement wood structure, and contains seventeen cells. The several buildings are situated so as to form a central court or yard, to which all classes have free access. It is aimed to keep the sexes separated at night, but no classification is practicable. The entire buildings are heated by stoves, poorly ventilated, and there are no proper bathing facilities. Of the inmates, twenty-eight were children, nine idiots, and eighteen insane. The children are instructed in a school on the premises, but out of school hours associate with the adult paupers. The apartments for the insane are wholly inadequate. The building is without ventilation or appliances for bathing, and large numbers of the insane were filthy and untidy. The arrangement of the water-closets is such as to contaminate the entire building, and the stench therefrom was intolerable. Six of the insane were confined in cells, and nearly all were turbulent and noisy. They receive no special medical attention, and are under the care of paupers.

1878.

Some slight repairs have been made in this poor-house, but owing to their long use the buildings are much worn and dilapidated. Their arrangement is such as to preclude classification of the inmates, and thus defeat the ends for which they were designed. A new and better planned poor-house is greatly needed properly to meet the requirements of the county. The children have mostly been removed from the institution. A part of these are provided for in the Orphan Asylum at Cooperstown, and a part are under the immediate supervision of the superintendent of the poor in a dwelling-house, at Milford. Thus far only a few of the chronic insane have been transferred to the Willard Asylum, nor has any marked improvement been made in the county care of this class. The building is small, badly arranged, poorly ventilated, and has none of the comforts and conveniences requisite for its purposes. The closet arrangements pollute the entire building, and are offensive to common decency. If the insane are to be retained under county care, better accommodations for them are imperatively needed.

## PUTNAM COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This is a two-story and basement frame building, old and dilapidated; situated near Carmel. It is heated by stoves, poorly ventilated, and without conveniences for bathing. No classification is attempted, further than to separate the sexes at night. Of the thirty-one inmates, six were colored, four were intelligent children, five idiots, and two insane. One of the insane, a woman, had been an inmate eighteen years, and was closely confined; the other, a man, was quiet and at work upon the farm. The children associate with the adult paupers.

1878.

No marked improvement has been made in this institution. The dilapidation in the building progresses, and it contains few or no conveniences for its purposes. A few insane, from time to time, have been sent from this county to the Willard Asylum, and none of this class requiring special attention are retained under local control. No positive action has been taken to remove the children from the poor-house, as required by the statute, and a number of this class, healthy and intelligent, are still kept in the institution.

## QUEENS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

The poor of this county are supported chiefly by contract. The buildings, situated about four miles from Hempstead, are old and dilapidated, and wholly unsuited to their purposes. The number of paupers under care was sixty, of whom twelve were children and nine insane. One of the insane was in confinement; the others were quiet demented cases, and they receive no special attention. The various classes associate freely in the day-time, but at night the sexes are separated. The paupers labor under the direction of the contractor.

1878.

In 1874 this county erected a poor-house upon a small island on the coast, about six miles from Hempstead, and transferred its poor to that institution. The buildings are of wood, and have sufficient room for the present requirements. A partial classification is effected, and it is aimed to separate the able-bodied from the sick and infirm. There is a farm connected with the institution, cultivated by pauper labor.

## RENSELAER COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This institution is situated about two miles from the city of Troy. The buildings, a part of which are of brick and a part of wood, are old and dilapidated, poorly ventilated, and inconvenient for the uses to which they are applied. The association of the various classes is unrestricted during the day, and all are fed at a common table, but it is aimed to separate the sexes at night. Among the inmates were thirty chronic insane domiciled in a building at the rear of the main structure. Six of these were confined in cells. No attendants are employed except paupers. A part of the insane of the county are provided for at the Marshall Infirmary. The dependent children, at suitable age, are placed in the various orphan asylums in Troy.

1878.

These buildings are greatly dilapidated, and a new poor-house is urgently needed properly to meet the requirements of the county. The institution has no facilities for classification, and but few conveniences for its purposes. The county began early to transfer its chronic insane to the Willard Asylum, and now maintains most of this class at that institution and at the Marshall Infirmary. The old asylum building has been slightly repaired, and a few mild cases of insane are retained in that institution. These receive little attention beyond that shown to other inmates. The various orphan asylums of Troy provide for the dependent children, and certain sick and disabled are treated in the hospitals of that city.

## RICHMOND COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located in the town of Northfield, about two miles from New Dorp. The main building is an old stone structure, two stories high, with an attic and basement. The males occupy the first and the females the second floor. The basement is used for cooking and dining purposes, and the attic as a hospital. The association during the day is unrestricted; at night the sexes are separated. The keeper has a residence on the grounds of the institution, and the children, of whom there were thirty-two, occupy a separate building. The number of insane was ten. There are no accommodations for these except a few small, dark cells. One of the insane was confined in an out-house, filthy and nearly nude, where he had been over fourteen years. The others were quiet, harmless cases, associating with the other inmates. The farm is cultivated by the paupers and insane.

1878.

This institution has been considerably improved within the past few years. A large part of the insane were early transferred to the Willard Asylum, and the children are provided for in asylums and families. Hospital accommodations have in part been made for the sick, and better facilities introduced for bathing. An assistant-matron is employed to take charge of the female department of the house. No extended classification is practicable, nor can the sexes be effectually separated except at night. The farm, worked by the paupers, yields very good crops. The location is pleasant, and the yards and grounds are kept comparatively in good order.

## ROCKLAND COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Consists of two frame buildings adjoining, situated near Monsey. The buildings are old, but quite comfortable, and properly furnished. The location is healthy and pleasant, and the grounds clean and well ordered. No classification is practicable, other than a separation of the sexes. The inmates were mostly aged persons, or sick and infirm. There were a few chronic insane, all mild and harmless cases. The children are mainly provided for in families, and are rarely allowed to accumulate in the institution.

1878.

But little change has been made in this house, other than ordinary repairs. A new building ere long will become necessary. Within the past few years, a small, brick building has been erected, upon the grounds of the institution, for the chronic insane. A few insane have been placed in the Willard Asylum, but most of this class are retained under county care. A part of the children are provided for in asylums, and the others in families.

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

An old building, located near Canton, the county seat. Among the inmates were thirty-two children and twenty-seven insane. Two of the insane were in restraint, the others were mostly quiet and harmless cases, and were generally regarded as good laborers. No classification of the inmates is practicable, but the sexes, so far as possible, are kept separated. The children attend school, but, out of school hours, associate more or less with the other inmates. A new poor-house is being erected, to which the inmates will be removed as soon as it is completed. The need for better public accommodations for the poor has long been felt in the county.

1878.

Situated about three miles from Canton. Its erection was begun in 1868, and it was completed and occupied in 1869. The building is a plain, substantial, brick structure, containing modern improvements for heating, ventilation, and bathing, and will accommodate and classify about two hundred and fifty inmates. Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum, the chronic insane were transferred to that institution, and since then none but the most mild and harmless cases are retained under local care. The children are provided for in a building near Canton, under the care of paid attendants, and from there are placed in families, as opportunities offer. Connected with the poor-house is a large farm, well adapted to grain and pasturage, which is cultivated by pauper labor.

## SARATOGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located about two miles from Ballston. The buildings are of wood, in use forty-five years, with floors and walls broken, and roof leaky. The rooms are small, ceilings low, ventilation poor, the water supply deficient, and there are no conveniences for bathing. The sexes are locked up separate at night, but during the day the association is promiscuous. Among the inmates were sixteen children, nineteen idiots, and eighteen insane. Six of the children were feeble-minded; the others bright and intelligent. The insane occupy small, dark and unventilated cells, in an old building in the rear. Three of these were closely confined, and nearly all were violent and filthy. An insane woman in one of these cells, exposed to the intrusion of paupers, had, a few hours previous, given birth to a living child. A physician makes occasional visits to the institution, but no attendants are employed.

1878.

This county began the erection of a new poor-house in 1869, which has since been completed and occupied. It stands on the site of the old structure. The building is of brick, composed of a centre and two wings. The sexes are separated in their rooms, but when out of doors there is more or less commingling. The water supply has been increased, and facilities introduced for bathing. A portion of the building is set apart for the chronic insane. A few of this class have been sent to the Willard Asylum, but the greater portion are held under county care. The children are mainly placed direct in families. The farm is cultivated by the insane and paupers.

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This is an old, two-story and basement brick building, situated near the city of Schenectady. It is not arranged for classification, is poorly ventilated, and has no bathing conveniences. The sexes are kept apart at night. Among the inmates were fourteen children, eight idiots, and sixteen insane. The insane occupy a small, two-story brick building; the women being under the care of a matron, but the men receive no special attention. Six of the insane were confined in cells, several were noisy and violent, and many of them filthy. A small farm connected with the institution is cultivated by the paupers.

1878.

This building has undergone some repairs, but the defects as to classification, ventilation, etc., still exist. Since the opening of the Willard Asylum nearly all of the chronic insane have been sent to that institution. A few of the more mild and harmless of this class only are now retained under county care. It is the practice of the authorities to place the dependent children of the county in family homes.

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

An old, two-story and basement building, badly arranged, out of repair, poorly ventilated, and with no facilities for bathing; situated near Middleburgh. No classification is possible. A separate room is furnished for a few aged and infirm women. Of the inmates, thirteen were children, nine idiots, and three insane. There are no separate apartments for the insane. An insane woman was chained to the floor, and a man to a block of wood in the yard. The insane share at the common table with the other paupers, and receive no special attention. The children associate with the other inmates.

1878.

No improvements have been made in this institution. The building is in bad repair, and each year the dilapidation becomes more apparent. The evils of indiscriminate association of the inmates still exist, many of whom are idiotic, or vile and debased, and generally filthy. A few of the more disturbed chronic insane have been transferred to the Willard Asylum, but a number of this class are still retained in the poor-house. The institution has no conveniences for the care of the insane. A few children have been placed in asylums, but this class not infrequently accumulate in the poor-house.

## SENECA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This is a two-story and basement stone structure, situated about four miles from Waterloo. It is planned so as to effect a partial classification, and to separate the sexes at night. The water supply is deficient, and there are no proper appliances for bathing. The location is pleasant, and the grounds and yards are in good order. Among the inmates were twelve children and thirteen insane. The insane occupy the first story of a stone

1878.

This county was among the first to place its chronic insane under State custody. All of this class then under care were transferred to the Willard Asylum when first opened, and since that time these transfers have been continued. An effort is made to provide for the children in families, but a few, from time to time, are placed in asylums. The building formerly occupied by the insane has been altered and repaired, and is now appro-

SENECA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE—*Continued.*

1868.

building in the rear of the poor-house, the second story being used as a school-room. Six of the insane were in some form of restraint, and they receive no special attention. The farm is mainly cultivated by the paupers, and said to be productive.

1878.

priated to the use of aged men. Other improvements, designed to secure a more extended classification and hospital accommodations, have also been effected. The pauper labor is largely utilized upon the farm.

## STEBEN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Consists of a series of buildings—some of brick and some of wood—standing about two miles from the village of Bath. No classification of the inmates is possible. The sexes are locked up in separate apartments at night, but in the daytime they mingle unrestrained in the buildings and yards. Among those under care were twenty-one children and thirty insane. The insane occupy a two-story brick building, planned with cells ranging along central halls, imperfectly warmed, poor ventilation, and without bathing facilities. Four were in close restraint, and nearly all were violent, noisy, and filthy in their persons. No attendants are employed, except paupers. The children attend school on the premises.

1878.

Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum in 1869, this county removed most of its chronic insane to that institution. The building heretofore occupied by this class was then set apart for epileptic, idiotic, feeble-minded and infirm persons. This building was destroyed by fire April 6, 1878, and fifteen of the inmates perished in the flames. The building has since been rebuilt on the old foundations, and a frame dwelling has been erected for the keeper. These expenditures have been made upon the original plan of the buildings, and the evils arising from lack of classification and the mingling of the sexes are perpetuated.

## SUFFOLK COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1863.

The poor of this county are supported in town poor-houses in the several towns, or temporarily aided in families, or at their homes. Each of these town houses have small farms connected with them, cultivated in part by the paupers. Among the inmates of these institutions during the year were twenty-five children, seven idiots, nine blind, three deaf-mutes, and twenty-three insane. None of these institutions possess facilities for classification, or special conveniences for the insane. The subject of the abandonment of the town system, and the erection of a county poor-house, is under consideration, and likely soon to be adopted.

1878.

A poor-house was erected in this county in 1871, located at Yaphank. This is a two-story and basement wooden building, planned so as to secure a separation of the sexes, and effect a classification of the inmates, with hospital accommodations for the sick. It is heated by steam, well supplied with water, and has good bathing facilities. An addition was recently made, adapted to the chronic insane, and during the past year good sewerage has been secured. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the grounds are improved. A large farm, connected with the institution, has been cleared by the paupers and insane, and is under a high state of cultivation.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Constructed of wood, nearly new, and in good repair, situated about three miles from Monticello. No classification is practicable, but a separation of the sexes at night is effected. Included among those under care were eighteen children, four idiots, and seventeen insane. The children attend school, and, as early as practicable, are placed out in families. The building for the insane stands some twenty rods from the poor-house. This is a two-story and basement wood structure, with few or no conveniences for its purposes. Ten of the insane were confined in cells, and a few of these (men) were in the basement. No attendants are employed, except paupers, and the insane receive no special medical attention. A few labor upon the farm and about the house, but the greater portion were violent, untidy, and filthy cases.

1878.

This house is in good repair, and furnishes sufficient room for the present requirements. The evils arising from the mingling of the sexes, and the lack of facilities for classification, however, still exist. The children were removed to the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton, in 1869, and, since then, such of this class as cannot be provided for in families have been sent to that institution. The apartments for the insane have been altered and considerably improved, and yards inclosed. The accommodations for this class are still quite meagre, and unsuited to the violent and disturbed insane. Only a few of this class have as yet been sent to the Willard Asylum. No attendants except paupers are employed.

## TIOGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Located three miles from the village of Owego. The buildings are in part of wood, and in part of stone; in use several years. They effect a separation of the sexes at night, but during the day, when out of doors, the various classes are in association. Included among the inmates were five children and fourteen insane. The children attend the district school, and when opportunities offer are placed in families. The insane occupy a single-story wooden building in the rear of the poor-house. This contains but few conveniences for its purposes; is poorly ventilated, and without bathing conveniences. Six of the insane were confined in cells, and nearly all require, at times, to be restrained. There are no attendants except paupers. The farm is under good cultivation, and said to be largely productive.

1878.

This house is in fair repair, and comfortably furnished. The evils arising from indiscriminate association of the inmates still exist. The children were early removed to the Susquehanna Valley Home, at Binghamton, and provided for there at the expense of the county. As yet but few chronic insane have been sent to the State institution. The building occupied by the insane has been repaired and improved, facilities introduced for bathing, and small yards inclosed. It is, at the best, however, but poorly designed for its purposes. The insane are under the care of pauper attendants, and receive no special medical attention, except when sick. A few labor upon the farm, but the greater portion are demented and helpless cases.

## TOMPKINS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

A wooden building erected in 1828, and situated in the town of Ulysses, about six miles from Ithaca. The building is undergoing extensive repairs, and a residence is being built for the keeper. Of the inmates, five were children and eight insane. One of the insane, a woman, was in restraint; the others were quiet cases. No accommodations are made for the insane in the improvements now being effected. The farm is highly productive, and tilled mainly by the insane and paupers.

1878.

The additions and improvements being made to this institution in 1868 were completed near the close of that year. The institution is pleasantly situated, and adequate to the present requirements. The county early placed its chronic insane in the Willard Asylum and retain none of this class, needing special care, under local control. A few children are provided for in asylums, but it is aimed, as far as possible, to place them direct in family homes. The labor of the paupers is utilized in cultivating the farm, which yields a large annual income.

## ULSTER COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

An old, dilapidated, two-story wooden structure, situated about three miles from New Paltz. The rooms are small, ceilings low, ventilation imperfect, and there are no suitable bathing conveniences. A separation of the sexes is effected at night, but the various classes associate with each other during the day. The inmates under care included thirty-five children and twenty-two insane. The insane occupy a single-story wooden building, about twenty-five rods from the poor-house. This building has but one entrance, and no yards or airing courts. It contains twenty-five small unventilated cells, opening into a central hall, and is heated by a single stove. Nine of the insane were locked in these cells; the others were moving about the hall. Among them were six adult idiots, and two violent epileptics. All were noisy and filthy, and several nearly nude. The beds were disordered and torn, and the halls littered with straw and bits of clothing. The water-closet, used by both sexes, was out of repair, and the air in the room was foul and impure. One unmarried insane woman had a child three months old, born in the house, the reputed father being an insane inmate. No attendants are employed except paupers.

1878.

The chronic insane of this county were transferred to the Willard Asylum upon the opening of that institution in 1869. Since then none of its chronic insane have been retained under local care, the county having now about one hundred of this class in the State Asylum. In 1875, the children then in the poor-house were removed to the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton, and since that time such of this class as cannot be secured situations in families are provided for in that institution. The poor-house building has been repaired and improved, so as to facilitate ventilation and to secure better kitchen and dining arrangements, and accommodations for the sick. The building formerly occupied by the insane has been altered and enlarged, and is now devoted to the use of the paupers. By these changes, a separation of the sexes has been effected, and the means for the enforcement of discipline secured. No extended classification of the inmates, however, is practicable, and the evils arising from the association of the various classes are still being perpetuated. A new and better arranged poor-house is greatly needed to meet suitably the requirements of the poor of the county.

## WARREN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

This is a two-story stone building erected in 1862, situated near Warrensburgh. It is ill-arranged, imperfectly ventilated, and has no bathing conveniences. The various classes mingle unrestrainedly during the day; at night the females are locked in their rooms. Among those under care were six children, two idiots, and five insane. The insane occupy an old, single-story frame building, in rear of the main structure. The men were in the attic; on the lower floor were aged, diseased male paupers. All were filthy and untidy in their persons, and the stench in the room was intolerable. The insane are under the care of paupers, and receive no special medical attention.

1878.

This house has been considerably improved, but it still lacks many of the conveniences necessary for its purposes. The building formerly occupied by the insane has been altered and repaired, and is now entirely devoted to aged persons. The more violent and disturbed chronic insane have been removed to the Willard Asylum, and it is aimed to retain only the mild and quiet of this class under county care. The only method adopted of disposing of the children is by placing them in families. At times they accumulate in the poor-house. A small benefit is derived from the labor of the paupers upon the farm connected with the institution.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

A two-story brick structure, situated near Argyle, about eight miles from Fort Edward. The building is old, in bad repair, ceilings low, ventilation imperfect, with no suitable bathing facilities. All classes mingle freely with each other, and the sexes are separated only when they are locked in their rooms. Included among the inmates were thirty children, three idiots, and fifty-six insane. The building occupied by the insane is a two-story and basement brick structure, with cells on the sides surrounding central halls. It is much out of repair, and greatly crowded. Ten of the insane were locked in cells, and nearly all were filthy, noisy and excited. No attendants are employed except paupers, nor do the insane receive any special medical attention except when sick. The children attend school, but out of school-hours associate with the other inmates. The farm is cultivated mainly by pauper labor.

1878.

This building has been slightly repaired, but is still very defective. No classification is practicable, other than a separation of the sexes at night. During the day all classes mingle in the house and about the grounds. But few of the chronic insane have been transferred to the State Asylum. The building devoted to their use is greatly dilapidated, and contains no conveniences for its purposes. The cells are gloomy and uninviting, and the air in them foul and oppressive. The basement is damp and impure, and the walls are broken and in several places tumbling down. A large portion of the insane require restraint, and many of them are filthy, violent and destructive. The children have been removed, and are provided for in asylums and families. A new poor-house is greatly needed in the county, and the accommodations for the insane are entirely inadequate.

## WAYNE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1838.

Located about one mile from the village of Lyons. The main building is a stone structure, three stories in height. It is old, but in fair repair, and furnishes sufficient room for the present requirements. The inmates are not fully classified, but a separation of the sexes is maintained. Among those under care were seven children and twenty-nine insane. It is seldom that children accumulate in the institution, as steady efforts are put forth to place them in families. The insane occupy comfortable brick buildings, one for the men, and one for the women. They are under the charge of paid attendants, and are frequently visited by the attending physician. Only one was found in restraint. The farm is productive and cultivated by the paupers and insane.

1878.

This house has been repaired and improved in ventilation, and better accommodations for bathing introduced. A more extended classification is effected, and hospital rooms have been set apart for the sick. The apartments for the insane have been enlarged and improved, and meet the requirements of the mild and harmless class. Water is introduced into both departments, and good bathing facilities are furnished. A paid matron has charge of the insane women, and the men are under the care of paid attendants. The sexes are separated at all times, and each has separate dining-rooms. The more disturbed and violent insane have been sent to the Willard Asylum, and none but quiet and orderly cases are held under county care. The demand for children by families, it is said, fully meets the requirements of this class.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

Is located about two miles from Tarrytown. The main building is a three-story stone structure; the other buildings used for hospital purposes, and for the insane, are partly of brick and partly of stone. Among the inmates were one hundred children (sixty-four boys and thirty-six girls), ten idiots and twenty-nine insane. The children attend school, and it is aimed to keep them separate, but when out of school they associate more or less with the other inmates. The apartments for the insane are quite limited, and contain but few conveniences. The sexes are separated, but no classification of the insane is practicable. Six were restrained in their rooms, the others were generally quiet, and allowed the liberty of the halls and yards.

1878.

The buildings are in good repair and partially adapted to classification. No secure separation of the sexes is effected. The children have, in part, been removed to asylums; others are provided for in a building remote from the poor-house, under the general control of the superintendents of the poor. Upon the opening of the Willard Asylum, the chronic insane in the poor-house were sent to that institution, and no provision is made for this class by the county. The labor of the paupers is thoroughly utilized in cultivating the farm.

## WYOMING COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1863.

This institution is located near Varysburg. The buildings are of wood, the one occupied by the keeper having been erected in 1864. The buildings appropriated to the paupers have been long in use, and are much dilapidated. No classification of the inmates is practicable. The sexes are separated in their rooms at night, but during the day, when out of doors, the association is unrestricted. Among the inmates were five children, sixteen insane, and ten idiots. The insane occupy a two-story wooden building near the poor-house. The building is nearly new, and in good condition. The women are under the care of a matron, and the men are in charge of the keeper. None of the insane were in restraint. A physician visits the asylum daily. The farm is tilled mainly by the insane and paupers.

1873.

Within the past few years a two-story wooden building was added to this institution for men, and a small building fitted up for adult idiots. During the past year the old building occupied by the women was removed, and a new, wooden structure erected upon its site. The additions thus made furnish all the room at present required for the poor of the county. The evils arising from the lack of facilities for classification, and for the separation of the sexes, however, still largely exist. The county retains all of its chronic insane, of which the number is quite small. The dependent children of the county are placed direct in family homes, and the demands for such children are said to be equal to the requirements. The labor of the inmates is utilized in cultivating the farm, which is quite productive.

## YATES COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

1868.

An old, dilapidated, two-story and basement stone structure, located in the town of Jerusalem, about five miles from Penn Yan. Among the inmates were twenty-four children, two idiots, and seven insane. The insane were in an old building in the rear, with no attendants except paupers. Three were confined in their cells, and nearly all were excited and violent. The children attend school in a building situated upon the poor-house grounds, but when out of school they mingle with the other inmates. No classification is possible in the institution; the sexes are separated at night, but during the day the association is unrestricted. The labor of the paupers, as far as practicable, is utilized upon the farm.

1878.

Near the close of 1868 this county transferred the dependent children then in the poor-house to the Ontario Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua, and since then it has provided for this class mainly in that institution. The chronic insane, in 1869, were sent to the Willard Asylum, and none of this class are now held under county care. During the past year a new poor-house was erected upon the site of the old structure. This is a substantial, two-story and basement stone building, planned so as to separate the sexes and secure a partial classification. It is heated by steam, has good conveniences for bathing, and is adequate to the present requirements.

## SCHEDULE NUMBER TWO.

*Showing the facts regarding certain State paupers relieved and provided for under the provisions of the State Pauper Law.*

[PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY THE SECRETARY.]

A man, sixty years of age and partially blind, wandered from his relatives at Worcester, Mass., in 1871, and went to Canada. He applied for aid at Ogdensburg, while endeavoring to return to his friends, and was committed to the St. Lawrence County State Alms-house November 11, 1873. He was furnished transportation to his home in Worcester, December 23, 1873.

A man, wife and child were committed to the Albany City State Alms-house November 25, 1873. They went from Quebec, Canada, the place of their birth, to Boston, Mass., some few weeks before, but the man failing to obtain employment, they were thrown upon the public, and sent by the authorities of Boston to Albany. The family was forwarded to their home in Quebec November 28, 1873.

A feeble, infirm man, sixty-eight years old, born in Holland, and only a few years in this country, was committed to the Delaware County State Alms-house December 9, 1873. He was found to be an alien without the means of support, and had no relatives or friends in this country. He died at the alms-house December 13, 1874.

A man, wife and four children, the youngest one year, and the eldest eight years old, were committed to the Erie County State Alms-house December 12, 1873, the man and woman being sick, and the children poorly clad. The parents were of English birth, residing in Baltimore, Md., for several years, where their children were born, and where they had relatives and friends. They left Baltimore some four months previous, stopped a short time in Paterson, N. J., went from there to Rochester, N. Y., and thence to Buffalo, where they applied for aid, in great distress. The children were clothed, and the family forwarded to Baltimore, December 30, 1873.

An insane man, in middle life, was found wandering in Orange county, poorly clad, and committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house December 16, 1873. At the time of his commitment both feet were frozen, requiring amputation. The man is wholly unintelligible, and thus far no trace as to his settlement or friends has been obtained. He is still under care.

A man, twenty-four years old, poorly clad and destitute, and suffering with disease of the heart, applied for aid in Buffalo December 18, 1873,

and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. He was born in Ireland, came to Montreal, Canada, several years ago, where he resided until within the past few years, since which time he has been without settled residence. He stated that he had relatives in Montreal, who would aid him, and he was furnished transportation to that place December 30, 1873.

An intelligent, educated girl, eighteen years of age, born in Canada, came to Rochester in the autumn of 1873, by boat from Toronto. From there she went to Livingston county, remained a few weeks, and returned to Rochester, where she was arrested and adjudged insane, and committed to the Erie County State Alms-house December 23, 1873. She remained under care until August 10, 1874, when she disclosed the fact that her mother resided in Toronto, Canada, and she was sent to that city in charge of an attendant, and placed in her home.

A man, sixty years old, sick and in great destitution, applied for aid in Buffalo January 28, 1874, and was admitted to the Erie County State Alms-house. He stated that his birth-place was Ireland, his residence Canada, and he claimed to have a wife and children. Upon recovery he was sent to St. Catharines, Canada, February 27, 1874.

A man, fifty-three years old, poorly clad and greatly depressed mentally, was found wandering in Queens county and committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house February 3, 1874. Upon examination it was learned that he was a mechanic, that he had been discharged from work about a year previous, and that since then he had been traveling from place to place seeking employment. He remained under care until February 23, 1874, when a place was secured for him in Suffolk county, at his trade (blacksmith), since which time he has provided for himself, and is now established in business in that county.

A feeble and infirm man, eighty-two years of age, poorly clad and without means, applied for relief in Wayne county, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house February 12, 1874. He came from Michigan in search of a daughter, supposed to reside in Wayne county, but was unable to find her. He remained at the alms-house, being too unwell to travel, until March 30, 1874, when he was forwarded to Cold Water, Mich., where he formerly resided with a son.

A young man, nineteen years of age, poorly clad, destitute and sick, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, applied for aid at Amityville February 23, 1874, and was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house. It appeared upon examination that he had only been about eight months in the country; that during this time he had been in Massachusetts, Connecticut and this State, most of the time without employment, and that he had no means of support. He was forwarded, on the 24th of February, 1874, to the place of his birth, where his parents and relatives reside.

A man, wife and two children, all feeble-minded, were discharged from the town poor-house at Woodbury, Conn., in the fall of 1873, where they had been inmates over four years, and furnished means by the authorities to move to this State. They were arrested while wandering in Oswego county, and committed to the Albany City State Alms-house February 25, 1874. The family was sent back to Woodbury, March 5, 1874. Two other members of this family, a son and his wife, both of feeble intellect, committed to the Albany City State Alms-house February 13, 1874, were also sent back at the same time, and none of them have since burdened the State.

A man, twenty-one years old, born in Pittsburg, Penn., moved with his parents when a child to Cincinnati, O. For the past two years he had worked upon canals in this State and Pennsylvania, and, although crippled, had succeeded in supporting himself until March 6, 1874, when he was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house. He exhibited letters from his parents, and, being without means, was sent to their care March 16, 1874.

A man and his wife and three children, the eldest aged nine years, and the youngest one year, came from Ireland in 1872, landed at Quebec, Canada, and settled in Toronto, where the youngest child was born. From Toronto they went to Detroit, Mich., and arrived in Buffalo June 11, 1874, in distress, and were committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. At the request of the man, the entire family was sent to Toronto, Canada, June 27, 1874, where it was claimed he had friends who could aid in supporting them.

An unmarried man, fifty years old, applied for aid in Mexico, Oswego county, September 16, 1874, suffering with cancer of the face, and was sent to the St. Lawrence County State Alms-house. His statements were, that he was born in Ireland, came to this country in 1862, went west, where he had resided until within a few weeks previous, and that he had no relatives in this country. The disease progressed rapidly, and he died in the alms-house November 2, 1874.

A single man, fifty years old, born in Ireland, twenty years in this country, and an alien, without any settled residence, applied at the poor-house of Tompkins county for relief, suffering with difficult breathing, palpitation, and general dropsy, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house September 17, 1874. He was entirely destitute, and had no relatives or friends in this country, and died suddenly at that institution September 24, 1874.

A married woman and three children, the eldest five years, and the youngest seven months old, came from St. Paul, Minn., to Rochester in quest of relatives, but, being unable to find them, applied to the superintendent of the poor for relief, and were committed to the Erie County State Alms-house August 22, 1874. The family was under care

there until September 19, 1874, one of the children being sick, when they were sent to their home at St. Paul.

A man, aged twenty-three years, born in Philadelphia, Penn., applied for relief at Amityville, October 23, 1874, being crippled with chronic rheumatism, and was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house. According to his statement, he had resided in Philadelphia from his birth until within the past year, and since then had led a wandering life. It was also learned that he had been an inmate of the alms-house in Philadelphia. He remained under care in a crippled condition until April 20, 1875, when, at his request, he was furnished transportation to his place of legal settlement.

A widow with four children, the youngest being sixteen months old, came from Ogle county, Ill., where she had resided during the previous eight years, and where the two youngest children were born, to Tompkins county, in search of relatives, but being unable to find them, was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house November 13, 1874. As it appeared that the woman had relatives in Illinois, she was returned with her children to that State at her own request.

An insane woman, aged about twenty-five years, was picked up by the police of Newburgh while wandering in that city, excited and noisy, and committed to the Albany City State Alms-house December 12, 1874. She was transferred to the Willard Asylum December 29, 1875, where she soon considerably improved. By an extended correspondence with a distant relative, residing in New York, it was found that the woman had recently come from Germany, landing at Philadelphia, Penn., and that she had a mother and sisters residing at Frankfort-on-the-Main. She was discharged from the Willard Asylum November 21, 1877, and forwarded, under the care of an attendant, to her home. Her family and friends had no knowledge as to her whereabouts during her absence. The woman was in good physical health, and bid fair to live many years.

A feeble and infirm man, seventy-eight years of age, was found wandering in great distress in Orleans county, and committed to the Erie County State Alms-house December 17, 1874. No clue could be obtained as to his friends, or even as to his birth-place. He died at the alms-house December 24, 1874.

A man, aged twenty-one years, wholly disabled by chronic rheumatism, applied for relief at Hempstead, Queens county, December 14, 1874, and was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house. An examination showed that he was born in Rhode Island, that he had been only a few days in this State, and that he was without the means of support. At his request, he was sent to his home January 11, 1875.

A man, about seventy-five years of age, thinly clad, feeble and infirm, applied for relief at the Wayne County Poor-house in December, 1874,

and on the 28th of that month was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. His statements showed that he was born in New York; that for several years past he had resided in New Jersey; that he recently returned to this State, and that he had no relatives or friends, nor the means of support. He died at the alms-house August 7, 1875.

A widow, aged thirty-eight years, and four children, the youngest an infant, came from Marshall, Mich., to Oswego, expecting to find relatives there, but being disappointed was obliged to apply to the authorities for relief. The family was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house January 12, 1875, and sent from there, at the request of the woman, to her late residence in Michigan January 15, 1875.

A feeble and infirm man, eighty years of age, and in great destitution, applied for aid at Hancock January 26, 1875, and was committed to the Delaware County State Alms-house. From his statements it appeared that he was born in Chenango county, but that he had resided for several years past in Rhode Island, and that he came from that State a few weeks before. He claimed to have children living both in this State and Rhode Island, but up to his death, which occurred April 23, 1875, no trace of them could be found.

An insane man, aged fifty years, was arrested in Rochester February 19, 1875, and committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. He remained under care until July 29, 1875, when it was learned that he came from Titusville, Penn., where his wife resided, and he was then sent to his home, under the charge of an attendant.

An intelligent single man, native born and forty-five years of age, suffering with acute rheumatism, applied for relief in Wayne county February 25, 1875, and was sent to the Onondaga County State Alms-house. His statements showed that he had no legal settlement in this State, and that he was without means or relatives to provide for his support. He was retained under care until April 5, 1875, when, having fully recovered, he was discharged.

An educated man, thirty years of age, born in Boston, Mass., where he had resided until within the past few months, applied for relief at Amityville February 23, 1875, and being without means and crippled with frozen feet, was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house, where he remained under care until March 24, 1875, when he was forwarded to his home.

A woman, abandoned by her husband, having with her two children, the younger an infant, came to Rochester from Oil City, Penn., where she had resided several years, and where both of her children were born, in quest of her husband, but failing in her endeavors to find him, and being destitute, applied to the authorities for relief, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house March 27, 1875. She remained in the alms-house till July 9, 1875, on account of the sickness

of the children, when she was furnished transportation to the place of her late residence in Pennsylvania.

An unmarried feeble minded woman, thirty-four years old came from Canada, where she resided with relatives, and was committed to the Jefferson County State Alms-house July 19, 1875. She was sent, at her request, to her friends and former place of residence in Canada, August 9, 1875.

An insane woman, aged about thirty-five years, was arrested while traveling in Saratoga county, and being unable to give any account of herself or friends, or as to her place of residence, she was committed to the Albany City State Alms-house July 22, 1875; transferred to the Willard Asylum September 29, 1875, and died in that institution July 11, 1877. No clue could be obtained as to her friends or residence.

A man, forty years old, suffering with intermittent fever, applied for relief in Buffalo August 18, 1875, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. Upon examination it appeared that he was born in Bangor, Me., where he had a wife and six children, and where he had resided until the spring of 1874, when he went to Texas to obtain employment as an engineer. His health failing, he left for his home, dependent almost entirely upon charity. He was forwarded to his destination, Bangor, August 24, 1875.

A widow, forty years of age, and six children, the eldest sixteen and the youngest two years old, came from Illinois, where all the children were born, applied for relief in Buffalo, in destitute circumstances, August 24, 1875, and were committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. Three of the children were provided with situations September 9, 1875, and the mother and other children were discharged May 3, 1876, none of whom have since burdened the State.

A woman of German nativity, forty-eight years old, with three children, aged respectively ten, eight and four years, applied for relief in Brooklyn, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house September 23, 1875. The testimony of the woman was, that she had resided in Kansas City, Mo., the past eighteen years, that her children were all born there, and that her husband died in St. Louis May 6, 1875; that soon after the death of her husband she came to Brooklyn, hoping to be aided by friends, but that she had been disappointed; and that if she were returned to Kansas City, with her children, she would be able to provide for herself. As she was wholly destitute, and likely, with her children, to continue a burden to the State, unless thus aided, the family was forwarded to their former home October 9, 1875.

An infirm man, seventy-eight years of age, wholly destitute, made application for relief in Binghamton October 5, 1875, and was committed to the Broome County State Alms-house. His testimony showed that he was born in Northampton, Mass., that he had been in the western

States some four years, and was seeking his way back to his home. Upon the assurance that he had relatives there who would provide for him, he was, on the 9th of March, 1875, forwarded to his destination.

A man, twenty-nine years old, crippled with rheumatism, applied for aid at Farmingdale, Queens county, November 12, 1875, and, having no means of support, was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house. Subsequent investigation showed that he was born in Illinois; that he was without home or relatives; that for several years past he had been employed on public works in Pennsylvania, and that he had been in this State a few weeks only. On the 24th of March, 1876, having partially recovered, he was forwarded, at his request, to Donnington, Penn., the place where he was last employed, and where he felt assured he could provide for himself.

A young man and his wife, with two children, the younger an infant, made application for aid at Scriba, Oswego county, December 6, 1875, and were sent to the Onondaga County State Alms-house. From the testimony in their case, it appeared that the entire family was born in Canada; that they last resided in Dundee; that they had been in the State only a few days, and that they had no one here to rely upon for support. The man was taken sick soon after his arrival, and the woman was in poor health. At their request, they were, on the 18th of December, 1875, furnished transportation to their home, where it was claimed they had relatives to aid them.

An intelligent single man, twenty-five years old, born in Pennsylvania, disabled by the loss of the left arm, applied for relief at Hempstead, L. I., December 6, 1875, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. He testified that for several years past, since the death of his parents, he had resided with a brother in St. Louis, Mo.; that he left there about two years previous, and engaged in peddling; that he had no settlement in this State, and that he was without the means of support. At his request he was forwarded to his brother, who, he was confident, would aid him.

A single man, thirty-two years old, born in Maine, crippled with rheumatism induced by exposure, applied for relief at Hempstead, L. I., and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house March 7, 1876. According to his account, he had, for the previous six months, been tramping in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and this State, in search of employment, without success, and that he had no relatives or friends to rely upon. He was retained under care until April 27, 1876, when, having recovered, he was discharged.

An unmarried man, forty-four years old, a native of this State, but for the past thirteen years residing in other States, suffering with asthmatic disease, applied for relief at Hempstead, L. I., March 8, 1876, and was sent to the Kings County State Alms-house. He testified that he

was entirely without the means of support, and had no relatives or friends to aid him. He remained under care, most of the time in the hospital, until his death, which took place April 3, 1876.

A feeble, infirm man, sixty-four years old, born in Ireland, twenty-eight years in this country, residing most of the time at Phenixville, Penn., applied to the overseer of the poor of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, for aid April 9, 1876, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. He remained in that institution until May 11, 1876, when he was sent to his home.

A married woman, thirty-eight years old, with five children, the eldest aged sixteen and the youngest six years, applied for relief to the superintendent of the poor in Rochester, sick and destitute, June 3, 1876, and was committed to the Onondaga County State Alms-house. Upon inquiry, it was found that the family left Philadelphia, Penn., where they had resided several years, and went to Canada about two years previous; that the husband left his family the March previous in search of employment, since which time he had not been heard from; that the woman had learned he was in Rochester, but had been unable to find him, and that she had no means of support, nor friends in this State to rely on for aid. Upon assurance that she had relatives in Philadelphia able and willing to assist her, the family was, on the 6th of June, 1876, forwarded to that city.

A man, twenty-six years old, colored, born in Virginia, where he has a wife, left that State in 1875, stopping in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other points to procure work; was committed to the Seneca County State Alms-house, disabled with rheumatism, July 6, 1876, where he remained until September 25, when he was forwarded to his home in Richmond, Va.

An infirm man, seventy-six years of age, greatly emaciated, applied for relief at Rome July 21, 1876, and was sent to the Oneida County State Alms-house. According to his testimony, he was born in this State, but from early life had spent most of his time in the army, or as a sailor; that for the last twenty-five or thirty years he had not been in the State, and that he had no relatives or friends to rely upon for aid. He remained under care until his death, which occurred October 27, 1876.

An insane man, about forty years old, an Italian by birth, was arrested in Binghamton July 24, 1876, and committed to the Broome County State Alms-house. He could give no intelligent account of himself, nor could any clue be obtained as to his residence or friends. The insanity had evidently existed for a long time, and the disease progressed rapidly until his death, which took place December 20, 1876.

A married man, thirty years old, was arrested by the police of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, September 11, 1876, and committed to the

Erie County State Alms-house. He stated that he was born in Illinois; that for the past eight years he had resided in Ottawa, in that State; that he left his home to procure work, and that he had been sick most of the time since he came to this State, and unable to labor. At his request, he was sent to his home September 27, 1876.

A feeble and infirm man, seventy-two years old, sought relief in the town of Eaton, Madison county, September 23, 1876, and was committed to the Oneida County State Alms-house. He said that he was born in this State; that he had been in the Western States thirty or more years; that he returned in search of relatives, but had been unable to find them, and that he had no means of support. His death, evidently hastened by hardships and exposure in his wanderings, occurred October 12, 1876.

On the 25th of September, 1876, a man, thirty-six years of age, was picked up in the streets of Syracuse, suffering with severe attacks of vomiting, and sent to the Onondaga County State Alms-house, where he died the following day. Before his death he stated that he was born in England; that he came direct from Louisville, Ky., and that he had no relatives or friends in this country.

An unmarried man, sixty-three years old, a paralytic, born in France, applied for aid in Lewis county September 30, 1876, and was committed to the Jefferson County State Alms-house. He had been a resident of Canada for several years, came to this State in July, 1876, and, from that date to the time of his commitment, had been wandering in various counties. He died in the alms-house April 8, 1877.

A married woman, feeble and infirm, and two intelligent children (boys), aged nine and ten years, came from Bergen Point, N. J., to Troy, expecting to find relatives there, but, failing and applying for aid, were committed to the Albany City State Alms-house October 6, 1876, and immediately furnished transportation to their home.

An insane woman, about fifty years of age, was picked up in the streets of Amityville October 7, 1876, in great destitution, and committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house. The birth-place of the woman is unknown, and no trace of her friends or residence has been obtained. She is still under care, and likely to remain a public charge through life.

An unmarried man, sixty years old, suffering with asthma, applied to the superintendent of the poor at Waterloo for relief, and was committed to the Seneca County State Alms-house December 7, 1876. According to his statements, he was born in England, had been in this country from early manhood, and served for a time in the United States army, and he had no settled residence, or relatives to aid him. He remained under care until March 7, 1877, when, being greatly improved, he was discharged.

A man, fifty-four years old, born in Montreal, Canada; was a sailor from that city until within the past few years, when he was severely crippled in the lower extremities. He came into this State in the summer of 1876, traveling from place to place, subsisting on public and private charity until December 11, when he was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house from Amityville. He remained under care till January 26, 1877, when, upon his request, he was forwarded to Montreal.

An unmarried, homeless man, suffering with pulmonary consumption, was committed to the Albany City State Alms-house January 17, 1877. He was born in Troy, N. Y., but had been a wanderer for several years, and had no knowledge as to the residence of any relatives. He died at the alms-house March 29, 1877.

An unmarried man, fifty years old, born in Germany, several years in this country, residing at Mercerville, Penn., applied for aid, being temporarily in Bath, Steuben county, sick and destitute, and was committed to the Broome County State Alms-house January 19, 1877, when he was furnished transportation to his home.

An educated young man, nineteen years old, convalescing from fever, applied for relief in Brooklyn January 23, 1877, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. His statements showed that he was born in Bedford, Mass.; that he left there on the 23d of April, 1875, on board of a whaling vessel; that he had been absent from home since then, and that he reached the port of New York only a few days previous. It appearing that he was without means or friends to aid him, he was, on the 24th of March, 1879, forwarded to his home.

A woman, twenty-eight years old, widowed, with two children, the elder aged three years, and the younger one year, arrived in Buffalo destitute, from Ohio, February 16, 1877, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. The woman was born in Massachusetts and the children in Ohio, where the husband and father died. The family was forwarded to relatives in Taunton, Mass., February 21, 1877.

A single man, twenty-four years old, born in England, suffering from an injury to his knee, applied for surgical aid in Malone, Franklin county, and was committed to the St. Lawrence County State Alms-house March 7, 1877. Upon inquiry it appeared that he came direct from Canada, where he had resided since landing in this country; that he had no relatives to rely upon, and that owing to the injury he was incapable of earning a livelihood. He remained under care until May 9, 1877, when, having fully recovered, he was discharged, and has not reappeared.

An unmarried man, thirty-six years old, born in Ireland, and since his arrival in this country without a steady home, being employed most of the time upon public works, applied for relief at the Cattaraugus

County Poor-house April 4, 1877, suffering from the effects of frozen feet, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house, where he remained under treatment until April 23d, when he was discharged, recovered.

A man, aged fifty-two, and his wife, fifty years, with two children, respectively nine and six years old, applied for assistance to the superintendent of the poor in Rochester April 19, 1877, and were committed to the Monroe County State Alms-house. The examination showed that the entire family was born in Vermont, and that they had resided in that State until within two years past, when they moved to Kansas. Soon after their arrival there the man was taken sick, and for the past year had been unable to labor, and he was endeavoring to reach Rutland, Vt., with his family, where he had three older children, who would aid them. As he was wholly destitute and unable to labor, the family was forwarded without delay to their destination.

A married woman and two young children applied for relief in Buffalo, and were committed to the Erie County State Alms-house April 25, 1877. The family came direct from Canada a few days previous, where the husband and father remained. At her request, the woman with her children was sent to Toronto, Canada, May 8, 1877.

An infirm man, seventy-seven years of age, born in this State, applied for relief at Rome May 25, 1877, and was sent to the Oneida County State Alms-house. His testimony was that he came direct from Adrian, Mich., where he had resided several years, cared for by relatives, and that he was in search of friends in this State, but had been unable to find them. At his request, and being without means, he was furnished transportation to his home June 6, 1877.

A man and his wife and three children, all natives of England except the youngest child, an infant, born in Ohio, applied for relief in Rochester June 11, 1877, being entirely destitute, and were committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. The family came to this country in 1875, landing in Quebec, and went from there to the Western States, but have had no fixed residence. They remained in the alms-house till July 11, 1877, when they were forwarded to their friends in Liverpool, England.

A woman, thirty-five years old, and four children, the eldest aged ten, and the youngest two years, applied for relief in Brooklyn June 27, 1877, and were committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. The statements of the woman were as follows: That she was a native of Mobile, Ala., was married there in 1863, and that her eldest child was born in that city; that in 1867 she went to Brazil, S. A., where her husband was engaged in a railroad enterprise, and where her other children were born; that her husband died in April, 1877, and she left the country with her family soon after, landing in Brooklyn a few days pre-

vicious; that she had no friends in this State to aid her, and that she was without the means of support. Upon assurances that she would be provided for by relatives, she was forwarded, with her children, to Mobile, Ala., July 14, 1877.

A married woman, aged thirty years, with a young child, was picked up by the police in the streets of New York July 2, 1877, and committed as insane to the Kings County State Alms-house. Upon examination it appeared that the woman was born in Ireland; that for the past twelve years she had resided in Richmond, Ill., where her child was born; that she had been to Ireland, and landed in New York on her return June 17, 1877, and that she was entirely destitute and had no friends in this State. Upon representing that her husband was probably in Richmond, Ill., and that she also had friends there who would aid her, being pronounced cured by the attending physician, she was forwarded, with her child, to that place July 17, 1877.

A single man, twenty-three years old, born in Canada, applied at the poor-house of Oswego county for relief August 8, 1877, disabled by hernia, and was committed to the Jefferson County State Alms-house, whence he was sent August 13, 1877, to his friends in Kingston, Canada.

A married woman, twenty-two years old, insane and abandoned by her husband, was found wandering in Cattaraugus county and committed to the Erie County State Alms-house August 8, 1877. Upon inquiry it was learned that she came from Pennsylvania, and she was sent, under the care of an attendant, August 29, 1877, and delivered to the overseer of the poor of the town from which she came.

A man and his wife, aged respectively twenty-five and twenty-six years, and two children, the elder four and the younger two years old, were committed to the Albany City State Alms-house August 15, 1877. The parents emigrated from England some six years ago, settled in Michigan, where they have since resided, and where their children were born. They left Michigan the first of August, intending to return to their friends in England; but on reaching Albany the children were taken sick, and their means soon became exhausted. The family was forwarded to Liverpool, England, September 1, 1877.

An insane woman, aged about thirty years, accompanied by a bright, intelligent little girl, about seven years of age, was picked up in the town of Huntington, L. I., and committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house September 5, 1877. The woman was greatly excited and violent, and her statements confused and conflicting. She claims to have been born in one of the Southern States; that her husband is dead, and that she traveled with her child from Georgia, most of the way on foot, subsisting on charity. The child was soon placed in a family, the woman still remaining in the alms-house, and thus far no clue to her

relatives or friends, or to the place whence she came, has been obtained. She is more quiet than when committed, but gives little promise of recovery.

An infirm man, sixty-nine years old, born in Vermont, a widower, found wandering in distress in Saratoga county, was committed to the Albany City State Alms-house October 1, 1877. Since the death of his wife, some five years since, he had resided alternately with relatives in Vermont and Canada, and was on his way to Vermont when arrested. He died at the Albany City State Alms-house October 19, 1877.

A young man, seventeen years old, enfeebled evidently from privations and exposure, applied for relief in New York October 30, 1877, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. His statements were, that he was born in Ireland; that he left there about eight months previous, landing at Halifax, N. S.; that from there he went to Lowell, Mass., where he remained a short time, and thence to New York, where he arrived only a few days previous, and that he had no means of support nor friends to provide for him. He remained under care in the hospital department of the alms-house until his death, which took place January 23, 1878.

An intelligent and, apparently, a respectable man, fifty-two years old, suffering from rheumatic fever, applied for aid at Amityville, L. I., November 24, 1877; and upon his statement that he came from Canada, where he had resided for several years, and that he was without means, and had no friends to rely upon for support, he was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house, and died in that institution March 14, 1878.

A colored man, eighteen years of age, applied for relief in New York December 1, 1877, sick and destitute, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. His declarations were, that he was born in Richmond, Va.; that he left that city some six months previous by schooner; that when landing in New York, sick, he was abandoned by his employer, and that he had no friends in this State to aid him. At his request, he was forwarded to his home December 13, 1877.

A single man, thirty-four years old, born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, crippled in both arms, applied for relief in Buffalo, and was sent to the Erie County State Alms-house December 3, 1877. Upon inquiry it was learned that he had been in the State but a few days, and that he came from Canada, where he had resided several years. He claimed to have friends in Toronto, Canada, and was sent to that city, at his request, December 5, 1877.

An intelligent young man, eighteen years old, greatly debilitated, applied for relief to the superintendent of the poor in Rochester December 24, 1877, and was committed to the Monroe County State Alms-house. His statements were, that he was born in Danielsonville, Conn.;

that he had resided there with his parents, who were still living, continuously, until May, 1877, when he went to seek employment; that he was soon prostrated with fever, and was now endeavoring to reach his home. As he was without means, and entirely incapacitated, he was immediately furnished transportation to his destination.

An infirm man, aged seventy-six years, born in Germany, a resident of this country several years, but without fixed settlement, or relatives or friends to rely upon, solicited aid in Westchester county, and, being destitute, and too feeble to support himself by his labor, he was committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house February 4, 1878, where he remained until his death, May 2, 1878.

An infirm man, seventy-seven years old, poorly clad, applied for relief at Watertown February 9, 1878, and was committed to the Jefferson County State Alms-house. According to his statements he had resided in Detroit, Mich., during the past twelve years, where he had relatives and friends. He remained under care until March 8, 1878, when he was forwarded to his friends.

A single man, aged thirty years, suffering with consumption, applied for relief at Niagara Falls February 14, 1878, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. His testimony showed that he was born in Worcester, Mass.; that he left that place, where his relatives and friends reside, about five years since, and that he had during this time been in the Western States. At his request, he was forwarded immediately to his home.

An unmarried man, twenty years of age, born in Ireland, suffering with pulmonary consumption, applied for relief to the superintendent of the poor of Orleans county, at Albion, February 16, 1878, and was committed to the Monroe County State Alms-house. He stated that he had been in the country about six years; that he had no settled residence, and that for some time previous he had been unable to labor. He remained under care until his death, which occurred June 8, 1878.

A married woman, forty years of age, with an infant, applied for relief in New York February 20, 1878, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. Her statements were, that she was born in Massachusetts; that she went to Norwich, Conn., about thirteen years since, where she married, and where her child was born; that her husband was absent; that she came to New York in search of friends, but was unable to find them, and that she was without the means of support. At her request, and being destitute, she was forwarded, with her child, to her home March 12, 1878.

A married woman, thirty-seven years of age, feeble and infirm, with three children, the eldest six years old, and the youngest an infant, was committed to the Albany City State Alms-house February 22, 1878. The family came from near Louisville, Ky., where all the children were

born, and where the husband remained. The woman being wholly unable to provide for herself and children, the family was sent to Louisville February 23, 1878.

A married woman and three children, the eldest nine and the youngest two years of age, applied for relief at Syracuse March 16, 1878, and were committed to the Onondaga County State Alms-house. Inquiry showed that the family came from Northern Michigan, where they had resided for the past eleven years, and where the children were born; that on January 27, 1877, the husband was committed to the House of Correction at Detroit, and that his sentence would expire April 23, 1877, and that the woman came to this State in the hope of being aided by some distant relative, in which she had been disappointed. At her request, she was sent, with her children, to Detroit April 23, 1877.

An intelligent single woman, twenty-two years of age, applied for relief in New York, sick and destitute, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house April 9, 1878. She stated that she was born in Pennsylvania; that she came direct from Philadelphia to seek employment; that she had failed in her undertaking, and that she had no friends to aid her, nor the means to return. As she was wholly disabled, she was, at her request, forwarded to her home.

A married woman, thirty years of age, and her child, two years old, were committed to the Albany City State Alms-house April 25, 1878. The woman, deserted by her husband, recently came from Vermont, with her child, where she was born, and has relatives to aid in supporting her. Furnished transportation May 1, 1878, to Castleton, Vt.

A man, thirty-two years of age, married, and disabled by sickness, applied for relief in New York May 4, 1878, and was committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. From his statement it appeared that he was born in Delaware; that he had never been settled in this State, and that his family resided near Wilmington. At his request, being wholly incapacitated, and without means to aid himself, he was, on the 18th of May, 1878, forwarded to his home.

An intelligent woman, twenty years of age, representing herself a widow, and having with her a sick child, about one year old, made application to the superintendent of the poor in Syracuse for relief, and was sent to the Onondaga County State Alms-house May 14, 1878. She stated that she was born in Massachusetts; that her child was born in Maine, and that she came to this State in search of relatives. The child died May 16, 1878, and on the twenty-first of that month the woman was discharged.

A man, seventy-six years of age, applied for relief in Trenton June 3, 1878, and being entirely destitute, he was sent to the Oneida County State Alms-house. From his testimony it appeared that he was born in

Wales; that he came to this country in early life, and at one time was a resident of Oneida county, but for many years he had resided in Pennsylvania; that he came to this State in quest of friends, but had been unable to find them, and that he had no one upon whom to rely for support. He is still under care, feeble and infirm, and wholly unfit to be at large.

A crippled, infirm man, sixty-eight years old, made application for relief at Waterloo June 19, 1878, and was committed to the Seneca County State Alms-house. He stated that he was born in Ireland; that he had been in this country twenty-five years; that he had followed public works in this and other States; that he had never had a fixed residence in this State, and that he had no relatives to provide for him. He is still too feeble to earn a livelihood, and remains under care.

Two men, brothers, born in Philadelphia, Penn., the elder aged forty-two and the younger thirty-eight years, seeking employment on Long Island, both being crippled and destitute, applied for relief and were committed to the Suffolk County State Alms-house June 27, 1878. Upon examination it appeared that they had been but a few weeks in the State; that it was not probable they would be able to provide for themselves, whereupon, at their request, they were furnished transportation to their home.

A man, aged twenty-six, his wife twenty years, with one child two years and another a few months old, sought relief of the superintendent of the poor of Orleans county, at Albion, June 29, 1878, and were committed to the Monroe County State Alms-house. The examination showed that the entire family was born in Canada; that both the man and woman were of weak intellect; that they came direct from St. Catharines, and had never resided in this State, and that they had no definite plans for the future, and were likely to drift aimlessly about the State. Upon assurances that they had relatives at St. Catharines who could aid them, and that they were legally settled at that place, the entire family was returned July 2, 1878.

An unmarried man, thirty-six years old, born in Cleveland, Ohio, made application for relief in Buffalo June 29, 1878, and was committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. His statements showed that for the past three or four years he had been on the western frontier; that from there he went to Galveston, Texas, and that he was endeavoring to reach his friends in Cleveland. He was severely crippled in both feet from frost-bite, and, being apparently destitute, was furnished transportation to his home July 1, 1878.

A feeble-minded man, twenty-two years old, was picked up in the streets of New York July 10, 1878, and committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. His statements were, that he was born in Bermuda; that he came to New York employed as a sailor; that upon landing he

was discharged sick, and that he was without means or friends to aid him. As he seemed likely permanently to burden the public, he was, in accordance with his request, furnished transportation to Bermuda August 1, 1878.

An infirm and feeble-minded man, sixty-three years old, poorly clad and in great destitution, was picked up in the streets of New York August 10, 1878, and committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. He stated that he was born in Vermont; that he had resided there continuously until within a year previous; that he then left his home and had since been wandering, and that he had neither relatives nor friends in this State. As he was wholly incapable of guiding himself, he was placed in the charge of an attendant, sent to his home, and delivered to his friends August 27, 1878.

A married woman, twenty-one years old, and two young children, in utter destitution, were picked up in New York August 24, 1878, and committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. According to the woman's statements she was born in Germany, came to this country in 1872, went to Wisconsin, where she married, and where her children were born. In April, 1877, she went with her husband and children to Germany, returned some few days previous, having been deserted by her husband, and was endeavoring to reach Iowa, where she had relatives who would care for her. As she was entirely without means, she was, at her solicitation, forwarded with her children to her destination September 7, 1878.

An intelligent, unmarried woman (colored), twenty-three years old, with two children, the elder ten years, and the younger three weeks old, applied to the superintendent of the poor in Rochester for aid August 28, 1878, and was committed to the Monroe County State Alms-house. The woman testified that she was born in London, Canada; that she left there the day previous; that her parents resided in that place, and that both of her children were illegitimate. The younger child died at the alms-house on the day of its admission; and the woman, with the other child, was sent back to her home September 2, 1878.

An educated young man, about seventeen years old, of delicate organization and in poor health, solicited aid from the superintendent of the poor of Ogdensburg September 14, 1878, and, being destitute and unable to labor, was sent to the St. Lawrence County State Alms-house. His statements show that he was born in Kentucky; that he resided continuously in that State until the first of August, 1878, when he went to Cleveland, O.; thence to Chicago, Ill.; thence by boat to Ogdensburg, and that he has no relatives living upon whom to rely for support. He is still under care, confined to his bed, and offers little or no hope of recovery.

A woman, thirty-five years old, and eight children, the eldest aged thirteen, and the youngest nearly two years, were committed to the Erie County State Alms-house September 19, 1878. The woman, with her husband and children, went from Hudson city, N. J., to St. Louis, Mo., some six months previous, where the husband died, leaving the family in a destitute condition. The family, at the request of the mother, was forwarded to her home in New Jersey September 20, 1878.

A colored man, seventy-six years old, destitute and nearly blind, was found wandering in the streets in Buffalo, September 21, 1878, and committed to the Erie County State Alms-house. His statements were that he was born in Ohio, that for several years past he had resided at Dayton, and that he came to this State in search of friends, but had been unable to find them. Upon these representations he was, at his own request, returned to his home.

An unmarried man, forty-four years of age, had one of his legs crushed on the railroad at Owego, Tioga county, September 28, 1878, so as to require amputation, and was sent to the Broome County State Alms-house. His testimony was, that he was born in Ireland, where his parents and brothers reside; that he came to this country in 1871, landing at Quebec, Canada; that he had resided most of the time since then in the Western States, and, at the time of the accident, he was endeavoring to make his way to his home. He is still under care, slowly improving, and, as he is incapacitated, and without the means of support, he will, probably, upon recovery, be forwarded to his destination.

A single man, twenty-three years old, insane and destitute, was picked up in the streets of New York September 28, 1878, and committed to the Kings County State Alms-house. He stated that he was born in Ireland, that he came to this country in 1868, and that since then he had resided most of the time at Hackensack, N. J. An inquiry has been instituted to trace out his friends and place of legal settlement.

## SCHEDULE NUMBER THREE.

*Showing the principal visitations made by members and officers of the board since the last annual report.*

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By Commissioner Letchworth:

The following institutions, in the Eighth judicial district, have been visited one or more times during the year:

- Allegany County Poor-house.
- Cattaraugus County Poor-house.
- Chautauqua County Poor-house.
- Erie County Poor-house.
- Genesee County Poor-house.
- Niagara County Poor-house.
- Orleans County Poor-house.
- Wyoming County Poor-house.
- The Buffalo Orphan Asylum.
- The Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.
- Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.
- The German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.
- St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.
- St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.
- Le Couteux St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-mutes, Buffalo.
- St. Mary's Asylum for Widows, Foundlings and Infants, Buffalo.
- Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.
- St. John's Protectory, Buffalo.
- The Buffalo Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
- Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.
- Ingleside Home, Buffalo.
- St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.
- Providence Lunatic Asylum, Buffalo.
- Lockport Home for the Friendless.
- Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.
- St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.
- Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.
- Institution at Randolph.
- Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.
- Buffalo General Hospital.
- Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo.

By Commissioner Letchworth and the Secretary :

- April 23. Wyoming County Poor-house.
- April 24. Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath, Steuben county.
- April 24. Steuben County Poor-house.
- November 26. Livingston County Poor-house, also attendance on session of Board of Supervisors.

By Commissioner Devereux :

- July 30. Jefferson County Poor-house and Asylum.
- July 31. Oswego County Poor-house.
- August 3. Herkimer County Poor-house.
- August 8. Onondaga County Poor-house.
- August 9. Monroe County Poor-house.
- August 20. Lewis County Poor-house, also four visits to State Lunatic Asylum.

By Commissioner Devereux and the Secretary :

- April 10. Oswego County Poor-house and Asylum.
- April 11. Jefferson County Poor-house.
- November 12. Lewis County Poor-house, also attendance on session of Board of Supervisors.

By Commissioner Donnelly :

- July. Ward's Island Asylum for Insane.
- July. Bellevue Hospital.
- August. Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
- August. Maternity Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
- August. Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
- August. Ward's Island Commissioners of Emigration.
- August. Ward's Island Asylum for Insane.
- August. Idiot Asylum, Randall's Island.
- August. Nursery Hospital.
- September 24. Ward's Island Asylum for Insane.
- October. Hart's Island Hospital and Asylum.
- October 17. Blackwell's Island Maternity Hospital and Lunatic Asylum.
- October 18. Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie.

By Commissioner Donnelly and Assistant Secretary :

- June 22. Suffolk County Poor-house and Asylum.

By Commissioner Foster :

- September 9. Franklin County Poor-house.

By Commissioner Foster and the Secretary :

April 3. Washington County Poor-house.

By Commissioner Foster and the Assistant Secretary :

August 22. Montgomery County Poor-house.

August 22. Fulton County Poor-house.

• August 23. Schenectady County Poor-house.

August 23. Saratoga County Poor-house.

August 24. Warren County Poor-house.

August 27. Clinton County Poor-house.

September 12. Essex County Poor-house.

By Commissioner Lowell :

January 5. Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

January 7. Insane Asylum, Ward's Island.

January 9. Randall's Island.

January 11. Institution of Mercy, E. Houston street, New York.

January 17. Union Home and School, New York.

January 23. Westchester County Poor-house and Pauper Children at Pleasantville.

January 29. Westchester County Poor-house.

February 9. Bellevue Hospital, New York.

February 14. Westchester County Poor-house.

March 7. Randall's Island.

March 8. Westchester County Poor-house.

March 13. New York Asylum for Idiots, Syracuse.

March 19. Alms-house, New York.

March 20. Alms-house, New York.

April 4. Randall's Island.

April 8. Randall's Island.

April 16. Randall's Island.

April 19. Richmond County Poor-house.

April 23. Richmond County Poor-house.

April 26. Richmond County Poor-house.

May 7. Alms-house, New York.

May 17. Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.

May 20. Bellevue Hospital, New York.

May 25. Rockland County Poor-house.

June 1. Randall's Island.

June 1. New York House of Refuge.

June 3. Richmond County Poor-house.

June 4. Richmond County Poor-house.

June 7. Richmond County Poor-house.

- June 8. Richmond County Poor-house.
- June 11. Oneida County Poor-house.
- June 12. Herkimer County Poor-house.
- June 17. Richmond County Poor-house.
- June 18. Richmond County Poor-house.
- June 25. Richmond County Poor-house.
- July 1. Richmond County Poor-house.
- July 10. Blackwell's Island.
- July 16. Richmond County Poor-house.
- September 24. Richmond County Poor-house.
- September 26. Richmond County Poor-house.
- September 27. Bellevue Hospital.
- October 10. Alms-house, Blackwell's Island.
- October 11. Alms-house, Blackwell's Island.
- October 15. Elmira Reformatory.
- October 16. Willard Asylum.
- October 17. Newark Idiot Asylum.
- October 19. Randall's Island Idiot Asylum.
- October 22. Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
- October 26. Hart's Island Hospital.
- October 29. Randall's Island Idiot Asylum.
- November 21. Home for County Children, Pleasantville, Westchester County.
- November 25. Westchester County Poor-house.
- December 3. Blackwell's Island.
- December 4. Ward's Island.
- December 6. Blackwell's Island.
- December 16. Westchester County Poor-house, to attend meeting of Committee of Supervisors.

By Commissioner Miller and the Secretary :

- April 5. Cortland County Poor-house.

By the Secretary :

- April 19. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.
- May 31. St. Lawrence County Poor-house.
- June 18. Erie County Alms-house.
- June 20. Willard Asylum for the Insane.
- July 17. St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.
- July 20. Orange County Alms-house and Asylum.
- August 12. Willard Asylum for the Insane.
- August 22. Western House of Refuge.
- August 24. Cortland County Poor-house and Asylum.

September 16. Lewis County Poor-house and Asylum.

September 17. Jefferson County Lunatic Asylum.

December 9. Attendance Board of Supervisors of Herkimer County.

December 12. Attendance Board of Supervisors of Ulster County.

December 13. Onondaga County Poor-house with Committee of the Board.

December 18. Custodial Branch of New York Asylum for Idiots, Newark.

December 23. Onondaga County Poor-house with Committee of the Board.

By the Secretary and Assistant Secretary :

July 30. Columbia County Poor-house.

By the Secretary in the visitation of State Alms-houses, and the examination of State Paupers, pursuant to chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873 :

Albany City Alms-house. No record of these visits has been made. The institution has been visited nearly every week and often from two to three times a week.

Broome County Poor-house. January 9, April 19, July 17, August 23 and November 20.

Erie County Poor-house. February 18, March 6, May 23, June 17, July 12, August 5, August 19, September 12, October 10, November 9 and November 27.

Jefferson County Poor-house. May 31 and September 17.

Kings County Alms-house. January 3, January 29, March 21, June 7, June 29, July 24, August 16, September 2, October 18, November 18, December 4 and December 28.

Monroe County Poor-house. January 11, February 9, March 4, March 20, April 8, April 20, May 24, June 19, July 10, August 3, August 21, September 14, October 12.

Oneida County Poor-house. March 26, June 4, August 2, September 16, November 1.

Onondaga County Poor-house. March 1, April 4, April 22, May 3, June 3, September 20, November 2.

St. Lawrence County Poor-house. May 30, September 18.

Seneca County Poor-house. January 24, February 20, March 19, April 6, July 8, September 21 and November 23.

Suffolk County Poor-house. January 19, March 22, June 6, July 22, August 28, September 24, October 16, November 16, December 2 and December 26.

By the Assistant Secretary :

- February 14. Westchester County Poor-house.
- April 9. Rensselaer County Poor-house.
- April 12. St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.
- May 4. Albany Orphan Asylum.
- August 9. Schoharie County Poor-house.
- September 2. Yates County Poor-house.
- September 26. Broome County Poor-house.
- October. Albany Orphan Asylum.
- November 7. Rensselaer County Poor-house and Marshall Infirmary.
- November 9. Child's Hospital, Albany.

## SCHEDULE NUMBER FOUR.

*Showing the public meetings held by the board since its last annual report, January 17, 1878, with the members in attendance at each.*

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Albany, February 5, 6 and 7, 1878, stated meeting of Executive Committee, present, Commissioners Letchworth, Devereux, Foster, Ropes and Lowell.

Albany, March 14, 1878, stated meeting of the Board, present, Commissioners Donnelly, Lowell, Eastman, Ropes, Devereux, Miller and Letchworth.

Albany, April 2, 1878, stated meeting of the Executive Committee and special meeting of the Board, present, Commissioners Donnelly, Lowell, Eastman, Ropes, Devereux, Foster and Letchworth.

Albany, May 7, 1878, stated meeting of the Executive Committee, present, Commissioners Letchworth, Miller and Van Antwerp.

Utica, June 13 and 14, 1878, stated meeting of the Board, present, Commissioners Donnelly, Lowell, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Miller, Foster, Devereux, Anderson and Letchworth.

Saratoga, September 10 and 11, 1878, stated meeting of the Board, present, Commissioners Donnelly, Lowell, Van Antwerp, Devereux, Miller, Foster, Anderson and Letchworth.

New York, November 12 and 13, 1878, stated meeting of the Board, present, Commissioners Donnelly, Lowell, Roosevelt, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Devereux and Letchworth.

Albany, December 10 and 11, 1878, stated meeting of the Executive Committee, present, Commissioners Letchworth, Lowell, Miller, Devereux and Van Antwerp.

Albany, January 7, 8 and 9, 1879, special meeting of the Executive Committee, present, Commissioners Devereux, Van Antwerp and Lowell.

Albany, January 14, 15 and 16, 1879, stated meeting of the Board, present, Commissioners Donnelly, Lowell, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Miller, Foster, Anderson and Letchworth.

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TABLES  
APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

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TABLE 1.

List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the Superintendent, and the names of the officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	Utica.....	1843.....	Dr John P. Gray....	July 1, 1854	President, Samuel Campbell. Secretary, Theodore Pomeroy. Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward.
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	Willard.....	1869.....	Dr. John B. Chapin..	April 1, 1869	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, S. R. Wells. Treasurer, James B. Thomas.
Hudson River State Hospital.....	Poughkeepsie..	1871.....	Dr. J. M. Cleveland..	March 28, 1867	President, Abiah W. Palmer. Secretary and Treasurer, James H. Weeks.
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	President, James P. White. Secretary, W. F. Rogers. Treasurer, Henry Martin.
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	Middletown....	.....	S. H. Talcott, M. D..	April 13, 1877	President, Fletcher Harper, Jr. Secretary, M. D. Stivers. Treasurer, U. I. Hayes.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	New York city..	1832.....	William B. Wait.....	Oct. 1, 1863	President, Augustus Schell. Secretaries, T. Bailey Myers. Wm. C. Schermerhorn.
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	Batavia.....	1868.....	A. D. Wilbur.....	Aug. 3, 1878	Treasurer, William Whitewright. President, L. A. Hayward. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	New York city..	1818.....	Isaac L. Peet, Prin... Dr. Wm. Porter, Sup.	Sept. 1, 1867	Treasurer, E. C. Walker. President, William Adams. Secretary Thatcher M. Adams.
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	Syracuse.....	1851.....	Dr. H. B. Wilbur....	Sept. —, 1851	Treasurer, Joseph W. Paterson. President, James H. Titus. Secretary and
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	Binghamton....	1864.....	Dr. Moreau Morris...	.....	Treasurer, Allen Monroe. President, Willard Parker. Secretary, Charles Van Benthuyssen.
New York House of Refuge.....	Randall's Island, New York city.	1852.....	Israel C. Jones.....	April 1, 1863	Treasurer, George Pratt. President, Edgar Ketchum. Secretary, Andrew Warner.
Western House of Refuge.....	Rochester.....	1849.....	Levi S. Fulton.....	Feb. 15, 1870	Treasurer, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. President, George J. Whitney. Secretary and Treasurer, William C. Rowley.

TABLE 2.  
Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.	Cost per inmate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum .....	600	* \$637,065 68	\$1,062
Willard Asylum for the Insane .....	1,450	† 1,014,430 53	700
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.....	350	‡ 1,165,777 76	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	§ 1,017,760 49	.....
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	240	¶ 440,685 48	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	225	194,702 22	865
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	175	292,250 00	1,670
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	550	364,000 00	662
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	310	156,000 00	503
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	¶ 200	500,000 00	2,500
New York House of Refuge.....	1,000	500,000 00	500
Western House of Refuge.....	720	270,770 93	376
Total.....	5,820	\$6,553,442 99	.....

\* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings, and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

† Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks, and expenditures for all purposes, except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ Includes main building, farm-buildings, the stable, garden buildings, the office-building, the cottage, the ice-houses, the boiler-house, the chimney, the fan-house, the air duct, the shelter-houses, the yard walls, the wharf and the bridge.

§ Total expenditures for buildings and improvements to January 1, 1879.

¶ Includes the north wing, nearly completed.

TABLE 3.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State Institutions at the close of their respective statistical years in 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Fiscal year closes.	REAL ESTATE.			
		LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
		No. of acres.	Value.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	November 30.....	200	* \$24,878 84	\$637,065 58	\$661,944 42
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	November 30.....	776	81,200 00	1,014,430 53	1,095,630 53
Hudson River State Hospital.....	November 30.....	333	† 90,000 00	1,165,777 76	1,255,777 76
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	December 31.....	203	† 60,900 00	1,017,760 49	1,078,660 49
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	November 30.....	211	‡ 42,117 16	440,685 48	482,802 64
New York Institution for the Blind.....	September 30.....	30	150,000 00	‡ 209,702 22	359,702 22
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	September 30.....	66	‡ 40,000 00	292,250 00	332,250 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	August 31.....	80	141,454 50	364,000 00	505,454 50
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	September 30.....	55	‡ 22,300 00	156,000 00	178,300 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	December 31.....	** 470	47,000 00	†† 500,000 00	547,000 00
New York House of Refuge.....	December 31.....	37	35,000 00	500,000 00	535,000 00
Western House of Refuge.....	December 31.....	42	†† 4,200 00	270,770 93	274,970 93
Total.....	.....	2,503	\$730,050 50	\$6,568,442 99	\$7,307,493 49

\* Of this amount, \$6,000 were donated by citizens of Utica.  
 † Donated by the citizens of Dutchess county, \$85,000; appropriated by the State, \$5,000.  
 ‡ Presented to the State by the city of Buffalo.  
 § Includes the lots on Ninth avenue on which the buildings are situated.  
 ¶ Presented to the State by the village of Batavia.

‡ Of this amount \$7,500 were contributed by the city of Syracuse.  
 \*\* Two hundred and fifty acres, the gift of the city of Binghamton.  
 †† The buildings have been twice partially destroyed by fire, at a loss of about \$200,000.  
 †† Of this sum, \$1,200 were contributed by citizens of Rochester.

TABLE 3—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE.						Total personal estate.	Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farm stock and implements.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscellaneous articles.	Funds and investments.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$60,000 00	\$10,500 00	\$12,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$3,500 00	.....	\$91,000 00	\$752,944 42
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	70,925 00	10,000 00	3,500 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	.....	100,425 00	1,196,055 53
Hudson River State Hospital.....	28,718 46	3,972 00	3,984 54	3,928 00	.....	.....	42,603 00	1,298,380 76
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078,660 49
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	23,010 00	2,858 00	1,544 00	540 00	.....	.....	27,952 00	510,754 64
New York Institution for the Blind.....	14,204 58	.....	.....	2,337 08	2,414 12	\$146,094 41	165,050 19	524,752 41
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	7,182 65	2,912 00	412 97	3,143 01	6,242,88	.....	19,893 51	352,143 51
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	30,000 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,600 00	536,054 50
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	16,100 00	1,800 00	1,200 00	600 00	.....	.....	19,700 00	198,000 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547,000 00
New York House of Refuge.....	30,000 00	400 00	800 00	3,000 00	.....	7,000 00	41,200 00	576,200 00
Western House of Refuge.....	30,000 00	1,500 00	1,800 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	.....	36,300 00	311,270 93
Total.....	\$310,140 69	\$34,542 00	\$32,241 51	\$30,549 09	\$14,156 00	\$153,094 41	\$574,723 70	\$7,882,217 19

TABLE 4.  
Showing the receipts of the State Institutions for the year 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from the State.
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$22,778 15	\$14,978 63	\$20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$34,978 63
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	19,391 99	10,600 00	31,344 57	.....	\$30,407 62	.....	72,352 19
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	60,000 00	\$10,000 00	78,000 00
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	175,000 00	.....	.....	.....	175,000 00
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	3,338 87	8,000 00	26,050 00	.....	.....	.....	34,050 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	6,404 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,643 49	52,643 49
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	6,236 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,035 01	90,035 01
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000 00	45,000 00
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	.....	5,963 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,963 88
New York House of Refuge.....	1,792 12	.....	28,500 00	.....	.....	40,000 00	68,500 00
Western House of Refuge.....	3,983 81	.....	11,250 00	.....	.....	58,750 00	70,000 00
Total.....	\$63,975 34	\$47,542 51	\$292,144 57	.....	\$90,407 62	\$336,428 50	\$766,523 20

TABLE 4—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	.....	\$101,946 51	\$54,805 57	.....	.....	\$5,102 36	\$219,611 22
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	203,156 74	.....	.....	.....	3,472 26	298,373 18
Hudson River State Hospital.....	\$19 35	.....	59,724 28	12,740 39	.....	.....	1,979 31	152,493 33
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,000 00
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	121 72	.....	13,763 25	27,148 35	.....	.....	1,749 56	80,221 75
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	6,999 75	.....	\$6,713 69	.....	57,594 16	130,355 31
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	753 15	\$1,373 69	4,007 08	.....	.....	.....	128 68	52,468 78
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	41,601 68	1,280 00	.....	.....	20,036 95	152,953 64
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	567 95	2,397 93	.....	.....	\$6,136 43	551 40	64,653 71
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	53 45	.....	7,386 55	20,068 35	.....	.....	.....	33,471 93
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	31,257 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,204 73	136,754 72
Western House of Refuge.....	.....	14,128 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 00	88,322 58
Total.....	\$977 67	\$47,328 28	\$440,983 47	\$116,042 66	\$6,713 69	\$6,136 43	\$126,029 41	\$1,574,710 15

TABLE 5.

Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1878, the average number of inmates, and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
New York State Lunatic Asylum .....	\$56,227 97	\$54,806 48	\$9,109 04	\$12,280 70	\$4,212 62	\$7,808 20	.....	\$11,718 26
Willard Asylum for the Insane .....	66,164 10	72,769 93	17,820 16	21,285 32	2,008 30	7,646 81	.....	7,646 81
Hudson River State Hospital .....	34,147 34	29,418 85	4,238 59	11,026 68	2,030 98	6,744 87	\$451 28	3,166 42
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane .....	18,562 41	18,118 71	1,376 46	7,146 62	938 25	2,982 31	187 40	1,055 55
New York Institution for the Blind .....	22,535 27	16,984 65	6,106 09	4,037 30	20 03	3,620 00	431 67	7,037 14
New York State Institution for the Blind .....	16,035 35	8,236 69	4,357 57	3,571 34	219 03	1,228 93	470 20	2,146 47
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	44,490 41	44,184 99	13,383 24	10,860 28	1,492 14	4,562 05	417 48	9,408 83
New York Asylum for Idiots .....	15,670 00	16,807 29	3,306 21	3,885 50	338 25	1,387 59	299 44	3,485 37
New York State Inebriate Asylum .....	11,083 25	10,791 96	521 90	3,843 63	304 57	953 78	.....	1,013 23
New York House of Refuge .....	37,454 09	43,414 23	11,462 79	7,097 31	329 91	2,428 27	343 93	2,324 78
Western House of Refuge .....	22,148 92	23,722 26	9,026 90	7,413 17	348 20	4,506 07	.....	3,938 81
Total .....	\$344,569 11	\$339,256 04	\$80,708 95	\$92,507 88	\$12,262 31	\$43,308 88	\$2,606 40	\$52,941 67

TABLE 5—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....		\$23,499 04	\$179,662 31		\$29,661 98.		\$29,661 98	\$209,324 29	\$10,286 93
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	\$156 88	20,090 02	215,583 33	\$54,053 55	8,500 00		62,553 55	278,141 88	20,231 30
Hudson River State Hospital.....	95 25	339 69	91,709 93	62,887 05	2,631 00	\$2,201 90	67,619 95	159,329 88	
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....				175,000 00				175,000 00	
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane..	601 94	4,298 92	55,288 57	15,316 71		466 50	15,783 21	71,071 78	9,149 97
New York Institution for the Blind.....		7,377 09	68,209 27		576 50	52,311 30	52,887 80	121,097 07	9,258 24
New York State Institution for the Blind....		11,374 48	47,690 06					47,690 06	4,808 72
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb		17,063 93	145,803 35	1,700 00			1,700 00	147,503 35	
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	75 22	1,792 34	47,047 21	4,000 00		3,100 00	7,100 00	54,147 21	506 80
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	1,132 03	3,047 65	32,692 05					32,692 05	779 88
New York House of Refuge.....		5,333 36	110,193 67	14,591 38		11,633 31	26,224 69	136,418 36	336 36
Western House of Refuge.....		11,358 47	82,462 80	1,522 23	3,351 58		4,873 81	87,336 61	985 87
Total.....	\$2,061 32	\$105,624 99	\$1,076,347 55	\$329,070 92	\$44,621 06	\$69,713 01	\$268,404 99	\$1,519,752 54	\$56,343 77

TABLE 5—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average number of inmates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$179,662 31	\$29,661 98	\$209,324 29	600	\$4 75
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	215,588 33	62,553 55	278,141 88	1,340	2 71
Hudson River State Hospital.....	91,709 93	67,619 95	159,329 88	236	6 58
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	175,000 00	175,000 00	.....	.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	55,288 57	15,783 21	71,071 78	131	5 40
New York Institution for the Blind.....	68,209 27	52,887 80	121,097 07	200	5 31
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	47,690 06	.....	47,690 06	161	5 29
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	145,893 35	1,700 00	147,593 35	494	5 74
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	47,047 21	7,100 00	54,147 21	252	5 54
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....	32,692 05	.....	32,692 05	52	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	110,193 67	26,224 69	136,418 36	930	5 27
Western House of Refuge.....	82,462 80	4,873 81	87,336 61	588	5 69
Total.....	\$1,076,347 55	\$443,404 99	\$1,519,752 54	.....	.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

TABLE 6.  
*Outstanding indebtedness of State Institutions at the close of their respective fiscal years in 1878.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....						
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	\$1,766 66	\$5,102 26	\$14,101 45			\$20,970 37
Hudson River State Hospital.....			5,188 59	\$33,061 33		38,249 92
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....						
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.....						
New York Institution for the Blind.....	1,065 70	805 29	6,504 37			8,375 36
New York State Institution for the Blind.....			1,654 56			1,654 56
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....						
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	1,810 00		5,158 70		\$551 40	7,520 10
New York State Inebriate Asylum.....			2,637 83			2,637 83
New York House of Refuge.....				5,000 00		5,000 00
Western House of refuge.....						
Total.....	\$4,642 36	\$5,907 55	\$35,265 50	\$38,061 33	\$551 40	\$84,428 14

TABLE 7.

*Assets of State Institutions at the close of their respective fiscal years in 1878.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, towns and cities.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of products of farm.	Due from sale of manufactures.	From all other sources.	Total assets.
New York State Lunatic Asylum .....							
Willard Asylum for the Insane .....	\$20,231 30	\$29,281 40				\$171 75	\$49,684 45
Hudson River State Hospital .....		40,947 76	\$3,159 91				44,107 67
Buffalo State A-sylum for the Insane .....							
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane .....	9,149 97	9,554 75	3,434 00				22,138 72
New York Institution for the Blind .....	9,258 24	6,788 47	1,141 34		\$239 79	17,656 79	35,084 63
New York State Institution for the Blind .....	4,898 72	4,726 92			445 00	182 66	10,163 30
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....							
New York Asylum for Idiots .....	501 50	1,096 00	2,073 30				4,275 80
New York State Inebriate Asylum .....	779 88	2,407 05	161 00			4,443 32	7,791 25
New York House of Refuge .....	336 36					2,868 49	3,204 85
Western House of Refuge .....							
Total .....	\$45,070 97	\$95,402 35	\$9,969 55		\$684 79	\$25,323 01	\$176,450 67

TABLE 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses, during the year ending November 30, 1878.

COUNTIES	Number in the poor-houses Dec. 1, 1877.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany.....	291	710	10	1,014	.....	1,014
Allegany.....	72	33	5	115	568	683
Broome.....	129	88	3	220	1,732	1,952
Cattaraugus.....	92	123	4	221	633	877
Cayuga.....	81	419	2	502	2,964	3,466
Chautauqua.....	181	85	2	268	1,554	1,822
Chemung.....	63	135	1	199	.....	199
Chenango.....	110	52	1	163	59	222
Clinton.....	80	132	4	216	2,901	3,117
Columbia.....	149	174	.....	323	180	503
Cortland.....	98	29	1	123	414	542
Delaware.....	44	13	.....	57	975	1,032
Dutchess.....	138	154	6	298	250	548
Erie.....	1,777	1,777	29	2,420	9,930	12,370
Essex.....	131	193	1	333	1,423	1,755
Franklin.....	59	125	3	187	542	729
Fulton.....	61	60	3	127	1,513	1,640
Genesee.....	63	25	2	90	1,989	2,079
Greene.....	101	232	1	334	2,542	2,876
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	70	156	1	227	.....	227
Jefferson.....	147	84	5	236	1,585	1,821
Lewis.....	63	61	2	126	80	206
Livingston.....	152	190	2	344	160	504
Madison.....	121	119	1	271	4,402	4,673
Monroe.....	249	666	20	965	10,760	11,725
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	144	1,193	10	1,347	9,596	10,943
Oceida.....	355	228	8	691	.....	691
Onondaga.....	247	217	9	473	4,631	5,104
Ontario.....	96	611	1	708	8,251	8,959
Orange.....	294	185	4	483	521	1,004
Orleans.....	76	221	1	298	1,397	1,695
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	101	220	1	322	1,175	1,497
Putnam.....	56	32	1	89	119	208
Queens.....	80	568	2	650	8,978	9,628
Rensselaer.....	237	1,877	4	2,118	871	2,989
Richmond.....	110	129	.....	239	1,799	2,038
Rockland.....	67	70	1	138	400	538
St. Lawrence.....	151	173	12	336	2,827	3,163
Saratoga.....	166	159	4	329	200	529
Schenectady.....	54	15	1	70	4,374	4,444
Schoharie.....	57	75	2	134	70	204
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	113	155	4	272	1,268	1,540
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	102	82	3	187	47	234
Tioga.....	63	167	.....	230	1,436	1,666
Tompkins.....	47	212	1	290	242	532
Ulster.....	149	456	4	609	.....	609
Warren.....	92	11	.....	103	180	283
Washington.....	114	187	4	305	.....	305
Wayne.....	96	896	2	994	1,228	2,222
Westchester.....	262	477	5	744	28	772
Wyoming.....	63	31	2	96	482	578
Yates.....	36	537	.....	593	2,833	3,426
Total.....	6,795	15,144	195	22,134	101,149	123,283

TABLE 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 30, 1878.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany.....	574		22	65	142	151	293
Allegany.....	23	2	2	13	35	39	75
Broome.....	56		3	11	91	59	150
Cattaraugus.....	130			11	43	40	83
Cayuga.....	406		17	6	47	27	74
Chautauqua.....	66	1	5	22	105	69	174
Chemung.....	135		3	9	30	22	52
Chenango.....	56			18	58	61	119
Clinton.....	110	2	1	11	42	20	62
Columbia.....	149			22	102	59	161
Cortland.....	13	2	4	6	48	60	98
Delaware.....	10			5	30	12	42
Dutchess.....	137			18	84	59	143
Erie.....	1,647	8	23	89	421	232	653
Essex.....	200	2	5	8	54	63	117
Franklin.....	107	1	2	11	29	37	66
Fulton.....	44			10	35	38	73
Genesee.....	21	2		4	34	26	60
Greene.....	223		1	10	63	47	100
Hamilton.....							
Herkimer.....	162			6	40	19	63
Jefferson.....	62	2	25	14	60	73	133
Lewis.....	46	2	1	11	40	26	66
Livingston.....	171	2	3	16	91	61	152
Madison.....	146	3		14	65	53	108
Monroe.....	623	5	23	66	159	91	250
Montgomery.....							
Niagara.....	1,107	5	25	14	147	49	196
Oncida.....	197	2	11	36	172	173	345
Onondaga.....	172	1	23	26	132	119	251
Ontario.....	609		5	13	61	30	91
Orange.....	137			24	199	123	322
Orleans.....	180	14	8	12	26	68	64
Oswego.....							
Otsego.....	99		97	11	62	53	115
Putnam.....	19	9	3	3	41	14	55
Queens.....	532		21	8	73	16	89
Rensselaer.....	1,871		3	24	129	91	220
Richmond.....	110	2	9	10	64	44	108
Rockland.....	49	3	6	16	41	23	64
St. Lawrence.....	132	6	7	29	76	86	162
Saratoga.....	117	2	14	29	90	77	167
Schenectady.....	6			6	26	33	59
Schoharie.....	64	1	1	6	30	32	62
Schuyler.....							
Seneca.....							
Steuben.....	119	4	19	28	70	32	102
Suffolk.....							
Sullivan.....	60	9	2	14	53	49	102
Tioga.....	174	1		4	28	23	51
Tompkins.....	232	1	4	6	31	16	47
Ulster.....	365		25	14	134	70	204
Warren.....	25			5	41	32	73
Washington.....	165		8	13	63	56	119
Wayne.....	874			11	60	49	109
Westchester.....	508		21	38	121	66	177
Wyoming.....	16		2	11	31	36	67
Yates.....	546	1	5	5	23	13	36
Total.....	13,895	95	424	880	3,953	2,887	6,840

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children, in the county poor-houses, November 30, 1878.

COUNTIES.	Insane.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children.
Albany.....	67	2	15	5	1	15
Allegany.....	7	13	6	1	...	6
Broome.....	47	18	...	3	...	9
Cattaraugus.....	42	8	2	...	1	3
Cayuga.....	19	8	...	2	...	3
Chautauqua.....	76	12	8	6	1	1
Chemung.....	1	2	1	2	...	1
Chenango.....	35	5	5	2	...	4
Clinton.....	26	12	2	1	...	4
Columbia.....	23	6	3	3	1	10
Cortland.....	38	9	3	2	2	2
Delaware.....	2	4	...	...	...	2
Dutchess.....	17	2	2	4	...	11
Erie.....	237	6	19	7	4	20
Essex.....	17	5	3	4	...	27
Franklin.....	6	1	1	1	...	4
Fulton.....	6	4	...	1	...	12
Genesee.....	23	8	...	...	...	2
Greene.....	6	11	...	5	2	13
Hamilton.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herkimer.....	10	1	2	1	2	1
Jefferson.....	46	1	3	1	1	7
Lewis.....	15	1	2	3	2	7
Livingston.....	57	9	2	4	1	4
Madison.....	30	2	2	1	...	3
Monroe.....	30	11	7	11	3	6
Montgomery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niagara.....	2	2	3	3	...	10
Oncida.....	183	18	14	11	2	11
Onondaga.....	116	7	8	4	...	3
Ontario.....	10	1	1	1	1	3
Orange.....	97	4	...	4	2	5
Orleans.....	6	4	4	2	...	2
Oswego.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam.....	16	13	9	1	...	9
Queens.....	5	4	1	3	1	14
Rensselaer.....	22	10	5	3	...	9
Richmond.....	23	1	1	1	...	2
Rockland.....	7	3	7	2	...	6
St. Lawrence.....	31	4	9	7	4	...
Saratoga.....	37	11	3	4	...	8
Schenectady.....	1	...	...	1	...	...
Schoharie.....	6	7	3	4	...	4
Schuyler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben.....	3	2	2	3	...	3
Suffolk.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sullivan.....	36	2	...	2	...	5
Tioga.....	14	3	...	...	...	3
Tompkins.....	4	3	...	2	...	...
Ulster.....	4	4	...	2	...	18
Warren.....	5	1	4	2	...	12
Washington.....	34	1	2	2	...	5
Wayne.....	33	...	5	...	1	7
Westchester.....	4	1	5	...	...	3
Wyoming.....	8	15	...	1	...	2
Yates.....	8	1	2	2	...	3
Total.....	1,603	278	176	139	32	315

TABLE No. 10.

*Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending November 30, 1878.*

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany .....	1,014	522	492	383	631
Allegany .....	115	58	57	95	20
Broome .....	220	144	76	150	70
Cattaraugus.....	224	138	86	140	84
Cayuga .....	502	311	191	215	287
Chautauqua .....	268	178	90	167	101
Chemung .....	149	139	60	148	51
Chenango.....	163	114	49	132	31
Clinton.....	216	155	61	80	136
Columbia.....	323	228	95	167	156
Cortland .....	128	58	70	98	30
Delaware.....	57	39	19	38	19
Dutchess.....	298	199	99	176	122
Eric.....	2,420	2,078	342	982	1,438
Essex.....	332	269	63	110	222
Franklin.....	187	128	59	93	94
Fulton.....	127	70	57	115	12
Genesee.....	80	49	41	56	34
Greene.....	334	242	92	239	95
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	227	187	40	117	110
Jefferson.....	236	120	116	127	109
Lewis.....	126	68	58	75	51
Livingston.....	344	241	103	221	123
Madison.....	271	183	88	139	132
Monroe.....	965	689	276	314	651
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	1,347	1,216	131	619	728
Oncida.....	591	332	259	299	292
Onondaga.....	473	275	198	223	250
Ontario.....	708	657	51	495	213
Orange.....	483	330	153	157	326
Orleans.....	298	214	84	60	238
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	322	244	78	224	98
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	650	624	26	184	466
Rensselaer.....	2,118	1,929	189	1,586	532
Richmond.....	239	181	58	101	138
Rockland.....	138	87	51	73	65
St. Lawrence.....	336	172	164	147	189
Saratoga.....	329	188	141	193	131
Schenectady.....	70	55	15	25	45
Schoharie.....	134	115	19	115	19
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	272	201	71	202	70
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	187	97	90	124	63
Tioga.....	230	166	64	159	71
Tompkins.....	290	261	29	83	207
Ulster.....	609	472	137	88	521
Warren.....	103	53	50	43	60
Washington.....	305	226	79	175	130
Wayne.....	994	914	80	521	473
Westchester.....	744	561	183	303	441
Wyoming.....	96	51	45	60	36
Yates.....	593	568	25	333	260
Total.....	22,045	16,795	5,250	11,174	10,871

TABLE 11.

*Amount expended for support and relief during the year.*

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor-houses.	For temporary relief.	Total.
Albany.....	\$23,381 37	.....	\$23,381 37
Allegany.....	6,429 03	\$5,310 59	11,749 62
Broome.....	8,263 65	9,787 69	18,057 34
Cattaraugus.....	4,486 59	13,486 74	17,973 33
Cayuga.....	6,453 30	26,994 22	33,447 52
Chautauqua.....	9,369 55	9,663 11	19,032 66
Chemung.....	6,719 15	9,477 87	16,197 02
Chenango.....	8,551 53	11 48	8,563 01
Clinton.....	12,791 20	41,279 59	54,070 79
Columbia.....	15,394 96	72 00	15,466 96
Cortland.....	5,420 00	4,098 43	9,518 43
Delaware.....	3,471 13	4,746 17	8,217 30
Dutchess.....	12,695 85	2,678 11	15,373 96
Erie.....	54,890 95	94,657 12	149,548 07
Essex.....	5,569 20	12,785 90	18,355 10
Franklin.....	6,633 08	7,032 59	13,665 67
Fulton.....	7,473 00	10,077 15	17,550 15
Genesee.....	5,582 60	8,590 87	14,173 47
Greene.....	4,503 09	1,708 44	6,211 53
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	5,298 03	.....	5,298 03
Jefferson.....	11,972 00	25,354 00	37,326 00
Lewis.....	5,031 86	1,459 07	6,490 93
Livingston.....	16,162 51	3,139 55	19,302 06
Madison.....	6,173 05	7,670 28	13,843 33
Monroe.....	18,147 56	86,100 00	104,247 56
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	16,906 20	21,090 04	37,996 24
Oneida.....	26,558 19	.....	26,558 19
Onondaga.....	15,050 00	54,878 44	69,928 44
Ontario.....	6,792 99	17,117 86	23,910 85
Orange.....	38,782 57	6,255 38	45,037 95
Orleans.....	11,502 99	7,248 74	18,751 73
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	8,180 28	8,061 03	16,241 31
Putnam.....	2,993 00	.....	2,993 00
Queens.....	17,904 04	5,016 84	22,920 88
Rensselaer.....	20,979 87	11,549 05	32,528 92
Richmond.....	13,382 54	6,500 98	19,883 52
Rockland.....	6,686 00	3,966 62	10,652 62
St. Lawrence.....	6,241 37	25,926 73	32,168 10
Saratoga.....	10,327 87	150 00	10,477 87
Schenectady.....	9,912 50	6,286 74	16,199 24
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	7,866 06	17,263 96	25,130 02
Suffolk.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	8,485 43	2,461 82	10,947 25
Tioga.....	3,916 77	15,931 38	19,868 15
Tompkins.....	1,973 76	3,098 04	5,071 80
Ulster.....	12,586 00	.....	12,586 00
Warren.....	4,653 13	956 37	5,614 50
Washington.....	7,436 00	.....	7,436 00
Wayne.....	8,463 31	4,140 19	12,603 50
Westchester.....	16,140 02	681 25	17,021 27
Wyoming.....	3,730 46	4,217 78	7,948 24
Yates.....	4,393 21	6,059 94	10,453 15
Total.....	\$562,689 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,909 95

TABLE 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Value of labor of paupers.	Sum expended above the earnings of paupers for the support of each person.	Weekly expense of each person.
Albany.....	115	\$25,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$80 03	\$1 55
Allegany.....	330	8,500 00	700 00	49 99	1 80
Broome.....	130	37,000 00	500 00	54 60	1 05
Cattaraugus.....	200	35,000 00	700 00	47 53	1 42
Cayuga.....	96	109,000 00	1,000 00	73 92	1 42
Chautauqua.....	304	12,000 00	1,500 00	49 03	1 94
Chemung.....	151	12,000 00	250 00	.....	.....
Chenango.....	154	20,000 00	500 00	70 56	1 35
Clinton.....	80	40,000 00	250 00	53 59	1 12
Columbia.....	214	30,000 00	250 00	91 11	1 12
Cortland.....	118	17,000 00	400 00	55 31	1 06
Delaware.....	110	10,000 00	.....	58 11	1 12
Dutchess.....	100	20,000 00	.....	80 08	1 54
Eric.....	154	212,140 00	7,600 00	86 84	1 67
Essex.....	90	11,000 00	200 00	44 20	1 85
Franklin.....	110	40,000 00	.....	57 50	1 10
Fulton.....	100	7,400 00	500 00	97 00	1 75
Genesee.....	180	15,300 00	400 00	54 75	1 05
Greene.....	188	14,000 00	300 00	42 64	1 82
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	65	6,000 00	.....	105 04	2 02
Jefferson.....	170	25,000 00	500 00	71 54	1 37
Lewis.....	59	20,000 00	350 00	70 72	1 36
Livingston.....	151	52,997 74	2,000 00	64 94	1 23
Madison.....	153	32,000 00	240 00	48 36	1 18
Monroe.....	85	85,000 00	2,000 00	61 53	1 18
Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	120	40,000 00	.....	91 61	1 82
Oneida.....	189	200,000 00	2,200 00	76 94	1 43
Onondaga.....	38	50,000 00	1,000 00	62 40	1 20
Ontario.....	212	30,000 00	800 00	54 25	1 04
Orange.....	263	50,000 00	1,500 00	91 61	1 76
Orleans.....	121	36,400 00	500 00	97 76	1 88
Oswego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	225	9,000 00	1,500 00	56 28	1 08
Putnam.....	285	18,000 00	300 00	104 00	2 00
Queens.....	474	25,000 00	1,200 00	90 08	1 73
Rensselaer.....	140	8,000 00	200 00	92 04	1 77
Richmond.....	121	26,000 00	750 00	112 45	2 16
Rockland.....	47	20,000 00	500 00	104 00	2 00
St. Lawrence.....	335	75,000 00	400 00	36 00	1 70
Saratoga.....	120	40,000 00	500 00	52 00	1 00
Schoenectady.....	50	50,000 00	.....	126 36	2 43
Schoharie.....	112	9,000 00	.....	52 00	1 00
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	200	13,000 00	300 00	72 73	1 39
Sullivan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	100	10,000 00	600 00	48 10	1 23
Tompkins.....	60	8,000 00	350 00	50 96	1 03
Ulster.....	100	15,000 00	500 00	37 13	1 07
Ulster.....	147	15,000 00	2,500 00	38 67	1 74
Warren.....	180	5,000 00	200 00	36 00	1 09
Washington.....	267	12,000 00	1,200 00	58 09	1 12
Wayne.....	195	37,000 00	400 00	62 40	1 20
Westchester.....	153	70,000 00	1,000 00	75 63	1 45
Wyoming.....	280	25,000 00	250 00	57 20	1 10
Yates.....	185	18,000 00	200 00	94 38	1 81
Total.....	8,444	\$1,824,827 74	\$40,000 00	.....	.....

TABLE 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending November 30, 1878.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Dec. 1, 1877.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Totals supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	2,358	5,774	122	8,254	36,877	45,131
Kingston city alms-house	69	80	.....	149	1,718	1,867
Newburgh city and town alms-house	53	138	.....	192	574	766
New York city alms-house	6,553	23,814	536	30,903	13,519	44,422
Oswego city alms-house	71	27	.....	101	3,993	4,064
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	76	174	.....	253	1,391	1,644
Utica city alms-house	14	201	.....	220	.....	230
Total	9,194	30,208	670	40,072	58,072	98,144

TABLE 13—(Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 30, 1878.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	5,237	.....	19	539	1,200	1,259	2,459
Kingston city alms-house	78	.....	.....	6	52	13	65
Newburgh city and town alms-house	124	.....	3	9	34	23	56
New York city alms-house	21,177	47	19	2,433	3,783	3,444	7,227
Oswego city alms-house	26	2	8	3	30	32	62
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	167	.....	.....	8	45	33	78
Utica city alms-house	191	.....	.....	15	12	2	14
Total	27,000	49	49	3,013	5,156	4,805	9,961

TABLE 14.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, and deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses November 30, 1878.

NAME.	Insane.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under sixteen years of age.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	1,004	22	84	23	2	117
Kingston city alms-house	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1
Newburgh city and town alms-house	2	2	3	.....	1	4
New York city alms-house	2,653	258	80	107	8	646
Oswego city alms-house	3	1	.....	.....	1	2
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	6	1	4	2	.....	2
Utica city alms-house	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Total	3,670	285	170	138	12	774

TABLE 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported during the year.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	8,254	4,367	3,837	2,795	5,459
Kingston city alms-house.....	149	109	40	53	91
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	192	128	64	71	121
New York city alms-house.....	30,993	15,570	15,333	11,545	19,358
Oswego city alms-house.....	101	90	11	70	31
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	253	150	103	89	164
Utica city alms-house.....	220	132	88	108	112
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>40,072</b>	<b>20,546</b>	<b>19,526</b>	<b>14,736</b>	<b>25,336</b>

TABLE 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in alms-houses.	For temporary relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	\$255,470 53	\$57,054 40	\$312,524 93
Kingston city alms-house.....	9,024 48	6,645 01	15,669 49
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	4,425 10	4,908 22	9,333 32
New York city alms-house.....	696,273 51	59,430 49	755,706 00
Oswego city alms-house.....	7,537 12	27,607 50	35,144 62
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	7,600 00	5,400 00	13,000 00
Utica city alms-house.....	6,314 84	.....	6,314 84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$986,647 58</b>	<b>\$161,045 62</b>	<b>\$1,147,693 20</b>

TABLE 17.

Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly sum expended for the support of each person.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..	70	\$1,250,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$106 09	\$2 04
Kingston city alms-house.....	22	50,000 00	.....	60 84	1 17
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	74	46,397 72	120 00	126 53	2 43
New York city alms-house.....	.....	2,695,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Oswego city alms-house.....	136	60,000 00	3,647 00	106 16	2 04
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	18	50,000 00	450 00	88 40	1 70
Utica city alms-house.....	8	40,000 00	.....	287 04	5 52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>\$4,191,397 72</b>	<b>\$14,217 00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

TABLE 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....						
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$30,000 00	\$96,400 00	\$126,400 00			
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	85,000 00	25,000 00	110,000 00		\$13,000 00	\$13,000 00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	55,000 00		55,000 00	\$30,000 00	2,558 56	32,558 56
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, New York.....	230,000 00	151,150 00	381,150 00			
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	81,500 00	488,575 00	570,075 00			
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	20,800 75	5,251 30	26,052 05		1,176 25	1,176 25
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	127,210 16	19,139 66	146,349 82			
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	50,000 00	18,000 00	68,000 00			
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	53,225 00	10,391 10	63,616 10	7,575 00	132 56	7,707 56
Brooklyn Nursery.....	18,000 00	666 32	18,666 32	6,700 00	656 50	7,356 50
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	58,000 00	34,000 00	92,000 00			
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	30,000 00	18,500 00	48,500 00			
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	15,049 57	3,166 57	18,216 14			
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	200,000 00	47,394 34	247,394 34			
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	50,000 00		50,000 00		1,049 60	1,049 60
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....						
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	300,000 00	150,000 00	450,000 00	15,000 00		15,000 00
Children's Fold, New York.....	1,000 00		1,000 00		2,071 83	2,071 83
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	4,200 00	14,200 00	18,400 00		112 97	112 97
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	170,000 00	31,461 53	201,461 53	41,400 00		41,400 00
Colored Home, New York.....	100,000 00	55,000 00	155,000 00			
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	205,000 00		205,000 00	38,000 00	4,600 00	42 600 00
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....						
Day Home, Troy.....	7,000 00	30,750 00	37,750 00			
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	50,000 00	6,000 00	56,000 00	6,000 00	163 58	6,163 58
Excelsior Farm and House of Industry for Boys, Rochester.....						
Female Christian Home, New York.....	18,000 00		18,000 00	10,000 00	685 71	10,685 71
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	150,000 00	15,100 00	165,100 00	20,000 00	999 51	20,999 51
Five Points Mission, New York.....	77,000 00	1,000 00	78,000 00			
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	300,000 00	55,023 32	355,023 32	56,638 00	6,600 00	63,138 00
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....		1,000 00	1,000 00			
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	50,820 00		50,820 00	28,000 00	801 85	28,801 85
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	15,000 00	82,944 31	97,944 31			
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	3,069 24	14,004 18	17,073 42			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	43,700 00		43,700 00	11,500 00		11,500 00

Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	96,000 00	.....	96,000 00	16,500 00	4,000 00	20,500 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	133,000 00	.....	133,000 00	43,000 00	1,500 00	44,500 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	35,000 00	8,500 00	43,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Blind, New York.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Christian Care, Sing Sing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	1,400 00	173 85	1,573 85
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	10,000 00	8,000 00	18,000 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	10,000 00	7,695 95	17,695 95	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	10,000 00	800 00	10,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	13,000 00	15,015 06	28,015 06	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	30,000 00	6,668 40	36,668 40	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	8,300 00	6,700 00	15,000 00	700 00	.....	700 00
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	2,000 00	14,700 00	16,700 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	51 93	200,051 93	60,500 00	2,000 00	62,500 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	65,000 00	.....	65,000 00	16,000 00	13,189 59	33,189 59
House of the Good Shepherd, Stony Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	12,000 00	5,000 00	17,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York.....	50,000 00	39,000 00	89,000 00	19,000 00	1,257 84	20,257 84
House of Shelter, Albany.....	20,000 00	3,050 00	23,050 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard Mission, New York.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	2,293 95	855 98	3,149 93
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	10,000 00	56,000 00	66,000 00	53,500 00	8,744 43	62,244 43
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	18,000 00	3,000 00	21,000 00	11,000 00	4,500 00	15,500 00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	10,000 00	38,376 53	48,376 53	.....	268 92	268 92
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York.....	176,000 00	.....	176,000 00	8,000 00	7,159 02	15,159 02
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	194,768 58	.....	194,768 58	50,000 00	0,460 00	50,460 00
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	40,000 00	37,500 00	77,500 00	2,500 00	419 03	2,919 03
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	14,000 00	19,833 36	33,833 36	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Union Aid Society (Methodist Episcopal Church Home), New York.....	50,000 00	36,500 00	86,500 00	.....	599 00	599 00
Ladies' Union Relief Association, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	48,000 00	.....	48,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	10,000 00
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	13,000 00	1,601 83	14,601 83	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	100,000 00	37,000 00	137,000 00	1,200 00	500 00	1,700 00
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	23,000 00	.....	23,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	647,364 74	101,302 08	748,666 82	201,900 00	25,580 49	227,480 49
New York Infant Asylum.....	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00	15,000 00	12,782 20	27,782 20
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	500,000 00	41,000 00	541,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Seamen's Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	84,532 00	35,000 00	119,532 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, New York.....	1,700 00	.....	1,700 00	.....	1,055 62	1,055 62
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	20,000 00	47,243 18	67,243 18	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 18—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	\$21,000 00	\$27,000 00	\$48,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	200,000 00	42,159 50	242,159 50	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	400,000 00	180,000 00	580,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. ....	30,000 00	39,761 34	69,761 34	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	12,000 00	225,000 00	237,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	13,000 00	1,375 00	14,375 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	5,000 00	1,000 00	6,000 00	.....	\$500 00	\$500 00
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	15,000 00	23,226 92	38,226 92	.....	1,619 29	1,619 29
Peabody Home for Aged Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	15,500 00	38,200 00	53,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	125,000 00	71,500 00	196,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	32,000 00	1,000 00	33,000 00	\$3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Rochester Home of Industry.....	22,000 00	.....	22,000 00	7,000 00	5,532 48	12,532 48
Rochester Industrial School.....	20,000 00	15,000 00	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	65,000 00	6,300 00	71,300 00	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	401,808 38	56,126 14	457,934 52	49,000 00	.....	49,000 00
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	115,934 61	68,158 11	174,092 72	10,000 00	6,396 04	16,396 04
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 37	1,000 37
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Respectable Girls, New York.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	150 00	150 00
Sisters of the Order St. Dominick (Asylum, New York.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	13,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.....	18,000 00	17,145 18	35,145 18	11,000 00	7,500 00	18,500 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	75,000 00	30,000 00	105,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	35,000 00	2,000 00	37,000 00	.....	529 33	529 33
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	70,000 00	.....	70,000 00	.....	2,429 94	2,429 94
St. John the Baptist Foundation, New York.....	64,471 56	800 00	65,271 56	20,000 00	1,054 52	21,054 52
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	1,937 00	1,937 00
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.....	103,000 00	14,800 00	117,800 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	36,400 00	6,200 00	42,600 00	15,000 00	5,000 35	20,000 35
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	300,000 00	4,875 15	304,875 15	75,300 00	.....	75,300 00
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	106,450 00	.....	106,450 00	60,730 00	21,412 71	82,142 71
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	21,500 00	1,200 00	22,700 00	5,141 00	3,610 00	8,751 00
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	85,000 00	17,000 00	102,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	6,400 00	3,500 00	9,900 00

St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	1,500 00		1,500 00		3,200 00	3,200 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....						
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	14,000 00		14,000 00			
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....					300 00	300 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	34,000 00		34,000 00		1,100 00	1,100 00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh.....						
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....		4,400 00	4,400 00			
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.....		40,000 00	40,000 00			
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York.....				23,540 00		23,540 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	127,602 06	500 00	128,102 06	54,300 00	400 00	54,700 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	43,000 00		43,000 00	12,000 00	7,173 41	19,173 41
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	116,198 40	2,000 00	118,198 40	57,368 04		57,368 04
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	35,500 00		35,500 00	14,000 00	8,328 29	22,328 29
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	41,000 00		41,000 00	19,400 00		19,400 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	29,000 00		23,000 00	9,135 00	6,558 98	15,693 96
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, New York.....	11,635 50		11,635 50	4,000 00	2,700 00	6,700 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	32,775 00	400 00	33,175 00		9,215 13	9,215 13
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	45,000 00		45,000 00		2,066 24	2,066 24
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	80,000 00		80,000 00	33,000 00	40,000 00	73,000 00
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....						
Syracuse Home Association.....	50,000 00	36,262 50	86,262 50			
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	32,700 00	8,000 00	40,700 00			
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	20,500 00	3,000 00	23,500 00			
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	90,000 00		90,000 00			
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	45,000 00	37,000 00	82,000 00		2,500 00	2,500 00
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....						
Union Home and School for the Education of the Children of Our Volunteers, New York.....	110,000 00	13,190 03	123,190 03	45,000 00	5,000 00	50,000 00
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	30,000 00	149,123 34	179,123 34			
Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....					2,000 00	2,000 00
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	10,337 49		10,337 49		16,610 05	16,610 05
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$9,052,553 04</b>	<b>\$3,123,362 16</b>	<b>\$12,175,915 20</b>	<b>\$1,359,520 99</b>	<b>\$309,879 30</b>	<b>\$1,669,400 29</b>

TABLE 19.

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....									\$600 00	\$24,376 85
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$2,157 67		\$15,001 33		\$364 46	\$1,000 00	\$5,251 39			
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York....	6,443 11	\$25,000 00		\$17,263 91		15,291 67	3,395 75		12,906 56	80,301 00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	372 51			900 00		5,139 13		\$2,908 56	2,991 41	12,311 01
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, New York.....	1,968 71			9,948 50	3,050 88	1,517 96	9,537 46		10,656 67	37,580 27
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	25,740 92					1,051 14	34,618 78		17,531 50	78,942 34
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo....	61 14		2,000 00		1,072 18	1,952 09			6,760 87	11,846 28
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York....	153 03		300 00					500 00	18,332 62	20,179 01
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	4,065 65				4,880 83	9,035 64	1,133 14		9,340 22	28,455 03
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	16,567 34		4,623 97	808 28	914 05	7,714 87	785 06		41 45	31,455 01
Brooklyn Nursery.....	431 59			2,500 00	1,104 83	1,037 30			1,153 74	6,257 46
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	3,339 56				635 80	14,467 90	2,550 41			20,993 67
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	81 85		3,000 00		208 65	1,091 83	1,205 08			5,587 41
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	363 63	18,513 34	15,156 97		112 26				171 97	34,318 22
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	4,068 96			200 00					21,807 19	26,076 15
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	4 01		1,103 50		1,105 15	3,833 44			1,223 81	7,269 91
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....										
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	2,108 18			70,000 00					153,009 66	225,117 84
Children's Fold, New York.....	90 51			6,503 71	269 00	405 61			128 32	7,397 15
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....						2,014 00	771,15		765 00	3,550 15
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	1,891 60			2,324 04	2,439 30	21,749 60	1,624 82	4,000 00	14,431 23	48,460 69
Colored Home, New York.....	2,973 71			19,395 10	155 04	11,038 45	2,879 07			36,441 37
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	2,527 52		14,033 02	4,318 82	756 25	2,000 00		5,500 00	17,723 09	45,858 70

Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....									
Day Home, Troy.....	379 46				826 87	146 00	2,058 24		37 93
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....		3,465 32	723 72	480 29	4,243 50		5 43		821 82
Excelsior Farm and House of Industry for Boys, Rochester.....									
Female Christian Home, New York.....			200 00			967 54		5,259 10	8,466 64
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	456 78		600 00	3,053 22		16,109 17	1,788 71	15,634 12	37,632 00
Five Points Mission, New York.....	2,712 25	3,496 34				10,134 51		882 55	17,225 85
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	51,740 80		241,303 49			9,247 10	266 47		302,557 86
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	27 82		200 00			2,962 75		1,637 06	4,827 63
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	87 19	3,865 00	1,000 00	695 08	7,706 01				13,353 28
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	6,470 28	527 63	32,279 33	31,810 00	1,048 08	6,263 59		3,271 87	81,670 78
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	3,215 00		500 00			2,405 00			6,120 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	45 00					2,350 00			2,395 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	60 25					10,800 00		4,065 00	15,525 25
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	115 00		1,000 00	400 00	4,800 00		550 00	2,700 00	9,565 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....									
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	919 10			1,250 00	1,718 00			8,500 00	12,387 10
Home for the Blind, New York.....			500 00	120 00					620 00
Home for Christian Care, Sing Sing.....									
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	372 92		3,369 43		2,174 50			159 28	6,076 13
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	257 02	1,116 50			310 66			243 44	1,927 62
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	1,224 95			1,190 82	351 57	610 88		72 65	3,450 87
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	6,656 31		149 40	1,311 50	416 49			476 03	9,309 73
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	356 23	2,015 25		53 00	407 26	114 99		94 65	3,041 38
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	4 62			555 29	2,114 80	886 00		5 95	3,566 66
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....			1,140 64	1,808 04	408 83			2,697 27	6,054 18
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	400 00		236 55	514 24	100 25	273 50		3 25	1,527 79
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....						3,389 34		1,363 68	4,753 02
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	1,131 76		200 00		6,871 72	832 59		1,652 51	10,688 58
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	668 64	6,387 18	3,769 89	505 50	13,322 27		125 00	19,787 94	44,566 42
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	1,105 93	12,939 51	1,000 00	2,955 54	5,383 14			29,726 00	53,680 12
House of the Good Shepherd, Stony Point.....									
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....		1,376 11		308 25	710 37	310 00		315 11	3,019 83
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....					631 86			3,832 03	4,563 89
House of Mercy, New York.....	1,381 24	2,497 12			6,321 41	1,449 39		2,314 35	13,963 51
House of Shelter, Albany.....	63 92			355 24	2,358 73	257 23		392 97	3,428 06

TABLE 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	\$595 39	.....	\$1,400 54	\$1,559 79	\$1,276 65	\$2,415 50	.....	.....	\$300 41	\$7,548 28
Howard Mission, New York.....	292 89	.....	.....	600 00	.....	10,627 96	.....	.....	.....	11,520 85
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	259 69	.....	7,190 26	.....	51 00	71 96	\$3,407 82	\$987 75	3,600 01	15,628 49
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	5,500 00
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	18 87	.....	979 62	703 42	51 10	361 77	214 07	187 42	969 87	3,486 14
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	1,426 04	\$14,781 78	12,468 82	.....	2,230 00	1,670 00	2,047 54	.....	1,773 83	36,398 01
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York.....	232 82	.....	.....	14,312 16	2,154 20	3,274 78	.....	.....	4,128 84	24,102 80
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	107 87	.....	1,000 00	47,998 94	1,416 50	.....	.....	.....	758 36	51,281 67
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	1,121 32	.....	400 00	.....	932 66	.....	2,511 26	.....	3,815 19	8,780 43
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	.....	.....	2,712 85	.....	242 23	1,000 00	1,384 58	.....	61,50	5,401 16
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Union Aid Society (Methodist Episcopal Church Home), New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	10,695 00	4,909 09	1,746 81	599 00	131 03	19,080 93
Ladies' Union Relief Association, New York.....	2,288 18	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,247 64	.....	.....	2,710 00	7,245 82
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	39 32	13,739 18	11,234 00	.....	1,499 00	73 00	.....	3,000 00	1,575 00	31,159 50
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	.....	.....	3,300 00	.....	.....	.....	95 00	.....	.....	3,395 00
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	504 78	.....	2,620 00	.....	.....	910 00	3,423 57	.....	1,973 32	9,431 67
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	5,143 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,251 31	125 00	.....	630 40	7,150 62
Midnight Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	42 18	50,000 00	.....	227,853 93	758 68	7,187 97	.....	.....	26,663 54	312,506 30
New York Infant Asylum.....	13,392 47	.....	.....	45,509 83	.....	3,936 93	.....	.....	116 00	62,955 23
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	5,199 82	.....	.....	94,499 73	.....	5,385 00	2,460 00	.....	.....	107,544 55
New York Seamen's Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	12,624 96	.....	.....	105,999 22	6,818 98	20,699 45	1,156 67	.....	6,335 26	153,634 54

Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, New York.....					2,786 07	1,305 90				4,091 97
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....										
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....			11,014 57		458 57	3,550 00	2,270 70			17,293 84
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	641 76	192 18	2,635 88		457 30	604 09	1,023 41		1,778 56	7,333 18
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	8,985 89		6,774 02		3,809 20	10,728 40	2,634 23		7,497 36	40,429 10
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	444 00			1,978 00		31,038 00			28,879 00	62,339 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	647 15			1,484 58	133 72	1,072 38	2,580 90		5,973 96	11,892 69
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	103 94			500 00	2,226 34	3,200 44	6,888 36		60,412 86	73,331 94
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	177 52						237 71		1,132 28	1,547 51
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	118 99		714 60		232 50	1,608 63	87 50		500 00	3,262 22
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	710 98		2,452 67	156 00	111 00	5 24	1,487 39		3,838 21	8,261 49
Peabody Home for Aged Women, New York.....										
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	1,911 63		600 00		272 00	1,795 68	2,199 53		1,537 10	8,316 03
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	3,332 79				6,316 63	30,581 50	3,651 19		1,246 00	45,128 11
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	569 00		130 00	709 75	716 10	2,468 96	89 29		414 81	5,097 91
Rochester Home of Industry.....			469 26		1,047 75	431 25	2,500 00		2,954 94	7,830 05
Rochester Industrial School.....	488 60			833 27	273 80	1,092 56	755 77		695 48	4,139 48
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	142 12		3,118 03	4,049 13	806 75	2,582 78	490 00		113 44	11,302 25
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....										
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....				15,363 06	22,917 81	45,583 32	9,317 92		5,868 38	99,050 49
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	1,273 75			975 00	1,000 00	2,250 00	369 66		3,050 68	8,919 09
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	280 35			900 00	2,447 25	10,939 92	268 42	5,000 00	1,061 02	24,914 96
Sheltering Arms Nursery, P. E. Church, Brooklyn.....	5 45			67 02	1,369 40	1,880 88			754 59	4,077 34
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	348 15				397 20				2,766 73	3,512 08
Shelter for Respectable Girls, New York.....	986 65				401 12	2,143 00			374 78	3,905 56
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Asylum), New York.....	800 00		10,000 00	1,000 00			1,200 00			13,000 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.....	54 38		7,482 34		528 00	342 00	840 00		8,764 12	18,010 84
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Saug Harbor.....										
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	1,239 42			2,157 86	4,875 75	2,972 35	1,894 81		3,874 68	17,014 87
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....										
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	993 23		3,784 31		358 35	3,060 66	198 66		403 20	8,798 41
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....										
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,937 00		2,239 90	5,482 83	2,053 04	1,300 92			1,933 32	14,966 01

TABLE 19—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
St. John the Baptist Foundation, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$27,605 21	\$28 00	.....	.....	\$27,633 21
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.	\$261 17	.....	\$3,330 11	.....	\$334 50	156 05	.....	.....	\$535 00	4,506 83
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	2,453 90	.....	.....	\$500 00	2,213 97	2,474 93	3,666 27	.....	2,787 50	14,096 62
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	1,250 60	.....	78 00	3,248 47	1,476 37	1,349 47	.....	.....	550 40	7,953 31
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	322 75	.....	.....	2,700 00	10,864 70	4,339 76	.....	.....	9,655 71	36,882 92
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	.....	\$7,769 47	26,078 03	.....	1,750 00	100 00	.....	.....	7,936 45	43,653 98
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	95 51	234 00	4,701 52	.....	162 25	1,664 23	.....	.....	452 75	7,250 31
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	5,286 87	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	1,934 21	.....	10,068 45	17,789 53
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	1,134 33	4,401 63	235 00	1,764 81	.....	.....	1,393 21	8,988 98
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	893 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	7,331 27	.....	408 44	230 76	272 64	1,400 00	41 50	.....	245 25	10,309 86
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 00	.....	.....	3,920 00	3,972 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	1,651 00	2,621 14	166 91	75 00	.....	.....	73 00	4,537 05
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	176 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 20	270 50	.....	.....	469 90
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.	.....	.....	.....	1,552 57	1,600 60	5,840 00	.....	.....	400 00	9,942 57
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	26 63	.....	.....	500 00	2,942 25	5,645 70	.....	.....	1,119 41	10,234 01
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	.....	1,593 20	4,633 07	820 20	773 41	.....	.....	4,175 12	11,995 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	512 79	.....	10,047 64	.....	192 00	72 47	140 00	.....	50 00	11,014 90
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	274 58	.....	3,709 85	1,788 00	573 50	1,726 59	17 19	.....	2,376 64	10,466 35
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	272 69	.....	3,876 69	6,283 52	221,00	235 25	.....	.....	3,575 71	14,464 86

St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....						3,153 60			252 27	3,405 87
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, New York.....			13,785 13	2,583 08	1,200 00			2,700 00		20,268 21
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	309 86		3,622 81	2,063 91	1,552 44	107 23			8,432 40	11,088 15
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	325 84		8,444 35		116 71	350 47			119 18	9,356 55
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica.....			3,334 63		81 30					3,365 93
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	1,080 03		13,915 62			37 40			137 33	15,200 38
Syracuse Home Association.....	1,262 09		101 90	611 60	746 53	5,525 80	2,472 64	6,450 00	458 84	17,628 90
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	234 36			236 50		3,370 19	355 15		1,493 55	5,689 75
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	506 80	7,862 39				1 00			1,729 27	10,099 46
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	8 15		6,270 50	8,928 62	3,524 29	725 00			4,478 47	23,941 03
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	1,763 89		3,869 14	3,494 57	1,032 73	3,278 55	2,433 45		1,070 68	16,942 51
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....										
Union Home and School for the Education of the Children of our Volunteers, New York.....	7,050 87		22,731 65						637 15	30,469 67
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	206 60		2,356 08		809 92	34 25	10,607 37		11 42	14,025 65
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....	18 61								5,341 32	5,359 93
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....		13,421 55	7,010 00		250 00					20,681 55
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	38 94					5,449 70	525 00		705 00	6,719 64
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$256,135 50</b>	<b>\$155,010 23</b>	<b>\$312,380 09</b>	<b>1,056,590 72</b>	<b>\$102,727 02</b>	<b>\$526,622 97</b>	<b>\$163,906 19</b>	<b>\$35,007 73</b>	<b>\$674,811 00</b>	<b>\$3,373,192 35</b>

TABLE 20.

Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1877.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless .....			\$3,443 71	\$7,237 85	\$2,995 62	\$1,089 75	\$189 27	\$805 71	\$2,685 79	\$3,000 00	\$600 34	\$22,028 04
Albany Orphan Asylum .....												
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York .....		\$8,000 00	9,812 98	9,657 39	614 62	1,808 20	176 35	493 94	1,067 18		41,348 64	72,979 30
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York .....	\$1,587 75	1,900 00	285 36	3,736 12	1,261 12	449 20	146 82	755 59	146 02		1,169 89	11,437 87
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, New York .....			5,843 59	8,133 86	2,482 44	1,799 92	462 46	678 28		10,023 94	4,554 56	33,979 05
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, New York .....	4,173 45		2,284 00	6,902 16	1,724 68		368 75	791 99		37,000 00	12,027 07	65,272 10
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo ..		371 88	191 83	3,474 42	794 76	462 08	240 81	387 71	5,419 35		463 85	11,811 69
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York .....			3,373 58	9,250 03	200 00	1,616 32	674 27			5,000 00	232 00	20,346 20
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children .....		6,313 76	7,574 48		2,353 99	375 98		2,969 19			2,769 50	22,356 90
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District .....	537 24		1,921 81	3,341 40	787 99	256 85	175 38	802 69	19,775 56		401 93	28,000 85
Brooklyn Nursery .....	1,512 46		567 30	2,131 02	259 52	361 88	221 02	239 86		686 32	298 08	6,257 46
Buffalo Orphan Asylum .....			1,623 18						12,000 00		4,913 16	18,566 34
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn .....			1,454 25		2,292 74	447 08					447 93	4,642 00
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome .....			9,451 28	8,372 42	1,169 05	2,370 52			1,461 05		7,323 52	30,147 84
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York .....			1,995 00	3,256 92		778 35	667 98		587 55	15,036 27	927 48	23,249 55
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo .....	309 67	1,667 52						381 22			4,890 98	7,249 39
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn .....			12,750 60						42,849 89		164,428 59	220,029 18
Children's Aid Society, New York .....			1,030 00	3,058 03	611 89	150 34	59 34				1,866 77	7,333 38
Children's Fold, New York .....	657 01		1,440 00	758 58				211 53			500 00	3,291 57
Children's Friend Society, Albany .....	381 46											
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn .....	2,500 20		3,329 81	7,178 33	265 15	969 80	82 86	699 20	18,637 28	8,261 53	3,246 36	45,170 52
Colored Home, New York .....									2,315 04	10,390 63	20,108 03	32,813 70
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	8,915 80		3,099 19	12,978 98	3,985 25	598 50	300 00	500 00	8,100 71		6,792 49	45,220 92

Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....			342 85	1,176 73	478 68	133 77	64 45	321 15		779 84	180 54	8,434 01
Day Home, Troy.....												
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	2,403 00	23 46	1,474 55	1,098 40	745 70	224 83	507 83	449 51	1,289 11		1,697 27	9,913 66
Excelsior Farm and House of Industry for Boys, Rochester.....												
Female Christian Home, New York.....	700 00		1,124 04	4,269 07			477 25	403 99			78 00	7,052 35
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	11,303 98		10,243 99	12,654 99			651 35	253 04	632 24		2,891 92	38,631 51
Five Points Mission, New York.....			9,920 00	2,544 72	1,159 98		317 65	14 88	678 02		1,937 61	16,592 86
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	1,350 00	11,000 00	127,189 42	30,406 81	15,131 09	4,178 86	742 63	1,273 14	51,800 00		4,462 56	247,534 54
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....			600 00								4,036 23	4,636 23
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	4,332 00	1,500 00	1,400 00	2,956 58	1,201 77	409 00	250 16	411 83			862 02	13,323 56
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....			3,130 99								69,036 56	72,176 55
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....			2,053 42	4,107 12	358 27	442 26	49 96	122 37	1,605 26		4,854 42	13,593 08
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	1,805 00							200 06			300 00	2,305 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	1,155 00		10,800 00			120 00			1,000 00		2,870 00	15,445 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	6,200 00		1,699 00			1,051 00	200 00	242 00			206 00	9,598 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....												
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....			517 56	534 12		79 56	713 50		267 75	7,000 00	860 31	9,492 68
Home for the Blind, New York.....	802 50		1,000 00	2,495 00		380 00	20 60				25 00	4,722 50
Home for Christian Care, Sing Sing.....												
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....		451 62	804 00	1,749 57	200 00	128 24		51 79		1,500 00	17 53	4,902 75
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	438 83		417 00	611 71	17 30	32 79	27 00	14 19	25 50		90 72	1,705 04
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	70 00		565 00	633 51		303 00		149 41			147 81	1,867 76
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....			565 70	745 68	8 10	40 05	29 05	39 2			135 98	1,613 78
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....			558 76	1,560 99	338 44	152 55		234 38			67 01	2,912 13
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....			1,062 23	1,327 97	189 37	205 81	49 78	148 15	500 00		122 26	3,515 57
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....			1,180 50	2,849 16	26 57	541 25	200 10	244 51			1,022 09	6,054 18
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	4,000 00		330 75	403 81	65 61		19 81	50 0	65 41		31 65	4,970 19
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....			1,131 60	1,516 98	49 19	572 65	317 31	248 07			727 48	4,593 28
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....			838 87	2,016 69		444 40	212 81	241 01		2,408 75	2,139 21	8,301 74
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	14,039 07	1,500 00	1,318 50	12,067 13	3,410 85	2,399 50	1,263 23	171 33	3,035 08		5,279 80	44,514 49
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	1,487 50		1,090 00	23,070 93	3,897 16	1,768 18	886 62	3,307 9			11,571 75	53,080 12
House of the Good Shepherd, Stony Point.....												
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....		6 22	508 00	1,223 91	118 01	695 17	73 01	59 32	371 93		20 12	3,015 69
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	89 72		2,206 78			34 80		63 86			1,295 01	3,693 17
House of Mercy, New York.....			1,343 50	6,417 89	636 11	1,200 15	345 74	206 83		1,000 00	1,053 79	12,104 01
House of Shelter, Albany.....			500 00	1,550 96		277 90					513 01	2,841 87

TABLE 20—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1877.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	\$738 50	\$50 00	\$2,988 98	\$3,897 01	\$166 49	\$178 70	\$49 00	\$67 54			\$756 91	\$7,993 13
Howard Mission, New York	1,896 25	962 70	3,297 76		1,567 30	338 35		113 01			3,147 83	11,313 20
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association		2,000 00	1,671 11	2,981 85	1,432 18	205 02	81 28	160 58		\$2,965 00	2,535 37	14,032 39
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	1,055 00			3,400 00	300 00	400 00	150 00				310 00	5,615 00
Ingleside Home, Buffalo		300 15	810 00	1,459 19	207 14	81 99	61 73	71 55			422 42	3,414 17
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York			10,078 17	6,526 60	940 97	776 54	880 11	951 62		3,256 89	8,664 20	32,075 10
Institution of Mercy (East Houston st.), New York	520 00	5,081 89	1,504 05	8,145 02	1,415 99	1,282 45	524 84	485 36			5,286 73	24,246 33
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first st.), New York	3,000 00	9,460 00	1,693 00	9,622 97	4,410 10	3,144 29	818 06	439 27	\$4,832 00	8,391 17	5,236 81	51,047 67
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	1,227 50		774 00	3,359 02	156 79	97 50	261 95	453 14			3,061 83	9,393 73
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown			1,007 69	1,059 88	212 43	295 65	126 39	140 80	17 58		15 05	2,875 47
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady												
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York												
Ladies' Union Aid Society (Methodist Episcopal Church Home), New York			1,699 50	7,605 65		758 00	581 35	169 05		7,000 00	1,532 90	19,146 45
Ladies' Union Relief Association, New York				4,899 08							2,184 40	7,083 48
Lenke and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York												
Le Couteux St Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	1,617 00	5,200 00	6,408 00	8,750 00	1,831 00	827 00	1,209 00	311 00	3,706 60		672 00	30,621 60
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro			702 50	1,713 62	184 65	370 81	69 66	76 35	34 00		122 41	3,274 00
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York		821 91	1,483 09	6,470 90				370 33			311 16	9,457 39
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island			1,051 24	2,036 69	11 50	380 57		195 19			593 40	4,263 59
Midnight Mission, New York												
New York Catholic Protectory	12,235 94	51,688 18	29,594 91	93,541 82	15,630 08	13,654 20	4,006 87	6,459 60	42,491 37		21,171 95	295,564 92
New York Infant Asylum			2,100 00	24,210 70	420 78	2,436 28	677 07	990 55			2,714 49	41,549 87
New York Juvenile Asylum	8,000 00		21,393 52	44,018 67	8,267 49	3,499 50	865 30	448 20	3,820 62		8,351 41	90,664 71
New York Seamen's Association												
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York			12,873 79	41,612 95	7,758 23	5,863 13	3,289 16	4,871 15	7,306 51	25,262 50	27,249 12	136,086 54

Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, New York.....	425 21	1,436 92	680 68	.....	158 60	882 00	.....	.....	.....	1,564 18	5,147 59
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	3,602 10	5,888 87	1,733 51	633 01	480 11	861 65	1,000 00	.....	658 19	14,857 44
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	.....	1,973 01	1,631 16	368 45	499 58	.....	483 84	277 74	1,500 00	301 57	7,035 35
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	5,261 19	10,090 20	2,089 25	2,054 88	534 66	.....	1,303 44	7,000 00	3,461 32	31,807 04
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,103 00	23,944 00	61,047 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339 74	.....	8,216 40	2,621 25	11,207 38
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	.....	1,810 12	8,497 95	1,162 44	326 43	.....	443 56	.....	60,100 00	746 40	73,116 90
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	.....	429 53	436 90	119 83	107 75	.....	122 58	.....	.....	12 81	1,229 40
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	.....	600 19	1,329 03	242 26	267 62	85 18	.....	.....	.....	456 12	3,070 40
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	.....	1,517 92	1,659 60	321 72	370 90	46 23	21 31	1,845 99	.....	529 27	6,212 94
Peabody Home for Aged Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	.....	1,595 10	2,794 43	357 83	266 10	303 84	340 19	.....	1,000 00	263 49	6,920 98
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	.....	3,037 00	3,680 03	.....	419 93	176 14	836 96	.....	30,951 50	762 66	39,884 22
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	.....	729 58	1,369 06	418 00	418 00	297 01	68 56	600 00	.....	257 68	4,157 98
Rochester Home of Industry.....	2,961 00	2,003 56	1,506 23	406 98	309 00	149 63	150 00	.....	.....	123 65	7,840 05
Rochester Industrial School.....	.....	741 10	1,372 58	212 19	380 70	243 08	100 00	.....	.....	495 14	3,514 79
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	1,541 00	2,429 44	3,312 91	636 09	913 91	333 97	439 86	500 00	.....	813 54	11,020 75
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	3,440 03	11,806 73	11,618 90	43,635 03	2,780 66	3,705 26	1,327 41	5,938 31	.....	11,275 70	95,427 05
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	2,393 25	.....	1,097 04	3,654 39	.....	469 68	234 22	246 21	.....	277 76	8,372 77
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	.....	3,230 28	6,758 74	999 00	781 41	367 40	477 90	5,398 71	2,000 00	4,216 46	21,259 00
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	632 00	1,592 54	32 45	247 80	101 33	14 45	.....	.....	1,453 98	4,074 55
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	.....	420 90	1,107 81	.....	226 63	87 99	119 83	.....	.....	1,150 28	3,113 46
Shelter for Respectable Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	983 03	.....	328 35	.....	224 15	.....	.....	1,495 49	3,033 02
Sisters of the Order St Dominick (Asylum), New York.....	720 00	.....	6,000 00	2,200 00	460 00	600 00	300 00	.....	.....	2,400 00	12,680 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo.....	2,360 00	1,604 25	4,316 50	4,856 25	946 30	532 20	864 12	335 50	534 00	960 00	601 78
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Saug Harbor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	.....	5,042 75	10,062 17	2,336 84	937 25	1,596 38	1,756 00	.....	.....	275 00	22,106 39
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	2,470 61	1,577 21	1,469 80	223 35	342 00	65 46	55 42	1,566 81	.....	739 24	8,514 93
St. Barnabas' House, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	3,318 02	.....	5,310 24	649 44	1,177 53	400 00	210 00	1,091 85	300 00	1,302 49	13,769 87

TABLE 20—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1877.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
St. John the Baptist Foundation, New York	\$700 00											
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica,			\$424 00	\$2,229 39	\$410 90	\$275 02	\$244 62	\$377 87	\$2,331 56		\$5,656 47	\$23,688 03
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York			1,183 00	6,820 85	745 41	169 29	71 66	1,188 73	266 37		196 55	4,414 72
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse											1,968 46	12,145 40
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	2,382 28		380 00			169 25		419 91			3,759 12	7,110 56
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York			1,322 30	21,174 43	1,112 22	1,434 45	848 46	491 65	4,477 82		6,021 59	36,882 92
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham	9,886 50	\$12,597 27	658 38	7,150 72	2,763 48	708 90	2,972 54	1,957 27	1,017 75		2,555 83	42,283 64
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	513 57	104 00	720 00	4,122 00	572 00	462 00	292 06	138 60	124 10		143 00	7,191 27
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	1,200 00		1,672 26				220 92				9,475 73	12,568 91
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	1,160 00		850 00	3,841 00	927 88	575 00	200 00	275 10			1,160 50	8,988 98
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton			377 05	2,200 00	1,101 00	27 00	509 00				16 00	4,230 05
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua				825 50	65 50	225 15	25 00		7,358 00		375 40	8,872 55
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk			300 00	1,615 00	537 00	300 00	220 00	150 00	850 00		38 00	4,010 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis												
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester			1,050 00	1,890 23	475 00	573 75	37 00	75 00	120 00		366 07	4,587 05
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Newburgh				175 00							53 75	228 73
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout				7,850 00	850 00	750 00	250 00				50 00	33,440 00
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	23,540 00		150 00									
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York												
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	3,258 00		1,491 66			708 46			266 59		4,391 26	10,115 97
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	840 00	7,863 82	1,030 00	4,684 34	1,622 55	1,132 48	188 27	670 12	350 00		971 83	19,353 41
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	1,017 50	1,000 00	77 69	5,884 77	1,168 15	469 75	77 75	66 43	455 45		216 47	10,422 96

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,130 00	4,878 19	974 05	472 07	609 58	105 02	.....	313 95	.....	1,518 99	10,001 85	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	880 00	2,926 50	691 24	5,418 12	1,003 31	150 80	132 77	553 79	1,077 28	966 18	13,799 99	
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	540 00	630 50	780 50	1,009 61	120 42	70 11	134 50	203 65	.....	97 96	3,587 25	
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, New York.....	280 00	36 00	1,500 00	12,374 17	1,525 00	693 50	525 53	.....	1,139 34	2,184 87	20,258 41	
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	698 61	3,284 71	247 19	144 25	109 33	209 85	5,207 62	1,186 59	11,088 15	
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	803 26	4,319 72	1,281 02	439 15	260 35	600 00	302 90	1,002 74	9,009 14	
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	.....	.....	2,406 01	2,473 08	741 19	309 16	565 32	96 51	2,984 88	3,545 00	3,545 00	
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	1,217 65	2,270 07	.....	237 87	87 96	79 04	262 50	693 28	10,560 43	
Syracuse Home Association.....	560 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459 80	8,174 89	
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	977 00	2,362 28	12 93	235 60	111 23	433 85	.....	446 96	4,570 85	
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Desti- tute Indian Children, Versailles.....	.....	.....	2,810 02	2,940 03	1,332 77	232 30	136 54	238 45	571 36	902 51	9,163 98	
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	71 11	4,314 67	1,526 60	8,789 42	2,829 80	694 54	672 27	.....	1,963 39	2,059 32	22,921 12	
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	2,856 25	7,478 45	1,501 26	1,032 28	118 24	1,527 35	.....	838 42	15,352 25	
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Union Home and School for the Educa- tion of the Children of our Volunteers, New York.....	3,150 00	.....	5,324 46	6,173 41	1,625 69	427 45	.....	416 09	5,538 06	3,626 30	26,281 46	
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	2,205 60	4,739 43	842 87	902 60	54 59	346 06	.....	299 53	10,909 97	
Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,339 38	5,339 38	
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.....	.....	10,926 08	8,784 76	5,267 95	823 93	1,053 23	2,497 81	.....	6,815 32	1,108 15	37,277 23	
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	4,166 81	1,255 22	331 07	304 75	.....	458 13	.....	371 21	6,887 19	
Total.....	162,986 60	180,784 17	448,843 15	777,463 42	139,954 47	96,653 51	44,731 80	56,647 06	311,282 63	302,865 29	622,643 94	3,144,857 04

TABLE 21.

Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1877.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1878.						
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permis- sion.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.	
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless .....	230	91	321	16	26	59	1	1	..	..	..	1	104	..	..	143	74	217
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	126	708	834	116	..	185	6	12	..	246	20	635	..	21	65	63	..	149
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	83	113	196	2	..	14	5	31	..	65	2	122	..	47	..	27	..	74
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	296	100	396	..	42	45	..	2	..	..	13	102	..	..	174	120	..	294
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, New York.....	65	6	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	87	..	..	..	67
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged In- Females, New York.....	105	72	177	..	..	15	3	2	..	32	4	56	..	78	..	43	..	121
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	92	7	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	5	91	..	..	..	96
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	130	128	258	2	3	96	2	1	3	..	1	108	1	10	75	64	..	150
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	78	201	279	1	..	130	..	1	..	17	3	152	..	..	77	50	..	127
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, Eastern District.....	41	173	214	4	..	..	..	..	..	145	19	168	..	15	17	14	..	48
Brooklyn Nursery.....	77	76	153	43	..	17	6	1	..	3	..	70	..	..	64	19	..	83
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	167	46	213	..	..	61	..	2	..	62	1	126	1	2	20	64	..	87
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	105	31	136	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	..	73	56	..	129
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	41	10	51	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	11	37	..	..	..	48
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	53	27	80	10	2	4	..	1	1	..	3	21	..	7	32	20	..	59
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE 21—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1877.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1878.					
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permis- sion.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
Howard Mission, New York .....	5	95	100	2	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	95	...	...	5	...	5
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association .....	77	17	94	...	2	3	...	4	...	6	1	21	...	...	46	27	73
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	37	6	43	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	27	35
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	30	50	80	...	...	...	3	5	...	11	2	54	...	3	...	3	26
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York .....	104	13	117	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	65	49	114
Institution of Mercy (East Houston street), New York....	210	250	460	6	...	49	14	10	4	169	2	254	...	...	...	164	266
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York .....	583	487	1,070	6	161	2	160	...	...	130	15	474	3	69	150	374	596
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York .....	50	439	489	...	9	...	32	23	54	329	...	449	...	43	...	...	43
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown .....	46	30	76	4	1	15	1	2	...	1	...	24	1	7	23	21	52
Ladies' Benevolent Society, Schenectady .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ladies' Union Aid Society (Methodist Episcopal Church Home), New York .....	95	8	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	11	86	...	...	97
Ladies' Union Relief Association, New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	93	32	125	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	3	61	51	115
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro .....	47	29	76	10	3	15	1	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	37	9	46
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York .....	66	209	275	...	...	31	2	49	...	137	1	220	...	55	...	...	55
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	39	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	...	32	...	...	32
Midnight Mission, New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2,239	1,027	3,266	12	354	655	76	19	...	25	11	1,162	...	...	1,409	705	2,114
New York Infant Asylum .....	264	378	642	5	...	99	2	75	...	140	35	356	...	97	99	90	236
New York Juvenile Asylum .....	750	571	1,321	...	5	428	1	4	112	...	2	532	...	...	641	128	769
New York Seamen's Association.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	851	1,171	2,022	6	...	524	12	4	8	475	138	1,167	9	260	320	266	855

Old Gentlemen's Unsectarian Home, New York	13	26	39							15	2	17	22					22
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie																		171
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	185	100	283	11	12	80	2	1		6	2	114					98	78
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	89	28	117	2	4	25	1	2		4	1	30					53	25
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	313	150	463	3	4	110			20			138					198	127
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	193	34	227		23	17	1		7		1	49					108	70
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	60	4	64	3		1						4					28	32
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	159	33	192			49			4			53					62	77
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	26	4	30			5	1				1	7					23	23
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	37	10	47			5		1				6		4			13	24
Oswego Orphan Asylum	45	38	83	10		16	1	2				29		1			29	24
Peabody Home for Aged Women, New York																		
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless, Presbyterian Home, New York	64	50	114	15		21				12	1	49					50	15
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	40	8	48							1	5	6		42				42
Rochester Home of Industry	28	17	45			3				2	2	7		10			17	11
Rochester Industrial School	75	93	170			12		6		73	1	92		47				31
Rochester Orphan Asylum	112	77	189	19	23	37	3	3				1	86				83	20
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn																		
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1,329	190	1,519	7		205	12			83	7	314					570	635
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	38	4	42								5	5	20	17				37
Sheltering Arms, New York	135	64	199			65						1	66				65	68
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	42	19	61	2		13		4				8	27				17	17
Shelter for Babies, New York	20	30	50							33		33					8	9
Shelter for Respectable Girls, New York	16	358	374							353		353		21				21
Sisters of the Order St. Dominick (Asylum), New York	95	150	245			30	3					2	35	35			175	210
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Buffalo	131	103	234	2	6	53	17	8	7	3	1	97					137	137
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Snug Harbor																		
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	192	83	275		2	75		3		2	1	83					114	78
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn																		
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	34	71	105	22		18	3	3				4	50		1		39	15
St. Barnabas' House, New York																		
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	142	106	248							63	26	94	72	82				154
St. John the Baptist Foundation, New York																		
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	96	22	118		1	12		4		8	4	29		13				78
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	173	42	215			29	3	2	3	3	1	41	3	4			91	76
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse																		
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	66	13	79									3	3				23	53
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	282	68	350			27		3			20	50	14	236				300



Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	58	849	907	..	....	173	..	25	..	637	4	839	..	31	8	29	68
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Chil- dren, Versailles.....	91	18	109	..	....	21	..	..	..	....	1	22	..	....	40	47	87
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	244	144	388	..	....	145	..	..	..	....	2	147	..	....	241	..	241
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	109	41	150	..	16	43	..	..	..	....	..	59	..	....	59	32	91
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....
Union Home and School for the Education of the Children of Our Volunteers, New York.....	181	30	211	..	....	50	2	1	..	....	.....	53	..	....	97	61	158
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	93	52	145	17	....	21	5	1	..	....	1	45	..	....	71	29	100
Wartburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....	.....	65	65	..	8	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	8	..	....	36	21	57
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.	84	32	116	..	....	2	..	..	1	9	1	13	20	10	44	29	103
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>19,330</b>	<b>15,358</b>	<b>34,688</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>8,451</b>	<b>7,327</b>	<b>19,638</b>

TABLE 22.  
Showing the value of the property of hospitals, and their indebtedness September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homœopathic Hospital.....	\$21,500 00	.....	\$21,500 00	\$20,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$22,000 00
Albany Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	20,000 00	\$45,000 00	65,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Hospital.....	118,000 00	70,000 00	188,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	18,229 77	.....	18,229 77	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital.....	42,000 00	.....	42,000 00	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00
Buffalo General Hospital.....	62,895 00	39,883 61	102,778 61	4,000 00	1,179 54	5,179 54
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	42,000 00	10,000 00	52,000 00
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	560 00	560 00
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	163,391 20	33,000 00	201,391 20	12,000 00	3,000 00	15,000 00
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	143,546 00	24,000 00	167,546 00	.....	.....	.....
Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	202,300 00	173,743 75	376,043 75	.....	.....	.....
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	26,000 00	.....	26,000 00	8,755 00	774 61	9,529 61
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	72,006 67	299 82	72,306 39	17,950 00	7,673 61	25,623 61
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	141,500 00	.....	143,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	394,363 42	86,500 00	481,463 42	.....	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	125,000 00	170,000 00	295,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	13,000 00	151 57	13,151 57
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	70,000 00	.....	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	727,451 00	331,000 00	1,103,451 00	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,500,000 00	300,000 00	1,800,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Rochester City Hospital.....	120,000 00	12,200 00	132,200 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	7,000 00	500 00	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	21,159 00	3,229 16	24,388 16	5,700 00	325 60	6,025 60
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	180,000 00	.....	180,000 00	31,000 00	24,000 00	55,000 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	55,000 00	6,500 00	61,500 00	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	350,000 00	290,000 00	640,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	43,000 00	.....	43,000 00	22,400 00	3,572 83	25,972 83
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00

St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	200,000 00	25,000 00	225,000 00	5,000 00	16,175 82	21,175 82
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	124,000 00	.....	124,000 00	54,730 00	.....	54,730 00
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. L.....	5,000 00	27,750 00	32,750 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	161,325 00	15,234 50	176,559 50	88,000 00	5,047 13	93,047 13
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	2,500 00	2,700 00	5,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital.....	120,000 00	.....	120,000 00	.....	2,495 00	2,495 00
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	342,447 70	47,000 00	389,447 70	.....	14,500 00	14,500 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$5,916,714 66</b>	<b>\$1,756,940 84</b>	<b>\$7,673,655 50</b>	<b>\$360,535 00</b>	<b>\$100,655 11</b>	<b>\$461,190 11</b>

TABLE 23.  
Showing the receipts of Hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1877.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of patients.	By donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends from investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Homœopathic Hospital .....	\$4,079 00			\$1,500 00		\$1,095 76			\$1,273 37	\$7,948 13
Albany Hospital.....										
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	3,687 30					893 25	\$2,415 00		1,050 00	8,075 55
Brooklyn City Hospital.....	2,463 21			5,500 00		285 00	4,051 94		16,299 50	28,569 65
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	23 33		\$1,500 00			2,555 00	15 00		154 84	4,243 17
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital.....	2,011 40			5,500 00		7,146 06	68 14	\$750 00	1,837 05	17,312 65
Buffalo General Hospital.....	334 26					3,830 33	2,261 90		10,804 69	17,231 23
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	50 02		1,530 08	9,639 25		1,776 43		6,000 00	4,856 77	23,962 55
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....										
Child's Hospital, Albany.....										
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	233 61			1,000 00		13,748 05	2,301 72	3,000 00	9,697 90	29,986 28
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	211 45					2,150 00	746 57			3,103 02
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	532 21			210 00		7,028 04	1,813 00		34,071 12	43,594 37
Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....				1,046 42		762 08			1,817 40	3,625 90
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	11,661 28			27,710 62		7,883 55	12,813 26			60,068 71
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	65 88			200 00		14,252 38	86 84		144 00	14,750 10
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....										
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....				300 00		5,753 67			2,749 63	8,803 30
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....			16,422 87	7,777 72		270 00			9,138 68	33,609 27
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	71 38			400 00		1,017 68				1,489 06
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	15,648 75			1,000 00		25,340 71	7,085 93	2,000 00	10,061 65	61,137 04
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,945 28			1,030 00		4,031 12	11,107 17		3,679 23	21,762 80
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	1,463 62			2,300 00		6,192 40			4,390 62	14,346 64
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....				250 00		662 00			4,223 00	5,135 00
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....				1,774 53		2,252 40			10,992 53	15,019 43
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	5,653 71			600 00		100 00	242 79		6,998 54	13,495 04
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	204 81					22,801 23	21,166 09	16,000 00	55,285 91	116,418 04
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	17,230 21						21,071 00		72,866 83	111,168 04
Rochester City Hospital.....	246 10		921 43	4,213 75		3,829 97	900 00		4,962 67	15,073 97
St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	720 33		400 00			1,223 19	35 00		4,913 00	3,091 62
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....				400 00		1,656 00			2,906 00	4,962 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	644 67					3,113 98			1,198 60	4,857 25
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....				1,600 00		22,978 04			10,239 81	33,812 85

St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	425 00	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	390 00	.....	2,500 00	28,315 00	
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	7,878 93	.....	.....	.....	24,008 53	20,290 00	.....	15,602 27	67,679 76	
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,147 20	.....	.....	2,500 00	3,723 83	.....	2,072 83	3,106 85	12,550 71	
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	7,842 65	.....	.....	300 00	5,686 16	.....	.....	3,357 91	17,186 72	
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	374 15	.....	1,075 93	14,532 50	557 52	600 00	.....	8,473 22	25,633 32	
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	12 48	.....	.....	5,500 00	12,211 94	.....	60,200 00	1,411 00	79,335 42	
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	760 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397 99	.....	2,552 13	4,711 11	
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	411 61	.....	.....	1,250 00	9,492 85	.....	3,411 70	16,632 34	33,801 10	
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Troy Hospital.....	395 39	.....	3,504 28	10,857 71	.....	.....	.....	1,066 83	15,824 21	
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	9,246 26	.....	.....	1,000 00	9,061 32	3,719 36	.....	73,578 42	96,605 36	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$97,582 50</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$25,404 64</b>	<b>\$109,737 47</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$253,375 52</b>	<b>\$118,241 30</b>	<b>\$93,434 53</b>	<b>\$410,564 36</b>	<b>\$1,108,340 32</b>

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TABLE 24.

Showing the expenditures of hospitals, for the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness, principal and interest on real estate.	For other indebtedness existing Oct. 1, 1877.	For salaries, wages, and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Albany City Homœopathic Hospital			\$985 46	\$2,284 29		\$402 35	\$91 08	\$106 50					\$3,869 68
Albany Hospital			948 75	2,078 55		348 45	61 30	366 09	\$131 64			\$154 89	6,187 14
Asylum for Lying-in-Women, N. Y.			4,534 07	5,943 52		793 23	1,567 44	310 09	4,846 87		\$2,097 50		17,995 82
Brooklyn City Hospital													3,132 33
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	\$1,060 50	\$1,750 00	2,314 02	6,693 47		922 26	1,257 54	325 60	1,201 50				1,104 29
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital													16,060 18
Buffalo General Hospital	6,821 33	1,135 05	3,112 27	7,694 12		1,039 01	1,009 79	493 60	1,293 32	\$1,423 00		317 00	24,338 49
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	5,732 00	2,130 29	1,040 89	8,798 45	\$555 00	2,471 98	729 56	1,692 32	787 95				23,938 47
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary						12 00						313 00	325 00
Child's Hospital, Albany													
German Hosp and Dispensary, N. Y.	840 00		7,211 07	8,515 56	284 08	2,251 70	4,569 78	435 70	2,303 73			2,438 89	28,855 51
Hahnemann Hospital, New York													
Home for Incurables, Fordham			6,556 01	9,250 12		1,594 83	871 39	380 03	498 65	15,189 49	8,000 00	1,945 92	44,316 44
Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo		171 58	729 87	1,614 95		207 78	39 51		82 18	81 34		512 17	3,439 41
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York			14,215 24	13,770 44	280 00	1,878 27	5,533 76	1,100 46	728 84	1,091 89		3,234 50	41,833 40
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tرومونت	3,916 97	1,319 94	1,417 00	3,795 76		473 15	938 31	236 83	257 85		500 00	1,892 95	14,748 76
Long Island College Hosp., Brooklyn													
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hosp., N. Y.	2,980 38		1,371 06	1,505 51		190 30	411 30		106 02			2,262 01	8,826 58
Marshall Infirmary, Troy			7,617 00	15,930 76	643 24	2,448 05	1,459 41	516 09	847 14	2,760 95		372 71	32,645 35
Metropolitan Throat Hosp., New York		602 63	172 08			71 45	96 08					1,034 75	1,977 04
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York			10,939 83	15,837 31	211 59	4,103 50	6,146 33	1,033 22	1,407 54			3,480 42	43,164 79
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary			3,551 64	5,237 83		1,544 60	974 40	165 82	137 59	4,662 78			1,619 76
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	455 00								193 28				8,859 93
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	200 00		2,000 00			400 00	300 00		120 00			2,080 00	5,100 00
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute			1,485 50	5,376 28		577 85	298 31	577 85	551 85			6,240 00	15,107 64
New York Ophthalmic Institute			2,053 26	1,377 22		816 08	842 61	90 35	1,186 33			2,096 81	8,462 66
Presbyterian Hospital, New York		6,050 39	9,449 11	13,560 13		1,354 64	3,757 16	1,247 34	445 04	1,150 29	67,152 93	10,172 53	114,379 46
Roosevelt Hospital, New York			16,963 37	16,406 73	1 50	5,610 98	6,361 73	688 11	2,439 99	1,931 16		3,271 91	52,565 48

Rochester City Hospital.....			3,544 46	6,565 21	.....	1,253 74	797 39	1,814 41	481 07	.....	.....	597 35	15,053 62
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsic.....			620 75	734 32	.....	94 08	331 30	26 63	97 59	.....	.....	114 30	2,019 02
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....		1,200 00	.....	3,075 70	200 00	105 30	350 00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,962 00
St. Elizabeth's Hosp. and Home, Utica.....	914 00		344 83	2,066 96	283 23	339 05	186 45	59 73	63 53	.....	93 50	270 53	4,623 81
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	9,017 31	500 00	1,686 20	16,706 05	1,079 05	1,066 00	1,091 47	732 74	1,224 00	.....	.....	709 54	33,812 85
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....			360 00	2,300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 00	27,590 00
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....			16,450 02	17,486 68	.....	3,107 80	4,141 95	2,398 77	2,759 53	1,458 61	18,500 00	5,283 76	71,557 12
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....			1,440 80	5,436 36	737 88	254 45	684 24	21 00	433 99	.....	.....	3,041 34	12,048 06
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	7,926 11	600 00	.....	.....	.....	293 00	173 07	132 34	168 18	.....	.....	3,475 05	12,767 75
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	353 00	400 00	3,350 85	12,035 33	2,020 22	1,946 39	550 02	630 00	883 66	1,438 42	.....	1,704 82	25,317 71
St. Mary's Lying-in-Hospital, Buffalo.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	6,195 53	2,300 00	1,865 00	4,607 79	1,623 19	1,040 80	1,073 57	1,543 02	651 56	2,359 93	.....	1,243 97	24,504 86
S. R. Smith Infirmery, Tompkinsville, S. I.....			1,245 10	1,414 36	.....	145 50	350 42	143 00	12 00	500 00	.....	356 87	4,167 25
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	5,300 00	2,112 75	1,989 52	13,540 44	421 22	1,450 25	967 49	818 65	497 38	.....	2,684 26	3,908 00	33,580 96
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital.....			1,566 71	8,447 45	225 80	1,139 65	669 68	625 84	1,127 65	.....	.....	1,804 22	15,607 00
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....			6,638 98	10,182 79	.....	2,103 24	955 56	1,148 75	6,832 70	.....	39,000 00	28,108 06	94,970 08
Total.....	51,742 13	20,272 68	133,822 32	250,369 55	3,566 49	13,811 71	49,638 44	19,707 90	34,812 15	59,047 86	133,023 09	107,384 58	922,203 90

TABLE No. 25.

Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals, and the results, during the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution Oct. 1, 1877.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCT. 1, 1878.		
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved	Transferred to other institutions.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany City Homœopathic Hospital.....	5	65	70	30	1,186	30	20	4	1	2	57	3	10	13
Albany Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Hospital.....	71	869	940	243	8,862	597	204	19	.....	51	871	60	9	69
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	8	83	91	76	2,050	46	33	2	.....	1	87	2	2	4
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital.....	42	212	254	229	10,705	125	49	31	.....	16	221	12	21	33
Buffalo General Hospital.....	38	267	305	220	12,007	164	77	6	1	25	273	21	11	32
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	114	633	797	292	25,930	550	36	5	1	44	636	98	63	161
Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	58	565	623	478	18,622	327	154	25	3	52	561	41	21	62
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	65	24	89	33	11,461	.....	4	3	.....	20	27	35	27	62
Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	4	62	66	35	1,451	27	26	1	.....	4	58	5	3	8
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	176	105	341	373	63,617	32	96	16	1	6	151	93	97	190
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	31	73	166	104	12,836	3	5	22	.....	37	67	27	12	39
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	38	173	211	6	1,150	123	12	19	.....	16	175	25	11	36
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	117	1,344	1,461	1,419	40,059	930	258	15	7	100	1,340	75	46	121
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	23	109	222	155	4,557	144	49	8	.....	5	206	.....	16	16
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	14	104	118	101	3,593	.....	90	8	4	5	107	.....	11	11
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	25	164	189	63	4,184	101	49	24	.....	1	175	9	5	14
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	54	537	591	475	20,376	253	182	39	5	44	528	41	22	63
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	133	1,522	1,655	1,536	50,308	754	517	90	.....	139	1,500	97	58	155
Rochester City Hospital.....	74	268	342	190	10,231	124	67	31	4	29	255	42	45	87

St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	7	36	43	34	1,470	29	6	....	....	5	40	2	1	3
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	30	300	330	150	.....	265	20	5	....	15	305	10	15	25
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	12	129	141	99	4,790	60	46	7	3	6	122	4	15	19
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	204	1,488	1,692	1,320	72,625	802	412	65	6	210	1,495	100	97	197
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	30	82	112	94	3,113	40	31	6	....	15	92	6	14	20
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	153	910	1,063	871	43,338	47	295	86	....	122	910	78	75	133
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	24	183	207	.....	.....	80	89	....	....	14	183	.....	24	24
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York....	22	104	126	126	9,390	66	18	4	....	12	100	13	13	26
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	210	421	631	210	37,815	278	38	27	4	46	338	122	116	238
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	30	75	105	97	12,023	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	27	27
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	93	962	1,055	.....	.....	524	261	29	.....	125	939	64	52	116
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	6	124	130	.....	.....	81	31	.....	12	.....	124	4	2	6
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	79	861	940	652	21,179	433	206	53	6	123	821	52	67	119
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital.....	91	333	424	76	3,308	304	10	4	5	34	357	41	26	67
Woman's Hospital in the State of N. Y., New York..	45	252	297	98	6,601	79	80	50	21	15	245	.....	52	52
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>13,638</b>	<b>15,767</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>525,624</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>13,499</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>2,268</b>

TABLE 26.

Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....						
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....						
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....						
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$1,000 00		\$1,000 00			
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	9,000 00	\$200 00	9,200 00	\$5,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$6,000 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	8,000 00	9,100 00	17,100 00			
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	550 00	2,355 78	2,905 78			
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....						
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....						
Buffalo City Dispensary.....		1,622 93	1,622 93		143 14	143 14
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....						
Buffalo Homœopathic Free Dispensary.....		2,000 00	2,000 00		2,733 90	2,733 90
Central Dispensary, New York.....					3,107 75	3,107 75
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	25,000 00	33,250 00	58,250 00			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....						
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, N. Y.....						
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital, Troy.....						
Eastern District Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.....	11,000 00	4,559 30	15,559 30			
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....		36,500 00	36,500 00			
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	1,500 00		1,500 00			
Free Medical and Surgical Dispensing Association, Buffalo.....		325 00	325 00			
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....		500 00	500 00		250 00	250 00
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York.....						
Hoffman Dispensary, New York.....						
Homœopathic Dispensary for Women and Children, New York.....						
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....						
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.....	5,000 00		5,000 00			
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York.....	1,900 00	4,247 54	6,147 54			
New York Dispensary.....	70,000 00	21,635 00	91,635 00			
New York Ear Dispensary.....	700 00		700 00		262 85	262 85
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....		4,030 00	4,030 00			
New York Infirmary-Dispensary.....						
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	26,500 00	20,000 00	46,500 00		2,115 52	2,115 52
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....		3,054 57	3,054 57			
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....						
North-western Dispensary, New York.....						
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	30,000 00		30,000 00			
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary.....						

St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York .....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	2,102 35	2,102 35
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$190,150 00</b>	<b>\$143,930 12</b>	<b>\$334,080 12</b>	<b>\$5,000 00</b>	<b>\$11,715 51</b>	<b>\$16,715 51</b>

TABLE 27.

Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1878.

8.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1877.	From the State.	From appropria- tions by board of supervisors.	From appropria- tions by cities.	By donations and voluntary con- tributions.	From interest and dividends on in- vestments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total.
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary .....									
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....									
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....									
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$450 00			\$1,500 00					\$1,950 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....				1,500 00	\$35 00			\$229 00	1,764 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,639 11			1,500 00		\$614 01			3,753 12
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	66 47			1,500 00	512 25	80 66			2,149 38
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....									
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....									
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	1,763 19					79 22			1,842 41
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....			\$500 00			5 00			505 00
Buffalo Homœopathic Free Dispensary.....				200 00	100 00				300 00
Central Dispensary, New York.....				500 00	1,135 00	2,127 18		1,900 00	6,072 63
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	410 45								
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....									
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York.....				250 00	662 00			4,223 00	5,135 00
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital, Troy.....									
Eastern District Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.....	6,334 32			5,000 00	577 00	372 31	\$5,500 00		17,783 63
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	1,150 42			500 00	175 00	2,530 00	700 00	883 64	5,939 06
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....				250 00	46 00				296 00
Free Medical and Surgical Dispensing Association, Buffalo.....			1,500 00			28 50			1,528 50
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	80 03			1,500 00		30 41			1,610 44
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York.....	1,094 85			200 00	419 50	19 90			1,734 25
Hoffman Dispensary, New York.....	899 82							76 43	976 25
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....									
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.....	96 12						1,124 71	2,255 95	3,476 78
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York.....	4,338 28				36 00	169 76			4,594 04
New York Dispensary.....	741 19			500 00	2,346 31	382 64		12,908 54	16,878 68
New York Ear Dispensary.....				200 00	208 62			197 00	603 62
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....	1,172 00			250 00	276 00	333 69			2,031 69
New York Infirmary Dispensary.....									
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	208 51			500 00	1,367 72	892 02	1,600 00		4,568 85
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	267 22			500 00	181 00	227 50		1,994 11	3,169 83
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	598 06			200 00	906 00				1,704 06

North-western Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York .....	5,550 77	.....	.....	1,000 00	4,303 13	195 70	.....	3,590 43	14,640 03
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	54 00	.....	.....	.....	304 00
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	911 85	1,111 85
Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	401 21	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	651 21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$27,302 02</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$2,000 00</b>	<b>\$18,250 00</b>	<b>\$13,338 53</b>	<b>\$3,089 10</b>	<b>\$8,924 71</b>	<b>\$29,169 95</b>	<b>\$107,074 31</b>

TABLE 28.

Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1877.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....										
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary *.....										
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....										
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			\$475 00	\$25 00	\$650 00	\$15 00			\$350 00	\$1,515 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	\$350 00	\$892 25	13 33	36 50	548 10	10 95			49 61	2,000 74
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....			1,147 50	141 60	750 79	126 15			157 94	2,323 98
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....			137 25		833 56			\$550 00	420 13	1,940 94
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary *.....										
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....										
Buffalo City Dispensary.....					213 45			1,000 00	6 00	1,219 45
Buffalo Eye and Ear Dispensary.....				20 93	52 33				296 55	370 26
Buffalo Homœopathic Free Dispensary.....										
Central Dispensary, New York.....			360 00						2,673 90	3,033 90
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....			3,649 84	166 22	1,256 92	37 10	\$125 00	75 50	277 69	5,788 27
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....										
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York.....	200 00		2,000 00	400 00	300 00	120 00			2,080 00	5,100 00
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital, Troy.....										
Eastern District Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.....	2,031 16		1,146 01	177 31	1,023 65	111 14	7,425 00		1,310 06	13,224 33
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....			3,120 92	68 81	1,252 68				455 50	4,927 91
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....			45 50	20 00	155 30	50 16				270 96
Free Medical and Surgical Dispensing Association, Buffalo.....			377 00	68 90	487 90				522 70	1,447 50
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			500 00	13 51	705 49	8 25			320 83	1,548 08
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York.....				30 65	402 08				654 30	1,087 03
Hoffman Dispensary, New York.....										
Homœopathic Dispensary for Women and Children, New York.....										
Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York, Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.....			938 00	69 43	869 05	332 52			1,267 78	3,476 78
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York.....									346 50	346 50
New York Dispensary.....			5,528 88	144 50	1,798 89	293 63	323 95	5,199 44	1,717 66	15,008 95

New York Ear Dispensary.....			22 00		37 19				533 13	592 32
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....			160 00	7 25	1,004 80	21 49			402 18	1,595 72
New York Infirmary Dispensary †.....										
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	375 00	3,000 00	57 75		472 11	247 07			581 13	4,733 06
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....		1,626 22			804 00				760 89	3,181 11
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary, New York...		272 00			587 00				243 64	1,102 64
North-western Dispensary, New York.....										
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....		4,943 26	742 05		1,704 76				5,466 44	12,856 51
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dis- pensary.....										
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica*.....										
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....										
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn*.....										
Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York,		45 00	527 52				281 00			868 52
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....			50 00		267 30				434 82	752 12
Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....									1,113 30	1,113 30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,581 16</b>	<b>\$1,367 25</b>	<b>\$29,707 71</b>	<b>\$2,255 41</b>	<b>\$16,595 95</b>	<b>\$1,473 46</b>	<b>\$7,875 95</b>	<b>\$7,105 94</b>	<b>\$22,473 08</b>	<b>\$91,435 91</b>

\* Accounts with Hospital.

† Accounts with Brooklyn City Hospital.

‡ Accounts with New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

TABLE 29.

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1878.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....	1,482	78	157	4,444	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	5,520	350	516	8,250	120
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	7,682	.....	.....	16,612	481
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	10,231	.....	.....	17,117	74
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	7,004	.....	199	9,059	4
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	11,325	689	3,264	22,255	77
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	1,744	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	337	28	318	290	.....
Buffalo Homœopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Dispensary, New York.....	3,650	1,200	3,553	10,220	80
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	21,676	5,135	20,540	69,864	254
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York.....	2,631	.....	229	5,731	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital, Troy.....	542	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern District Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.....	22,511	.....	.....	28,351	580
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	22,204	3,922	.....	46,237	648
Eclectic Medical Dispensary, New York.....	4,566	900	1,690	6,220	40
Free Medical and Surgical Dispensing Association, Buffalo.....	3,477	500	.....	9,025	.....
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	3,297	95	286	4,927	.....
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem, New York.....	7,109	1,000	1,000	7,555	.....
Hoffman Dispensary, New York.....	.....	226	435	.....	.....
Homœopathic Dispensary for Women and Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infirmary (Dispensary) of the New York College of Dentistry.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Dispensary, Manhattanville, New York.....	469	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary.....	36,780	4,275	5,834	89,222	407
New York Ear Dispensary.....	629	18	231	1,572	.....
New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.....	3,583	.....	.....	7,160	56
New York Infirmary Dispensary.....	6,170	497	995	20,099	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	19,031	3,698	11,094	31,089	.....
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	20,068	2,715	6,783	58,987	86
North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary New York.....	8,832	1,166	.....	17,898	513
North-western Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	1,181	272	1,860	6,134	.....
Poughkeepsie Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	432	.....	.....	350	8
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	3,468	.....	.....	4,672	.....
Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	9,892	271	987	26,785	363
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	4,794	.....	.....	6,440	237
Western Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	9,678	799	2,110	19,889	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>266,385</b>	<b>27,834</b>	<b>62,134</b>	<b>543,944</b>	<b>3,903</b>

TABLE 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, the extent of accommodation for State paupers in each, and the rates of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Accommodations for State paupers.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city .....	Albany .....	October 1, 1873	200	\$2 50
Suffolk county .....	Yaphank .....	October 1, 1873	150	2 00
Delaware county .....	Delhi .....	October 1, 1873	50	2 25
St. Lawrence county .....	Canton .....	October 1, 1873	150	2 00
Eric county .....	Buffalo .....	October 1, 1873	200	2 00
Groome county .....	Binghamton .....	January 1, 1875	50	2 00
Jefferson county .....	Watertown .....	January 1, 1875	50	2 00
Onondaga county .....	Syracuse .....	January 1, 1875	100	2 00
Kings county .....	Flatbush .....	June 20, 1875	200	2 50
Oneida county .....	Rome .....	December 23, 1875	25	2 00
Seneca county .....	Waterloo .....	January 1, 1876	25	2 00
Monroe county .....	Rochester .....	December 4, 1877	50	2 00
Total .....			1,200	

TABLE 31.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed, and the changes occurring in the number under their care, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1878.

ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining Oct. 1, 1878.
Albany .....	615	89	5	88	8	400	19	6
Buffalo .....	1,353	410	28	83	9	731	39	23
Canton .....	69	14	2	4	1	34	2	12
Delhi .....	43	15	.....	18	1	6	.....	.....
Yaphank .....	897	45	3	75	1	745	3	25
Binghamton .....	83	33	2	13	3	19	2	11
Syracuse .....	169	54	.....	10	.....	93	4	8
Watertown .....	43	16	.....	7	.....	18	1	1
Flatbush .....	244	62	.....	19	1	148	6	6
Rome .....	60	22	1	9	1	4	3	10
Waterloo .....	107	73	.....	14	4	6	4	6
Rochester .....	170	34	2	20	.....	92	4	18
Total .....	3,843	897	43	360	29	2,296	92	126

TABLE 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1878.

ALMS-HOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany .....	118	146	126	96	61	46	22	615
Buffalo .....	288	371	293	156	108	87	50	1,353
Canton .....	15	13	13	7	5	12	4	69
Delhi .....	2	5	7	11	7	7	4	43
Yaphank .....	42	347	264	134	68	36	6	897
Binghamton .....	9	12	24	9	7	6	16	83
Syracuse .....	46	41	28	25	10	9	10	169
Watertown .....	15	9	8	5	1	3	2	43
Flatbush .....	48	51	71	36	21	13	4	244
Rome .....	6	6	17	6	4	4	7	50
Waterloo .....	6	12	24	16	16	22	11	107
Rochester .....	41	40	29	21	14	16	9	170
Total .....	636	1,053	904	522	322	261	145	3,843

TABLE 33.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1878.

ALMS-HOUSES.	No. of inmates Oct. 1, 1877.	No. committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCT. 1, 1878.		
										Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany .....	4	153	157	25	2	11	...	111	2	4	2	6
Buffalo .....	19	295	314	90	..	6	...	191	4	16	7	23
Canton .....	10	15	25	1	..	3	...	9	..	11	1	12
Delhi .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yaphank .....	13	239	252	25	1	44	1	154	2	21	4	25
Binghamton .....	11	14	25	6	2	3	..	2	1	10	1	11
Syracuse .....	6	37	43	17	..	2	...	13	3	6	2	8
Watertown .....	5	11	16	5	..	2	...	8	..	1	..	1
Flatbush .....	14	131	145	23	..	4	1	100	6	6	..	6
Rome .....	3	22	25	9	1	3	..	2	..	8	2	10
Waterloo .....	3	33	36	20	..	5	..	2	3	6	..	6
Rochester .....	..	170	170	31	2	20	...	92	4	15	3	13
Total .....	88	1,100	1,208	200	8	103	2	684	25	104	22	126

TABLE 34.

*Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September 30, 1878, were committed.*

ALMS-HOUSES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Total.
Albany .....					6	6
Buffalo.....	2	2	3	4	12	23
Canton.....			2	6	4	12
Delhi .....						.....
Yaphank.....	3		1	3	18	25
Binghamton.....		2	1	3	5	11
Syracuse .....		1		1	6	8
Watertown .....				1	.....	1
Flatbush.....					6	6
Rome .....			1	1	8	10
Waterloo .....			1	2	3	6
Rochester .....					18	18
Transferred cases.....	2	6	2	3	1	14
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>140</b>

REPORT  
ON THE  
STEUBEN COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

By WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, COMMISSIONER.



# REPORT.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

In conformity with the request of the Board, this report on the Steuben County Poor-House is submitted. The task of its preparation has not been an agreeable one, in view of the unhappy incidents connected with its history, and the necessity for criticism, while discharging a conscientious duty. The attempt to do this, and to place no greater weight of blame in any quarter than the circumstances warranted, has made it the more delicate and difficult.

The buildings provided by this county for its pauper class, have long been inadequate, and are so arranged as not to effect a separation of the sexes, nor the classification of the inmates.

A system, which comprehended that thorough and complete supervision necessary to a wholesome moral tone required for such institutions, was also lacking.

These serious defects are a matter of the greater surprise, in view of the known intelligence of the leading citizens of the county and its agricultural wealth; the assessed valuation of the real and personal property, being in 1877, \$19,674, 645.

One of the unhappy consequences growing out of this condition, has been the frequency of disastrous fires at the county poor-house, resulting, in each instance, in the destruction of property and the loss of life. The first of these fires of which we have record took place on the night of January 2d, 1839, and was caused, whether accidental or intentional is not known, by an insane pauper, Elias Williams, who was burned to death.

The second occurred in August, 1859, at which time two old men, aged respectively eighty and ninety years, three insane men, and one idiot woman, were burned to death.

A recent and still more disastrous fire took place April 7th, 1878, at which time sixteen persons were burned to death. As the circumstances attending this catastrophe demonstrate faults in poor-house construction and management, apparent in many other like institutions and making them subject at any time to a like visitation, it is thought proper to enter more fully into its details than otherwise would be necessary. The building last burned had during the past six years twice caught

fire. These fires having occurred during the day-time were extinguished without material loss. This structure was of brick, shingle roofed and two storied, thirty by forty-four feet in size, and located about one hundred feet distant from the main building. It was originally constructed for the keeping of the insane paupers, and its windows were secured by strong, iron grates, which prevented all egress except at the doors. Its interior on the first floor was partitioned into fourteen small rooms, ranged on either side of a main hall, intersected by a narrow transverse hall. These rooms contained single and double beds.

The dimensions of the rooms containing single beds were about five by eight feet, and of those containing double beds, six by eight feet.

The second floor was partitioned into six small rooms on one side of the main hall, and two large apartments on the opposite side.

Of these six rooms, the dimensions were as follows: one, five by eight feet; four, seven by eight feet; and one, eight by eight feet. The two rooms on the opposite side, contained four beds each.

The entrance to the first story was at the south end of the building, and that to the second floor at the northeast corner, at the bottom of an enclosed flight of stairs, three feet six inches wide, with no communication between the two floors.

The partitions were of pitch-pine plank, one and one-half inches in thickness, and not plastered. The floors were of pitch-pine also.

The building was warmed by wood-burning stoves, one each, in the upper and lower halls. The inmates were allowed the use of candles for light in the halls. The building had no water supply, nor any appliances for the extinguishment of fires.

At the time of the accident, forty-three persons occupied the building, eighteen of whom were males, being on the first floor, for the most part aged, feeble and infirm, comprising two who were blind, two crippled, and one an insane epileptic.

Twenty-five women and children occupied the second floor. These were mostly aged and infirm, of whom, one was blind and crippled and two idiotic. Of the children, three were boys and five girls.

The fire was discovered about midnight, and originated on the lower floor, in a room occupied by L. C. Ford, an epileptic, who at intervals of from one to two months was subject to periods of excitement.

At such times he was usually very troublesome, and had once attacked his keeper with a club. During this period, he was noisy, boisterous and quarrelsome. Ordinarily he occupied quarters in another department of the poor-house, but when excited, was confined in this building under the care of a pauper inmate, sixty-five years of age, infirm and with eyesight greatly defective, who had charge of the men's department of the building. This pauper had in his possession the key to Ford's cell, and up to the discovery of the fire it had not been opened

in three days. His food was passed through an aperture in the door of about nine by ten inches.

Ford had been an inmate of the poor-house about two years, and was partially supported by a relative, who contributed one hundred dollars a year. The propriety of removing him to the Willard Asylum had been considered, but no action taken in this direction. It appears from the testimony of Dr. John R. Selover, a physician and surgeon residing in Bath, and formerly physician at the poor-house, that he was one of a commission appointed in July, 1876, to inquire into Ford's sanity. He testifies that a report was made to the superintendents, which was left at the county house; that the commission decided that Ford was so far insane that he was an unfit person to remain there; that he told Mr. Carrington, and it is his impression, the superintendent also, that Ford would kill some one yet, or that he would burn them up if he was not cared for.

On the night in question, Ford was greatly excited up to nearly the time of the fire. He had torn his bed in pieces, and scattered the straw about on the floor.

It appears from the testimony of the keeper, that it was customary for him, by direction of the superintendents to furnish the inmates with tobacco and pipes, and they were allowed to smoke at pleasure during the day-time, but not after nine o'clock at night. The sane portion of the inmates were permitted to have matches. Ford had been known to carry them upon his person and they had occasionally been given him, two or three at a time, when he was considered rational. He was not searched for matches previous to his last incarceration.

The fire spread rapidly, and as heretofore stated, no means being at hand for subduing it, was almost immediately beyond control before the keeper could be awakened and arrive at the spot. The outer door of the first floor was not fastened, but the exit door from the second floor was locked, which accounts for the greater loss of life among the females. The screams of the women, it is reported, aroused the paramour of one of the females, and he, rushing to the scene, broke in one of the door-panels and rescued the object of his regard from the flames. Soon after, the keeper and his assistants, with a piece of timber, broke in the door, the key of which, in his haste, had been forgotten and left in the house, and such of the inmates as were at hand, were rescued. The smoke and flames, however, prevented him from ascending the stairs or making any farther attempt to save the lives of the inmates.

A horrid sight was presented in the case of the man Ford, who, soon after the outbreak of the fire, was seen with his head thrust between the stout iron gratings of his window, jumping up and down in his agony, while trying to withdraw his head. His hair was burned off by the

flames which poured out of the windows about him ; meanwhile, in the words of a witness, he was yelling "murder!" "let me out!"

The total number of persons burned in the building was fifteen, and one man, named Hudson, a paralytic, who had crept from the burning building on his hands and knees, with his clothes on fire, died on the next day from the injuries he had received.

The following is a complete list of the victims :

L. C. Ford, insane epileptic, aged 48 years.

David Curtis, a cripple, using crutches, aged 79 years.

John Messinger, very deaf, aged 84 years.

John Allivan, a cripple, having lost one leg by a railroad accident, aged 58 years.

Buell M. Page, demented, subject to epileptic fits, aged 49 years.

Edward Hudson, paralytic, aged 56 years.

Betsy Smith, blind and idiotic, had been an inmate over 20 years, aged 63 years.

Chloe Mudge, idiotic, an inmate for 20 years, aged 38 years.

Rosa Welch, crippled and idiotic, an inmate 10 years, aged 20 years.

Abigail Shultz, partially insane, aged 63 years.

Julia Davis, idiotic, aged 38 years.

Achsah Ranger, idiot, aged 27 years.

Catherine Sullivan, insane, aged 71 years.

Sarah Stone, colored, idiotic, aged 26 years.

Jennie Mills, aged 4 years.

Mary Hewitt, aged 14 months.

The little girl, Jennie Mills, was a very bright, intelligent child. At the time of her admission, when about being consigned by the keeper to the care of one of the pauper women, she clung to him crying and begging that she might remain with him. Young as she was, she realized the uncongenial associations and her forlorn situation. The woman to whom she was given abandoned her to the flames, but saved her own child.

The woman having charge of the other little girl, Mary Hewitt, likewise saved her own child, and left the little one in her care to its fate.

The other buildings through great exertion were saved, the loss being confined to the structure burned, the destruction of which was complete.

The bodies of the victims were charred beyond recognition, and only fragmentary portions of the whole number could be found.

It is customary for a committee of the board of supervisors to visit and inspect the poor-house, and report its condition to the Board annually. This was done the previous fall. A committee of six was appointed for the purpose, who reported November 16th, 1877, that the average expense per week for each pauper was found to be ninety-five cents. It was further reported by the committee, that :

“The different departments connected with the poor-house we find in good condition. The different apartments are clean and well kept, the food for the paupers appearing good and sufficient; the buildings in good repair and fences in good condition, and from all appearances the poor-house is under good management.”

The report was adopted, and the committee discharged.

Appraisers were also appointed to make an appraisal of the real and personal property belonging to the poor-house establishment and farm, who submitted to the Board January 15th, 1878, an inventory of all the property at the poor-house and on the farm, including household goods and the minutest articles in use of every description, in each department. The Board was thus informed of the means in the hands of the keeper to carry out their wishes.

Notwithstanding the commendatory report of the committee, it appears that other county officials were aware of the true condition of affairs at the county house, and also cognizant of the insufficient provision made for the county poor.

Alonzo Deyo, a supervisor, testifies, in substance, before the coroner, as follows: That he had been three years a supervisor; that he was a committee appointed by the board of supervisors to investigate the county house affairs; that he was instructed to investigate the management of the superintendents, and the general condition of affairs at the county house, and that two other supervisors assisted him. The investigation began in January, 1878, and continued steadily for three weeks; and it was found that there were no well-defined rules and regulations for the government of the inmates of the institution; that it was over-crowded; that more was put upon the superintendents than would admit of being properly performed; that the superintendents had never made any complaints to the board of supervisors, to his knowledge; that he considered the buildings totally inadequate to the requirements of the inmates; that Mr. Carrington's help was totally insufficient for the duties of his office, and he saw but one man whom he considered competent to properly assist Mr. Carrington, whom he understood to be the hired man; that some of the beds were so worn out that the straw protruded; that they were in very poor condition, hardly worthy of the name of beds; and that in one of the poorly-ventilated buildings there were double the number of persons that could properly occupy them; that he was unable to find any room that he considered suitable for a sick-room or hospital; that he did not discover any sewerage or drainage from any of the buildings; that the barns were in good condition, large and roomy; and in his opinion sufficient for the convenience and care of the farm stock, and that they were far better in proportion than the provision made for the care of the paupers.

Mr. James S. McKay, chairman of the board of superintendents of the

poor, testified before the coroner substantially as follows: That he was in the habit of meeting the other superintendents at the county house once in each month; that he did not know the nature of epilepsy, and he was not familiar with the treatment of the insane in insane asylums; that the superintendents of the poor had consulted with Mr. Carrington as to the desirability of having the buildings arranged so as to keep the men and women apart, but as there was no provision made by the board of supervisors, they could not do it; that there were none of the buildings at the county house adequate to their uses—to use his precise language, “fit to keep human beings in;” that the board of superintendents had enacted all the rules and regulations “that the facilities they had would allow;” that there was not sufficient help to take care of the paupers, but that he supposed they had employed all the assistants that they were empowered to do.

Another of the superintendents of the poor, Mr. George S. Braisted, testified substantially as follows: That, as a member of the board of superintendents, they never adopted any rules or regulations for the government of the inmates of the county house; that while he supposed rules had been made he had never seen any that were printed. He states: “That when a new member of the board comes into office, there are always two who have been in before him, and he has little to say or do in regard to the government of the concern, and the rules that were governing the institution were rules that had been made before. I knew nothing of rules made before I came in, or nothing of who made them. I did endeavor to have rules established when my term commenced.” He further testifies: That he was at the county house when the board of supervisors sent their committee there at their last annual meeting, and that he directed their attention to the overcrowded condition of the buildings, and that he considered that the board of superintendents had done all they could in the way of ventilating the buildings and in proper management under the circumstances; that he believed that the superintendents transcended their power in putting up any buildings however trivial; and that the superintendents had been governed by the rules and customs of their predecessors; or, to use his own language, “when I came into office, I found the machine running in a certain way and, except with occasional change, it has been running in the same way ever since.”

The keeper avers that he has frequently called the attention of the superintendents of the poor to what he deemed to be the unsafe condition of the buildings, and the inadequate means at his disposal to properly supervise and care for the inmates under his charge.

Upon the 24th day of April last, seventeen days after the fire, I visited the county poor-house accompanied by the Secretary of this Board. A careful inspection was then made of the premises. Inquiry was also

made into the circumstances attending the fire, and the facts noted. It was found that an inquest already referred to had been held by the coroner, and a large amount of testimony taken in relation to the event. Upon examination of the testimony, and from conversations held with reliable citizens of the county, it appeared that the essential facts had been elicited. The verdict of the coroner's jury will be found appended to this report.

The following information, gathered at the time of this visitation, is herewith presented, as serving to illustrate the administration of the poor department in Steuben county at that time.

The total number of inmates at the time of the visitation, was 97 of whom 64 were males, and 33 were females. A large number of these were aged persons—twenty-seven men and fifteen women being over sixty years old.

There were two insane women and one insane man; two male and two female epileptics, one male paralytic, three male idiots, five middle-aged vagrant men, and six middle-aged vagrant women; also four children under three years of age, and four over three years. These, it was stated, were soon to be sent to asylums at Rochester, which has since been done.

As showing the helpless character of the inmates, the keeper said "only one-third could be trusted to take care of themselves." The yearly average number of paupers during the keeper's administration of six years, he states to be 125.

A distinction exists in this county between town and county paupers. The number of county paupers was thirty-nine; chargeable to towns, fifty-eight.

The main building of the poor-house is two stories high. The first story is of stone and the upper of brick. This building was built about forty-four years ago, is greatly dilapidated, the walls having fissures and the material loose in many places, giving to the whole structure an appearance of insecurity. The apartments are inconveniently arranged, the ceilings only eight feet three inches high, the stairs narrow and steep, and the house has no means of ventilation. The doors are misshapen through age and use, and the panels in some cases split and broken. The plastering is cracked and uneven from frequent patchings; there are no clothes-presses in the rooms, and more or less garments are hung upon the walls, thereby increasing the danger of fire from the candles in use. The general appearance of the interior was depressing and gloomy. This building is occupied by the keeper and his family, and gives shelter to most of the female paupers. The men are scattered in the various detached buildings, which also contain some of the aged women. The buildings throughout are warmed by stoves; the water is

brought through pipes from a spring for drinking and cooking purposes, and from the creek for washing and scrubbing.

No classification of the inmates exists. The sexes mingle unrestricted during the day. They are locked up at night as far as practicable, but a separation of the sexes cannot be wholly effected. Since the term of the present keeper, six years, it is stated that three illegitimate children have been born in the house from illicit intercourse with pauper inmates, and an examination of the institution makes it a matter of surprise that the number is not greater.

During the time of this visitation, young women were passing to and fro in the yard and in and out of the buildings occupied by the men, and there seemed to be no means to prevent this association. Two of these attracted attention by their wanton manner; one was the mother of two children, born in the house, and the other was said to be afflicted with a loathsome disease. They were continually passing in and out of the men's quarters, and no check could be put upon their movements, except by locking them in their rooms.

The keeper complained that he was annoyed, in the evenings of pleasant summer weather and on Sundays, by disreputable prowlers about the premises, who effected stolen interviews with certain of the debased female inmates. It should be remarked that back of the poor-house, and not far distant, are wooded hills.

The officers and employees charged with the sole care of ninety-seven inmates, mostly sick, infirm and enfeebled, and also responsible for the proper husbandry of the farm of two hundred acres, are the keeper and his wife, a hired man, a hired woman for the family of the keeper, and one hired woman to superintend the cooking for the inmates. No night watch is employed, nor any person to attend the sick. The wife of the keeper bestows upon them such attention as her other manifold duties will permit.

The physician to the county house is paid the sum of \$45,50 per year; is engaged to visit the sick once a week, and from the small sum received is required to furnish all the medicines used.

It appears that, at one time, the keeper set apart a room for a hospital ward, but afterwards the building became so crowded that he was obliged to use it for other purposes. On the occasion of this visit an interview was had with the supervisor of the town of Bath, one of the superintendents of the poor, and the keeper of the poor-house, and the services of the board was tendered to the county officials in case they should be desired, to aid in perfecting any plans for new buildings for the county house. The board of supervisors were then soon to convene, and it was expected that an appropriation would be made for this object. On the 6th day of May last a request was made by telegraph to the Secretary by the superintendents of the poor to meet them at Bath and confer

upon this subject, the board of supervisors having convened. As the request immediately preceded an important meeting of the executive committee, it was impracticable for the Secretary to leave. In order, however, that the disinterested intentions of the board might be fully understood, a letter was addressed by the president to the chairman of the board of supervisors, after learning that an appropriation of \$3,000 had been made for building purposes, again offering gratuitously the services of the Board, and the use of plans in the office and the attendance of its officers in Steuben county, on due notice being made by the county officials. No application was made to this office in response to this offer.

On the 7th day of October, a second visit was made by the undersigned to the poor-house of Steuben county, and the following notes were then taken :

“ A new brick building has been erected on the site of the one burned in April last. It was expected to make the old foundations available, and this immaterial consideration it seems had some weight in determining its location ; but upon proceeding to build, they found it to be of little use. The building, which is intended solely for the use of men, is fifty feet in length, and of the same width as the old building, two stories high with a slate roof. The ceilings of the lower rooms are ten feet, and the upper rooms nine. The building is sufficiently lighted at the ends ; but its east and west sides show but six openings in a distance of fifty feet, three on either floor to each side. These are small, the light-space being only two feet four inches by four feet ten inches. No provision has been made for ventilation, excepting the man-hole to the attic in the upper ceiling. It was stated that it is not intended to carry the water by pipes into the building. The apartments will be warmed by stoves. Below, the space is partitioned into a large sitting-room, occupying the entire front, in rear of which is a hall ; on each side is a bed-room for old men too feeble to go up stairs, adjoining which, on each side, is a secure-room or cell for refractory cases, and lunatics, temporarily detained. There is, also, a small wash-room. The upper floor may be reached by an inside stairway and an outside flight of steps. It is used for a single dormitory. It is intended to furnish it with new bedsteads.

“ There has also been constructed a two-story frame cottage, the general dimensions of which are forty by forty feet ; underneath is a good cellar designed to be used as a meat store-room. The building is planned to accommodate the keeper's family, and furnish an office for the superintendents of the poor. It seems to be well adapted to its purpose. Upon the removal of the keeper to his new quarters, the main building is intended to be used solely by women.

“ Notwithstanding the expenditures made for the new structures,

unfortunately their location is such that the promiscuous commingling of the inmates is not corrected. On the contrary, the reprehensible features of the old system are perpetuated. During the visit they were, as heretofore, so strikingly apparent as to make the inspection of the institution a painful duty. In the wash-house building were men and women; some of the latter had become mothers or were about to become so. One woman, with a jaunty-looking cap perched on her head, was sitting on a table entertaining, in a pert manner, several men about her. One stout woman was engaged in stirring with a stick the boiling clothes in two large, steaming caldrons near the center of the room, while others, of both sexes, were sitting or standing listlessly around.

“In consequence of the fire, although the number of the more helpless inmates had been reduced by this catastrophe, all the buildings were greatly crowded with beds, as was the attic of the wood-shed, where thirteen women slept; and in one department of the meat and corn-house were seven beds. One of the buildings is called “the old toll-gate,” from having been removed from the turnpike some twelve years ago, after serving its original purpose. The incongruous appropriation of this to its present use, for which it is illy adapted, seems to have been done in pursuance of a rigid policy of false economy. A particular description of this building would be necessary to make apparent its utter unfitness for the uses to which it has been appropriated in connection with the county poor-house. It is forty-two feet long, and only sixteen and a half feet wide with low ceilings. It is literally packed with inmates. The lower front end is partitioned into rooms for old men and women. The back part is used by men.

“One of the inmates here was a congenital idiot, dressed in a long, brown-cotton gown. This was his sole covering, with the exception of a cotton undergarment. The upper part of this building is partitioned into two sleeping-rooms; one of these, occupied by old men, is twenty-seven and a half feet long, with the ceiling shaped to the roof, only three feet eight inches high in the center. It has no ventilation whatever, and only one small-sized window at one end. The plastering was patched and cracked. Here were eight old rickety and literally worthless bedsteads and bunks. The sheets were greatly soiled, the beds unmade, the straw in places protruding from the ticks; much of the bed covering was ragged and brown with long use. On these miserable beds were stretched three feeble old men, whose emaciated faces, in their ghastly paleness, contrasted strongly with the dark shadows of the dimly lighted room.

“The keeper stated he was obliged to sleep thirteen persons in this confined space. Seemingly cobwebs festooned every angle of the room, while the innumerable blood spots on the wall showed that vermin had invincibly taken possession of the apartment. The scene here presented

was one of such utter and woeful wretchedness as to render a full description impossible. It was stated by the keeper that it was the intention of the superintendents to remove the inmates from this building to the new brick structure, when the latter was completed."

Upon whom rest the responsibility of the recent disaster, and the ills that afflict this community, opinions will differ. It has been shown that the keeper of the poor-house at different times had brought the attention of the superintendents of the poor to his lack of means for the proper discharge of his duty, and it appears, as already stated, that one of the superintendents of the poor took pains to show to the committee of the board of supervisors, at the time of their visit, the overcrowded condition of the buildings, while the view of the board of supervisors is indicated in the acceptance of the report of their committee.

The local press, at various times, has directed public attention to the evils and abuses of their county-house system, and it would seem, on the whole, that the citizens of the county must generally be acquainted with the condition of the charity.

As to how this long-standing wrong against humanity can be corrected, is a subject worthy of the serious consideration of the philanthropist and the legislator.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

*Commissioner.*

Dated at ALBANY, N. Y., *December 10, 1878.*

# APPENDIX.

## VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

### *The Verdict.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
 Steuben County, } ss.:

At an inquest indented and taken the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, for the people of the State of New York, in the town of Bath, in said county, before Charles H. Bennett, one of the coroners of said county, on view of the body of Edward Hudson, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Theodore Silsbee, Byron A. Todd, Orson Higgins, Joseph C. Dudley, James Parks, S. Dimmick LeGro and Watts Bushnell, good lawful men of said county, who, being sworn and charged to inquire how and after what manner the said Edward Hudson came to his death, do say, upon oath aforesaid, that he came to his death, April 8th, 1878, by burns and bruises received in and while trying to escape from the brick building known as the new brick building, built and known as the building for the insane and other paupers in Steuben county, while on fire April 7th, 1878. From evidence furnished, we find the fire to have originated in the cell occupied by L. C. Ford, and supposed to have been kindled by him while laboring under a fit of lunacy, to which he had been subject. We find that L. C. Ford, Edward Hudson, David Curtis, John Messenger, John Alivan, Bud M. Page, Betsey Smith, Chloe Mudge, Julia Davis, Rosa Welsh, Abigail Shults, Jennie Mills, Axy Ranger, Catherine Sullivan, Mary Hewitt, Sady Stone came to their deaths in an accidental manner as the evidence shows. We find that the keeper of the county house has used all due precaution to guard against fires, and at the burning of the building known as new brick, in which the persons above mentioned came to their death, brought into use all available means that he had at his command to rescue those who could be reached, and save as many lives as he could, and prevent the destruction of property. We think the first place to lay the responsibility of this great calamity is at the door of the citizens and tax-payers of the county for not directing their supervisors to make ample appropriations for safe and commodious accommodations for the inmates of our poor-house. Second, to the board of supervisors for not insisting on better care, and a more careful inspection as to the affairs of the county buildings and surroundings. Also, to the superintendents for not providing better facilities for quenching fires, and more and better means of egress from the sleeping apartments, knowing the helplessness of the class of persons that, from want of better accommodations, are obliged to room there, and for not persisting in the removal of L. C. Ford, after receiving information that he was not a proper person to remain at the

poor-house. We recommend that our board of supervisors immediately make an ample appropriation for suitable buildings, to be better ventilated and guarded against fires. The building that has just been burned was considered the best on the farm that was used by paupers, and, if the evidence of thirty witnesses is to be relied on, was poor enough; and by our superintendents promptly removing all such persons as L. C. Ford, and placing an outside flight of stairs as a means of egress from the building used for sleeping rooms, such a calamity as we have just had may be averted.

THEODORE A. SILSBEE, *Foreman*.  
 ORSON HIGGINS,  
 BYRON A. TODD,  
 JOSEPH C. DUDLEY,  
 JAMES PARKS,  
 S. DIMMICK LEGRO,  
 WATTS BUSHNELL,  
 C. H. BENNETT, *Coroner*.

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STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
*Steuben County,* } ss.:

At an inquest indented and taken the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th days of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, for the people of the State of New York, in the town of Bath, in said county, before Charles H. Bennett, one of the coroners of said county, on view of the body of Edward Hudson, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of John Hassett, a good and lawful man of said county, who, being sworn and charged to inquire how and after what manner the said Edward Hudson came to his death, does say, upon oath aforesaid, that he came to his death by burns and bruises received in, and while trying to escape from, the brick building known as the new brick, built and known as the building for the insane and other paupers in Steuben county, while on fire, April 7th, 1878, I find from the evidence produced that Edward Hudson, L. C. Ford, David Curtis, John Messenger, John Alivan, Bud M. Page, Betsey Smith, Chloe Mudge, Julia Davis, Rosa Welsh, Abigail Shults, Jennie Mills, Achsah Ranger, Catherine Sullivan, Mary Hewitt and Sady Stone came to their death through the gross negligence of the board of supervisors in not providing suitable buildings for the accommodation and protection of the paupers kept at the county poor-house, and I find the board of supervisors, and each member of that board, guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

JOHN HASSETT.

J. H. BENNETT, *Coroner*.



# PLANS FOR POOR-HOUSES.

BY WM. P. LETCHWORTH, COMMISSIONER.



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# PLANS FOR POOR-HOUSES.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

The absence in architectural literature of plans and descriptions of buildings adapted to a population so mixed and characteristic as that of county poor-houses, has rendered the task assigned me by the Board, of preparing plans for these institutions more difficult and its necessity more obvious.

The work has been performed as well as possible with such means as were accessible, after a careful and patient study of the subject. While it has been deemed advisable to profit by the experience of officials in our own State, great pains have been taken to make available the opinions of those in other States. Several of the Western States, in which modern ideas have been largely developed in the projecting of new institutions, have been visited; also all of the New England States having city alms-houses or institutions similar to our county poor-houses; and copious notes of their principal features have been taken.

A correspondence has also been opened with the various Boards of State Charities and State Boards of Health of other States, to whom I am largely indebted for valuable information, including ground plans of buildings, which have been of great service in the preparation of what is now submitted.

It should be stated at the outset that the words "poor-house" and "alms-house" will be used as synonymous terms in this report.

## POOR-HOUSES OF OTHER STATES.

In several States the Boards of Charities and Boards of Health have already adopted and recommended plans for their pauper institutions. In other States the subject is under consideration. The need for something of the kind is everywhere urgently felt.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Diller Luther, Secretary of the Board of Charities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, writes as follows :

"This board has no official plans for poor-houses. Our attention has been frequently called to the subject, and no little thought has been given to it, satisfied, as we have been, that the plan and arrangement of this important class of public buildings should no longer be made to

depend upon the crude notions of those who, from unavoidable circumstances, lack the knowledge which is essential for the purpose. As the matter is so important, the intention of adopting a plan adapted to the present wants, and calculated to ensure such care and treatment as a just and intelligent humanity demands, has by no means been abandoned."

#### WISCONSIN.

Hon. H. H. Giles, of the Wisconsin State Board of Charities and Reform, writes:

"None of our poor-houses recently built provide accommodations for more than about one hundred inmates. In general terms, they consist of a central building and wings on each side; the main building projects in front, and is used (the front) for administrative purposes; we thus get a complete separation of the sexes. We have thus far had none erected costing over about \$12,000. We have yet no plan to recommend. When applied to by county authorities, we refer them to the best buildings already erected, and make such suggestions as we think will improve them for the use of the county applying. We have discussed the same subject that now occupies the attention of your Board, and while we can give you no suggestions that would promote your inquiries, we shall be very glad to be aided by the light you may be able to furnish us."

#### ILLINOIS.

There are a number of good alms-houses in the State of Illinois. The Secretary of the Board of Public Charities of that State, Rev. F. H. Wines, has courteously furnished the plan of one at Peoria, which is herewith presented on Plate I.

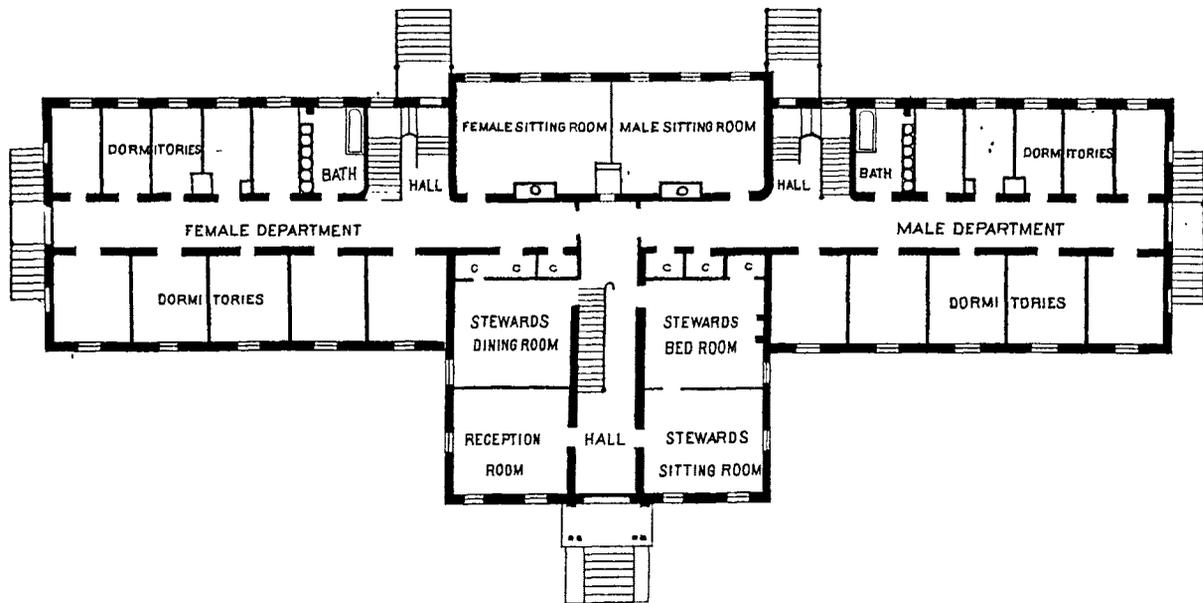
No particular description of the foregoing has been furnished. It will be seen, however, that certain features essential to such institutions have been incorporated. In commenting upon the subject of alms-house construction, Rev. Mr. Wines says: "We have in Illinois no plan of an alms-house which we regard as complete; but were we projecting one, we should consider the following points:

"*First.* What are the parts of a complete building for the purpose?

"*Second.* What size should each part be to accomplish its functions successfully and economically?

"*Third.* How can these parts be best arranged in combination with each other, to preserve their natural relations and save waste of time and labor in actual use?

"The parts of an alms-house are two separate wings of dormitories, for the two classes, separate dining rooms, a common kitchen and laundry department, apartments for the keeper and his family and the minor apartments, such as bathing-rooms, etc. The number of these must depend upon the requirements of the county and its ability to

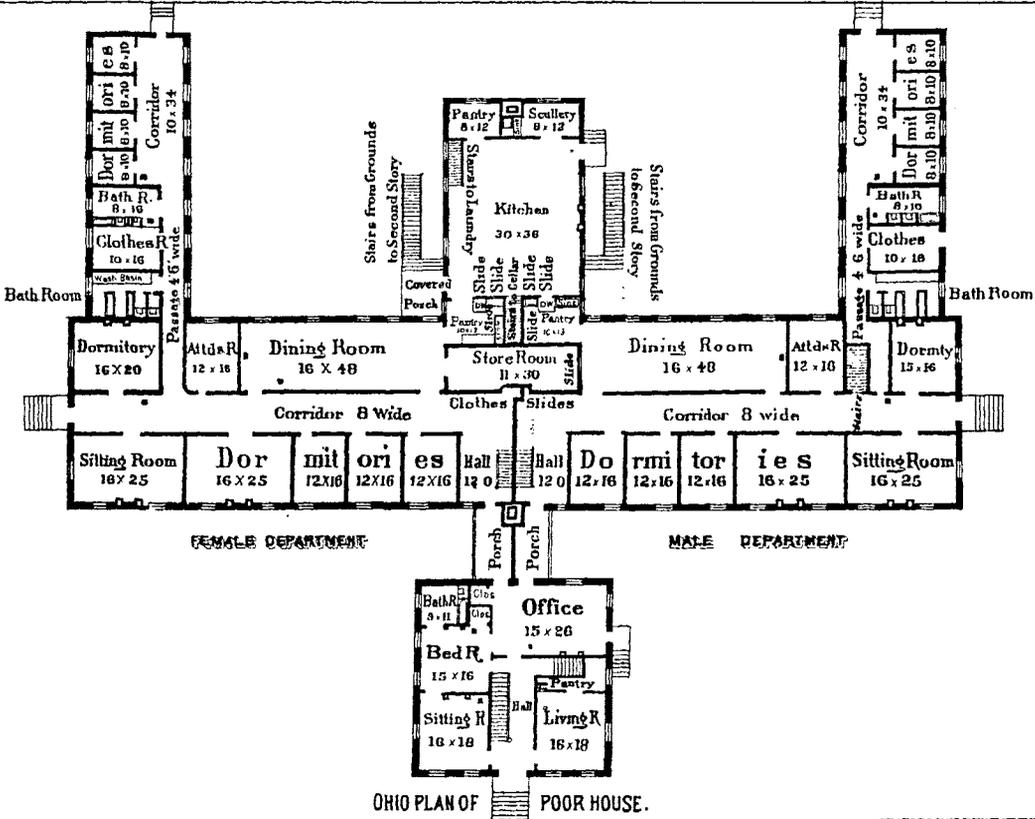


FIRST STORY

ILLINOIS PLAN OF POOR HOUSE.

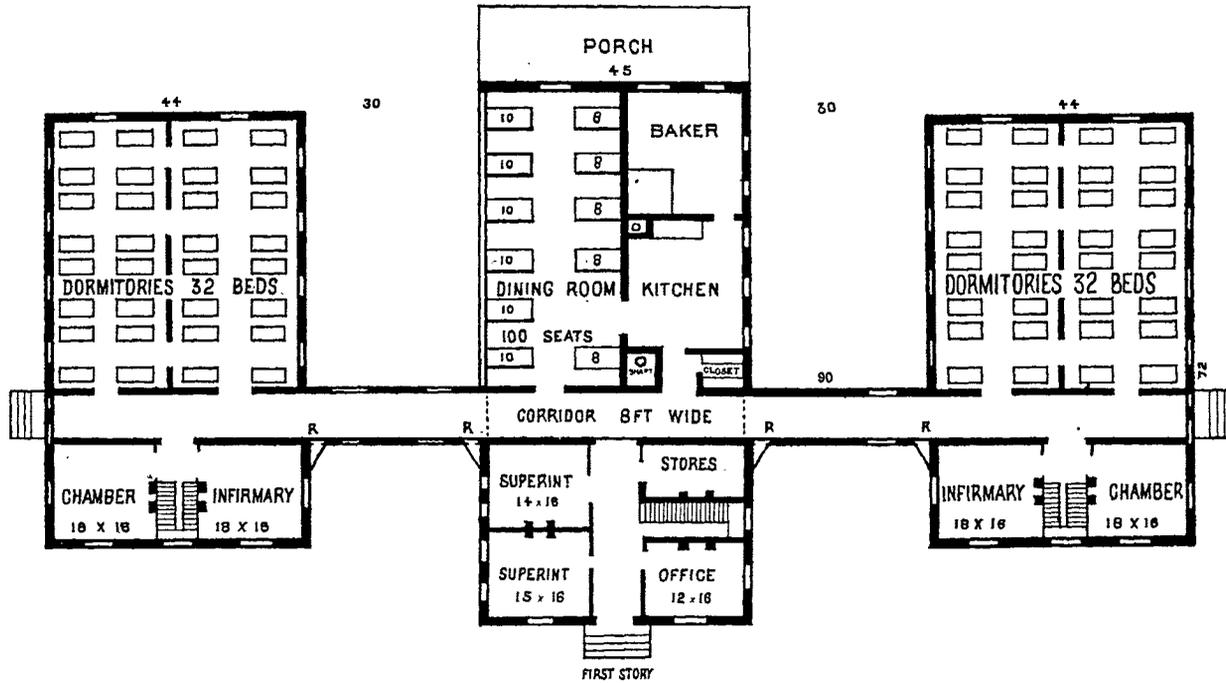






OHIO PLAN OF POOR HOUSE.





MARYLAND PLAN OF POOR HOUSE.

meet the demands of the highest humanity. \* \* \* Our best almshouses are heated by steam; those please me most that have the general air of a hospital. The wings are sometimes made parallel and separated by a cross building for the keeper's use, and sometimes extend in opposite directions on a single line, with a central building, for administrative purposes, between."

## OHIO.

In Ohio a plan for a model poor-house was adopted by the State Board of Charities, in 1870, which has been kindly furnished by the Rev. A. G. Byers, its Secretary. Experience in its application has shown the desirability of change in certain respects, and that Board is now engaged in preparing a new plan in which, among other changes, it is proposed to remove the laundry from under the kitchen; and the insane department, located at the rear extremity of each wing, is to be omitted—this class being mainly brought under State care. A careful study of the subject has been made by the Hon. Joseph Perkins, a Commissioner of that Board, who prepared the original plan, and whose later views suggested the changes above noted.

The Ohio plan of 1870 is shown in the accompanying Plate II.

## MARYLAND.

A plan for an almshouse, as shown on Plate III, has been prepared by the State Board of Health of Maryland. Although having a different object in view from that which is here sought, it may afford valuable suggestions. The design is for a district or union almshouse in combination with a work-house. In its construction it embodies the principle of classification, and is intended to facilitate industrial pursuits and promote an economic management. It is thought here, "That every inmate of the establishment capable of physical exertion should be set to work, the habit of useful industry being itself a saving means of grace." It is deemed by the same authority that the following considerations should receive attention in devising any plan for a poor-house building: "Every inmate should have air, light, sunshine and an opportunity to cultivate flowers, to earn the enjoyment of music and books; each should be taught habits of cleanliness and order, self-respect and a worthy ambition. The influences which maintain morality in the moral, will go far towards inducing morality in the immoral."

Mr. J. Crawford Neilson, Architect, describes the Maryland plan as follows:

"It shows the first floor of a building intended to accommodate about two hundred and fifty persons. It will be three stories high, and while the divisions of the wings and of the superintendent's building will be continued throughout the stories, the two upper floors of the central

building will each be occupied by a corridor and eight rooms, giving sixteen rooms to be used for such inmates as would not be well located in the large dormitories of sixteen beds each. There would be an iron stairway in each block; the heating should be by low steam; the boiler would be placed in a cellar under the middle of the front, and a large shaft, bounding on one side of the corridor, would help to ventilate the building. The corridors and blocks are so arranged that in summer the air admitted through open windows will sweep through the building. In winter light is largely admitted, but the rooms are all protected from drafts. The large room containing the oven, marked 'Baker,' will also be used in connection with the large shed as a laundry. The small auxiliary buildings are not shown on this plan, as their position would depend so much on the nature of the ground; neither is there any indication of drainage for the same reason, and because the use of conveniences depending upon the supply of water cannot be determined in advance of a knowledge of the site. This plan of building is susceptible of indefinite extension by either whole or half-blocks on a continued corridor. In the use of the building, the dining-room would be occupied by the sexes alternately. In some situations the buildings might be set high above ground, over a cellar story to be used for workshops. In other places there might be only cellar enough for winter storage and for heating, and the shops built adjacent to the wings for men."

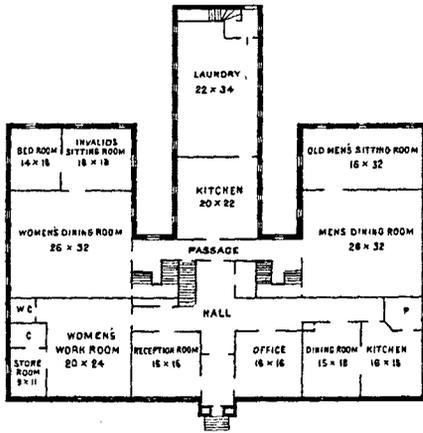
#### NEW ENGLAND.

Most of the New England States have adopted the town system in the rural districts in caring for their paupers, and the cities have almshouses in their suburban localities. These institutions were generally found to be models of order and neatness; but while the æsthetic sense was gratified in the appreciation of the beautiful, shown by the laying out of the grounds, their smoothly shaven lawns, and shade-trees and flower-patches, the buildings themselves were generally old, and lacked the modern improvements in their plan and arrangement.

The Secretary of the American Social Science Association, Hon. F. B. Sanborn, late a Commissioner of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts, has prepared, at considerable pains, in the form of a letter which will be found appended to this report, an elaborate review, comprehending not only the question of poor-house building, but also the broad subject of charitable relief, as it relates to that State. His long familiarity with the work, as well as the fund of statistical information at his disposal, by reason of his official connections, gives special value to his views.



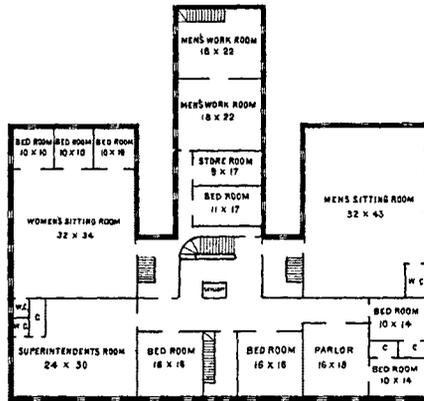
PLATE IV



FIRST STORY

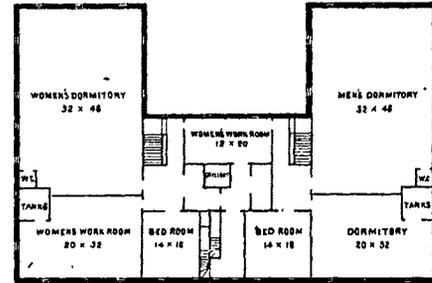
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE N.Y.

PLATE V



SECOND STORY.

PLATE VI



THIRD STORY.

## POOR-HOUSES OF NEW YORK STATE.

In our own State there are a number of poor-houses, which, though not perfect models, yet serve to show the advance made among ourselves in this direction. As specimens of these, may be mentioned the Monroe County Poor-house and the Chautauqua County Poor-house.

## MONROE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The Monroe County Poor-house more properly belongs to the larger class of institutions of this character, being designed to accommodate five hundred inmates. While planned to effect a separation of the sexes, and to secure the greatest benefit from sunlight and other essential points, it is, nevertheless, deemed defective in having been built with a basement, in the place of a good cellar.

The ground plan and an elevated view of this building, with a description, were published in the Sixth Annual Report of this Board, page 85.

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The Chautauqua County Poor-house is nearer the usual size of county poor-houses in the country. It will properly accommodate about one hundred and seventy-five inmates; is of brick, three stories high, and has a frontage of one hundred and four feet. In this poor-house the basement is dispensed with, and a cellar substituted.

An elevated view of the building will be found on the first page of the Fifth Annual Report of this Board.

The diagrams of the several floors are here presented on Plates IV, V and VI.

Certain objections are obvious in this plan. Among these, on the first floor, are the close proximity of the wings to the kitchen; the separation of the kitchen from the dining-rooms by an intermediate hall, which must be largely used; the location of the invalid sitting and bedroom off of the dining-room; the obstruction of the main hall at one extremity by a water-closet, and at the other by a pantry, thus shutting off light and ventilation; on the second floor, the large space appropriated to the superintendents' rooms, which are required but a small portion of the time. It should be stated that the plan embodies no hospital wards or rooms for the sick, these being provided for in a separate, two-story building.

## GENERAL STATEMENTS.

Having, as already mentioned, made personal inspection of buildings for poor-houses and similar institutions in other States, and examined carefully the plans that have originated in the Boards of State Charities and Boards of Health, and obtained the opinions of a large number of

experts, I submit, with great diffidence as to the accuracy of my judgment, what seem to be natural conclusions.

#### LOCATION.

An important point to be considered, in connection with any project for the building of a poor-house, is its location. Some differences of opinion exist as to whether in the rural districts it should be built remotely from a village and secluded, or whether it should be near it, that is to say, within two or three miles, and quite accessible to a populous center. In the first instance, greater seclusion is afforded to the inmates, and, possibly, a small saving effected in the purchase of certain of its supplies. On the other hand, a location near a town makes it more accessible to a larger portion of its representative population and to the benevolent who take interest in such institutions—an interest which, as has been seen in many cases, brings about a higher standard of care and discipline. While the cost of some of the supplies may be increased by a location near a village or city, that of others will be lessened, and the products of the farm, which are oftentimes in excess of the wants of the inmates, are more readily marketed and at higher prices. The advantages will probably preponderate in favor of a location, where the dispensation of the public funds can be brought most directly under the eye of the people. At all events, it should, if possible, be in near proximity to a railroad station, or upon the line of a street railroad communicating with the town.

The following points are deemed primarily essential in the selection of any location :

*First.* A good quality of soil, easily tilled, and adapted to both gardening and farming purposes.

*Second.* A bountiful supply of good water, the source of which, if possible, should be so elevated that by natural pressure the water will be forced to every part of the establishment.

*Third.* A site affording facilities for good drainage, and free from unwholesome atmospheric influences.

#### DRAINAGE.

A site which affords facilities for good drainage and sewerage having been selected, it is presumed that the building will be located sufficiently high to effect a tolerably quick discharge of the waste from the building. Damp places, if there be any in the vicinity of the building, should be thoroughly drained. The drains ought to be well laid, about three feet deep, and not more than twenty-five feet apart, if the soil be of clay. In laying drains to connect with the building, it is important that measures be taken to guard against the escape of foul air through them into the building or its foundation. Surface water flowing from

high ground should be turned aside by surface drains at some distance from the buildings. The necessity for perfect and thorough drainage is fully sustained by medical authority. Edward H. Janes, M. D., of New York, asserts, as bearing upon this subject: "Dwellings erected without any reference to the nature and condition of the ground, perhaps on undrained and retentive soil, are continually, by their walls, absorbing moisture and imparting a dampness to the internal atmosphere of the house, which for this cause too often becomes the home of catarrh, consumption or rheumatism. And again, dysentery and other intestinal diseases of a typhoid character assert their presence, often adding largely to the rate of sickness and mortality, in just retribution for the violation of sanitary laws."

#### SEWERAGE.

Sewerage is one of the important measures to be considered, and upon which the best authorities, as to all the details in this branch, should be consulted, as also in regard to the plumbing connected therewith. Pipes conducting excrement should be glazed and the joints cemented, great care being used to ensure smooth connections upon the inner side so as to allow the free passage of the waste. A fall of at least two feet in every one hundred feet distance should be given to the pipe. If the location will not allow of this descent, the pipes will require flushing occasionally by the introduction of gutter pipe from the roof of the building into the sewer; or, if a system of water-works be maintained, the desired result can be accomplished by a proper connection therewith. In all events, the pipes must have a free discharge and be kept entirely clear to avoid the accumulation of noxious gases which are liable to enter the building. As a safeguard, every line of sewer should be properly trapped and ventilated outside of the building.

Out-door pipes should be laid at a sufficient depth in the ground to protect them from the frost, and wherever a junction of one line of sewers is made with another, it should be at an angle not exceeding forty-five degrees, that the contents of the sewer may be promptly discharged.

Particular care should be exercised as to the size of the sewerage pipes required, it being highly important that they have the requisite capacity of discharge, and are neither too large nor too small for their uses. On this point, Mr. H. Hudson Holly, architect, says: "It is a mistaken idea that large pipes are less liable to foul than small ones; for, from the fact of the latter presenting less surface, the friction is diminished, and the flow of water is more rapid, whereas pipes of larger diameter are apt to clog in consequence of the more sluggish movement of the fluids."

As to the extent of sewerage demanded for sanitary purposes, it is not necessary, in this connection, to speak at length. Patient examination

should be given to all that pertains to this branch of the subject, to the end that all waste from the building, including not only the waste from the closets, but also from the laundry and kitchen, may be so effectually disposed of as to prevent any possibility of contamination from these sources. Dr. Lyster, of Michigan, speaking of the importance of kitchen sewage, says: "The general use of kitchen drains would, we are convinced, diminish sickness in a marked degree." \* \* \* "The decomposition of kitchen sewage and wash water from the house, under the windows opening at the rear of the building, is in summer an important factor in the production of cases of disease, particularly those indicating serious intestinal irritation and inflammation—as diarrhœa, dysentery and enteric (typhoid) fever. The ground becomes sour and saturated with fermenting poisons; rank weeds spring up, and it only needs the steady heat of July and August to cause it to send out the poisonous gases, or ripen the germs of disease, whichever may be the correct theory, and these find their way into the house through the open windows. These waste materials are often, in fact usually, thrown out in the immediate vicinity of the well, and in heavy rains the soakings run into the well through the curbing or permeable walls."

#### BUILDING MATERIAL.

In determining upon the kind of building material to be used, it is deemed sufficient to enunciate the general principle, that the material selected should be of the kind cheapest and most abundant in the neighborhood, whether wood, brick or stone, provided it be good. The opinion that wooden buildings are too perishable for public institutions is not correct. The fact is, the durability of such buildings depends largely upon the manner of their construction, and on the kind of foundations upon which they are placed. Experience does not corroborate the charge that they are specially insecure against fire. It may be stated that an examination of the conflagrations that have occurred in public institutions of this character, so far as can be ascertained, shows their origin to have been within the building, instead of without, in which case a brick structure would have been destroyed as readily as a wooden one. This was recently illustrated by the burning of the brick building at the Steuben county house. Besides, many brick and stone edifices erected within the past fifty years have become unfit for occupation by the settling of foundations, and the cracking and disintegration of the walls, as in the case of the Allegany, Steuben, and some other county poor-houses. This was specially shown in the Orleans county poor-house, a brick building which has recently been pulled down and rebuilt, having become wholly untenable. If care be taken that the interior portions are well supported by means of brick cross walls in the cellar, and if the cellar walls are carried up sufficiently to keep the timbers free

from moisture, a wooden building may be constructed which will be strong, warm, and if kept well painted, will prove permanent and durable.

#### FOUNDATIONS.

Too great care cannot be taken to secure a good foundation, especially when the superstructure is of brick or stone. Unless great precaution is exercised in this respect the building is likely to settle unevenly. The foundation should be drained by means of tile laid around the outside base of the wall, that all moisture may be carried away. These, when they enter the house-drain, should be above the outside trap to prevent the escape of sewage gas. The drain tile should never be laid within the wall, as has sometimes been mistakenly done, thus drawing the water through and under the foundations, instead of protecting them from it. The stone should be so laid as to bind the wall firmly together, and the bottom course or footing should be of large, flat stones, for the better equalization of the superincumbent pressure. A slight inclination in the masonry work from the surface of the ground to the base of the wall is advised, and it is believed that the benefits accruing from laying both sides of the wall with equal care, and pointing it without as well as within, would more than compensate for the extra cost. There should be no opportunity for the earth, when frozen, to lift the wall underneath projecting points.

The foundation should be carried up high enough to admit of sufficient light and good ventilation beneath the building. Preparations, while laying the foundation, should be made for connecting the building with outside sewers and drains, and for the introduction of all necessary pipes. This may be effected by the insertion of tiles through the mason work. Not only should immediate wants in this respect be considered, but also the contingencies of future improvements. A little foresight in this direction will often obviate the necessity of tearing open the walls, greatly to their injury.

#### BASEMENTS AND CELLARS.

Basements are deemed objectionable for buildings of this character. They have, when used, been found unwholesome at certain seasons of the year; the walls often betraying dampness and mildew. It is indispensable that this should be overcome. Dr. Bowditch, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, speaking on the causes of disease, says: "They may be summed up in three words—premises too damp! The best means of preserving the public health is to remove the dampness from the dwelling and its surroundings, not to permit too much shade, to allow plenty of sunlight and air in the house, to supply good water, and to carry away all decomposing and waste matter."

Neither should basements be used for the confinement of refractory

persons, and dark rooms or dungeons herein and elsewhere ought positively to be prohibited. To confine even the refractory here, increases mental irritability, while diminishing the force of the vital functions. As bearing upon this assertion, Dr. Forbes Winslow has said: "The total exclusion of the sun's beams induces an impoverished state of the blood, muscular debility, dropsical effusion, softening of the bones, nervous excitability, irritability of the heart, loss of appetite, consumption, physical deformity, stunted growth, mental impairment and premature old age."

The parts of an institution occupied by the inmates should be above ground. This rule ought to be adhered to inflexibly, the additional expense necessary to comply with it being comparatively slight.

Basements or cellars should be reserved for the heating apparatus, the keeping of fuel, for certain stores, and also for more convenient access to all flues and pipes connected with heating, ventilation, and the water supply.

Cellars should be filled in a few inches with gravel or loose stones, and grouted with cement. This will exclude dampness from this source, prevent the absorption in the soil of liquid matter from which offensive exhalations may thereafter emanate; also loss and annoyance from rats and other vermin may thereby be avoided. It will facilitate the cleansing of the cellars, to have the floors so graded that the water may flow to one point for discharge.

The cellars of an institution should not be used for the storage of roots and vegetables. They are usually closed at the beginning of winter, and, in many cases, not reopened until the following spring. The consequent want of circulation of pure air beneath the floors results, especially when used for storing vegetables, in the generation of noxious gases, which rise and permeate the house. For such storage, cellars under out-buildings, or earth cellars may be used.

Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, says: "Pure air, pure water, wholesome food, rigidly enforced cleanliness, the severe exclusion of everything which contaminates the air with noxious gases, especially from decaying organic matter, the prompt and complete disinfection of every spot where pestilence may lift its head, or of any article which may serve as a vehicle for disease, are the objects which the guardians of public health must labor in future to secure."

#### WALLS OF SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Masonry walls should be built with an air-chamber between the outer and inner courses. This is imperative where the outer walls are of stone, in which case there should be an inner wall of brick, with a four-inch air space between. Flue spaces should be made of liberal size and in sufficient numbers not only to meet present wants, but to anticipate

future contingencies. The sills of wooden buildings should be laid with care, and mathematical precision be observed in all horizontal and vertical lines. Negligence in this respect, as is sometimes the case, seriously interferes with the convenient use of windows and the hanging of doors. Accuracy in detail will be promoted by bringing certain of the timber material, particularly the studding, to a uniform width by mill-process.

In case the building is of two stories, the studding in the lower story should be stouter proportionally than in the upper; the whole should be sheathed within and without with boards, which may be unplanned, though the cost of machine planing, to equalize the thickness of the boards, is so trifling, that it is recommended not only for this purpose, but wherever used. The sheathing should be placed in diagonal courses, at an angle of forty-five degrees, the inside and outside courses being at right angles to each other. The boards ought to be strongly nailed, and underneath the clapboards a layer of tarred felt-paper should be laid. Within, vertical strips of thick lath should be nailed upon the sheathing at the usual intervals, to which the horizontal lath, alternating the joints, should be nailed. By this method the plastering can clinch in the spaces between the horizontal lath and the sheathing, while the sheathing supports it, making a very firm wall. Prudence will dictate the purchase of good lath, fully three-eighths of an inch thick, free from knots and sap, and well seasoned.

#### WAINSCOTING.

For the better protection of the walls against abrasion, it is recommended that the halls and rooms principally used be wainscoted. This, in passages and much-used apartments, should be not less than three feet six inches high, and in the bath-rooms and water-closets not less than four feet six inches.

#### FLOORS.

The joists of all floors should be well cross-bridged to stiffen them. The floors of the first story should be of two thicknesses, the lower of which may be of rough boards. Between these should be laid a layer of roofing paper. It is also recommended that a double floor of rough boards be laid in the attic above the uppermost ceiling, interlined with felt-paper for economy of heat. If paper saturated with coal tar be used, greater immunity from vermin is secured. Georgia or resinous pine is regarded as the most desirable flooring material for such institutions. Maple and white ash have been used in some instances with satisfaction.

#### FLUES.

Great pains should be taken to have flues in sufficient number and carefully constructed, especially those for smoke. It is recommended that these be plastered inside and out, and separated from timbers by a

small air space. The air flues should be carried into the cellar to facilitate ventilation and cleaning, and to provide for changes in the method of heating and ventilation, should they afterward become desirable.

#### STAIRS.

No single feature adds more to the comfortable and convenient administration of public institutions of this character than sensibly planned stairways throughout. These should be a primary consideration. It is advised that they be well lighted, of good width, with easy risers and broad treads, and in every case provided with a hand-rail. Square and roomy landings are desirable, as being restful in long flights. Circular turns should be avoided as dangerous to the infirm, and as less convenient. Economy of space should be secondarily considered in the planning of stairs in every part of the building. Their location and number must be such as to give ready egress in case of fire.

#### ROOFS.

For buildings of this character, the roofs should be plain and in keeping with unpretentious architecture. The fewer gutters and angles they have the better will they withstand the action of frost and snow, and the greater security will be afforded against dampness.

It is advisable that the angle of inclination of the roof, if covered with slate or shingles, be not less than thirty degrees.

Split shingles are preferable to sawed shingles, being far more durable. They will last longer if simply laid on slats, placed at the proper distances to receive the nails, as this will allow the moisture the more readily to dry out from beneath.

#### HEATING.

Heating and ventilating are correlative. Unless the heating apparatus in such buildings is effectual, the ventilation must necessarily be imperfect, because the class of people occupying them are particularly insensible to the presence of bad air, and will shut their windows at all hazards to keep warm. Uniform temperature is most desirable, and very difficult to attain, unless great care is used in the means for creating it. A general complaint in many institutions is that of the irregularity of the heat, the rooms being sometimes too hot and at other times too cold, but more frequently the latter. For the largest number of persons, such as are inmates of poor-houses, about seventy degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient.

In regard to the means of heating, the location of the ventilation should be considered as related to the cost of fuel, and that method adopted which is most economical. While stoves or furnaces have been largely used in the past, steam, in some mode of its application, is now

superceding them. It possesses this advantage, that the fire can be maintained at one point, and under the charge of a reliable person, thus lessening risk, besides greatly promoting convenience. From this point, every part, not only of the principal, but of the lateral buildings, may be warmed. At the same time the washing may be done by the steam, as well as the cooking, drying of clothes and heating of flues for ventilation and of water for bathing. In case there is not sufficient natural pressure to distribute the water, an inexpensive steam pump may be used to force it into cisterns sufficiently elevated that it may be conducted thence throughout the premises. Another advantage of steam heat is that the temperature can be kept more nearly uniform. An important point to be considered, is the direction of the prevailing winds, and extra provision should be made for keeping the exposed side of the house sufficiently warm. In heating by steam the radiators can be so placed as to effectually obviate the difficulty. Where steam is used, it has been found that in order to determine whether an equal temperature is maintained throughout the whole establishment, thermometers are placed in all of the various departments. These thermometers are examined four times each day at stated hours, and a record is systematically kept at the office. If negligence should occur, it may, by this means, be promptly corrected. This also affords satisfaction to the superintendents or other officials who do not reside in the institution.

#### VENTILATION.

The importance of a good system of ventilation cannot be over-estimated. One of the best means, and one that should be adopted in rooms for the sick, is the use of open fire-places, or large flues with openings that may be made effective by steam pipes, or by the burning of lamps or gas jets. The same method is desirable for sitting rooms and dormitories. "Ventilation," says W. C. Van Bibber, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., "is every whit as important as drainage." \* \* \* "Man can no more live in a foul atmosphere than while constantly drinking poisoned water." Provision should be made for a regulated influx of pure air. It is asserted by some authorities that the ordinary sized chimney or flue, with a draft of three miles per hour, will discharge about 28,000 feet of air per hour, which, replaced by fresh air, would be sufficient for fourteen persons. Prof. Frank Donaldson, M. D., of the University of Baltimore, says: "Practically the community is not alive to the fact that impure air is a poison, and is directly or indirectly the cause of great mortality." \* \* \* "Air is the chief factor of life, and its use in breathing is the first and very last act of our existence as independent beings. We can live a certain period of time without food, but we cannot without air. We must breathe from fifteen to twenty times per minute, and not less than 20,000 times in the twenty-four

hours." It is asserted by the same authority that the "breath and skin further give off a compound of sulphur and ammonia, sulphide of ammonia, which is directly poisonous. The quantity of watery vapor exhaled is estimated at from twenty-five to forty ounces in the twenty-four hours, and requires an average of two hundred and ten cubic feet of air per hour to retain it. This vapor is loaded with organic matter, which is especially deleterious to health. It has a very fetid smell when it accumulates, and is but slowly oxidized. It is believed to be molecular, and may be said to hang around the room like clouds of tobacco smoke. Its odor is difficult to get rid of even after free ventilation. It darkens sulphuric acid, and discolorizes solutions of permanganate of potash. When put in pure water it becomes offensive. In sick rooms it is associated with pus-cells and other emanations of disease."

It is stated of John Howard, the philanthropist, that his clothes became so offensive from prison air, that he could not travel in coaches, but was obliged to ride from place to place on horseback.

According to Dr. Angus Smith, "We should keep our rooms so that air in them give no precipitate, when a ten and a half-ounce bottleful is shaken with half an ounce of clear lime water."

The hospital wards, or rooms used by the sick, should be well ventilated, as the sick deteriorate more air than the well. Medical authorities assert that they should be supplied with at least thirty-five hundred to thirty-seven hundred cubic feet of air every hour.

Prof. Donaldson also states that "rebreathed air, or air deprived of its proper proportion of oxygen by any means is not healthy; and if it also contains organic matter, and the results of combustion, it is beyond a doubt poisonous." Dr. Chancellor, of the Maryland State Board of Health, on the same point says: "A human being destroys or poisons the oxygen of nearly a gallon of air per minute, contaminates and renders unfit for use at least three times as much, and in any case, unless ventilation to that extent and in proportion to the number of persons present be provided for, the air is soon in a state that will not only seriously affect the health of those living in it, but also those adjacent thereto."

Dr. A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn, sustains the opinions just given in the following language: "The poisonous effluvia which pervades the atmosphere of close and unventilated rooms is not only rebreathed, but it adheres to all the surroundings; it sticks to the wall and furniture, settles into the drinking cups, into the food-utensils, food and drink, permeates the clothing and attaches to the person. It creates a *nidus*, which is not only in itself poisonous, perpetually lessening the vital force of all who inhabit it, and predisposing to blood poisons of every kind, but it also becomes a hot-bed for the planting and propagation of specific poisons, and a fruitful source of scrofula and consumption.

“ Besides the danger from active and fatal disease from exposure to the conditions above described, all physiologists recognize the influence of depressing agents on the human organization, in blunting the sensibilities, paralyzing the intellect, promoting stupidity, idiocy and physical deformity.”

All these statements are especially applicable to the pauper class, whose vitality is low and habits uncleanly. They need more ventilation than other people. A great part of the low vitality, which is one of the prolific causes of pauperism, is due to impure air in the crowded tenements and ill-drained streets of our cities and large towns.

#### BATH-ROOMS, WATER-CLOSETS AND LAVATORIES.

Facilities for promoting personal cleanliness are important in their bearing, not only on the health of the inmates, but also on the moral tone of the institution, and no establishment can be well conducted without providing for them a weekly bath in addition to the daily ablutions. “ In all ages of the world,” says Dr. Chancellor, “ frequent ablutions of the surface of the body have been considered important auxiliaries to the maintenance of a high degree of health, and to the physical and moral culture of the people.”

As bearing upon this point, Dr. Joseph M. Toner says: “ I am convinced that there is no subject of greater importance and interest to the people than that of cleanliness, and the careful investigation of the causes of disease. The masses should be taught to understand that the neglect of hygienic precautions enfeebles health, breeds disease, encourages vice and shortens life. \* \* \* Man’s social instinct and moral nature, in a measure, make him ‘ his brother’s keeper.’ It is surely, therefore, a natural if not a Christian duty to point out the physical evils which flow from bad habits and from the neglect of hygiene.” If this statement of Dr. Toner is applicable to the masses, how much more so is it to the already enfeebled and dependent held in custody?

Bath-rooms and water-closets should be constructed on each floor, and so arranged that the water used in bathing may, in its discharge, cleanse the pipes and sewers connected with the closets. In some instances the rain from the roof, when not otherwise utilized, is discharged through the same channel for the purpose stated. The greatest care must be taken that no effluvia escape into the building. The construction of the closets should be such as to secure for the soil pipes upward ventilation through the roof. Too great caution cannot be exercised to preserve perfect cleanliness in these apartments, and the best of modern appliances should be adopted to secure these ends.

The lavatory, it is recommended, should be so arranged that the inmates may wash in running water, and that places be provided for towels for each person.

## SEPARATION OF THE SEXES AND CLASSIFICATION.

The plan should be such as to effect a complete separation of the sexes without a sense of confinement, or creating embarrassment in the conduct of the household and general industrial occupations. It should also secure a classification of the inmates ; such as keeping the sick apart from the well, the feeble-minded and idiots from those capable of self-government, and all whose physical condition renders isolation from the other classes necessary or desirable. This separation should extend not only to the interior, but also to the yards and places of recreation. In some cases there are found in these institutions worthy persons who have been reduced to dependence by no fault of their own ; for such it would seem more humane to provide small rooms, and thus secure for them something of that privacy to which their former lives have accustomed them. There are also found at times persons indigent through the loss of some one of their senses, who also should receive special consideration in the poor-house plan. The improvident and shiftless ought to be sharply distinguished from the worthy poor. A very slight proportion of the inmates usually found in our poor-houses belongs to the class of worthy poor, so that special provision for this small minority would be feasible and inexpensive. In city alms-houses these cases are still fewer, as relief is usually afforded them in hospitals, homes for the aged, or kindred institutions. The necessity for separation of the sexes and the kind of classification here advocated, has been eloquently presented by the Ohio State Board of Charities in the following language :

“The importance of heat, light, ventilation and drainage is readily appreciated. Not so, however, the subject of the separation of the sexes and classification of the inmates. There has been no wrong so flagrant, no sin so gross, no shame so great in connection with our infirmary\* system as that which has resulted from failure to provide in the construction of buildings for the complete and constant separation of the sexes ; nor are instances of this great sin rare in their occurrence. On the other hand, no complaint is so common, certainly no evils more apparent than those resulting from inadequate provision against the mingling of the sexes. \* \* \* The idle, profligate and degraded classes who, from the indulgence in brutal passions, have become a charge upon the public, together with those devoid of judgment, or those in whom reason has been dethroned, need, above all others, to be kept strictly separate, and in a class by themselves. \* \* \* Among the inmates are aged men and women who have seen better days, and many of whom are quiet, orderly and intelligent people, some of them with more or less refinement and mental cultivation ; at present these people are forced to mingle very much with the vicious and degraded, who have also taken refuge here.”

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\* In Ohio the poor-houses are designated infirmaries.

## HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The plan should also provide for a hospital-ward for each sex. These should have good sun-exposure, pleasant outlooks and thorough ventilation. A separate ward for maternity cases while convalescing should be provided, with a small apartment for one bed, adjoining. These should be thoroughly ventilated and used solely for the purposes for which they are designed. The walls of rooms used for hospital purposes should be hard finished and painted, to prevent the absorption of poisons. The danger from this source is greater than is generally understood. Buildings devoted solely to this purpose, become in process of time so saturated with poisonous matter as to be unsafe for use. Hon. James W. Beekman, of New York, on this point says: "It is beginning to be recognized that hospitals should be destroyed and removed every ten years. The walls become saturated with poisonous matter emanating from the bodies of the sick, and no fumigation or disinfectants have proved efficacious. After a few years the safety of patients requires freshly built wards, and these wards must contain but few beds and be situated in detached and temporary buildings."

In large institutions a small separate cottage for maternity cases is recommended.

## WORK AND SITTING-ROOMS.

Well lighted, cheerful work and sitting-rooms should also be secured in the general poor-house plan, with capacious, well lighted closets adjoining, for storing work material.

The importance of providing the means of employment for the inmates of public institutions is well stated by the Massachusetts State Board of Charities in the following language:

"There are special reasons why *work* should be exacted of the inmates of public institutions. *First.* When an individual is supported at public expense, justice demands that he shall render an equivalent in work as far as possible. *Second.* The principle of economy on the part of the State requires that it should command the services of its wards as far as they can possibly render any. It should be the duty of the State, in establishing public institutions, to make suitable provision in the purchase of land and erection of buildings, whereby all persons confined in them and supported by the State shall work, thus contributing something towards their support. In this way much can be done in the saving of expense and something earned to increase the income of the establishment. But the pecuniary gain comprises only a small part of the consideration. *Third.* Such are the laws of the human system, that health and the highest interests of both the body and mind require exercise. \* \* \* \* \* This law of exercise is particularly applicable to the inmates of an institution. Not only their habits and character are improved, but the order and discipline of the institution are by this means

promoted. The contrast between two institutions, one where the inmates generally are put to work, and another where only a small portion find employment is most striking in the quietness, the good order and healthy expression. This law of work or employment should be faithfully applied in all our public institutions; the more systematically and thoroughly it is done, the more it will not only improve the condition, habits and character of their inmates, but diminish pauperism, crime and insanity."

#### SUN EXPOSURE.

For sanitary reasons the building ought to be so placed as to secure the greatest sun exposure, and no one portion be allowed to shut out other portions from the sunlight. A good sun-exposure will also result in a saving of heat in the winter.

The late Dr. Henry W. Dean, of Rochester, has said: "Equally important is sunlight. The influence of a protracted sun-bath in increasing the red corpuscles of the blood, and in improving the capillary circulation, are familiar facts to medical men. Health can neither be maintained nor restored without it. No man or number of men, has a moral right to incarcerate a human being in any place beyond the reach of sunlight and fresh air."

In planning the location of all rooms to be used by the sick, special reference should be had to securing the greatest amount of sunlight. Florence Nightingale ranks light second only in importance to fresh air. She says: "Direct sunlight, not merely daylight, is necessary for the speedy recovery of the sick."

Dr. J. H. Kellogg says: "Sunlight surpasses all other agents in restoring color to the blanched and ghost-like faces of long-housed invalids, and sun-baths rightly used are powerful remedies for disease."

#### WATER.

One of the most important factors for the preservation of health is the quality of the water used for domestic purposes; and thorough investigation should be given to all that pertains to this element, both as to its purity, and security against contamination.

Robert C. Kedzie, M. D., a member of the Michigan State Board of Health, and Professor of Chemistry in the Michigan State Agricultural College, speaking upon this subject, says: "The choice of water for domestic use has an important bearing upon the health of a family, and persons cannot be too careful in making their selection of this prime condition of healthy physical existence. *It is better to fee the sanitary engineer than the doctor and the undertaker.* The purest natural water is rain water, and its chief excellence consists in its freedom from organic matter. To be preserved in its purity, it must be stored in impervious cisterns, free from all contamination before it enters the cistern, and

gaseous exhalations afterwards, and should be perfectly filtered before drinking. Large cisterns should be provided, not only to hold a sufficient supply during a drought, but in order that advantage may be taken of heavy rain storms, that a better quality of water may be secured. The cistern should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a year. A flowing spring is better than a well under the same circumstances, because the outflow of water serves to wash away any accidental impurities, by its constant renewal. The very volume of the water flowing is a safeguard, unless the water is derived from polluted sources. The quality of well water depends very largely upon the surroundings of the well, from which all surface-water should be excluded, and the water only enter at the bottom of the well."

If wells be used to any extent for drinking purposes, great pains should be taken to prevent them from becoming impure by infiltration through the soil.

C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., M. D., LL. D., President of the New York Board of Health, and Professor of Chemistry in the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, in relation to this subject, says: "That wells are always to be viewed with suspicion as sources of water supply, on account of the danger of contamination from the drainage of the soil about dwellings, and of the leakage from drains, cess-pools and privy vaults."

Dr. Henry F. Lyster, referring to the same subject, says:

"A well, unless properly made, acts as a drain upon all the subsoil water within thirty to seventy-five feet in every direction, and consequently draws into itself much of the imperfectly filtered material in its vicinity, all of which is detrimental to the quality of the water, which should come in only at the bottom and from a living spring."

In regard to dangers from this source, Dr. Chancellor says: "The use of impure water for domestic purposes, especially if obtained from wells contaminated by filtration from privies, is now regarded by all sanitarians as extremely dangerous, often giving rise to epidemics of typhoid fever, cholera," etc.

#### DISPOSAL OF EXCRETA.

On the question of the disposal of excreta authorities differ. It is safe to say, however, that the means must vary in large and small institutions. In certain alms-houses in New England and elsewhere it is conducted through sewers to vats in the cultivated fields, and from time to time intermixed with dry earth and distributed over the ground as a fertilizer. In some institutions it is diluted with water, and then by means of a steam pump forced into distant fields, over which it is distributed by means of troughs, or by channels made in the ground.

At the Columbus Hospital for the Insane, in Ohio, it is forced by a steam pump several miles from the building, and discharged into the river.

Earth-closets are used to a limited extent. A still simpler means is that of closets outside and apart from the building, where the excrement is received in boxes containing lime or dry earth, and thus deodorized. The boxes are occasionally drawn off to the fields and emptied, the contents being used as a fertilizer.

In other places buckets are placed under seats at night and so arranged that the foul odor passes upward through an adjoining flue. These are changed each day and the contents used as manure. This method is best illustrated at the Asylum for the Chronic Insane, near Providence, Rhode Island. On this important point the highest authorities should be consulted, and such means adopted as those best qualified to advise may recommend. It is the opinion of Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., President of the University of Rochester, "that the excreta of such institutions have much value as a fertilizer, and except under extraordinary circumstances should be utilized as such."

#### OUT-BUILDINGS.

Out-buildings should be well constructed, of good material, and on permanent foundations. Economy will be reached by keeping them well painted. They should include ample shed-room for the storage of all farm implements and articles subject to injury by exposure to the weather. In connection with these, there might also be a close yard, where rubbish and material discarded for the time being, but likely to be used again in future improvements, may be deposited, thus concealing them from sight and giving to the grounds a greater appearance of neatness.

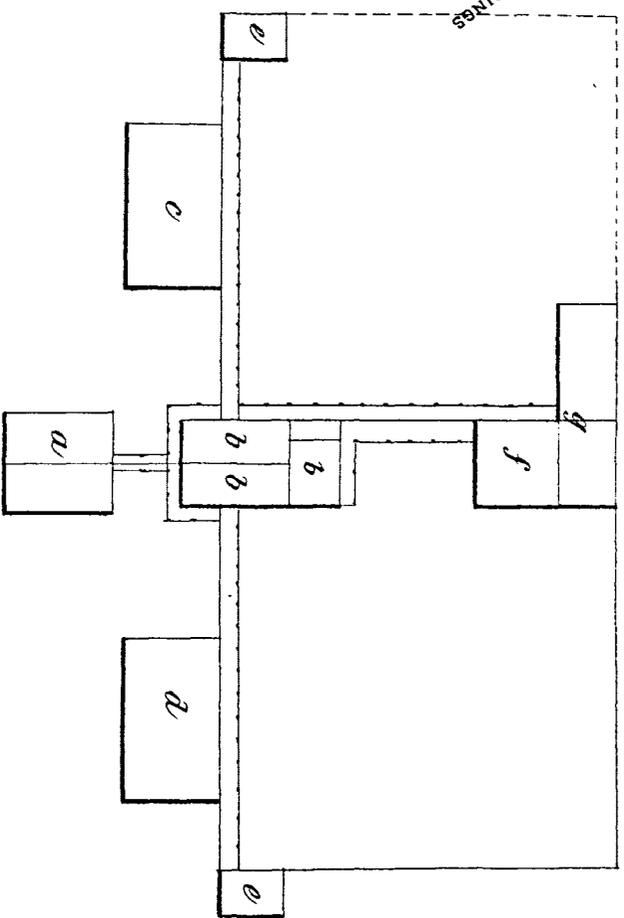
Paths to and from all outbuildings should be made perfectly dry by means of gravel, flagging or planking, that in muddy seasons of the year the carrying into the house of clay and dirt may be obviated. The relation of outbuildings to each other will be referred to more particularly hereafter.

#### RECEPTION HOUSE.

It is thought that every large poor-house, at least, should have a reception department, consisting of a separate building, and a small yard inclosed with a high fence. It should be so constructed as to separate the sexes, and have facilities for bathing and for medical treatment. All inmates should be received here and required to pass examination by the county physician before being admitted to the poor-house proper. Here clothes could be furnished to parties becoming inmates, and those on their persons washed and purified before bringing them into the institution. By this means a higher standard of cleanliness can be preserved, and the danger from infection and vermin overcome. Departments of this kind where tried have been found highly satisfactory and useful. They are in some cases made available for such of the



TO BARN AND FARM BUILDINGS



PROPOSED PLAN FOR POOR HOUSE, NEW YORK STATE.

CHARLES VAN DENTHGEN & SONS ALBANY, N.Y.

vagrant or tramp class as are entitled to receive aid for a night at the county house. If desired, they can be secured during night hours, and their occupants restricted to this department. Separate facilities for boiling and washing the clothes of the sick might be provided here and a place for the storage of the usual disinfectants recommended by the county physician, which could be brought into requisition as occasion demanded. A department of this kind can be secured with a small outlay, as the building for the purpose need not be large, and may be cheaply constructed.

#### GROUNDS.

Aside from the yard or yards necessary to effect the necessary separation of the sexes, there should be grounds about every building of this kind, planted with shade trees, under which seats may be placed for the use of the aged and convalescent in pleasant weather. In exposed situations shelter can be secured by planting belts of trees on the windward side. Those varieties should be selected which are indigenous to the locality and likely to thrive best. In many places the common white pine, *pinus strobus*, and the hemlock are found servicable. The laying out of a few flower-beds often has a good effect upon the inmates, especially where they assist in their culture. It gives a tone of cheerfulness to the institution, and, by utilizing pauper labor, need incur no expense to the public. The same may be said of a lawn, which can be prepared and kept in order by the inmates.

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#### PROPOSED PLAN FOR POOR-HOUSE.

The accompanying plan for a county poor-house (Plate VII), embodying what I deem to be essential features, is submitted. No attempt is made to go into the details of interior arrangements, or to give the relative size of the buildings and their sub-divisions; these must be determined by the number of inmates and the classifications required. It is believed to be capable of enlargement, to meet growing necessities, without any departure from its original features or loss of money already expended.

#### DESCRIPTION.

(a) Represents the location of the superintendent's or keeper's dwelling and office. It may be in any style of architecture preferred, and arranged in the most convenient manner for dwelling and family purposes. A mistake is sometimes made in providing large apartments for visitors. This is expensive and deemed unnecessary. If one-quarter of the building is reserved for the use of company that occupy it but one-twelfth of the time, it will be found more costly than if provision were made for them at hotels in the vicinity. Neither is it deemed advisable

to provide apartments in connection with the keeper's family for employes. These, it is believed, in an institution of this kind, should be selected with a view to their fitness for assuming the responsibility of supervision, and should lodge in various parts of the establishment, in properly furnished apartments, where they can exercise a supervising function during the night as well as the day. This is considered desirable, not only for the preservation of order, but for the better protection in the event of fire.

(b) Is a plain, but well-constructed two-story building, connected with the dwelling of the keeper by a one-story covered porch or passage-way, and distant therefrom, fifteen or twenty feet. Here are separate dining-rooms for males and females. They are served from a common kitchen in the rear, which is accessible to the women's dining-room by means of a door, but which communicates with the men's dining-room only by a slide opening into the adjoining pantry. The upper story may be used for a chapel, or subdivided into other needed apartments. If it should become necessary to limit the expenditure, this building may be built of but one story. Under this building, perhaps, can most advantageously be placed the steam generating apparatus, in case steam be used for heating and for other purposes. From this central point pipes can be carried to every part of the establishment. The covered way connecting this building with the keeper's residence, as also those hereafter mentioned, used for connecting the various buildings, may be cheaply constructed, with a permanent roof, and during the winter be closed between the posts by adjustable panels, for better protection.

(c) Is a building designed for men. It may be of any size that the exigencies of the case require. The barns and out-buildings should be on this side. This, it will be seen, is an essential feature in the plan, as it enables the men to pass to and from these buildings without coming in contact with the women.

This building may be of any style of architecture that the taste of the architect elects, provided it be simple. It may be of two or three stories, as need and economy shall dictate. Two stories are recommended in preference to three, particularly if the structure be of wood, though more roofing is required proportionately. The interior can be subdivided into hospital rooms, dormitories, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, lavatories, clothes-presses, closets, etc., according to previous suggestions and the necessities of the case. From this building communication is had with the men's dining-room, by means of a covered way of greater or less extent.

(d) Is the building for females, corresponding in external appearance with (c), likewise subdivided into such apartments as necessity may dictate, including well-lighted and cheerful work-rooms.

(e e) Are independent buildings for the idiot class, or for those whose

habits render it expedient to care for them separately. Yards might be inclosed and connected with them, if desired.

(*f*) Is the wash-house or laundry.

(*g*) Represents the wood-shed, or men's work-shop. This may be made accessible at either end, in which case there should be a partition, so that both sexes may have access to the fuel without coming in contact. Covered porches may be made to extend from the dining-rooms on each side to the wood-shed, as indicated by the dotted lines, thus affording shelter in passing to and fro in all weathers. This building should be sufficiently capacious to answer the purposes of a work-shop for men, as well as wood-shed. In case coal is used for fuel, this structure need not be as large as otherwise.

The location of the barns and out-buildings, with piggery, hennery, etc., is indicated by the direction of the dart. These buildings should be in a group by themselves, so arranged as to be most convenient for farming purposes. By giving this subject attention, and consulting reliable authorities on farming, convenience and economy, a better provision for the stock will be attained. This group of buildings should be removed a sufficient distance to prevent offensive odors being carried by the winds into the main building, and also to lessen risk in case of a conflagration. It is hardly necessary to state that the stock-yard should be supplied with pure water.

Having thus located the various buildings, one of the principal ends aimed at from the beginning, viz., the effectual separation of the sexes is reached without irksome restraint and interference with economic and convenient administration, by the erection of high or close board fences, inclosing spacious yards, as shown by the lines on plate VII. These are so situated that each is accessible from the buildings of either department, and can also be reached from the central building, used by both departments, without commingling of the sexes. Thus is afforded seclusion to the women, and protection from intrusion by disreputable persons who sometimes infest the immediate neighborhood. Thus is also afforded the means of restraint by which discipline may be enforced, decency observed, and that good order maintained, so desirable, and so difficult to preserve in institutions of this character.

#### GENERAL FEATURES OF THE PLAN.

By this plan it will be seen that an entire separation of the male from the female departments is effected. It also admits, as has already been stated, of enlargement without injury to any part; also a certain class of cases requiring separation from other inmates is provided for without disturbing the general arrangements, thus perfecting the means of classification. The laundry is detached, and poisonous vapor exhaled from the fermentation created by piles of soiled clothing is kept without

the building. In the cellar, in one of the rear buildings, roots and vegetables may be stored, thus preventing the effluvia arising from their decay from entering and poisoning the establishment.

In the plan submitted the relation of the out-buildings to the main structure is given. It is deemed important that these buildings should hold a proper relation to each other in order to attain the ends desired. By such an arrangement, in case of fire, the destruction of property might be limited to one building. Air and sunshine are accessible to every part of the establishment, and the interior well ventilated and rendered cheerful. If good taste is exercised in the design, the whole group may be made to present an attractive appearance to the eye. It is believed that great simplicity should be exercised in the construction of these buildings for the care of the dependent classes; at the same time their outline should be well proportioned, as this may always be secured without additional cost. All ornamentation, as such, should be excluded.

These buildings, thus substantially constructed, with a careful attention to details in every part, are, in the end, the cheapest for the county.

It should be kept in mind that the object to be aimed at in the expenditure, should be in the direction of securing the highest sanitary conditions, not only from motives of humanity, but in the furtherance of the public interest, by restoring to health and usefulness, if not to entire self-support, the greatest possible number of its beneficiaries. It should also be borne in mind in planning buildings for this class, that whatever arrangement tends to facilitate an orderly and efficient management of the institution, promotes also, economy in its administration; and that the preservation of order has a good moral effect on the disposition of the inmates.

#### MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN.

In case it should be deemed more desirable to connect the buildings (c) and (d) with the dining-rooms and kitchen, it may be done as shown in plate VIII, in which case we have the general characteristics of the Ohio plan, plate II.

By another shift, the keeper's residence and the building in its rear are brought together, the buildings (c) and (d) remaining in their original position, and connected with the central or administration building by covered walks or passages. How this may be done is shown in plate IX. By this change we find presented to the eye the general features of the Maryland plan, plate III.

By still another change, the keeper's residence and the building in its rear can be closed together, and the buildings (c) and (d) brought into contact therewith, as shown in plate X, and we have before us the general outline of the Illinois plan, plate I.

It is thought, however, that the closing together of any of these por-

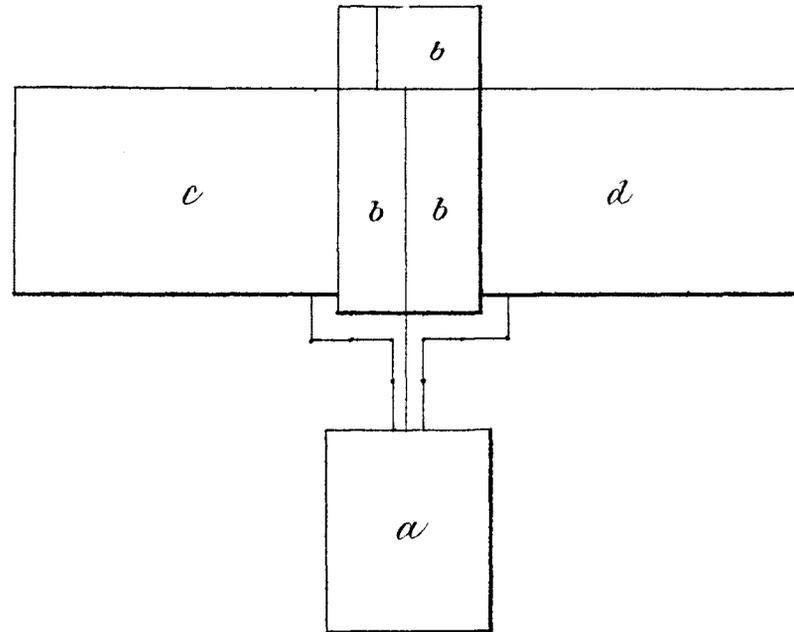


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE NEW YORK STATE PLAN MAY BE MADE TO CONFORM TO THE OHIO PLAN.



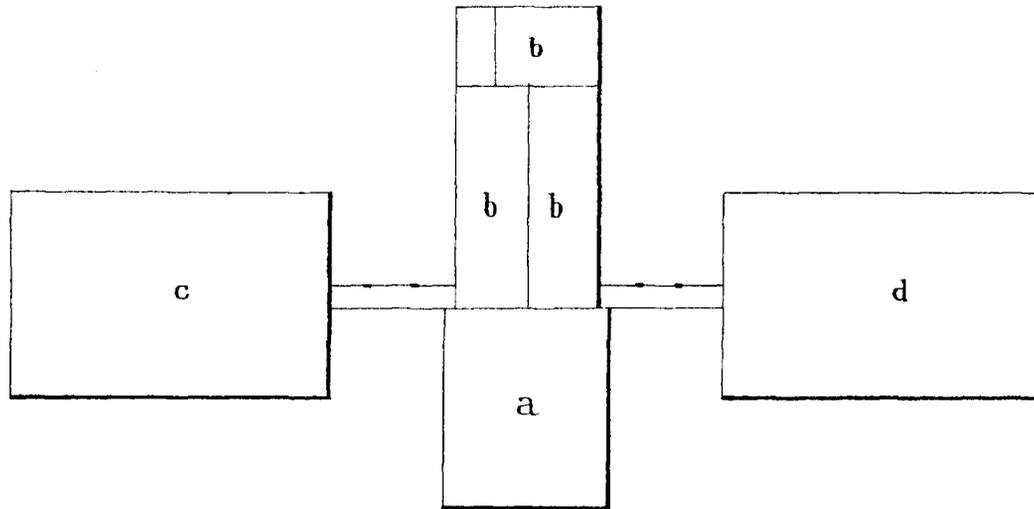


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE NEW YORK STATE PLAN MAY BE MADE TO CONFORM TO THE MARYLAND PLAN.

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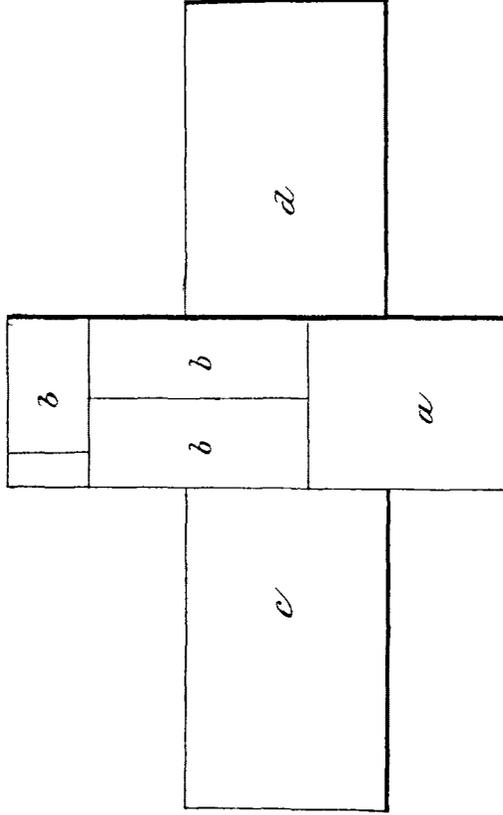


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE NEW YORK STATE PLAN MAY BE MADE TO CONFORM TO THE ILLNOIS PLAN.





GRAIN  
AND  
STOCK  
BARN

HORSE  
BARN

HOG  
HOUSE

MEN'S PRIVY

SHORE HOUSE

WASH HOUSE

IDIOTIC  
AND  
CHRONIC  
INSANE

PRIVY

WOOD HOUSE

MENS  
BUILDING  
1876

ASYLUM  
FOR  
CHRONIC  
INSANE

PRIVY



WOMENS BUILDING

PAUPER'S  
DINING  
ROOM  
NEW

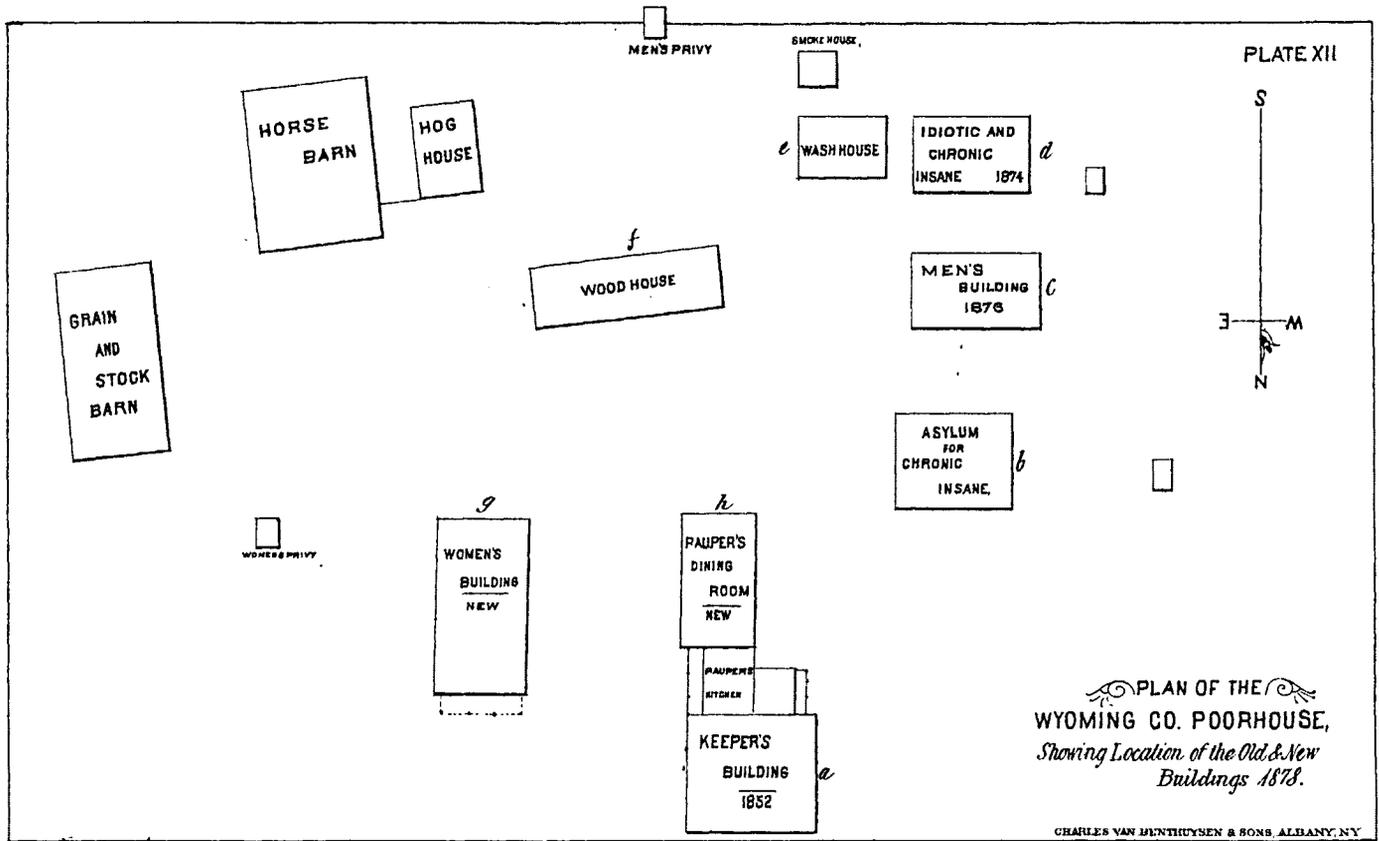
PORCH

PAUPER'S  
KITCHEN

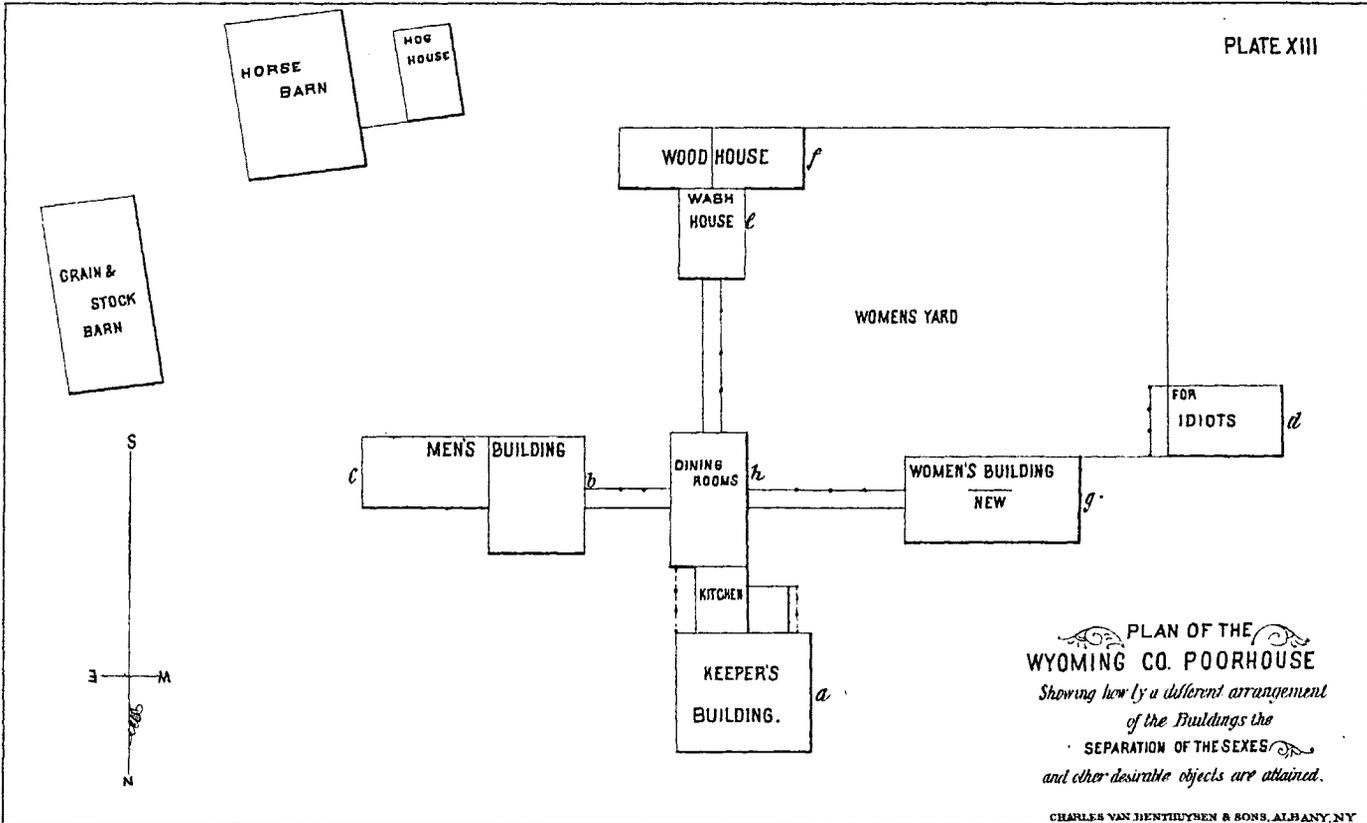
KEEPERS  
BUILDING  
1852

PLAN OF THE  
WYOMING CO POORHOUSE  
BUILDINGS  
as they stood in 1877









PLAN OF THE  
 WYOMING CO. POORHOUSE  
*Showing how by a different arrangement  
 of the Buildings the  
 SEPARATION OF THE SEXES  
 and other desirable objects are attained.*

tions must be at the sacrifice of light and air in the central part of the institution, where it is most needed. This, it will be seen, is forcibly illustrated in the Chautauqua county plan.

#### ADAPTATION OF THE PLAN TO POOR-HOUSES ALREADY BUILT.

Where poor-houses are already built, they can, in many cases, by additions and rearrangement of the different parts, be made to conform to the plan submitted, at a comparatively moderate expense. For a better understanding of this proposition, two illustrations are given.

At the annual session of the board of supervisors of Wyoming county, in 1877, an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made for the erection of a new building, to replace an old one used for women. It was completed during the past summer. An additional building for a kitchen, and separate dining-rooms for men and women, were also erected. The county officials realizing the evils of the old system arising from non-separation of the sexes and imperfect classification of the inmates, attempted, in the expenditure of this money, to remove them. In this, as will be seen by an examination of the accompanying diagrams, they were but partially successful

Plate XI shows the arrangement of the buildings as they stood at the date of the appropriation in 1877.

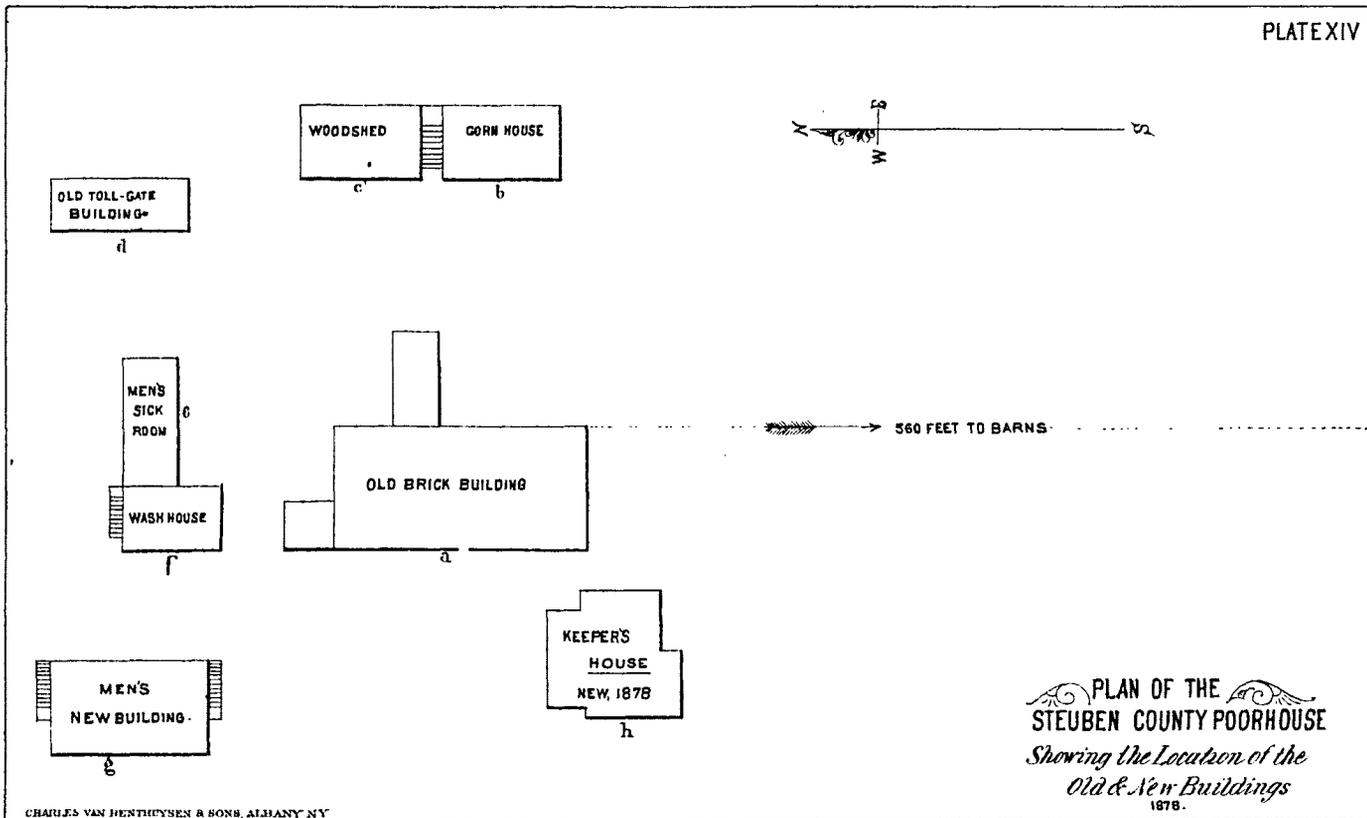
Plate XII shows the location of the new buildings erected in 1878, with the old structure removed. It will be observed that a fatal mistake was here made in placing the building for women on the men's side in near vicinity of the barn.

Plate XIII shows how, by different arrangement, all of the buildings being of wood, the object desired could have been attained by a moderate additional expenditure. In this plan the building for women (*g*) is placed on the left of the administration building. The men's building (*c*) is shown to have been removed to the right of the administration building, as also the small building (*b*) now used for the chronic insane. This contains but nine inmates that are of county charges, the remainder being boarders. This number is quite too small to warrant the expense of employing a supervising male and female attendant for both sexes incarcerated here. As this county will undoubtedly relinquish the care of its chronic insane as soon as accommodations can be obtained at the Willard Asylum, this building is therefore shown removed, as already stated, to the men's side for the purpose of utilizing it. The few male idiots in this poor-house, it is thought, could be provided for in a department of either (*b*) or (*c*), thus avoiding a necessity for erecting a small separate building for their use. The building (*d*) now occupied by idiots of both sexes, but principally by females, is shown to be also removed, and appropriated to the use of females only. The location of the wash-house (*e*) and the wood-shed (*f*) are also changed so as to

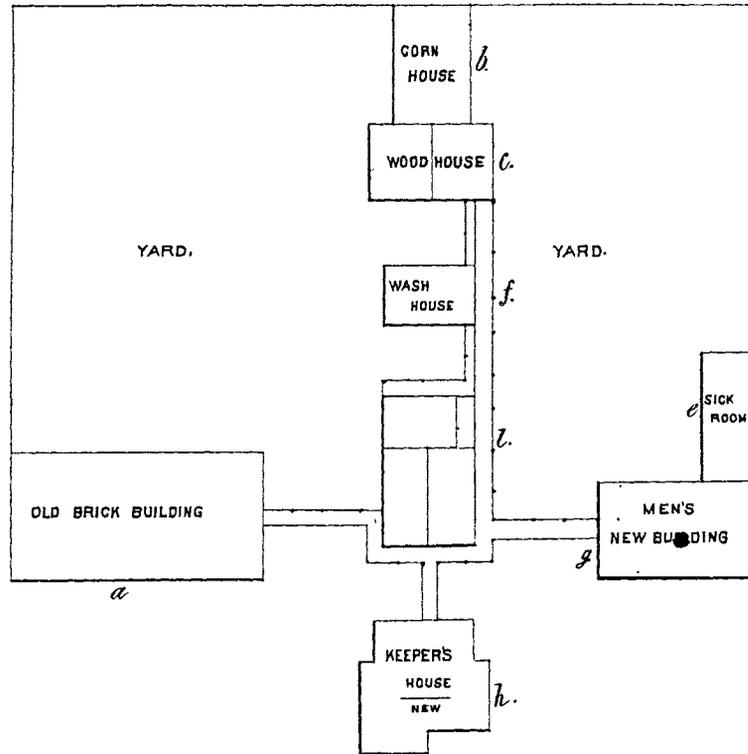
bring them between the two departments, while accessible, when desired, to both, without any commingling of the sexes; the separation of which is effected by means of the close board fences, as shown in the lines inclosing the yard of the women's department.

In the Steuben County Poor-house, the partial destruction of which, by fire, in April last, was attended with large loss of life and property, the evils of an imperfect arrangement of buildings are still more strikingly shown. The money expended in the erection of new buildings since the fire only perpetuates the old evils instead of removing them. This is made apparent by the accompanying diagrams. Plate XIV shows the old buildings, as also the new that have been erected since the fire. Plate XV shows how by a different arrangement and a small increase in expenditure, by the removal to new foundations of some of the wooden buildings, and the erection of a one-story building for separate dining-room, and for a kitchen, a far better arrangement could have been secured. The new brick building for men is placed in this plan at the left of the proposed dining-room and kitchen. The proposed new building for kitchen and dining-room is placed in rear of the keeper's house (*h*), with which it is connected by a covered walk or porch, which, if desired, might be closed in winter. Similar covered ways connect this structure with the old brick building (*a*), as also with the men's new building (*g*), which is shown to be placed at the left of the building (*i*), on the side towards the barns. The building (*e*), men's sick-room, is removed, and adjoins this. The wash-room (*f*) is placed in the rear of the building (*i*), as also the wood-house (*c*), and corn-house (*b*), all connected with each other by covered walks, and accessible by their location to both the men's and women's departments. The old toll-gate building (*d*) is dispensed with in this connection. It might be utilized, however, for the storage of fuel or farm implements. The extended black lines indicate the location of close board fences, inclosing two separate yards, one for the men and one for the women.

The same radical mistake was made by this county as in Wyoming, in improperly locating the buildings occupied by the sexes. The building for men here, is so placed that the women's department stands between it and the barns. The old poor-house building, in which the keeper formerly resided, and which is now wholly appropriated to the use of women, is deemed to be in too ruinous a condition to afford proper accommodation to its inmates, but as it had been decided by county officials to use it for a still longer term, it seems imperative that the arrangement of the new buildings should have been such as to remedy some of the great evils which have long existed here. As it is now, it will be seen that the intermingling and association of the sexes, while in the performance of their daily vocations, is unavoidable, and the maintenance of proper discipline by the keeper, under such circumstances, impossible.







**PLAN OF THE  
STEBEN CO. POORHOUSE**  
SHOWING HOW BY A DIFFERENT  
ARRANGEMENT OF THE BUILDINGS,  
the SEPARATION of the SEXES  
*and other desirable objects are*  
ATTAINED

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS, ALBANY, N.Y.



It is stated that the expectation of saving something by building upon the old foundations, which subsequently proved to be greatly injured by fire, determined the unfortunate location of the new structure. It would appear that the arrangement of the buildings, as regards their proper relation to each other, had been wholly lost sight of. If trivial considerations of economy are to stand in the way of accepting fundamental principles, which should enter into the construction and arrangement of every poor-house, then we cannot hope for any advancement in this direction until the public mind is more enlightened on a question which affects so vitally not only the interests of humanity but also those of the tax-payer.

The increased burdens of expense to this county, directly chargeable to faults in its poor-house system, and the loss to the community consequent on the demoralization it engenders—a loss which does not appear in the annual estimates of its financial expenditure—would, the assertion is ventured, suffice, in the course of a few years, to erect new buildings for the entire poor-house establishment.

#### CONCLUSION.

Before taking leave of this subject, it may be well to give renewed emphasis to its important bearing upon the public welfare.

While there are several counties in this State that may be said to have good poor-houses, there are very few that might not be benefited by adopting some of the suggestions here offered, and very many of these establishments are sadly in need of extensive improvements. In some it is impossible to enforce rules, which not only common decency but public sentiment now demands.

Under these conditions, a newly appointed and capable official, zealous to do his duty, enters upon his work to find himself embarrassed on every hand by obstacles that can only be removed by a rearrangement, if not reconstruction, of the whole poor-house buildings. These, in some cases, are in an absolutely ruinous condition.

Under such circumstances, the official soon becomes disheartened, and sinks into an apathy which largely destroys his usefulness. It would seem but reasonable, when proper administration is required of those in immediate charge, that every needed facility should be furnished to maintain it.

For lack of well-lighted, cheerful work-rooms for the inmates, the weary hours, especially during winter, pass listlessly away, and the naturally idle are further demoralized, so that when they leave, they are still more indolent and shiftless than when they came.

For lack of suitable hospital rooms for the sick, having good ventilation, and air vitalized by sun-exposure, and with faithful, paid nurses in constant attendance, many of the inmates, from acute cases, lapse into

chronic, and instead of being restored and becoming factors in the productive wealth of the State, become permanent burdens upon it. Others who might, under different conditions, be restored to partial self-support, leave too infirm or crippled to be of any service to themselves or others.

For lack of means of classification, the filthy and cleanly, the thoroughly debased and the really unfortunate, by their indiscriminate commingling, lower the whole moral tone of the establishment, prevent the enforcement of rational discipline, and the preservation of cleanliness and order, and the institution, instead of being one of the corrective forces of society, so far as its moral influence is concerned, becomes a festering sore upon the body politic, the emanations from which, poison and corrupt wherever they flow.

For lack of provision for separating the sexes, unavoidable abuses of a scandalous nature not infrequently become manifest, and through inability to keep the inmates within prescribed limits, association cannot be prevented between certain of the debased, weak-minded, idiotic and diseased females, with notorious characters who infest the neighborhood of such institutions, particularly in the summer, thereby largely increasing the public burdens, while the indirect expense, growing out of the debasement of public morals, caused by an imperfect system which does not appear in the annual financial estimates, may be accounted still larger. From a small beginning, a defective line of descent is established, which in the natural course, like taking to its affinities, expands into a sickly growth of pauperism, through succeeding generations, or which in the criminal branch, from like beginning, tenaciously multiplies in growth to prey upon society, and fill our prisons with criminals.

What is here sought to be accomplished is not chimerical. Good institutions of this kind are to be found, where a high intelligence appears to have been exercised in their establishment and subsequent management, where sanitary requirements have been considered, embracing abundance of water, good sewerage, thorough drainage, good ventilation, proper classification, and such an arrangement of buildings as permit the enforcement of wholesome discipline. Here we find good order, brightness and cheerfulness, within and without. The walls are of snowy whiteness; all iron work is painted black; all brass work is highly polished; kitchen utensils and dairy pans dazzling the eye by their lustre; the hospital rooms enlivened with flowers; the dormitories in order, and air pure; substantial barns and out-buildings well painted and resting on good foundations of masonry; farm fences in perfect order; the farm gates well hung; the fields and corners free from weeds, bearing evidence of good husbandry; the garden kept with almost fastidious neatness; the stock, of approved breeds, and the pride of the county agricultural fairs. Around the whole institution is an air

of thrift and industry, while good taste is manifest in well-kept grounds, the maintenance of which has cost the county nothing, because reached through the utilization of pauper labor under efficient superintendence, which is more readily secured where buildings of this character have been supplied.

Such an institution, it is thought, creditably reflects the intelligence of the people, and while it may be regarded as a charity in the true sense of the term, it is also an element of moral elevation in a community; and instead of accelerating pauperism and crime, stands as a formidable barrier to arrest their progress.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,  
*Commissioner Eighth Judicial District.*



## APPENDIX.

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### ALMS-HOUSE BUILDING AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

A Letter from Hon. F. B. SANBORN, Secretary of the American Social Science Association.

*Hon. William P. Letchworth :*

DEAR SIR—It is a long time since you asked me to write you concerning our Massachusetts alms-houses, and the general subject of in-door and out-door relief for the public poor ; but I have been waiting for leisure to put my thoughts into a form worthy the consideration of a person so familiar as yourself with the whole question of public charity, and especially that phase of it which is concerned with alms-house management. In the interval, having promised to furnish a paper for the Pennsylvania Convention of Directors of the Poor, at Pittsburgh, on the ninth and tenth of October, I took the same topic for that paper, and shall repeat to you some of the things I wrote for the Pittsburgh Convention.

The State of Pennsylvania, like my own State, and in some degree like New York, has preserved and continues to use the good old name of *alms-house* for the home of its in-door poor, instead of calling it a "poor-house," an "infirmary," or an "asylum," as some of the other States do. There will be no need to explain, then, as there might be, were I writing to a friend in England, or in some of our western States, what particular kind of an establishment an "alms-house" is.

It corresponds more nearly to the English "work-house" than to the establishments known in England as alms-houses, which are generally asylums for special classes of the poor maintained by bequests or private charity. Our alms-house is the public receptacle of those paupers whom the community supports by the method known in the books as "in-door relief."

There are other places for in-door paupers, such as the hospital, the insane asylum and the work-house proper, where paupers are kept under sentence ; but the majority of the poor in New York, as in Massachusetts, go to the establishments called alms-houses or poor-houses. Of these you have in New York, it seems, fifty-nine, which a year ago contained something more than sixteen thousand inmates, including the

insane poor at the great Blackwell's Island alms-house in New York. Of these fifty-nine alms-houses, fifty-two are maintained by your counties and seven by cities.

In Massachusetts, though the number of alms-house inmates is much smaller, the number of separate alms-houses is four times as great; there being about two hundred and twenty alms-houses, with a population amounting one year ago to about fifty-four hundred persons, or less than twenty-five to each alms-house.

In the early years of my connection with the Massachusetts Board of State Charities (1864-5), I visited something more than one hundred of the Massachusetts alms-houses—a greater number than was ever visited, I suppose, by any other one person. At that period there were two hundred and eighteen city and town alms-houses, of which two hundred and fourteen made reports to me, in 1864, of their age, size, number of rooms, number of acres in the alms-house farms, etc.

The substance of these reports was given in the first report of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, where you will find much information, some of it quite curious in regard to these town and city alms-houses.

In the fourteen years that have since elapsed, many changes have occurred, but the general facts remain as they were reported in 1864.

Our city and town alms-houses are now much more fully occupied than they were then, but the four State alms-houses, which then existed, at Tewksbury, Rainsford Island, Bridgewater and Monson, have been reduced to one at Tewksbury, with a small pauper branch at the State Primary School in Monson, and at the State Work-house in Bridgewater. The two institutions last-named occupy the old buildings of the State alms-houses at Monson and Bridgewater respectively. You have visited all these State establishments, I think, and know what their present condition is. I shall say something about the Tewksbury Alms-house presently.

At the present time there are probably less than five thousand rooms in all the Massachusetts alms-houses, not more than two-thirds of which are dormitories, and our two hundred and twenty structures of this kind would be overcrowded with seven thousand inmates.

As the number of the poor receiving support and relief at any one time in the whole State is sometimes as high as thirty thousand, it is evident that Massachusetts could not furnish "indoor relief" for all her poor. I take it that the same is true in New York, though, perhaps, the disproportion is there less between the house room for the indoor poor, and the whole number receiving aid at any one time. Nor is there any community, so far as I know, where the house room for the indoor poor is ample for more than a third part of those who habitually receive public aid in some form.

Is it likely that enough house room for all the poor will ever be pro-

vided? I am quite sure it never will be in Massachusetts, unless the number of public poor shall be reduced much below what it ever has been within my recollection. Our alms-houses in this State have not been very costly; many of them are quite inadequate and unsuitable in their structure and appointments, and very few of them are models of alms-house building. Yet, such as they are, they now stand at a valuation of nearly \$3,000,000, and have probably cost as much as that, including the farms belonging to them. That is to say: the house room and farm-steadings for an average of less than five thousand paupers fully supported in the Massachusetts alms-houses, in 1878, the tax-payers have paid for at the rate of \$600 for each pauper, or \$3,000 for each family of five. If we add to this the sum expended on the hospitals and asylums for the insane poor—who are now maintained in them and not in the alms-houses, to the number of two thousand persons—we shall find the average outlay much greater. For the buildings of this class, the tax-payers of Massachusetts have incurred an outlay of not less than \$4,000,000, or \$2,000 for each pauper inmate of the average number, reckoning in only those who are insane. For an aggregate of not more than seven thousand paupers, therefore, sane and insane, the people of Massachusetts have incurred construction expenses of at least \$7,000,000, or \$1,000 for each inmate of the average number. The yearly interest on this at six per cent is \$60 per year, or more than is paid, on an average, for the out-door relief of three poor persons during an entire year in Massachusetts. Is it likely, then, or is it desirable—even if out-door relief in Massachusetts should appear to be excessive—that our people will incur an outlay simply to house *one* poor person, as great as would be the cost of feeding and clothing *three* persons who now get occasional aid? Is it probable, upon any theory, that we are giving out-door relief to *three times* as many poor persons as is necessary? If this is not probable, then Massachusetts ought not, merely as an economical measure, to make her in-door accommodations for the poor ample enough to include all who need public relief; and, in point of fact, she never will, nor will any community which has a poor-law system. Instead of this, and especially instead of consigning all the public poor to that common receptacle of old and young, sane and insane, the old-fashioned alms-house, our communities are now, and for a period of years have been, separating and classifying the poor, and sending them to different homes, or allowing them to remain in their own houses.

The question of alms-house building, then, widens out into a consideration of homes for the children, hospitals for the sick and insane, work-houses for the able-bodied, and schools for those who can be taught in classes. These different structures may all be combined in one great establishment, like the Blockley Alms-house at Philadelphia, with its

population of four thousand poor persons, of every age, sex, class and degree of disability; but it is far better to separate the poor and to make the buildings as distinct as possible, even if they are to stand on the same farm, or in the same county or township. It is not the best arrangement (oftentimes it is the worst possible course) to keep the sane and insane poor under the same roof in any considerable numbers. It is much better to take the children out of the alms-houses, and care for them in schools or homes, from which they can go out into families with as little delay as possible. It is important to separate the idle and the vicious poor, the tramps, prostitutes, drunkards and petty thieves from the honest poor, and from those yet untaught in vice. For this purpose work-houses are very convenient, receiving none but sentenced persons, and detaining these against their will, until they have paid by their labor a part of the cost to which they have put the public. It will often happen that, after all of these selections have been made from the general mass of the public poor, there will remain a numerous body of persons, both old and young, laborious and idle, sane and insane, who cannot well be received into the special establishments for each class, but must fall into the general current of pauperism, and be maintained in the ordinary alms-house, of which we have so many in Massachusetts.

Let me, therefore, make a few suggestions in regard to the buildings proper for this mixed collection of the poor, in which members of all the distinct classes above named may occasionally find a place. There are few such model alms-houses anywhere, and I do not now remember any among the hundred I have visited in Massachusetts, which could not be much improved in their arrangement and the ordinary management of their business. Very few, in fact, have been constructed for the special uses to which they are now put; but most of the existing alms-houses were built when the numbers and classification of the public poor were quite different from what they are now. Since they were built many changes and additions have been made to adapt the alms-houses to the present needs of the community. Buildings have been constructed for the chronic insane, either separately or in wings of the main structure; portions of the building have been converted into school-rooms for children, hospital rooms for the sick, and places of confinement for sentenced paupers or for tramps. The latter class has so much increased of late years, that separate buildings have in many towns been erected or fitted up for their lodging or temporary detention, while, in some cities and towns, yards have been inclosed, in which they are required to do a small amount of work to pay for their lodging and food. In all cases where separate buildings, for this or any other purpose, can be conveniently placed on the alms-house farm, it is better to build separately, than to annex wings or extensions to the alms-house proper.

The alms-house, strictly speaking, should be built for the reception of those who are unable, through age or infancy, sickness or infirmity, to support themselves, and who have no kindred or friends able to give them a home. Where there are such kindred or friends it is better, in most cases, to require them to give a home to the poor person, and to pay something from the public funds in aid of the family income; *provided always* that the expenditure of this allowance—technically called out-door relief—is carefully looked after by the poor-law authorities of the immediate locality. I express this opinion advisedly, after a long observation of the administration of the public charity in my own State, and much study of recorded experience of other States and countries. It is easy to extend out-door relief too freely, and this has often been done, and will be done again. But the abuse or misuse of a good thing gives no argument against its proper use, unless we can show that it cannot be employed without serious abuses. In-door relief may also be abused, and is so abused in various ways, in all places where I have seen it in practice. But nobody thinks we ought to give up alms-houses on this account; they are a necessity of poor-law administration, and should be better built and more carefully managed in order to avoid the evils now attendant upon them.

I wish I could point out a single alms-house in Massachusetts which could properly be called a model. You may have such in New York, but I am not aware we have any here. We have many that are good, but none that are perfect or practically perfect in their design and construction. Since, therefore, I cannot refer you to any model alms-house, let me do the next best thing—draw your attention to a very imperfect and faulty one, whose defects have been pointed out by a lady of much experience and good sense in such matters—Mrs. Leonard, of Springfield. In a report made in September to the Union Relief Society, of Springfield, Mrs. Leonard says, concerning the Springfield alms-house: “When our alms-house was erected it was ill-planned, and is now a monument of blundering and half measures. Our city authorities are in a fair way to blunder still further, in a proposed enlargement. The prevailing folly of too large institutions has been sharply condemned by the best experts in public charitable methods. There is, however, always a class of sick persons who are incurable, and will properly come into the alms-house. To these, our city physician refers in his last annual report; patients dying of cancer, and afflicted with other noisome diseases, who must be sheltered and made comfortable. For these incurables a small detached one-story wooden pavilion near the alms-house is the proper receptacle. Such a building could be erected at the cost of one or two thousand dollars, and should, after some years of use and consequent permeation by diseased particles, be destroyed and replaced.

“We urge upon our city government not to waste one penny upon enlargement or alteration of the main building. Place the men in the southwest wing, thus separating them wholly from the women, as they should be. Do not divide the large wards designed for the school-room and dormitory of the truants. The feeble and old men can occupy these as they are, and with the wards now occupied by pauper boys, in the same and in the adjacent small rooms, fifty men can be comfortably lodged in the two lower stories of that wing. Large wards are in common use in all hospitals and alms-houses, and are more easily warmed, lighted, ventilated and attended, and will accommodate more persons than if the space were broken up into separate rooms. While separate sleeping-rooms are necessary for correctional and reformatory institutions, they are not desirable for hospitals or alms-houses for *all* inmates. Our city alms-house has already a sufficient number of small apartments, and no expense is desirable for partition of rooms. The truant-school is still an incubus upon the alms-house. There are at present only seven truants there, who occupy space sufficient for thirty paupers. They prevent the separation of the sexes into opposite wings, a change which decency and morality demand. The city should hire a small dwelling-house for them until a county truant-school can be established. We advise the passage of a law by the next Legislature making county truant-schools obligatory, and forbidding the commitment of all children over three years of age to any alms-house where adult paupers are maintained, even for a single night, except epileptic, idiotic and feeble-minded or defective children. The children’s law of New York (chap. 173, acts of 1875), which has been very beneficial in its operation, should be enacted in Massachusetts, which is behind New York in matters relating to pauper children. There are about one thousand pauper children in Massachusetts alms-houses, subject to all the influences which tend to their permanent pauperization. Our overseers should either indenture or board out every one of these children in families or private charitable institutions, where at the same cost as at present they will come under better training and elevating influences. The practical effect of this method will be to cause the friends and relatives of one-half these children to support them.

“The breaking up of intemperate, idle and dissolute families is not only permissible, but often it is the best possible charity. A foolish, unreflecting sentimentalism prevents, in many cases, the separation, and pauperism is thereby cultivated and perpetuated. The removal of the truant school, the placing out of all the pauper children, and the care of the very sick paupers at the *proper place*, the city hospital, would at once do away with the necessity for enlarging the alms-house.”

These recommendations of Mrs. Leonard apply to a city of thirty-two thousand inhabitants, where a new alms-house was built some five years

since, with room enough, but very ill arranged, and in which, till now, a "truant school" for young delinquents has been maintained. In consequence of the remonstrances of Mrs. Leonard and her friends, the city government has decided not to enlarge the alms-house building, but to remove the truants to a separate house at some distance, and to make some of the other changes recommended. Among these is the removal of the *pauper* children also from the alms-house, according to the example set by you and the other State authorities of New York. It is also proposed, though not yet determined, that those paupers sick with chronic diseases shall be placed in one-story hospital wards, such as the experience of our armies in the civil war showed to be the best for general purposes, and that the vicious paupers who can work shall be sent, not to the alms-house, but to some place of confinement, where they may be compelled to labor. This last suggestion applies, of course, to tramps, and though we have not yet carried it out very thoroughly in any part of Massachusetts, we hope to do so under legislative authority in the coming year.

It is quite probable that the present State work-house at Bridgewater may be taken as one of the houses of detention for tramps, many of whom are now sent there under general laws, which it is proposed to supplement by special legislation for the simultaneous arrest of tramps, something after the manner proposed in our report at Cincinnati last May.

The buildings of the great State alms-house, at Tewksbury, are quite as defective and ill-arranged, notwithstanding their fine external aspect, as those which Mrs. Leonard criticised at Springfield. You could see how faulty were the apartments for the foundling children, and you probably noticed how far the hospital building for the sane deviates from the correct principles laid down by Dr. Wylie in his paper read last May at the Cincinnati Conference of Charities. The suggestion for the Tewksbury hospital, as originally made by the Board of Charities, in the reports for 1864, and subsequent years, was almost exactly that of Dr. Wylie; but the local authorities failed to understand and act upon such simple principles. The same is to be said of the smaller hospital in connection with the State Primary School at Monson. I regret that the State authorities of Massachusetts did not second the efforts of Dr. Allen, Dr. Howe, and their colleagues on the Board of Charities, and make the State buildings models in all respects; but, as you saw, this is far from being the case. Massachusetts *has* established, however, within the past ten years, a very sensible and efficient system of outdoor relief for the State poor, which was fully explained in Dr. Wheelwright's paper, read at the Cincinnati conference.

This was the work of the Board of Charities, and particularly of Dr. Wheelwright himself, who, since the death of Dr. Howe, is by far the

most sagacious and experienced person connected with the poor-law administration in Massachusetts.

In conclusion, let me say that, in my judgment, we must always maintain alms-houses, but that these should not be built very large at first, nor should they be extended by subsequent additions, if it is possible to provide for the needs of the poor in separate structures under a more careful classification, and especially that we should not keep children in an alms-house beyond the age of infancy, nor even then, if any better place can be provided.

Along with alms-houses we should also have work-houses, and asylums for the chronic insane, in distinct buildings, and at a distance from the alms-house if practicable.

These places of in-door relief should be used to supplement and correct the abuses of out-door relief—by which I mean, *aid given to the poor in their own families, or at the homes of their kindred and friends.*

These two methods of public aid to the poor should go along side by side, each supplying and correcting the defects of the other.

Yours truly,

F. B. SANBORN.

CONCORD, MASS., Oct. 22, 1878.

REPORT  
RELATING TO  
THE PUBLIC CHARITIES  
OF  
NEW YORK CITY,  
BY  
Commissioners LOWELL and DONNELLY.  
FOR THE YEAR 1876.



# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

As Commissioners for the county of New York, we have felt very deeply the loss of our colleague, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who died February 9, 1878. In every emergency during the year, we have missed his cheerful courage and zealous energy, and we have, of course, been able to accomplish far less in our district than we should have done had we had his help.

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A year ago we laid before you a communication, which we had presented to the Mayor of New York, giving our impressions concerning the public charities of the city. We now propose to report directly to you upon the occurrences of the past year in those same institutions, and to give a short account of their present condition.

We shall, as then, lay more stress upon what remains to be done than upon what has already been accomplished, for whatever credit may be due to individuals for improvements made, the deficiencies are still great.

## THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

This small hospital appears to have been well managed from the beginning. It was established eighteen months ago to receive women in labor who were found in the streets, and could not be removed to Blackwell's Island. The number of patients is always very small, and competent physicians and nurses are in charge.

## BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	81
Patients, men.....	423
“ women .....	180
Work-house help, men.....	1
“ “ women .....	15
Total.....	<u>700</u>

The visitors of the Board report as follows.

\* \* \* \* "The general condition of Bellevue Hospital is improved.  
\* \* the wards and beds are in good order and quite clean. \* \* \*  
"The cells are still in a deplorable condition." \* \* \*

The cells here referred to are those spoken of in our communication to the Mayor last year, and are used for the confinement of all insane patients waiting to be transferred to the asylums, as well as for persons attacked with delirium tremens. During the year, 1,760 persons have been confined in these cells, 308 of whom were insane, and subsequently transferred to the asylums. These cells, or those in the "Tombs," are the only places belonging to New York city where a stranger, who becomes insane, can be lodged to await an examination by physicians.

In January and February, one of the visitors of the Board made daily visits for thirty days to these cells, and, upon the receipt of his report, a strong appeal was made to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to ask for an appropriation to erect a proper building for insane patients detained at Bellevue Hospital. Finally, in May, an appropriation of \$10,000 was obtained from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but even the foundations of the building were not laid until October or November. It is now in process of construction, and will not certainly be finished before the first of March.

During the year, two turrets for baths, closets, etc., have been added to Bellevue Hospital, and through the generosity of an individual, a new surgical pavilion has been erected in the grounds of the hospital.

#### CHARITY HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	58
Patients, men.....	478
"    women.....	336
Work-house help, men.....	4
"    "    women .....	52
Total.....	<u>928</u>

This hospital has also been improved in several minor respects during the year.

The mingling of all classes still continues, however, especially in the rear of the building, in the wash-house, etc., where work-house women, male and female patients, children and penitentiary prisoners, may be seen freely commingling. The Chief-of-Staff recommended, in his last annual report, the building of a new wash-house in another part of the grounds. This is needed for many reasons, and would be a great improvement. The present wash-house is most inadequate for the purposes of the hospital, and is a discredit to the institution.

The following letters require no explanation :

May 3d, 1878.

*To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN — At the last meeting of the State Board of Charities, a report was presented from the Visiting Committee of the county of New York, requesting that an inquiry be made concerning the system of management of the Training School for Nurses at Charity Hospital. The report was referred to the Commissioners for New York, and we have in accordance with the directions of the Board, informed ourselves upon the subject referred to.

So far as the present condition of the school is concerned, we are glad to say that we found it to be better than we had feared—every person examined testified to the improvement which had taken place during the past year in the discipline of the school. This does not mean, however, that still further improvements might not be made, for we discovered very serious deficiencies ; nor can we speak favorably of the system by which the school is managed, which was the special point to which our inquiry was directed.

The fact that the school is at present comparatively satisfactory, is no guarantee that it will continue to be so ; the improvement has resulted from the appointment of a more efficient Chief-of-Staff of Charity Hospital, and should the next change result in securing a less efficient officer, the school would again return to its old condition. The character of so important a part of the hospital service should certainly not depend on the kind of man who happens to be chosen as head of the hospital ; it should be governed in some way which will ensure its steady progress in usefulness and value, without regard to changes in the management of the hospital or the department. In order to accomplish this result, the Training School should be under the direct charge of a comparatively permanent volunteer committee, which would be quite independent of any changes occurring in the hospital, and we would suggest that you choose a number of ladies and gentlemen in whose judgment you have confidence, and request them to constitute themselves the Board of Managers of the Training School for Nurses of Charity Hospital. Let this committee have entire control of the school, and hold them responsible for its efficient management.

Will you please to let us know your opinion of this suggestion, as there are many minor errors in management to which we wish to call your attention, if you continue to be the governing body of the Training School for Nurses.

Respectfully,

(Signed.)

EDWARD C. DONNELLY,  
JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

*Comrs. of the State Board of Charities.*

May 22, 1878.

*To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—We are informed, by a letter from your Secretary, under date of May 8th, that your Board takes a very different view from our own in regard to what is required to place the Charity Hospital Training School for Nurses on a satisfactory footing. We can only regret this extremely, for we fear that you may, in the future, encounter very serious results from your present system. In writing to you on the third instant, we said that we had further suggestions to make, in regard to the Training School, and these we shall now enumerate in the order of their importance :

1st. We recommend that, in place of the Supervising Nurse, there should be a Superintendent of Nurses. Besides her other duties, the Superintendent should be especially responsible for the conduct and health of the nurses. We judge, from testimony taken by us, that a much stricter oversight of the nurses is required than has existed hitherto, and this whole department should be placed absolutely in the hands of the Superintendent of Nurses. The Chief-of-Staff should be head of the Training School only in so far as he is head of the whole hospital; the Superintendent of Nurses should be the actual head of the Training School. On this point, Miss Florence Nightengale, one of the first authorities on hospital nursing, writes as follows :

“Simplicity of rules, placing the nurses in all matters regarding management of sick, absolutely under the orders of the medical men, and in all disciplinary matters, under the female Superintendent, to whom the medical officers should report all cases of neglect, is very important. At the outset there must be a clear and recorded definition of the limits of these two classes of jurisdiction. Of course, if she does not exercise the authority intrusted to her with judgment and precision, it is then the legitimate province of the governing body to interfere and remove her. It is necessary to dwell strongly on this point, because there has been not unfrequently a disposition shown to make the nursing establishment responsible on the side of discipline to the medical officer or Governor of the Hospital. An attempt to introduce such a system would be merely to try anew, and fail anew, in an attempt which has frequently been made. In disciplinary matters a woman only can understand a woman.”

2d. One of the house staff should be selected by the Superintendent to attend the nurses should they be sick; and no other physician should be called in by any nurse, except by express permission of the Superintendent.

3d. Provision should be made outside the hospital for sleeping-rooms for all the nurses. It is most desirable, as a means of health and discipline, that the nurses should not sleep next their wards, and that there

should be a home outside the hospital, under the charge of the Superintendent of Nurses.

4th. The day-nurses should be required to be in bed at 10 P. M., when all their lights should be out, and the night-nurses should always be required to spend at least eight hours of each day in bed.

5th. The Superintendent should have an assistant, whom she should train to take her place in her absence.

6th. The Superintendent should also appoint one of the nurses, who has been in the school a year, to be head of the night-nurses, and report in regard to their work each morning. The duty of reporting nurses for neglect of duty should not be left to the night-watch.

7th. The night-nurses should stay in their wards except when passing from one to another, and they should not be allowed to sit in the halls.

8th. No nurse should be assigned to night-duty until she has been in the school for four months; and no nurse should serve on night-duty for a longer term than one month at a time.

9th. Each nurse who goes out on leave should have a written leave of absence from the Superintendent before obtaining a pass.

10th. We should recommend that the nurses wear a uniform while in the school.

11th. We recommend that the pupils of the Training School should not have charge of the male wards.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,  
EDWARD C. DONNELLY,

*Commissioners of the State Board of Charities.*

MATERNITY PAVILIONS, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	10
Patients, women.....	10
“ babies.....	8
Work-house help.....	3
Total.....	<u>31</u>

These two pavilions, situated near the alms-house, were begun in December, 1876. The pavilions were occupied toward the end of January, 1878, and within one month four deaths from puerperal fever had occurred, and the pavilions were closed for fumigation, etc. On April 1, one was reopened and patients again received, and about the 20th of that month one patient committed suicide, having been placed in a ward alone, from which she escaped in the night, and it is supposed drowned herself, as no trace could be found of her, except the print of her bare feet under the window. There was no night-watch at the time in that pavilion. We were about to make a thorough inquiry into the manage-

ment of these pavilions, when we learned that the Bellevue Board of Obstetrical Surgeons had the matter in charge, and we therefore left it in their hands.

Since that date the pavilions have again been closed in order to allow certain improvements about the grounds to be made, and they were re-opened about the beginning of August. Each time that the pavilions are closed, the patients are received at Charity Hospital.

During the past five months the pavilions seem to have been well managed, and the result has been satisfactory to the visiting physicians, so far as we can learn.

ALMS-HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	22
Inmates, men.....	614
“ women.....	563
Work-house help, men.....	1
“ “ women .....	29
Total .....	<u>1,229</u>

This institution has been subject to thorough inspection by ourselves and our visitors, and various suggestions have been made to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in relation to it, some of which have been promptly complied with.

Other important recommendations have, however been disregarded, and the following extracts from a report made to us in March are still applicable :

“ When the male inmates leave the wards in the morning they are not expected to visit them again until bed-time. The men not able to work in the shops, bake-house, etc., spend their time in the open air, or in an old out-building called ‘the Shed.’ This building is about 25 x 100 feet, heated by one stove in the centre. \* \* \* In this building congregate, on cold or inclement days, all the men not at work in the shops or wards. The air is loaded with tobacco smoke, and the exhalations from two or three hundred people. The stench is intolerable, and it is astonishing how the men live in it. \* \* \* There are at present, on the male side, about forty-five epileptics; probably no worse place than the alms-house could have been selected for them. They belong to a class for whose cure little can be done, though, by proper medication and humane treatment, their calamity may be much mitigated. With few exceptions, they are people of filthy and disgusting habits and difficult to manage. They are irresponsible for their actions, and are liable at any moment to inflict injury on themselves or their fellow-patients. They are to be classed with the insane, and require watching

and proper restraint at times. At the alms-house two wards are assigned to them, with one orderly to each ward. No trained person has any supervision over them, nor is any steady medical treatment observed." \* \* \*

The cooking apparatus is insufficient on both the male and female side. The same kettles are used to cook all the food the inmates receive. The coffee is boiled in them in the morning; the soup at noon, and the tea at night.

The alms-house is generally very clean, and, as we have said above, marked improvements have been made since the beginning of the year. A large proportion of the inmates, considering their age and infirmities, are employed in various ways. There is a tin-shop and a carpenter's shop, besides others, attached to the institution. Some of the women knit and sew.

INCURABLE HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	3
Patients, men.....	54
"    women.....	52
Total.....	<u>109</u>

These two pavilions are on the alms-house grounds, and are more comfortable and cheerful than the wards of the alms-house itself. The inmates are incurable and chronic cases, and receive a slightly better fare than is supplied to the regular inmates of the alms-house.

WORK-HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	28
Inmates, men.....	522
"    women.....	461
Total.....	<u>1,011</u>

To this institution are committed all able-bodied persons who apply to the department for support, and here also are sentenced drunkards and other misdemeanants, the nature of whose offenses does not admit of a commitment to the penitentiary. From this institution are "transferred" the "work-house help," who perform all the menial labor in the Department of Public Charities and Correction. This a practice which might be conducive of great good to the prisoners themselves, and economy to the department, but as at present administered, it is questionable whether the waste of materials and time consequent upon their employment is not greater than the saving, while the moral evil which results

from it is undeniable. The fact that short-term prisoners are, as a rule, the only ones transferred, is the secret of the evil effects of this sort of labor; nothing can be taught them during the few days they are to remain, and they will not, or cannot, work without constant supervision.

The following note on this point explains itself:

“November 2, 1877.

“To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

“GENTLEMEN—We recommend, as one step toward diminishing the evils consequent on the employment of work-house labor in the charitable institutions under your charge, that you reverse your order that none but prisoners having short terms to serve should be transferred, and make a rule, on the contrary, that only those committed for three or six months should be employed outside the work-house. Require that the superintendents shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and discipline of the prisoners sent to them. \* \* \* \* \*

“A further improvement would be an order that all prisoners shall be uniformed *in the work-house* before being transferred, which would tend to better discipline, and would save trouble to the officers of the institutions to which they are sent. In dealing with those sentenced for short terms in the work-house itself, the superintendent should enforce strict order, and see that a full day's labor is required of each, so that their detention may be a punishment.

Respectfully,

(Signed.) THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,  
EDWARD C. DONNELLY,

*Commissioners State Board of Charities.*”

On December 31st, 1878, there were transferred to other institutions (except those on Hart's Island, where were 284), 199 men and 334 women, which makes the whole number of work-house prisoners, that day, 1,800.

Little change has taken place in the work-house itself since the opening of the year, except that efforts have been made to secure the entire separation of the sexes, which is now almost accomplished.

The introduction of women keepers on the female side was a great improvement, but the lack of a neat uniform for these keepers, leaves much to be desired. Long, flowing dresses, and hair fantastically arranged, are not consistent with the duties required of these officers, nor can they have a good influence on the prisoners.

There is still the same want of classification as when we last reported on this institution, and if any attempts are made to reform the inmates, it is the work of individuals. There is no systematic effort to so influence the persons committed that they shall not, time after time, return

to the work-house, and although complaints are made in their official reports by some of the officers of the department that short sentences tend rather to increase than to diminish the numbers committed, yet the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction themselves will sometimes recommend to the committing magistrate to release a prisoner who has received, in consequence of repeated offenses, a sentence of salutary length.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—(FOR WOMEN.)

*Census, Dec. 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	98
Patients, main building.....	413
"    Retreat.....	124
"    Lodge.....	77
"    pavilions.....	583
Male patients.....	9
Patients on pass.....	28
Work-house help, men.....	27
"    "    women.....	20
Total.....	<u>1,379</u>

This asylum continues to be a source of the greatest anxiety to us. We see that there is not proper provision for the patients, and we know that their surroundings must of necessity increase and prolong the disease under which they are suffering, and yet we are quite powerless to effect any permanent improvement.

The Lodge and Retreat, where violent cases are confined, are buildings quite unfit for any human beings, and yet two hundred insane women are shut up in them. The cells in which the patients sleep are, in both of the institutions, lighted only by transoms over the doors. At night, when the patients spend nearly twelve hours closely shut up in these cells, they must be pitch dark, and the air, which is not fresh even in the middle of the day, must be poisonous.

In the Retreat, many of the cells (measuring 7 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 9 inches x 12 feet) contain two beds; and on one occasion lately, when the nurse opened one of these cells in the morning, she found one of the patients badly beaten about the head by her companion. The patients, as a rule, have nothing to do all day, and seldom go out except in the airing courts—bare spaces, surrounded by high board fences. Such circumstances cannot tend to the calming of an excited brain, but must rather serve to increase the disease, and fix it upon the patient for life. The beneficial influence of a change to pleasanter surroundings, and even partial employment, has been shown within a few weeks, when a number of patients from the Retreat were transferred to two new halls in the main building, and were supplied with work;

they at once became more quiet and tractable, even although there must have been some causes of excitement in the transfer.

The upper floors of the main building are comparatively pleasant; but the basement wards are very dark, and seem peculiarly unfit for their present use, namely, as reception hall for all the new cases, and as hospital.

A report made to the Board by our New York county visitors describes this latter hall as follows:

"The floor is three inches below the ground outside, and there is no cellar beneath (the beams of the floor, in fact, rest on the ground). Here the bed-rooms measure 6 feet 7 inches x 9 feet 4 inches x 9 feet 4 inches, and afford 573 cubic feet of air, exclusive of furniture; when occupied by one person, 560 cubic feet. In these rooms we have cases of dysentery, low fever with terrible bed sores, consumption and erysipelas, and confinement cases." \* \* \*

This ward runs north and south, and the sunny part of the hall is the extreme end, where there is one window, so high up that the women have to climb up to look out.

Besides the inadequacy of the buildings of the asylum, the number of physicians and nurses is quite insufficient; but six physicians for twelve hundred patients, and seventy-eight nurses, including those detailed for night duty, and those absent or ill—a sufficient number of nurses for eight hundred patients only. During the past thirteen months, there have been six deaths from accident in the asylum, as follows:

1st. A suicide on November 20, 1877. This woman was shut up in what is called a "guarded room," and was found dead—hung by the neck to a hot-water pipe, at 6.30 A. M. The physician said she had been dead about three hours when he saw her body.

2d and 3d. Two cases of poisoning. One of the patients went to the druggist's office to get her allowance of ale, and stole a pint bottle of chloroform, which she mixed with the ale, and then gave to another patient and to a work-house woman, both of whom died.

4th. June 28. Drowning. A patient escaped from pavilion E, about 5 P. M., while a new nurse and one just transferred from another building were in charge. No regular alarm was given until 11 P. M., and her body was found, June 29, in the river.

5th. July 3. Drowning. A patient left one of the pavilions after breakfast, and her body was found, July 9, in the river.

6th. November 23. Suicide. A patient hung herself on the hot-water pipes in hall 7, in very much the same way as did the other woman a year before.

The pipes in almost all the rooms are still uncovered.

The foregoing fatal accidents appear to be due entirely to want of efficient care. Insane patients have been trusted alone, and these results have followed. With a sufficient number of competent nurses, such fatalities would be avoided. The system of managing the nurses during the past fourteen months, has been such as to render them far less efficient than they otherwise would be. There are frequent transfers of nurses from one ward to another, so that the nurses and patients can have little personal acquaintance with each other, and the effect is very bad. In the Retreat, hall I., where there are forty-four excited patients and four nurses, there have been eighteen different nurses since January 1, 1878, and of those present on November 27, one had served in the hall six months, one two months, one five weeks, and one seventeen days. The explanation of this system is given by the Superintendent of the Asylum, as follows:

\* \* \* "The many changes of attendants made in Retreat I. I explain as follows: That I deemed it best to put new nurses into that hall (where there are always four nurses), in preference to others, in order to give the novice in the nursing of the insane a fair trial, inasmuch as the Retreat is one of the best halls in the institution for testing the capabilities, patience and endurance of the new attendants in the sphere of life which they have undertaken. If, after a certain time, I find the attendant efficient as regards capability and patience, I transfer her to another hall, and appoint a novice to take her place, thus making Retreat I. a perfect training school for the uninitiated." \* \* \*

The frequent change of physicians is also very disadvantageous to the asylum; their want of experience and acquaintance with the patients rendering their small number still more unfortunate.

Of the six physicians now in the asylum, only one had had any experience in the treatment of the insane before entering this institution. The dates of their appointment are as follows:

Superintendent, October 1, 1877.

Assistant superintendent, December 5, 1877.

First-assistant physician, August 17, 1877.

Second-assistant physician, April 5, 1878.

Third-assistant physician, April 30, 1878.

Fourth-assistant physician, November 25, 1878.

The younger men, of course, only enter the asylum for the purpose of gaining experience, and this they do at the expense of the patients. As a rule, they receive no salaries, and after serving a few months they usually resign, giving place to other inexperienced youths. During the past two years eighteen physicians have practiced in the asylum. Among what might seem minor deficiencies in the institution, may be noted the want of a neat uniform for the nurses, whose present mode of dress is ill suited for the work they have to do.

The following are extracts from the report of one of the visitors of the State Board, dated December 2, 1878:

"In closing the year we may detail the points of improvement and deterioration in the asylum.

"IMPROVEMENTS.

"1st. Two new halls have been opened in the center-house, to which patients have been removed from the Lodge and Retreat, effecting a marked benefit in each.

"2d. A pavilion has been built on Hart's Island, which is nearly or quite ready for use. This will further relieve the asylum by receiving some seventy or eighty patients. \* \* \*

"3d. New sitting-rooms have been opened from the old halls. \* \* \*

"4th. The airing court of the Retreat has been enlarged and cleared up.

"5th. A new road has been built to the Retreat.

"DETERIORATIONS.

"1st. \* \* The restriction of the Lodge patients to the airing court for out-door exercise.

"2d. The use of the dining-rooms in the center building as bedrooms. \* \*

"3d. The use of the new halls for excited patients. These halls are on the fourth story, and contain, one, fifty-one, and the other fifty-five patients. Patients of this class ought not to be kept together in such large numbers, and ought always to live where they have easy access to the open air.

"4th. Less general cleanliness of the clothing of patients, and of the buildings.

"5th. Increased frequency in the changes of nurses, most noticeable in the Retreat." \* \*

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND.

*Census Dec. 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employes:.....	37
Patients, men.....	213
"    women.....	89
Work-house help, men.....	23
"    "    women.....	59
Insane women.....	150
Total.....	<u>571</u>

This hospital contains a very incongruous element, in one hundred and fifty insane women, part of whom were transferred from Blackwell's Island in January, 1878, and the rest a little latter. At the time when the first transfer was made, we were informed by one of our visitors

that several very violent patients, selected from the worst wards at the lunatic asylum had been sent to Ward's Island, with a very small number of nurses. There proved to be seventy-one patients with three nurses, one of whom had never taken care of the insane before, and the Superintendent of the Homœopathic Hospital made no claim to any knowledge of insanity. On the first visit of our visitor to the hospital, he found but one nurse, and that the inexperienced one, in charge of all the patients.

The attention of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was at once called to these circumstances, and a number of the most violent cases were returned to the asylum, and a larger number of nurses detailed. Almost all the patients have since that time been changed, and at present they are all of the quiet class, who might be well cared for in pavilions instead of occupying space which should be given to the sick. The wards are quite unfit for insane patients, and it is very difficult to care for them, especially at night. On two floors, one night-nurse has charge of seventy-nine women, scattered through five rooms, so situated that what occurs in one can neither be heard nor seen in some of the others, so that even constant vigilance may fail to prevent serious disturbance and disaster.

The rest of the hospital, although not intended for the purpose to which it is now put, appears to be well managed and in good order. Here, as elsewhere, in the department, the female employees should wear a uniform dress, the want of which is very observable.

INSANE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND—(FOR MEN.)

*Census Dec. 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	86
Patients, main building.....	689
“ emigration Annex.....	300
Work-house women.....	36
Total.....	<u>1,111</u>

“ The following letter was written more than a year since :

“ November 13, 1877.

“ *To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :*

GENTLEMEN—Although in our report on the charitable institutions of this city, presented to the Mayor October 30, we expressed it as our opinion that the wages paid to keepers and attendants in your department were too low, we do not wish to be responsible for the recommendation to increase the rate of wages while the present system of appointing these subordinate officers continues. We think that even with very low wages, it might be possible, under a proper system of making appointments, to secure efficient attendants, while we do not believe that an increase would be any advantage unless a radical change is made.

“Our recommendation in regard to this subject would be, of course, that which we made to you last April, that the Superintendent of each institution should have full power to appoint and remove his subordinates, but knowing your opinion, that your Superintendents are not, as a rule, competent to support such a responsibility, we suggest that, as an experiment, you try our plan in one institution alone, the Insane Asylum, on Ward’s Island, giving the Resident Physician, Dr. A. E. MacDonald, absolute control over all his subordinates, and holding him to account for the proper conduct of the asylum.

Respectfully,

(Signed.) THEODORE ROOSEVELT,  
JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,  
EDWARD C. DONNELLY,

*Commissioners of the State Board of Charities.”*

Although the suggestion contained in the above letter has not been fully carried out, yet it has been partially adopted, and has produced good results.

On the application of a man for a position as attendant, he is referred to the Superintendent, who is required to report whether or not he finds any objection to his appointment; and in case he does, the man is rejected. This has raised the character of the attendants in some degree.

The institution has the appearance of being well managed. The attendants wear a neat uniform, and there is a satisfactory air of good discipline.

The asylum is badly overcrowded, however, and the emigration Annex, where are three hundred patients, is most unfit for the insane. It is a building of three stories; each story consisting of one large hall, where one hundred men sleep, and pass the day in idleness, except when they are taken out for a walk. They dine in the basement, which is a dreary, miserable-looking place, and nothing could well be less attractive or suitable for its present use than the whole building. It was granted to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction by the Emigration Commission for one year, and was accepted as a great favor. When the year expires, it is impossible to say where the patients can be housed. A new wing to the asylum, to accommodate two hundred and twenty-five patients, has been begun, but the appropriation is not sufficient, and it will probably not be completed for more than a year, no additional appropriation having been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to finish it. Meanwhile, the number of the insane continues to increase very fast, more than two hundred male patients alone having been added during the year.

Two deaths from culpable carelessness, on the part of attendants, have occurred within thirteen months: In the first, a patient attacked an attend-

ant, who so injured him, in defending himself, that the former died; in the second case, a patient was scalded in the bath, and died within a short time. The attendants who were responsible for these accidents were discharged.

## RANDALL'S ISLAND.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Officers and employees.....	74
Infants' Hospital, mothers.....	79
“ “ children.....	189
Idiot School.....	97
Idiot Hospital.....	29
Hopeless idiots, boys.....	22
“ “ girls.....	20
Large idiot boys.....	43
Children's Hospital, boys.....	93
“ “ girls.....	71
Branch Charity Hospital, men.....	48
“ “ women.....	43
Penitentiary men.....	51
Work-house help, men.....	39
“ “ women.....	96
Branch Insane Asylum.....	120
Total.....	<u>1,114</u>

The extraordinarily varied character of the persons under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, on this island, renders the post of Superintendent one of the most difficult offices in the department; yet, at one time during the past year, the salary of that officer was fixed at \$1,200, or only three hundred dollars more than that of the Principal of the idiot school.

The following letter, dated April, 1878, requires no explanation :

*“To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of the city of New York:*

“GENTLEMEN—The attention of the State Board of Charities, at their last meeting, was called to the existence of scurvy in the Idiot Asylum, on Randall's Island, and the subject was referred to the undersigned for investigation.

“On the fourth instant they proceeded to Randall's Island for the purpose of carrying out their instructions, and held a rigid examination, under oath, of nearly all the officers and employees attached to or connected with the Idiot Asylum.

“It is not the purpose of the undersigned to give you in detail the result of this examination, which extended report will be duly submitted to their own board. They purpose, however, to lay before you their conclusions, which they are satisfied will be found justified by the examination, which they are informed has been held by your own board.

The death record of the Idiot Asylum from January 1, 1878, up to the end of March, 1878, shows eleven deaths against sixteen in the whole of the year 1877! Two other deaths had taken place in April, pending the examination; one on the first, and the other on the second. Thirteen deaths in the first quarter of this year, against sixteen in the whole of last year, is surely an alarming condition. It is fairly supposable that some uniform rate of mortality would prevail in an institution of this class, as well as in others, where admissions and discharges prevail. It is the variation from this rate that gave the direction to the inquiries of the undersigned.

“They find—

“1st. That scurvy appeared among the inmates as far back as June or July, of last year.

“2d. The first knowledge of the existence of the disease acquired by the assistant physician in charge of the Idiot Asylum Hospital, Dr. Richards, was in January last, and by the Medical Superintendent about the same time.

“3d. By the testimony of the cook, vegetables to the amount of four hundred and fifty pounds were served to the asylum in the month of March, beside the usual quantity in the soup. Before March no vegetables were served separately, in addition to those in the soup.

“4th. The additional supply mentioned showed the recognition of its need, but proves inattention to that need, during, at least, the two preceding months of the known existence of the disease.

“5th. The undersigned cannot be wrong in denouncing this inattention as culpable negligence, to which the duration of the disease, and probably the mortality that ensued, may be attributed. It is no answer to say that the patients were otherwise diseased constitutionally; the responsibility is for a disease accidental and preventable, and is the greater because the disease was the more dangerous in its action on the feeble constitutions of the idiot children.

“6th. It is for your Board to determine where this grave responsibility rests. The undersigned could not but receive the impression that the Superintendent did not exercise that active vigilance which the situation demanded when informed of the existence of scurvy. The character of the diet furnished to hospital patients should necessarily engage the watchful attention of a person occupying the position of a medical superintendent; more especially should this be the case in the superintendent of an idiot asylum, and still more so of an idiot asylum hospital. The medical assistants on the island are volunteers, and not salaried, and cannot be expected to have that sense of responsibility imposed upon a paid official. It would be easy to show from the evidence (in such a case almost necessarily contradictory), that the matron failed in attention to her duty; that the steward might have been more vigilant;

that the nurses or other attendants were negligent, but for the shortcomings of these persons the Superintendent must be looked to for explanation, and the only explanation he can give is, too much work and indifferent assistance. Perhaps it might be contended that the evil lay in the diversity of work and the want of system in the organization. The Island is a sort of relieving depot for Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, and contains delegations from Charity Hospital, the Work-house and the Asylum for Insane. Even on the theory that this is a temporary and transient state of affairs, the undersigned beg leave to urge that your commission is bound to provide a force adequate to its administration and management, and certainly such a one as would prevent the development of so preventable a disease as scurvy.

"7th. The undersigned discovered that so important a book as the Death Record was not accurately kept, or, rather upon the declaration of the Steward, had not been accurately kept before his accession to office. The deaths for the year 1877 are not all entered upon this book, which professes to be the Register, and are only to be ascertained by reference to the Doctor's certificates. There is no book showing a record of the inception, progress and treatment of diseases of patients; and still worse, there is no record of *post-mortem* examinations. The interests of humanity and science alike demand the reformation of an evil so gross as this.

"8th. It has been reported by some of the County Visitors of the State Board of Charities that, on the occasion of some of their visitations, they observed that the food provided for the dinner of the children of the Idiot Asylum Hospital was only bread and coffee. The Matron must be immediately responsible for such an omission as this, and the undersigned, in this connection, would urge upon your Board the importance of this position, and the necessity of great care in the selection of the incumbent. They would also suggest the propriety of specific rules, written or printed, for the guidance of the different employees, more particularly those defining the duties and occupation of the Matron and Steward. The Matron should be obliged to keep a journal, in which would be entered any noteworthy incidents, such as the transfer of a patient to the hospital; a death, and the circumstances attending it; irregularities in the attendance of nurses, or in the conduct of work-house help, etc. This would be a source of information, and a check both upon the Matron and other employees. The keeping of a similar book might be judiciously imposed upon the Steward. All the witnesses united in testifying to the abundance of supplies upon the Island, or at the command of the Steward. The fault lay in ignorance or carelessness attending the distribution.

"9th. The undersigned are convinced of the disposition of your Board to secure a just and efficient administration of this as well as the other

charities under your control, and submit the foregoing with confidence, that the evils complained of will be remedied, and their recurrence carefully guarded against.

“NEW YORK, April 23, 1878.

“EDWARD C. DONNELLY,

“JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,

“Com'rs of the State Board of Charities.”

During the summer, for the space of several weeks, the Idiot Asylum was left with no matron, and part of the same time with no house-keeper, the whole care of the children devolving upon the nurses. A house-keeper was then appointed, and subsequently a Matron, and at present the institution seems to be in better condition.

A Medical Board for the whole Island has also been appointed, whose visits will insure better care. The Superintendent has undoubtedly, however, too great a responsibility, having under his charge persons of all ages and conditions—idiots, insane, sick children, infants, work-house men and women. During the very months when the scurvy was most fatal in the Idiot Asylum, a severe epidemic of measles was causing a great mortality in the Infant Hospital.

The crippled and disabled children in the hospital attend, so far as they are able, the public school held on the Island. When out of school, the children are under the charge of paid nurses, but the work-house women, employed as help in the hospitals, have far too free access to the children, and their places should be supplied by paid servants.

Of the insane men transferred from Ward's Island, one of the visitors of the Board reports as follows:

“A young physician from the Branch Hospital looks after them. I understood that there was no special record kept of their condition. The building they occupy has a dining-room on the first floor, and two sleeping wards above. As these are not large enough for all, another dormitory in the Idiot House for large boys has been given to them. \* \* \* Adjoining their dining-room is a bare space or hall, with plenty of windows and a heater. Here the men live day after day. \* \* \* A few long benches stand by the walls, and are carried into the next room at meal times; when I was present, a considerable number of the men had no seat, but stood while they took their food.”

One kitchen, of comparatively small size, serves to cook the food for all the institutions on Randall's Island, except the Infant Hospital. The meals cannot be very hot when served.

The visitors of the board report several important improvements during the year, many of the buildings having been repaired and painted, the grounds kept in good order, the water-works and closets attended to,

etc. They note, also, a marked improvement in the food since the outbreak of scurvy, excepting in the building where are the older idiot boys—here it is often insufficient.

## HART'S ISLAND.

*Census, December 31, 1878.*

Paid officers and employees.....	44
Insane women.....	162
Hospital patients, men.....	151
“ “ women .....	145
Work-house men.....	226
“ women .....	45
Total.....	<u>773</u>

The want of classification observable throughout the whole department is as apparent on Hart's Island as elsewhere. The island is divided by a narrow neck of land into two peninsulas, upon one of which is located the branch work-house, where are 226 work-house men, 24 work-house women, and nearly one hundred insane women, while on the other are the hospitals for men and women, a new pavilion for 60 insane women, and 21 work-house women. A second pavilion for insane women is still in process of construction, having been begun somewhat later than the other.

There are three separate organizations, so to speak, on Hart's Island. The work-house prisoners, under the charge of a warden; the insane women, under the charge of one physician, and the sick, under the charge of another. The Island is too far from the city to make it a desirable place for those whose friends wish to visit them. The passage from the city occupies two hours, and the boat goes only twice a week, and remains but a short time at the Island, so that the friends of patients having paid fifty cents for the trip, spend four hours on the boat, and are allowed but two at the hospital.

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Almost the only encouraging fact about the foregoing short record of the events which have taken place in the charitable institutions during the past year, is that the causes of the evils are patent, and, therefore, improvements can be made so soon as public opinion really demands a reform.

The lack of a proper system of making appointments, and, consequently, as a rule, the lack of independent and efficient officials, lies at the root of almost all the things that go wrong. There is no doubt, however, that larger appropriations for buildings are required. The present buildings, many of them, need remodeling, and new ones must

be put up. Eventually more land must be bought, and some of the dependents of the city removed from the islands. But even without the expenditure required for such radical changes, great improvements might undoubtedly be made by intelligent classification.

At present, the sick are distributed on four different islands, the insane on four different islands, the epileptics in three institutions, the penitentiary prisoners on two islands, etc., etc.

The salaries, also, are unequally divided. The appropriations should, of course, be sufficient to procure experts as superintendents of all the institutions; but with a good system, the wages of subordinates need not be very high. With a man of experience and energy at the head of each institution, such a system of administration would be introduced as would insure good service even with the present limited number of employees. Gradation in salaries, and the certainty of promotion for good service, would improve the character of the subordinates all through the department. There is now scarcely any pretence of such a thing. A young girl, with no experience, is employed at the Lunatic Asylum at the same salary, and is placed on the same footing, as a woman who has served the department for years; and the same is true in the other institutions, with few exceptions. The salaries are not all too low; some are too high, and care in the distribution of salaries might render any large increase in the appropriations for this purpose unnecessary. Recommendations have been made to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction on this subject.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,  
EDWARD C. DONNELLY,

*Commissioners for the City of New York.*

*January, 1879.*

LABOR  
IN  
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.

BY DR. M. B. ANDERSON, COMMISSIONER.



# REPORT.

## LABOR IN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEPENDENT CLASSES.

*To the State Board of Charities :*

The inmates of our alms-houses are generally weak in body and weak in mind. The general average of vitality is, in the majority of cases, congenitally low, and this naturally low average has been reduced almost universally below its normal condition by crowded dwellings, insufficient clothing, bad air, want of cleanliness, and food deficient in quantity or bad in quality.

This depressed condition of mind and body is quite generally accompanied by a morbid desire for stimulants, and a tendency toward the more degrading forms of licentiousness. When these causes reach a certain degree of activity, the feeble capacity for self-support which such persons naturally possess is neutralized, and they are thrown on their relatives or the State for maintenance. All investigation goes to show that the number of intelligent, moral and respectable persons who, by wounds, sickness or old age are obliged to resort to the alms-house, is exceedingly small. They are, in fact, so few in number that we shall throw them out of consideration in the discussion before us.

The duty of organizing efficient systems of labor in alms-houses is imposed upon the public authorities by every consideration of regard for the paupers as well as for the public which supports them. But there is a general prejudice among laboring men against putting the labor of paupers and criminals into the market in competition with that of the self-supporting classes. A little reflection will show that this prejudice is not well founded. Every person in the community must support himself by some kind of labor, be supported by his relatives or friends, or by the public. When thrown upon the State, such paupers must be maintained from the proceeds of the labor and savings of that portion of the community able and willing to work. The amount necessary for their support is exacted from the public in some form of taxation. This tax is distributed by an inevitable law among all the producing classes, whether rich or poor.

There is a common idea, and one as false as it is common, that public burdens of this sort fall only upon the possessors of tangible and taxable property. "Tax-payers" and "non-tax-payers" are spoken of as if they represented *real* distinctions. The truth is, that taxation, in a

direct or indirect form, falls upon every self-supporting member of the community. A man may be without taxable property, in the ordinary sense of the term, but he must live or board in a taxed house; the provisions which he eats must be purchased of a grocer, who pays taxes on his stock of goods, and on the store which he occupies. He buys his clothing of a taxed tailor. The farm, or manufactory, or railroad, which furnishes him employment is subjected to tax. In all these cases the workman is obliged to bear indirectly his proportional part of these public burdens. For it is evident that this taxation diminishes the profits of production, increases the price of the necessaries of life, and also subtracts from the capitalists' power to pay wages.

There is a *law of diffusion* which affects taxation, which permits no self-supporting member of the body politic to escape its burdens. All revenue raised by tariff on imports is, generally speaking, drawn from the consumer. All tariffs for protection raise the prices of protected articles, or they fail of the purposes for which they are established; and these additional prices the consumer must pay. Political speakers and the newspaper press have done much to impress the idea upon men without property, that, however great may be the public burdens, they are all borne by the owners of tangible property. They are thus taught that, no matter how great may be the expense of maintaining paupers and criminals, the rich only will be the sufferers. The truth is, that every criminal or pauper supported by taxation diminishes, to a certain definite extent, the available income of every laboring man. What the laborer would gain by the removal of paupers and criminals from the labor market will be largely overbalanced by the actual draft made from his wages by indirect taxation for the support of idle persons in prisons and alms-houses. Every consideration of justice to the tax-payer, whether rich or poor, requires that labor should be furnished for paupers and criminals to the largest practicable extent. Whoever throws himself upon the State for support, while able to work and secure employment, is a swindler, and should be treated as such. If he becomes a pauper through incapacity to obtain employment, he will, if an honest man, be most happy to relieve the community of a part or the whole of the burden of his maintenance by doing faithfully any work which may be set before him. Those that become paupers by their own acts should be compelled to work, not only to help support themselves, but as a penalty for the improvidence and vice which have made them what they are.

It is known that a very large percentage of both criminals and paupers have never learned trades, nor been trained to any form of useful labor. For such persons, the instruction which they receive through compulsory labor is one of the most efficient means for their reformation. The temptations to vicious and idle habits are diminished in the proportion that they become conscious of ability to earn their own living. Those

who become paupers from mental incapacity to learn trades may be made useful under the orders and oversight of a superintendent. These may often be taught to perform various kinds of unskilled labor with a good degree of success. They become conscious for the first time of undeveloped capacity, and recover somewhat of the self-respect, for the want of which they sunk into pauperism. Finding that they can become productive laborers under the guidance of another, they are led to make the attempt to guide themselves in their labor; to seek employment, and become self-supporting. When those having trades, and accustomed to regular employment, become paupers from drunkenness or diseases produced by licentiousness, are obliged to work, they will prefer to earn wages for themselves, and will leave the alms-house as soon as their health and strength are recovered.

There are two remedies which may be made available for the cure of tramping. The first is, to instruct the public that feeding tramps is not in any sense charity, but often a crime against good order and society. People should remember that so long as tramps can get a good living through all the summer months without labor, more and more will join them until vagabondage shall grow to be an unendurable nuisance. The false notion that the giving of alms to beggars is, in itself, irrespective of the objects upon which it is bestowed, a Christian virtue, is a prolific source of this form of evil. The knowledge that this false conception of the duty of alms-giving is so widely spread in the community, is the stock in trade of the tramp—the source of that confidence with which he sets out on his travels. The tramp, when once shut out from his opportunity to draw at will upon the misguided benevolence of families, will be thrown upon the alms-house for support. Secondly, when all tramps who resort to alms-houses for food or winter quarters shall be compelled to pay, by good, honest labor, for every meal and every night's lodging which they receive, they will very soon abandon the business.

It is also a public duty to furnish labor to paupers on the ground of humanity. Man is so constituted, bodily and mentally, that happiness is found only in connection with constant and systematic labor. Very much of the suffering of chronic illness is due to the forced inactivity of the invalid. No class of persons are more unhappy, as a general rule, than those wealthy persons who, living on the income of trust funds or investments, which require little or no care, are relieved from all necessity to work. They are liable to become whining hypochondriacs, or fall into the habit of traveling from place to place, with no well-defined purpose except to kill time. These classes, among the wealthy, are the analogues respectively of the chronic grumbling pauper and the professional tramp.

Labor, rigorously exacted from the pauper in proportion to his physical strength, contributes more than anything else to his well-being. In connection with the shelter, clothing and regular food of the alms-house, it increases his vigor of mind and body, through the exercise of both, under intelligent supervision. He sees the results of his own labor taking shape day by day, and his self-respect is increased in proportion. He sees crops and manufactured articles produced by activities in which his mind and hands are important factors, and he becomes conscious of the pleasure which always springs from the creation of something useful to man. He acquires manual skill and capacity for self-restraint and self-control. He has, in fact, entered upon a course of moral and intellectual education. The memories of his low and degraded life in the past are replaced by new trains of natural and healthy thoughts and images. He becomes conscious of a new accession of manhood, and, unless naturally very deficient in intelligence, develops a desire to provide for himself, and to be his own master. Constant labor, good air and regular sleep reduce the craving for stimulants, render the pauper more amenable to discipline, and less disposed to create disturbance by engaging in quarrels, ill-treating his weaker companions, injuring property, or stealing supplies from the institution. In short, though the inculcation of moral and religious precepts should never be neglected, regular labor is the best supplementary aid to moral teaching, and the best possible agency for the practical reformation of bad habits and character.

But the objection is frequently urged, that it is very difficult so to organize labor in our alms-houses that it shall be profitable throughout the year. In answer to this we say, that if labor can so be carried on without loss, though no profit accrues, it is far better for all concerned—for the pauper and the public—that labor should be provided. It is no excuse for failure to provide labor for paupers, that it cannot be carried on at a profit. The farms that are so commonly attached to poor-houses furnish profitable work for a part of the year, but they fail to accomplish this purpose during the winter, at the very period when the number of able-bodied paupers is the largest. It is at this period that the professional tramps take up their residence in the alms-house. All things being equal, they will be sure to select those establishments where little or no work will be required of them.

Nothing will tend more surely to reduce the number of able-bodied paupers, who every year go into winter quarters in the alms-houses, than a thorough-going labor system, continued in action throughout the year. We believe that, with proper organizing capacity on the part of supervisors and superintendents, it is possible to employ every pauper in the State for the whole year in labor that shall be to some degree remunerative. Every observer is aware of the enormous loss of

productive power to the community which results from the bad roads in the country districts. If able-bodied paupers were to be employed during the winter in breaking stone for the purpose of macadamizing streets in towns and country roads, our means of communication might, in a few years, be greatly improved.

Let the same ingenuity be employed in finding employment for paupers which men exercise in carrying on their own business, and we should soon see every pauper in the State furnished with some kind of useful if not eminently productive labor. Illustrations are not wanting of the practicability of employing paupers in labor the year round, in such a manner as to pay expenses, and to secure even a small profit. The paupers in the Monroe county alms-house have been constantly employed for three years past. They are engaged during the summer in raising and securing the crops on the farm, in building new roads, under-draining, and in preparing means for saving night-soil for the purposes of manure. When the weather becomes cold some few of the more robust are engaged in stone-breaking, while the rest are employed in work which can be carried on within doors. The women are engaged in cooking, care of the hospital, washing, making and mending clothing, and in keeping the premises in a clean and healthy condition. The value to Monroe county of the work of the paupers is estimated to be worth at least \$3,500 a year. The good order which has been uniformly maintained among the inmates, their cleanliness, and the the increased economy in the internal administration of the house, show conclusively the good effects of a thoroughly organized labor-system. Similar results have been achieved in other counties; but I cite this illustration as having occurred under my own immediate observation.

I beg leave to call the attention of boards of supervisors and the superintendents of the poor to the vital importance of this subject. We repeat, that nothing will tend more surely to diminish the number of tramps and able-bodied persons, who resort to the poor-houses during the winter months, and decrease the burden of taxation for the support of the poor, than a thorough and vigorously organized labor-system, which shall reach every pauper not entirely disabled by old age or sickness.

Every alms-house ought naturally to fall into two distinct departments: one should be a work-house, in the proper sense of the term; the other a hospital. Let the aged and sick be separated, as far as possible, from those who are wholly or partially able bodied, and let it be understood that our alms-houses shall no longer be boarding places, where the idle and dissolute can be maintained during the winter in ease and comfort at the expense of the productive labor of the community. We believe that the excuse, so often made, that it is impossible to find work for paupers during the winter is not a valid one. When the public atten-

tion is thoroughly aroused to the proper consideration of this subject, the superintendents of the poor will be found with sufficient organizing capacity to secure all the benefits of such a labor-system as we have described, and with more or less of yearly profit to the counties.

This system is not applicable to sane persons alone; it may be introduced, to a very considerable extent, among the chronic insane. Much has been said lately upon the value of labor as a curative agency in treating the insane. It is well known that labor has been very largely introduced into European asylums, and with the happiest results to the patients. Authorities differ as to the proportion of chronic insane persons who can be induced to engage in regular labor. The estimate made by superintendents varies from 40 to 75 per cent. It is safe to say that the average between these two extremities will represent fairly the proportion of the chronic insane, whose labor might be made profitable to the State, and conducive to the patient's own health and comfort. The practicability of organizing labor upon a large scale among the insane is clearly shown by the experiments in this direction at the Willard Asylum at Ovid. Enough has been done in various other insane asylums in the State to show that the limit to which the patients can be employed in useful labor has by no means been reached. The difficulties in carrying out such a system are great, and must be obvious to all. It requires a high grade of intelligence and organizing power in the superintendents, officers and employes of an asylum. It is obviously very much easier to lock up insane persons in a ward than it is to supervise them while engaged in labor outside. There is also to be taken into account the possibility of danger from sudden development of a murderous disposition on the part of patients; but it is very clear that the danger from sudden excitement, on the part of such patients, will be very much less when their nervous activity finds natural play in healthy exercise. We believe that the number of homicides committed by insane persons has been no greater among those employed in labor than among the same number of persons confined in wards. We believe that this conclusion will be justified by the experience of all hospitals into which labor has been introduced. Indeed, so widely has the importance of labor in hospitals been recognized among medical men, that it is becoming the custom to introduce labor quite extensively into those asylums treating acute cases almost exclusively. Air, exercise, and the greatest freedom compatible with safety are now recognized by the medical profession as among the most important agencies in the cure of insanity.

In all the institutions of the State designed for the cure and reform of children, and the younger class of criminals, the importance of systematic labor has for many years been recognized and acted upon.

The training of boys in our houses of refuge in trades or farm labor has been recognized as equally important with the instruction of the chapel and the school-room. Among the surest safeguards which these unfortunate children can have against falling into vicious courses when they leave these institutions is the knowledge of some trade, and the habit, thoroughly formed, of constant and uniform labor. In the new institution for girls, connected with the Western House of Refuge, at Rochester, a system of labor has been thoroughly organized. All the girls of proper age are trained in the use of the needle, sewing-machine, and by turns in cooking, cleaning, and all the departments of house-work. They are thus prepared to become efficient and valuable servants or housekeepers, and will always be able to secure a livelihood when they go out from the institution.

Training in some forms of useful labor is equally important in its bearing upon those for whom the State provides special education by reason of congenital defects in physical organization. I here quote some remarks on labor in schools for deaf mutes, by Mr. Westervelt, of Rochester :

“There are really but few trades or professions entirely closed to those deaf-mutes who have the mental qualifications and training, which, but for their misfortune, would secure them distinction. In all trades and professions there may be departments from which deaf-mutes are debarred by their physical defect ; but there are many others which they can learn. The law would seem closed against them, but there are successful deaf-mute lawyers who made certain departments of the law their specialty. The deaf are successful educators of the deaf in the institutions devoted to their instruction ; but they are usually semi-mutes, whose success is due to a superior acquaintance with the English language. Two are ordained as clergymen in the Episcopal Church, and preach under the auspices of the society of the ‘Church Mission to the Deaf.’ But ordinarily the education of graduates from deaf-mute institutions is insufficient to fit them for any but the commonest situations as laborers. In labor which requires the least intelligence and skill, where there are many applicants for employment, their infirmity lessens their chances of finding work, especially if they have no trade with which they are somewhat familiar.

“In order to meet this difficulty, shops are regarded as indispensable adjuncts of every institution. We have but one shop at present, in which we employ fifteen boys. The foreman of this shop directs the boys who work under him by writing and spelling, and tries to make each day’s work a lesson, not only in habits of industry but in the technical language of the shop.

“But this is not all we hope to accomplish when we can do for our pupils what we wish. We have our pupils with us from the age of six

years upwards. During the process of their development, we wish to study their unfolding characters, tastes and peculiarities, and help them to develop their special talents. We would have each pupil select the trade or profession he is to follow, guided in his decision by teachers and friends. The pupil should be provided with books relative to his preferred profession, and by school composition, or other modes of daily instruction be encouraged to follow out the world's experience as applied to his calling. Mechanical drawing and design should be taught, with a view to this end. In trades pupils should make designs, estimate the value of material necessary, and the time required, to carry out the design; and even contract to complete the job for the estimated price, and keep accounts of the profit of his labor."

The success which has followed the introduction of labor as an educating agency in the idiot asylum at Syracuse may be judged of by the reports of Dr. Wilbur. The unfortunates under his care have, in many instances, become self-supporting through the training they have thus received.

In the report made to this Board; and published in 1877, on the asylum for the blind, at Batavia, the subject of giving the blind instruction in various forms of productive labor was discussed in detail, with illustrations, drawn from the experience of the institution and its pupils. After urging the importance of increasing the number of trades taught, regardless of the objection that the exercise of some of them could not be made a source of profit to the institution, the following remarks were made, which we quote: "Even if slight loss did occur, the training in trades is as really a part of the education, to pay for which the State makes its appropriation, as any branch of learning taught. One great end of this institution is to relieve the friends of the children, and the State at large, from the expense of providing for their support by making them wholly or partially independent and productive members of society. Comparatively few of these children have the natural capacity to earn a living by scientific, literary or musical attainments. The great mass of them, if they become self-supporting at all, must become so through the education of the hands to some form of productive, mechanical industry. Money spent in this kind of education is abundantly justified by every end, moral and economical, which the State has in view in the education of the blind."

The burden upon the tax-payers of the State for the support of the dependent classes is enormous, and tends constantly to increase. The importance of a vigorous and thorough organization of systems of labor in all our charitable institutions will tend to reduce the number of such dependents, while, at the same time, it diminishes the cost of supporting those who must be retained. It cannot be too constantly brought before the public mind, that the maintenance of paupers

and criminals is a burden which bears upon every productive member of society; and that this burden falls with the greatest relative severity upon those who are without tangible property, and live by their daily labor. It is this class of persons who, if they understood their own interests, would be the most anxious for the thorough organization of productive labor among those who, from congenital defects of organization, sickness, improvidence or crime, are thrown upon the State for support.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. ANDERSON,

*Commissioner Seventh Judicial District.*

Dated ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1878.



# EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

BY DR. M. B. ANDERSON, COMMISSIONER.



# REPORT.

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## EDUCATION OF DEAF MUTES.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

The fact that the State has lately entered upon a new phase of effort to secure instruction for its deaf-mute population, renders it proper that some account should be given of the results which have been achieved.

There were in the United States, in the year 1877, forty-nine institutions for the instruction of deaf-mutes with an attendance of 5,711 pupils. The number of teachers then employed was 356. The amount of expense incurred for the year was \$1,128,519.

There are seven of these institutions in the State of New York. They form a very interesting and important branch of the provision which our State makes for the education of those who by reason of defective organization cannot avail themselves of our public school system. The expense of these institutions is met by a yearly appropriation of \$275 for each scholar instructed.

As giving a specimen of the success which has attended the recent effort of the State in behalf of the deaf-mutes, I call attention to some facts connected with the origin and progress of the institution for deaf-mutes in the city of Rochester. It has been organized for two years. The average attendance for the year 1877 was 93. There are now in actual attendance (Dec. '78) 114. The principal is in correspondence with 20 or 30 more who hope soon to enter. It is estimated that the number of these pupils (all drawn from the western counties of the State) will within the next two years reach 200.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expense necessary for the commencement of such a school, the financial statement made October 1, 1878, showed a small balance in the treasury.

The trustees have been compelled, however, to administer the school with the strictest economy, and to postpone the purchase of many articles desirable for the school, such as apparatus, books, etc., in order to keep the expenditure within the income. I have visited the school several times, and take pleasure in saying that it seems to be conducted with great economy, skill and efficiency. At the beginning of this year the institution was removed to a building owned by the city and formerly occupied as a

house for truant children. This building is in a very desirable location, and with some additions which have been recently made, will furnish excellent accommodations for the school. The sum paid to the city for rent is a very moderate one. There is no doubt but that the appropriation made by the State will cover the expenditure for the coming year, if, as is likely to be the case, the very economical administration of the past shall be continued in the future.

Few persons are fully aware of the moral and intellectual disadvantages under which deaf-mutes are placed. All who have paid attention to the subject, whether psychologists or practical teachers of deaf-mutes, agree in the opinion that so long as their communication with their fellow-men is by conventional signs only, their intellectual and moral development is exceedingly meagre and imperfect.

Human development is social. Our ideas, our moral codes, our religious and political opinions, and in short nearly everything which makes up our civilization is deposited in language.

Whoever is shut out from the use of written and spoken language, is shut out from the most important results of the world's past progress. Vast ranges of thoughts and principles, which enter into the common life of the race, are to them a complete blank; not only is their intellectual and moral development thus truncated, but they are shut out from the great majority of the modes of productive industry. Without instruction, a large number of these unfortunate persons must be in part, if not wholly, dependent for support upon their friends or the bounty of the State. In the absence of education, also, all experience shows that they are likely to develop vindictive and lawless tendencies, and to fall into positive crime. In undertaking the instruction of the entire deaf-mute population, the State not only confers untold moral and intellectual benefits upon this unfortunate class, but will ultimately, also, relieve itself from the expense which is likely to accrue if these persons, for want of instruction, are prevented from becoming self-supporting, moral and productive members of the community.

Adequate instruction for this class of persons is necessarily extremely slow in its processes, and attended with large expense; the instruction, also, is much more successful when it is commenced in early life. Hence the importance of making adequate provision for the instruction of the whole deaf-mute population of the State, which shall commence in childhood, and be continued till the standard at least of a common-school education has been reached.

There are five general methods in use for communicating with deaf-mutes. (1.) The natural, untaught signs and gestures which are used spontaneously to indicate common wants and emotions. These vary, with the intelligence and peculiarities of each individual. (2.) The system of conventional signs, founded on the natural gesture and

sign language, used by all deaf-mutes, but reduced to an intelligible order and system, so that it may be learned and become a definite and uniformly intelligible language. (3.) By written characters of ordinary written language. (4.) By the "manual alphabet," in which a definite, imitative sign is made by the hands and fingers for each letter of the alphabet. In communication, words are spelled by the fingers, in this manual alphabet, in a manner analogous to the method in which words are uttered by the tongue. (5.) By articulation. The deaf-mute is taught by the eye to imitate the muscular activities of the utterance of speaking persons, and thus to produce the articulate sounds of language, and to modulate the voice so as to approach very nearly the tone and pitch of hearing persons.

Instruction in articulation has been greatly facilitated by the invention of an alphabet of "visible speech," so called by Mr. A. M. Bell. It is founded upon signs which represent the various muscular processes in speech. These characters are associated with the several muscular activities of utterance, and thus come to represent sounds to the eye of a deaf-mute. This process cannot be made clear without diagrams and descriptions which we have no space or time to give. It may easily be understood by spending a short time in a school-room where instruction is given by a competent teacher. It is described in detail by Mr. A. G. Bell, in the *Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, for January, 1873.

The system of conventional signs (process No. 2) has been used in the principal deaf-mute institutions in this country from the first. Deaf-mutes have been also taught to read and write. It has been found, however, that when instruction is conveyed through the system of conventional signs without the use of the manual alphabet, the pupils fall into somewhat unidiomatic and unnatural modes of expression in writing. In order to remedy this awkwardness and lack of facility in writing, the attempt is now making to introduce the manual alphabet (process No. 4) as a fundamental element in the entire course of instruction. The pupils are at the earliest practicable period taught the manual alphabet, and are required to communicate with each other and with the teachers uniformly by spelling words with the hands and fingers to the eye. In this way they become as familiar with the forms and idioms of the language which they are taught as those persons who have hearing. Their thoughts when reduced to writing take on natural, idiomatic and simple forms. They are not obliged to translate their thoughts from the conventional system of signs into the language of speech or writing.

The instruction, in all departments, being conducted through this alphabet, goes forward in one uniform line of progress. The pupils are continually, in all their studies and in all their intercourse with each other and with their teachers, acquiring mastery of the English language

and capacity to use it with the same freedom and facility as those who can hear.

This method of communicating instruction by the constant and uniform use of the manual alphabet has been introduced into the institution at Rochester the present year, as an experiment, and thus far it promises well.

It has always been found difficult to teach deaf-mutes to compose with the same rapidity and ease with hearing persons, and to congenital mutes especially this difficulty has been a serious one. But practice continued through years, of holding all their communication with each other and their teachers in the language of common life by means of the manual alphabet, will evidently furnish them with a complete mastery of vocabulary and expression, and correct those peculiarities in their writings known as "deaf-mute-isms."

Instruction in articulation (process No. 5) has long been practiced in Europe, but has not been looked upon with so much favor in our country. But the recent improvements in methods, to which we have alluded, have to a great degree set aside objections, and for pupils taken in childhood the system seems to promise excellent results. Having acquired the power of speech (in addition to the knowledge of language obtained by the constant use of the manual alphabet), deaf-mutes will be able to communicate instantly with others who are unable to understand ordinary signs and enable them to act with increased efficiency in very many departments of business and social life. Much success has attended the instruction of the children in articulation in the Rochester institution. To a person unfamiliar with the achievements of deaf-mute instructors the results are simply surprising. In order that the Legislature may understand somewhat in detail the method of instruction pursued and the reasons which have led to their introduction, I have requested Mr. Westervelt, principal of the institution in Rochester, to make a statement regarding his methods of instruction and the reasons by which he was led to adopt them.

It seems to be due to the Legislature that it should have the means of knowing precisely and intelligently the ends for which the public money in this department is expended, and the methods by which these ends are reached. Mr. Westervelt speaks as follows :

"The Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes is established under the same general laws as are the other institutions in the State for the education of the deaf. A review of the census of 1870, made clear the fact that the schools then existing were insufficient, as there were, in Western New York, over two hundred deaf-mutes not attending school. In answer to the demand that educational facilities be provided for these, this institution was established.

"It is the purpose of the faculty of the school to employ substantially such methods as obtain in the older institutions in the country, while

working toward a fundamental change in the principles of instruction. There are two leading methods which have been employed in instructing the deaf, the French-American system of conventional signs, and what is called the German system of articulation and lip-reading. During the past few years, all changes in processes of instruction have tended toward the abandonment of signs and the substitution of the manual alphabet and writing in school exercises. A book for primary classes has been prepared by Dr. I. L. Peet, of New York, in accordance with this plan. At this institution we at first used this book, but proceeding on the principle which it was designed to carry out, we have gone further, and through natural development of the plan, we are seeking to lay aside signs; and we are attempting to carry on all communication with and between pupils by the manual alphabet. The course, thus pursued, resolves itself into a method distinct from signs and from articulation, which the more it is followed the more it commends itself.

“In order to show more fully the character of the change now being attempted, we will briefly review the work that has been done for the deaf.

“It is sixty years since the work was begun in this country; during that time about eighteen thousand deaf-mutes have received instruction. Until about fifteen years ago, when articulation was introduced, but one, the sign method, was practiced throughout the country. Every deaf-mute was first taught the written names and conventional signs of objects familiar to him, and all intercourse with him was conducted by motions intelligible to the child, because of their similarity to the natural motions which he had used to express his simple wants before coming to school. By associating with the older pupils and teachers, he soon acquired a facility in the use of the vernacular dialect of the deaf-mute in the school. All instruction was imparted by these conventional signs, and all written language was taught through that medium during the first part of the course, in the form of exercises and translations; later, when books prepared for hearing-children were used, it was necessary that the text should be carefully translated into signs before the child could comprehend the language of the book. The habit of thinking in signs thus became fixed by these methods of study, and signs, by taking the place of other language, prevented its acquisition, so that the child left the institution with little facility for thinking in the idioms of English speech.

“Still the language of signs has been the means of elevating the deaf-mute to a good degree of intelligence, and for this system he is indebted to the Abbe de l’Epee, who adapted and developed it. This benevolent man first became interested in this work through the acquaintance of two deaf-mute sisters whom he saw conversing by certain motions of their own invention, and evidently making themselves understood. He studied their crude signs, and made them the basis of a system of instruction. His principle was ‘that only in the language of words could the deaf-mute receive, assimilate and make his own the knowledge imparted to him, and, in general, all representations, conceptions and ideas. The natural signs are necessary as the ground and foundation upon which the teacher is able to impart a knowledge of words.’ In the hands of educated teachers the language thus originated has been expanded, until there are few ideas so complex that they cannot be represented by these conversational signs without the intervention of words.

"It cannot be denied that the signs of cultivated mutes are graceful and fascinating; but a language which can express only the concrete, which cannot be written, which can have no literature, is not an educating language.

"If 'one end to be attained by school instruction is the acquisition not of information alone, but of knowledge how to acquire information,' then the prevailing method of teaching the deaf is unfortunate, because it does not give the key which opens the stores of knowledge in the English language, and his own has no stores from which to draw.

"The sign language, as practised, amplified and perfected as a means of instruction, has its own order of expression (similar in many respects to the written language of the Chinese), and induces a peculiar habit of thought foreign to English. The idioms of the foreigner attempting to use our language mark undeniably his nationality. The peculiar class of errors found in the composition of deaf-mutes points no less positively to the language which is their vernacular. There can be no task much more hopeless than that of overcoming this class of errors, called 'deaf-mute-isms,' so long as the root of the evil is cultivated.

"The same year that Abbe de l'Epee established the institution at Paris, Samuel Heinicke began the instruction of the deaf by means of articulate speech. 'Granting that it is not altogether 'natural,' says Heinicke, 'for the deaf-mute to think and express his thoughts in articulate sounds, yet it must be that he has the capacity and disposition to fix his ideas and conceptions in words. Develop this hidden capacity, kindle this little spark, teach the deaf-mute from the beginning to connect his ideas directly with the spoken signs, and follow this method consistently; thus is the path to thinking in words already broken.'

"Heinicke, basing his practice upon this principle, required the deaf-mute to convey his ideas by articulate speech, and to receive all information through words which he was to learn by the movement of the lips of the person addressing him. This system, called the German, has been for a hundred years the prevailing method in Germany and Austria. Indeed, it has been followed by *most* of the schools in Europe, and was adopted by three or four schools in this country. Where success is attained by this method, the result is more satisfactory than can be attained by means of signs.

"But to understand from the motion of the lips requires acute perception and some familiarity with the formation of sentences. The pupil cannot understand all that is said to him, but must depend on catch words to enable him to guess the sentence addressed to him, relying on his knowledge of language and his impression of what the speaker would be likely to say; for in uttering some words there are concealed positions of the organs, and other words, though different in meaning, are similar in the mode of their formation. The average pupil has neither the quickness of perception nor the powers of mind necessary to secure the best results by this method of instruction.

"The wonder and interest awakened by the accounts of Heinicke's success, led those interested in the institutions, whose instruction was based on the French sign system, to investigate the methods claiming so great results. Several visits were made and full reports were given. The opinion arrived at was that while the results in some isolated cases were wonderful, the large majority of pupils were not only unable to speak intelligibly and understand satisfactorily what was said to them by their teachers, but in general information and mental development they were

inferior to pupils taught in our own institutions by the sign method. And the same peculiarities or deaf-mute-isms were found in their composition as were common to the pupils of the French school.

“O. F. Kruse, of Schleswig, Germany, a semi-mute taught by German methods, and himself for more than fifty years a teacher of the deaf, says: ‘But as regards the use of articulation as a means of instruction, it may be asked whether this, although it may exert an influence over thought, can exercise that influence without the intervention and co-operation of the sign language; for it must be affirmed most positively that a congenital mute cannot learn to think, and speak and write upon the basis of articulation only.’ In teaching by means of the manual alphabet and writing, it is often necessary to explain the meaning of words by signs; care is taken, however, not to allow the pupils to rely upon sign explanations, and whenever possible, even with the little ones, explanation is given by means of words of which they already know the meaning. Kruse further says: ‘If De L’Epee, as is evident, regarded the deaf-mute as too much a deaf-mute to be able to understand the general principles of the development of language among men; if he denied the deaf-mute the power of speech as absolutely as that of hearing, Heinicke fell into the directly opposite error of over-looking the deaf-mute’s peculiarities, and thus wholly ignoring the realities of his nature, which necessarily limit him in the acquisition of spoken language.’

“Having said thus much regarding the defects of the sign system as a means for the acquisition of elegance and correctness in the use of language and general mental development, and of articulation as a means of primary instruction for all, we would still acknowledge the value of each in its measure.

“We appreciate the necessity of signs to illustrate, as pictures do, the meaning of words, but would not permit them to supplant words and language for purposes of communication. We would teach the pupil from the beginning to think in words by the use of the manual alphabet, and to this end we would use natural motions, signs, in much the same manner as a mother does in teaching her hearing child to speak. We would not limit the child in its use of language to the few hours usually spent in school-room exercises, but would give him at every moment of his waking hours the help he needs to express his thoughts, his wants, in words, spelled by the fingers as other children utter their words by speech. We would give him words the moment he feels the need of expression.

“We have employed, in accordance with this purpose, two teachers for the pupils admitted to our school this fall, who each take charge of the class one-half of the day, every day of the week. During part of the time the pupils are under the restraint of school-discipline; during the remaining hours of the day they have full liberty, under the supervision of the teacher, with her assistance, if it is desired, to play games and amuse themselves; one purpose being to devise new means, and to use every method, already practiced, to make interesting the work of acquiring language, and to simulate, though with more rapid progression, the successive stages of development of a hearing-child under home influences.

During the early period of deaf-mute instruction in this country the sign system was undoubtedly better suited to its necessities than any other. Then pupils were received at school at twelve or fifteen

years of age, and educational privileges were limited. Now, by statutory enactment, pupils are admitted to school at six years, an age at which language is readily acquired, when memory is the most active mental faculty awakened. The general change of opinion regarding education, the greater importance as a question of political economy, given to public instruction of the deaf, as well as of those who can hear, has opened a new era in deaf mute education.

“Slowly and surely, in the face of strong opposition, and this from among the oldest in the profession, and from semi-mutes who themselves retained, in a measure, the power of speech, the modified principles of Heinicke have gained ground and taken deeper root. Now there are few institutions in the country which do not provide for their pupils the opportunity of learning to talk. At first, prejudice against articulation made it difficult to find teachers among those who had taught the deaf in the old way, and it was frequently necessary to employ persons without experience in the work or acquaintance with the deaf. There was no treatise on the subject of articulation to enlighten him as to the nature or methods of the work he had undertaken. So the instruction was wholly empirical, and success depended upon the natural qualification of the teacher.

“Unfortunately for the system, and for the pupils taught, many teachers were engaged in the work who were wholly unfitted for it. The reports of the various institutions bear evidence that the principals' estimate of the value of articulation was based upon the skill of the teacher employed. That was proved practicable and desirable by one institution which another pronounced impossible. But despite the injury to the cause through inexperienced and incompetent instructors, and despite the obstacles in the way of the patient and enthusiastic teacher, who had not only the difficulties of his pupils, but the prejudice of his fellow-teachers to contend with, instruction in articulation has grown into favor, and to-day has more supporters than opponents.

“The phonetic characters of ‘visible speech,’ appealing to the eye of the child, are a valuable aid in teaching articulation, as by their means some sounds of obscure formation, extremely difficult of acquisition by the old method, are now easily taught. But Prof. Bell's system of ‘visible speech’ has wrought higher service to articulation by raising it from the plane of experiment to the dignity of a science.

“To articulation we give a prominent part in our methods of instruction. We believe, however, that not only those who retain a knowledge of speech, but a majority of those congenitally mute, can be taught with good results. In our school of one hundred and eighteen pupils, all but twenty-eight receive instruction in articulation. At first these exercises are for the strengthening and cultivating of the voice, for it has been found that the flexible voice of the child can easily be trained into greater flexibility and naturalness; while the voice of an adult mute, having long been unused, is harsh and of so high or low a pitch that it seldom becomes agreeable though the greatest effort be made to cultivate it. Next the pupil is taught the elements of speech, the vowel sounds and consonants; then simple combinations, and finally words. Thus the pupil is led step by step, by constant and long-continued drill in these elementary sounds, to the formation of words and sentences. This is the course pursued with the younger pupils. When older pupils begin the study of articulation, it is of the utmost importance that they be able to write readily and with confidence. They are first taught the

elementary sounds, and to associate each sound with its phonetic mark in the dictionary, and are then required to translate English text into the characters of 'visible speech.' They are constantly drilled on the powers of the letters.

"The change in method from both signs and articulation to words and the manual alphabet, as the foundation of all instruction, was introduced as an experiment this fall. At the Quadrennial Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, held at Columbus, Ohio, last August, the nature of this experiment was informally presented, and was given 'God speed,' it being considered that only by experiment could the merits of the theories be tested.

"Any announcement of results would be premature. It is necessary that the little children be kept entirely separate from the older pupils, and until recently our buildings have not afforded opportunity to affect the result."

It is but just to say that I have not visited, during the past year, any schools for deaf-mutes except that one established in this district. But from past observation, I have been led to believe that the statements which I have made and the methods of instruction given at my request by Mr. Westervelt will give a pretty correct idea of what is done elsewhere in the seven institutions supported by the State as a branch of its educational system. I assume that the same zeal, fidelity and success which I have seen at Rochester, have marked the efforts of teachers and trustees of all the other schools in the State. As the Board has not hitherto taken up this subject, I have thought it best to take that one with which, from its location, I was most familiar, as a type of this most important branch of educational and benevolent effort.

Respectfully submitted,

M. B. ANDERSON,

*Commissioner, 7th Judicial District.*

Dated ROCHESTER, N. Y., *December 12, 1878.*



NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,

(CUSTODIAL BRANCH.)

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REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES.



# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

Report of proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots in carrying out the purpose of the Legislature in inserting the following item in the annual supply bill of 1878 :

“ For the support and maintenance of adult idiotic and feeble-minded females, at an experimental custodial asylum, under the management of the Trustees of the New York State Asylum for Idiots, the sum of \$18,000 :”

It will be remembered that this legislative action was a result of a joint conference, of a Committee of the State Board of Charities and the Trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots, called together for the purpose, at a special meeting. The motives which prompted the conference need not here be mentioned. At that meeting it was decided to ask the Legislature, then in session, for an appropriation to open an experimental asylum, in buildings leased for the purpose, to determine two points : first, if such an asylum would meet a public need, and secondly, if this could be accomplished without materially increasing the cost of maintenance and care of those for whom it was designed.

The amount asked for was based upon an estimate of the probable cost of the rent of a suitable building ; its proper equipment for the special service ; the necessary furniture for a hundred inmates and the means of their support for a year.

The Legislature promptly granted the request, and the appropriation was made.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of the New York Asylum for Idiots, a special committee of the Board was appointed to carry out the purpose of the act.

This committee consisted of E. W. Leavenworth, N. F. Graves, A. Wilkinson and the Superintendent, Dr. H. B. Wilbur.

This committee immediately organized and proceeded to visit several buildings that were offered for their use, and which had been brought to their knowledge by some preliminary inquiries.

In selecting a building for the new enterprise, there were some things quite essential, even for a two years' occupancy. Thus, it must not only be large enough for the proposed number of inmates, but so arranged as to be convenient for the special purpose for which it was to be used, and for the limited number of employees engaged in its service.

The various household occupations necessary in so large a family were to be done, as far as possible, by the inmates, for economy's sake, and so convenience of supervision, as well as capacity, was to be regarded.

It was to be, in a measure, a training school for girls in industrial occupations. The laundry, therefore, and the bakery, the kitchen and the other domestic offices, as well as the associated dormitories, must be of ample size.

Then to bring together a family of more than a hundred in a single building, especially when more or less of them are of only moderately vigorous bodily powers, and more or less careless in their personal habits, demands certain sanitary precautions. The heating apparatus and the arrangements for ventilation must be effective. The water supply must not only be adequate for ordinary domestic uses, but carried where it will be available for bathing and kindred purposes.

The site must be accessible, healthy, and capable of good drainage. And, finally, the whole must be protected by such an enclosing fence as will warrant the safety and the privacy of the inmates.

A fortunate proposal from the owners of an unfinished school-building, at Newark, Wayne county, enabled the committee to meet all these requirements with a very moderate outlay, considering the advantages afforded.

This offer was a two years' lease of a four-storied brick building, of ample capacity, with some six acres of land attached. It stands on an eminence, convenient to the town and the railway stations, and commands a fine outlook in every direction.

The only considerations for a two years' use of the property were the improvements necessary for our special use. The grounds were to be fenced; a laundry was to be built, and the third story of the building was to be finished off.

This proposal was accepted by the committee; parties were employed to put the building in order; the necessary furniture was purchased, and the building was ready for occupancy early in September.

Early in August, or as soon as it was definitely known when the building could be occupied, a circular was issued stating briefly the object and scope of the new asylum. Copies of this were mailed to every Superintendent of Poor in the State, as well as to others who would be likely to be interested in the matter, and applications for admission were solicited. Besides this, the Superintendent of the New York Asy-

lum for Idiots has personally visited the Monroe County Poor-house, the Randall's Island Nursery, and the several county institutions at Flatbush, in Kings county.

For the office of Superintendent of the new Asylum, the committee were unanimous in the selection of Mr. C. C. Warner. He was not an applicant for the office, but was known to all the members of the committee as having managed the Onondaga County Poor-house, for years, not only with economy, but with a regard to the welfare and comfort of the inmates.

The special qualifications and experience of Mrs. Warner would also be of service in the organization and management of the Newark institution.

Early in August, Mr. Warner went to Newark and took charge of the preliminary arrangements, and the house was opened soon after, the 3d of September.

Eighteen cases were transferred from the Syracuse institution. These were pupils whose term of residence had expired, and who had no homes.

Nine others have been admitted from other parts of the State, and applications have been received for the admission of some thirty-five more.

The cost of improvements to building; the new laundry; heating and ventilating apparatus; plumbing and fencing; the furniture and maintenance account to date, amounts to about \$8,000.

The appropriation made by the Legislature will meet this and doubtless suffice for the support of the institution till September 1st, 1879.

Provisional rules and regulations for the household have been prepared, and the experimental asylum may now be considered as fairly inaugurated.

It only remains to fill up the proposed number of cases from different parts of the State.

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, SYRACUSE, Nov. 8, 1878.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH,  
ALFRED WILKINSON,  
H. B. WILBUR, *Supt.*,  
N. F. GRAVES.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON  
A REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.



# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

Your committee has prepared the following address to the Legislature, and ask that, if it receive the approval of the Board, it may be printed and transmitted to the Legislature, immediately after the opening of the session :

*To the Legislature of the State of New York :*

The Legislature, by concurrent resolution of May 27-29, 1873, directed the State Board of Charities to examine into the causes of the increase of crime, pauperism, and insanity, in this State.

In compliance with this resolution, an examination, which occupied the Secretary of the Board with the assistance of various commissioners for the greater part of two years, was made into the antecedents of every inmate of the poor-houses of the State ; and the result submitted to the Legislature, in the Tenth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities. Even a casual perusal of that report will convince the reader that one of the most important, and most dangerous causes of the increase of crime, pauperism, and insanity, is the unrestrained liberty allowed to vagrant and degraded women.

The following are the records of a few only of the women found in the various poor-houses ; women who from early girlhood have been tossed from poor-house to jail, and from jail to poor-house, until the last trace of womanhood in them has been destroyed :

“In the Albany county poor-house a single woman, forty years old, of foreign birth, and nine years in the United States, the mother of seven illegitimate children ; the woman degraded and debased, and soon again to become a mother.”

“ In the Chautauqua county poor-house a woman, fifty-five years old, admitted when twenty-two, as a vagrant, said to have been married,

but the whereabouts of her husband is unknown; has been discharged from the house and returned repeatedly for the past thirty-three years, during which time she has had six illegitimate children."

"In the Cortland county poor-house an unmarried woman, twenty-seven years old, with her infant child; has been the mother of four illegitimate children, and four of her sisters have also had illegitimate children. The woman fairly intelligent, and educated, but thoroughly debased and vagrant."

"In the Essex county poor-house a black woman, widowed, aged forty-nine years, and her daughter, single, aged twenty-four years, and her grandson, a mulatto, four years old, illegitimate, and born in the house. The first has been the mother of ten children, seven illegitimate; the second has had three illegitimate children. Both women are intemperate and thoroughly depraved, and quite certain to remain public burdens, each having already been nineteen years in the house."

"In the Greene county poor-house a vagrant, unmarried woman, forty years old, and first an inmate when twenty-one years of age; goes out from time to time, but soon returns, and will doubtless continue a public burden for life; has five illegitimate children."

"In the Herkimer county poor-house a single woman, aged sixty-four years, twenty of which have been spent in the poor-house, has had six illegitimate children."

"In the Montgomery county poor-house a woman, twenty years old, illegitimate, uneducated and vagrant, has two illegitimate children in the house, recently married an intemperate crippled man, formerly a pauper."

"In the Otsego county poor-house a widowed woman, aged thirty-five years, three times married—first, when only thirteen; is ignorant, intemperate, and vagrant, and has spent twelve years in poor-houses, has seven living children, and she seems likely to burden the public with additional progeny."

"In the Rockland county poor-house an unmarried woman, aged forty-two years, eleven years an inmate; has had four illegitimate children, is educated, but intemperate and vagrant."

These are but specimens; they show too clearly what is the common fate of vagrant girls, when committed to our poor-houses.

What teaching is obtained in the jails, the other refuge in this State for vagrant women, young and old, the following extracts from the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association will show :

"Every year upwards of a hundred thousand offenders are admitted to the county jails of New York; and of this number, several thousands expiate their sentence of jail imprisonment, a penalty which signifies the most loathsome bodily indolence, and mental vacuity, and which

leaves the offender in a worse condition, physically and morally, than when the court pronounced the sentence; and which imposes upon the community greater burdens and perils than such demoralizing confinement can possibly have prevented."

From the reports of local jail committees, a few extracts will serve as specimens of all:

NIAGARA COUNTY.

"I can but regret, as in previous reports, that nothing has been done to provide employment of some kind for the prisoners; and I am convinced, that to this enforced idleness, and the opportunities afforded for communication with each other, is to be attributed the fact, that many graduate from our jail more proficient in crime than when they entered it."

ONTARIO COUNTY.

"The statistics of our county for the past year as regards intemperance are appalling. There are many who seem to like getting into jail where they can be fed, and have a good time at the expense of the county. \* \* \* Where there are no facilities for labor, something should be devised to make the penalty more distasteful. The proportion of female convicts has been rather larger than usual; some of them are old offenders, hardened against all susceptibility to moral influences."

ORANGE COUNTY.

\* \* \* "The herding together of all classes without distinction of age, sex, or the character of the offense, convinces me that the jails serve rather as schools of vice than as means of reformation. This comingling is coincident with enforced idleness; and what more favorable opportunities could be desired for vicious instruction?"

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There are two distinct and separate objects to be aimed at in dealing with these women. To reform them, if it be possible, but if that cannot be done, at least to cut off the line of hereditary pauperism, crime and insanity, now transmitted mainly through them. Neither of these objects can possibly be attained while this class of women are left under the control of county authorities, whose action is necessarily, from the constant change of individual officers, spasmodic and uncertain.

No argument can be advanced against the policy of withdrawing this class of offenders from the care of local officials, that will not be equally strong against the practice of maintaining certain classes of criminals by the State. State prisons were established, no doubt, because it was found that no local machinery was fitted to cope with the more dangerous offenders against law and order. The incompetency of local ma-

chinery to deal with habitual offenders, of what is supposed to be a less dangerous type, is equally proved by the facts quoted above.

In order to grapple with this gigantic evil, and to stop the increase of hereditary pauperism, crime and insanity, in this community, a Reformatory for women, under the management of women, is required.

We therefore strongly urge the passage of a bill providing for the selection of a site, and the adoption of plans for such an institution.

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Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,

RIPLEY ROPES,

E. W. FOSTER,

*Committee.*

REPORT

ON THE

Public Charities of the Fourth Judicial District,

By EDW'D W. FOSTER, COMMISSIONER.



# REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

The institutions for public charitable relief in the Fourth Judicial District consist of the poor-houses of the counties of Fulton, Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Washington, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, the Home for the Friendless at Schenectady, and the Home for the Friendless of Northern New York at Plattsburgh.

Most of these institutions have been visited and inspected by me during the summer. Omitting, so far as possible, details as to location and construction of the buildings, which have been frequently given in the annual reports of the Board, I submit the following brief notes of the condition in which I found them.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited April 3, 1878, in company with the Secretary. Number of inmates—males, 84; females, 54; total, 138. Number of insane—males, 11; females, 23; total, 34.

The children of this poor-house were removed the tenth of March, 1878, and placed in a private family at White Creek, some twenty-five miles from the poor-house, at \$2 per week, the county furnishing their clothing. The number first placed in this family was eight. Two of these have since been placed in permanent family homes. The only children now in the poor-house are two idiotic boys, one feeble-minded boy, and two infants. Only four deaths have occurred in the poor-house since November last.

A careful system of records of the inmates is kept. The house throughout was very neat and clean. The institution is well supplied with vegetables and other provisions. The stock is abundant, and of fine quality, and the farm and grounds in good order.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Visited Thursday, August 22. Robert Wemple, the present keeper, has held that position for about ten years. The property used as a poor-house, including furniture, stock and implements, belongs to him, and he keeps the poor under contract with the board of supervisors. I copy the last renewal of this contract from the keeper's books.

“ It is also agreed that the contract of the county with Robert Wemple, for the keeping of the insane and idiotic poor, be renewed for the year 1878, at the rate of \$3.50 per week. The above Robert Wemple guarantees that he will give a notice of one year whenever he concludes

to abandon the care of the poor; and it is also understood that, in case of fire, the county will pay all reasonable extra expense for the care of the poor."

The county appoints and pays a physician, who visits twice a week and whenever called. The distinction between town and county poor is so made as to class all insane and idiotic as county charges. Of these, the keeper stated he had thirty-six at the time, making, at the contract price, a weekly charge against the county of \$126. There were also in the house twenty-five persons classed as town charges. For these the keeper receives \$2 per week each; making his aggregate receipts for this class \$50 per week, and his total receipts from both classes \$176 per week. This covers all charges for maintenance and care except medical attendance. The buildings are inexpensive wood structures and old, but in good repair. The rooms were clean, the inmates comfortably clothed, and furnished with an abundant supply of plain food. There is no special medical supervision of the insane. Although nothing was noticed that would indicate that the keeper failed in his duty toward the county and the inmates, it is believed that it is hardly a proper place for the detention and care of so large a number of insane, and that they could receive much better accommodation and care at a State institution, and at less cost to the county.

#### FULTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited the same day. Was found in charge of Mr. Capron, Superintendent of the Poor, who resides at the house, and acts as keeper. There were sixty-eight inmates. The Superintendent is furnished the house and use of the farm, and receives \$1.75 per week for the maintenance of each inmate. The house was passably clean, and the inmates appeared quite comfortable. The house does not admit of a strict classification, and has no convenient room for the sick.

Three men and four women are classed as insane; said to be quiet and harmless. They receive no special attention. Two boys and three women, or girls, said to be idiotic. The insane receive the same attention and fare as other inmates. One inmate is the mother of a mulatto child, begotten in the house. Her grandfather is an inmate. I was surprised at the number of children found in the house, as it has always been understood that the authorities were very prompt to remove dependents of this class to homes or asylums. The keeper first stated the number at five or six, but more critical inquiry disclosed that there were at least eighteen.

The house is inadequate for the accommodations of the poor of the county, and at the time of my visit was overcrowded. I represented to the Superintendent the necessity of reducing the number before the inclement weather made increased demands for admission, and particu-

larly urged that immediate steps be taken to remove the children. I have since learned that five of the children have been taken away by their parents, and four removed to the Oswego Orphan Asylum, leaving, it is said, but three in the house that are of an age and condition to be removed, and these, I am assured, will be removed at the earliest date practicable.

The contract system for the maintenance of paupers I believe to be a pernicious one, and presents, I think, a probable explanation for the large number of children found in this house.

#### SCHENECTADY COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited August 23. Is located in the city of Schenectady, about a mile from the Central depot. Mr. Eygener, the keeper, was found in charge, and conducted me over the buildings and grounds. The house has been in use a long time, and needs some alterations to adapt it properly to the purposes of a poor-house. The ceilings are very low, and the ventilation bad. The house was clean throughout, and everything, in the power of the keeper, seemed to be done to make the inmates comfortable. Only about forty inmates were present. Nearly all were old and infirm. There were no children in the house, and the keeper said but one was supported by the county in an asylum. Strict classification of sexes is enforced both in the buildings and grounds. There are no bathtubs in the house. The keeper said he had repeatedly represented to the authorities the necessity of providing them. The character of the inmates is such as to render them indispensable. The inmates are furnished with tobacco and matches, and smoke in their rooms and beds, and the clothing is sometimes burned by particles dropped from the pipes. When remonstrated with, in regard to this dangerous practice, the keeper stated that it was much against his inclination to allow it, but he had been overruled by the Superintendent, and was obliged to submit.

The building formerly used as an asylum is at present unoccupied. It could very easily be arranged so as to furnish excellent quarters for one sex, and the character of the institution would be vastly improved by utilizing it for such a purpose. There are but two insane of the quiet and harmless class. Four are classed as idiotic, or feeble-minded. One epileptic and one blind.

#### SARATOGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited August 23, 1878. This institution is located about two miles from the village of Ballston. The building is a plain brick structure, erected at a cost of about \$40,000, and first occupied in 1872. It is well furnished, heated by steam, and supplied with hot and cold water throughout. The house and grounds are well kept, and clean. On the

date of my inspection there were 150 inmates; one hundred males, and 50 females. Insane to the number of 26—12 men and 14 women—occupy one wing. They were in charge of attendants, and the apartments were cleanly and well kept. The device of using studding for the partition walls gives this department a stable-like appearance that is not at all in keeping with other parts of the establishment. The yards for insane are detached and to the right of the house, and their location I consider objectionable. There were nine children in the house, all illegitimate, and all under three years of age. The mothers of five of these were also inmates. The county of Saratoga has made such generous provision for the care of its poor, that it is with extreme reluctance that I make any suggestions for further outlay; but I must say that I regard the provision for the insane in many respects deficient, and that some provision should be made which will secure isolation of the sexes in yards and grounds.

#### WARREN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Located on the right bank of Schroon river, about two miles from the village of Warrensburgh, and five from Thurman, a station on the Adirondack railroad.

Visited Saturday, August 24. The main building is of stone, 40x60 feet, and two stories high; and extending in the rear of this stone building is a wooden structure 30x75, and a story and a half high. In the basement of the main building are the cellar and store-room, dining-room, kitchen, and also a room for inmates. In this last room were six beds, in which lodged twelve female inmates. The only light and ventilation to be obtained is from two small windows, not more than two feet by two and a half. The first floor is occupied by the keeper and family, and also by rooms for inmates. On this floor were four dark rooms, in dimensions not larger than an ordinary clothes closet, that were designed for the insane. The keeper stated that they were never used for that purpose. The second story is used for inmates. In the attic of this part a room has been finished for inmates. The only access to this attic room is by steep, narrow stairs. The door at the foot of the stairs swings in toward the stairs, so that, in case of fire, the passage would almost certainly be choked. The only other means of egress from this room is by a window which opens directly over a frame extension, and would be closed in case of fire in that part. The keeper stated that it was the intention to open another window in the front of the building. The room is both unsafe and unfit for occupation by paupers.

The upper story of the wooden extension in rear of the stone building is used for female inmates. In one of the rooms were four old women. The room was furnished with three beds, table, chairs, etc., and a No. 9

cook-stove, in which was a winter's fire, though the day was comfortably warm. They seemed to be left in this distant room of the house to mind themselves. One old crone complained of harsh treatment from another of the party, though the keeper made light of her complaints, and said there was nothing in it. In a small room, immediately adjoining that last described, were two bed-ridden old women. On the ground floor of this part, immediately adjoining the stone building, is the wood-house. In the rear of this is a room occupied by men. This room seems to be the receptacle for the very worst cases in the house. The room was in so untidy a condition that it seems incredible that any one could live in it.

There were in the poor-house seventy-two inmates. Of these, three men and two women were insane; one man and three women were epileptics, and nine were children. But two of the children are of an age and condition to be removed, and the keeper stated that it was expected that they would soon go out. The county has no children in orphan asylums. The officers, it is said, have been so far, successful in finding homes for all that have become a public charge. It was stated that the inmates were bathed once a week, but their personal appearance gave no evidence of such a practice. The defects in the construction, arrangements and management of this poor-house were particularly stated in the annual report of this Board in 1868 and hold good against it at this time. My inspection on this occasion failed to furnish a single point on which I could bestow a word of commendation.

#### CLINTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited August 27, 1878. The keeper absent, and his wife and son in charge. She reported seventy-two inmates present. A thorough inspection of every part of the building was made, and while, in one or two instances, I noticed improvements, the general condition and management remains very much the same as found by me on my visitation the 17th of September last. The energy of the officers seem to have been expended in the removal of the insane from the basement cells, and in improving the condition and arrangement of the closets. It is probably futile to expect any extended and efficient measures of reform under the *régime* of the present officers, whom I regard as entirely unfitted for such a trust, and in view of the probability that there will soon be a change, I deem it advisable for the present to withhold further criticism, which might embarrass rather than assist the efforts of worthy citizens.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited September 9, 1878. Is a large brick building, very pleasantly located, about one mile and a half west of the village of Malone. It was built in 1871 at a cost of \$38,000.

On the date of visitation there were 65 inmates—32 males, and 33 females. Of these, six were insane, and three infants. A defect in the pipes from the water-closet made one part of the building almost unfit for use. I was assured by the authorities that this would be immediately remedied. The inmates seemed well cared for, except, perhaps, in respect to diet—no fresh meat or fish being used in the summer. No other matter requiring special notice was observed. I regard what has already been done in this county as a strong evidence of a desire, on the part of its intelligent and humane people, that their deserving poor shall be comfortably provided for.

#### ESSEX COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited Thursday, September 12, 1878. Situated near Whallonsburg, a station on the Canada railroad.

The keeper stated that there were 114 inmates; of whom, 16 were insane, 12 idiotic, and 18 children. The house was designed to accommodate 125 inmates. Its arrangements do not admit of a thorough classification, and the intercourse of all classes seemed unrestricted during the day-time. There are no proper accommodations for the insane, nor adequate attendance for them. Some of the rooms devoted to their use are wholly unfit places for their occupancy. Two of this class were found left under restraint in such conditions that I was obliged to remonstrate with the keeper in regard to it.

The authorities seem to pay little attention to the law requiring the removal of children from the poor-house. About a year ago the lady managers of the Home for the Friendless of Northern, New York, at Plattsburgh, selected and removed nine children to that institution. This seems to have been the only effort to comply with the law, and, on the day of visitation, the school-teacher who is employed at the poor-house informed me that she had twenty-eight children on the roll of her school; the keeper stated, however, that but sixteen of these were of an age and condition to be removed.

In my inspection of the house I found it clean, but poorly ventilated, the air of some of the rooms being very impure. I urged the keeper to take immediate measures for the removal of the children, the transfer of the worst cases of insane to the Willard Asylum, and some further and better provision for such of this class as the officers are obliged to retain in the poor-house.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW'D W. FOSTER,  
*Commissioner.*

# NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

By J. C. DEVEREUX, COMMISSIONER.



# REPORT

## RELATING TO THE STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

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*To the State Board of Charities :*

Your Committee, appointed to visit the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, beg leave to report that they performed that duty on the 17th of December last. They found Dr. Morris acting as Superintendent. He was formerly Superintendent of the Board of Health, New York city, and Health Commissioner for New York, under appointment of Gov. Hoffman. His salary as Superintending Physician is twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.....

Salary of Superintendent.....	\$2,500 00
Salary of Assistant Physician.....	800 00
Salary of the Steward.....	1,200 00
Salary of the Chaplain.....	1,000 00
Salary of the Matron.....	300 00
Salary of the Treasurer.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,000 00
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They all reside in the Institution except the Treasurer. These salaries are paid by the State. The buildings which have twice been partially destroyed by fire, at a loss of about \$200,000, and the farm of 380 acres (although 250 acres were the gift of the city of Binghamton), have cost the State, in round numbers, \$500,000. The patients sent there by order of county authorities, and at county expense, pay \$7 per week for board. Private patients pay from \$8 to \$20 a week for board. There was said to be forty patients in the building, of whom eight were county, and the rest private patients. The reason assigned for the high price of board was: "That as the larger number were private patients who had friends willing to pay liberally for their support, that we had to cater to their wants, and to furnish the most nourishing food that can be purchased, equal to the best hotel fare, and this makes the average cost higher." The furniture of the rooms varies according to price paid for board. The room for a \$20 patient is furnished with the best of modern furniture; the room for a \$15 patient not quite as good, and with iron

bedstead. The graded rooms for \$10, and the upper rooms for \$8 patients are more cheaply furnished, but quite comfortable. The rooms are kept in good order by two chambermaids, under supervision of the Matron. The halls are spacious, well ventilated; plenty of water-closets and bath-rooms; said to be abundant supply of water; sewerage perfect, and no sewer gas escaping. There are reading-rooms, a theatre, or lecture-room, also a large chapel, and a private club-room. The general arrangement is similar to our State Lunatic Asylums, the administration department being in the centre. The south wing, intended for males, and the north wing, which is rebuilt, but not entirely finished, could be used for females; (there are no female patients at present.) The location of the building is magnificent; the view unsurpassed. Dr. Morris stated that a farm was of no advantage to an inebriate asylum, nor was it any object to have shops, or have the patients attempt a mechanical pursuit, as they but seldom stay over three months; the time is too short in which to learn a trade. The expense of foreman, tools and implements kept in good order, would be quite large, and before a man could become useful, his time would expire. Besides, the class of men who become inebriates are *lazy*; their natural tendency is to *loaf around saloons*, and, hence, greater victims to intemperance than active, busy men.

In our interview, we learned that medicines were not largely used; that stimulants could not, *at first*, be discontinued; that, in some cases, the patients had to be confined in cells while under the influence of "*delirium tremens*." The principal object in treatment seemed to be, by good air and exercise, nutritious food, and cheerful surroundings, to build up the system; to endeavor to restore *will-power*.

It has not been deemed advisable to require patients to remain on the premises. At first, special permission is required to go out of bounds; after awhile they take their parole of honor, and allow them to visit the city of Binghamton frequently. If they break their parole, they are deprived of this privilege.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee recommend the change of this institution from an inebriate asylum to an asylum for chronic insane. An appropriation of \$12,000, it was said, would complete the north wing, which would render the main building suitable for 300 chronic insane, and \$25,000 would furnish and make necessary changes required to conform the present building to its proposed new use. A further appropriation of \$200,000 would, if economically expended, build and furnish two wings, to be used for dormitories, day-rooms, and dining-rooms, which would provide shelter for 500 additional inmates, making accommodations in all for 800, which is as small a number as we would advise, in order to secure

economical results. Out of this number of inmates there would be a sufficient portion of the harmless class, who, with their attendants, would cultivate the farm, and largely aid in supporting the institution.

Should the Legislature desire to continue an asylum for inebriates, suitable buildings can be rented at a moderate rental, say not to exceed \$1,500 per annum (with a privilege of purchasing at the end of the term), that would furnish all the needed accommodations without being embarrassed by a farm, and by buildings out of proportion to the number treated. The present buildings and farm are well adapted to the requirements of a chronic insane asylum, which, in place of being occupied and maintained for *eight* county inebriate patients, could be properly and conveniently used for the care and treatment of 300 chronic insane, who are now in a *deplorable* condition in county poor-houses, and who are certainly as much entitled to State care as inebriates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. DEVEREUX.

*Commissioner, Fifth Judicial District.*

I concur in the above recommendations.

S. F. MILLER.

*Commissioner, Sixth Judicial District.*





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